

## Week 1: Keywords and concepts

- **Enlightenment**— a period of European history, starting in the late 17th century, which is famous for new ideas and discoveries.
- **Glorious Revolution**— A revolution led by the English Parliament to get rid of their monarch (James II).
- **Revolution**— a rapid, sometimes violent change, in the way a country governed or the way people live.
- **Treason**- to commit a crime against the monarch
- **Significance**— something which is remarkable, results in change, is revealing, is remembered or resonates (has an effect on the future).

## Week 2: The Enlightenment

- **Absolute Monarchy**—a system where the King or Queen had absolute (total) power. Louis XVI was an Absolute Monarch.
- The power of the monarchy in Europe was challenged during the Enlightenment, especially in France. This was due to the belief in **Divine Right**.
- **Renaissance**—a period of rebirth of learning, science and the arts in Europe
- **Scientific method**— the idea that you must use observation, reason and experiments to find out the truth
- **Clergy**—Members of the Church
- During the Enlightenment the power of the Church decreased, people began to use reason and logic to explain ideas rather than listen to the church.
- Literature, music and culture was all part of the Enlightenment with artists trying to convey serious messages about what the world should be like. Philosophy especially became important.

## Week 3: French Revolution

- Versailles— the royal palace in France
- **Estates System**— the class system that people were organised into in French society
- **Nobility**—wealthy, titled land owners.
- **Bastille**—a large, fortified (armed) building in the centre of Paris
- **Constitution**—the rules on how a country should be governed
- **Jacobins**—a group who wanted France to be a Republic
- **Republic**—a state where the power is held by the people and has an elected President
- **Nationalism**—a feeling of strong loyalty or devotion towards your country, sometimes with a negative impact on other countries
- **Liberalism**—a political theory based on the rights of an individual, liberty and consent of the governed.

## Week 4: The Industrial Revolution

- **Capitalism**- Individuals, rather than governments, need to put ideas, money and energy into something, in order to make money.
- **Imperialism**— the process of taking over new territories, usually by force.
- Britain colonised (took over) places all over the world, giving them raw materials they did not have in Britain, which could be sent home and made into products to sell. For example, cotton.
- **Industry**—making raw materials into products in factories
- **Industrialisation**—the development of industries in a country or region
- **Industrial Revolution**— started in 1760. The period of change from most people working in rural agriculture, to most people working in urban industries.
- Coal mining was important to the Industrial Revolution. Coal provided the energy needed for factories to run.
- New transport developed such as canals, better roads and railways.
- George Stephenson invented the 'Rocket' locomotive.

## Week 5 : Public Health in the Industrial Revolution

- **Public Health**— the health and wellbeing of the population
- **Epidemic**- an infectious disease occurring over a wide area at a particular time
- **Satirical**— to be sarcastic, critical or mocking of an event, person, place or belief.
- **Miasma**— the belief that bad air causes the spread of disease
- **Cholera**— an infectious disease of the small intestine. There were three cholera epidemics in England during the 1800s. This was passed through contaminated water.
- **Back to back housing**—a type of terraced housing where two houses share a back wall
- **Slum**—an overcrowded street or area. The people who live there are living in poverty.
- **1848 Public Health Act**— the government set up a General Board of Health to advise about disease prevention.
- **1875 Public Health Act**— ensured clean water supplies, safe food, and all refuse to be disposed of.

## Week 6 : Poverty and Workhouses

- **Democracy**—a system of government where people can vote for their leader
- **The New Poor Law**—this law meant that the local area had the responsibility to provide workhouses for the poor and give food, clothes and shelter
- **The Workhouse**— a place where people were sent to provide food and work for the unemployed This was a last resort for people.
- **Guardians**- the people who watched over the workhouses.
- **Political factor**— to do with laws or leaders.
- **Social factor**— to do with people and how they live.
- **Economic factor**— to do with money or work.