

Week 1 : Revision	Week 2: Revision	Week 3: Key Terms
<p>Timeline of Migration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 43CE-401CE Romans migrated to Britain and make it part of their Empire. 401CE onwards– Angles, Saxons and Jutes invade Britain looking for farmland. They become known as the Anglo-Saxons. 790CE– Scandinavians (Vikings) began to settle England, also for their farmland. Britain’s fertile land appealed to Vikings who had no prospects for owning land back home. 137-1453 The Hundred Years War. This led to the birth of the British identity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> England stopped using the ‘enemy language’ Kings started speaking in English and people referred to themselves as English England now began looking outside Europe to conquer land England lost territory in France and became less involved with the rest of Europe 1500-1700– Tudor and Stuart exploration 1700s-1900s—Huguenot and Irish migration to Britain 20th century– post WW2 migration to Britain including from the Caribbean (Windrush generation) 	<p>Huguenot– French Protestants 50,000 Huguenots migrated to Britain. Huguenots were skilled craftsmen and women who revitalized British Industries like watch-making and book-binding. They started new businesses, such as paper-making. Previously Britain’s paper industry had relied on French imports. Britain now produced 70% of its own paper. Huguenots translated their surnames to sound more English. ‘Blanc’ became ‘White’.</p> <p>Irish Migration—1849-1852 1.3 million people sailed from Ireland into Liverpool. They lived in run down back-to-back slums near the docks. 12 families would share one toilet. The houses would not be well ventilated. Epidemics of cholera and typhus led to public health problems. This was nicknamed ‘Irish fever’. Many feared Irish immigration because they were Catholic and put pressure on the city.</p> <p>Post WW2 migration- After WW2 Britain invited people from the Caribbean to come to Britain and help rebuild the country. On June 22nd 1948, the first ship Empire Windrush arrived.. The attitude of the British towards the new arrivals was often hostile. Many migrants, despite their qualifications, found that they were only able to access the low skilled, low paid jobs and they experienced difficulties finding places to live. The racist attitudes preventing people from getting jobs and housing was known as the colour bar. In the 1940s, 500—700 people arrive in Britain from the Caribbean each year. By 1960, 40,000 West Indians were arriving per year.</p>	<p>Protest— Showing publicly that you oppose something</p> <p>Patriarchy– a system of government where men hold power and women are mostly excluded from it</p> <p>Veto– to block a decision being reached</p> <p>Democracy– a government which is voted for by the people of the country</p> <p>Treason– the crime of betraying one’s country</p> <p>Divine Right– the belief that a monarch receives the right to rule from God, not the people.</p> <p>Serf/villein– a medieval peasant</p>
Week 4: the Lex Oppia	Week 5: The Magna Carta	Peasants Revolt
<p>Senate– a governing and advisory group made up of the aristocracy in Ancient Rome.</p> <p>Ancient Rome was a patriarchy.</p> <p>The Lex Oppia was a law that prevented women from spending money on their appearance. It was introduced alongside a number of other laws to reduce spending and improve the economy after the Second Punic war.</p> <p>Women could no longer wear multi-coloured garments, particularly purple and were restricted as to how much gold they could wear. This denied women the only avenue they had of showing of their status and identity in society.</p> <p>Women from the towns and rural areas streamed into the centre of Rome to make their outrage felt. Huge numbers of women objected to the Lex Oppia by blocking the streets to the Forum and asking men for support in 195 BC.</p> <p>The Lex Oppia was revoked in 195 BC, nearly 20 years after this measure had been passed.</p>	<p>Society was structured into the Feudal System: the King was at the top, below him were the Barons, the Knights and the serfs.</p> <p>King John upset the pope (Head of the Roman Catholic Church) and the barons.</p> <p>The pope ordered an interdict because he did not approve of John’s choice for the Archbishop of Canterbury. An interdict is where you cancel all church services, including weddings and funerals.</p> <p>The Barons had to pay John a scutage– a high tax if they did not fight for John. He also ignored the Great Council meaning many barons felt their views were not respected.</p> <p>He was nicknamed ‘Lackland’ because he lost vast areas of territory in France.</p> <p>The English barons demanded John sign the Magna Carta, if he didn’t they threatened to fight him.</p> <p>John signed the Magna Carta in 1215. This document changed the power of the King and gave the barons more control.</p>	<p>Serfs were tied to their local lords and paid low wages. This was by the Statute of Labourers law. This was unpopular.</p> <p>The King made everyone pay a poll tax.</p> <p>Poll tax– where everyone in society pays the same amount in tax, regardless of wealth</p> <p>The Peasants revolt occurred in 1360. Rioting spread from Essex to Kent. The rebels were under the command of Wat Tyler.</p> <p>Wat Tyler asked King Richard to grant all the serfs their freedom and to pardon the rebels for their actions.</p> <p>After the peasants revolt: The rules on serfs were relaxed over time, although they were still tied to one lord. A poll tax was not used again in Britain until 1990. The leaders of the peasants revolt were executed.</p> <p>Women played a key role in the peasants revolt.</p>