

# OCL History – Year 9 Anthology



## When did Democracy arrive in Britain?



Your name: \_\_\_\_\_

Your teacher: \_\_\_\_\_

# Democracy in Britain

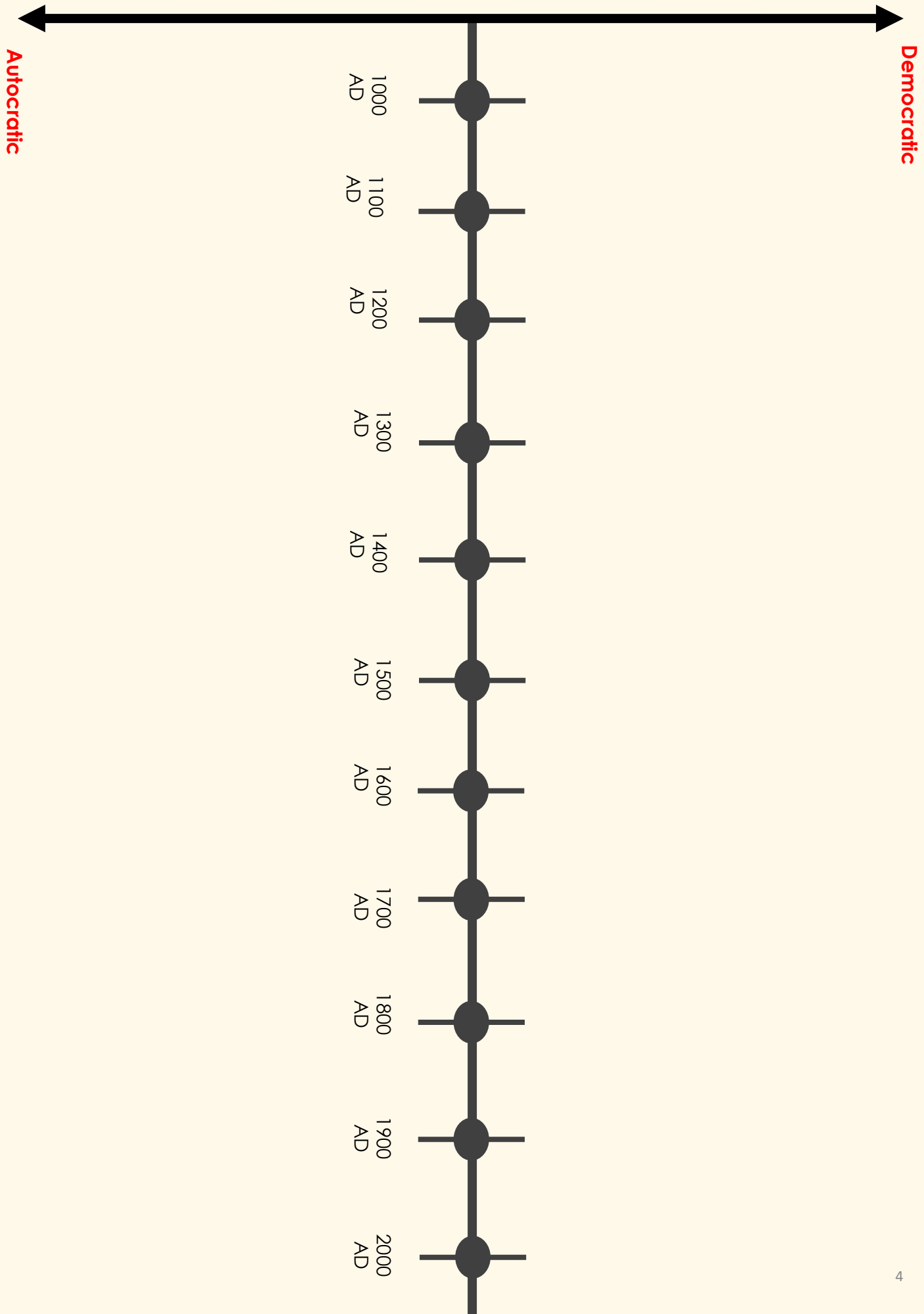
Vocabulary .....	3
End Product.....	4
Lesson 1: Story .....	5
Lesson 2: Acts .....	7
Lesson 3: Story .....	8
Lesson 3: Acts .....	10

## Vocab:

Below you will find a list of the vocabulary that you will learn in this unit. Some of this vocab you will be taught directly in your lessons, and some will come up regularly in the text. The following words will help you understand the world in the year 1000.

Words you will be taught directly in your lesson	
Word	Definition
Democracy	Where the people make decisions together, either directly or by being represented.
Autocracy	Making decisions absolutely and not taking other people's ideas/opinions into account.
Representation	the action of speaking or acting on behalf of someone.
Privilege	a special right/reward available only to a particular person or group.
Pressure	Force/effort being applied to something in order to change it.

# Enquiry: When did Democracy arrive in Britain?



## Lesson 2: Did democracy arrive in Britain by 1832?



### Extract 1 – 'The Lottery' constructed from Aristotles, *Politics*.

1 It is 2300 years ago. The ancient city of Athens in Greece is a buzz. A crowd has assembled  
2 and is carefully watching a chaotic swirl of black and white balls, hurtling down funnels. At  
3 the front of the crowd was a young Greek man staring intently as a white ball landed on a  
4 row where the name 'Alexios' was carved into it. As the ball settled in place the man, Alexios,  
5 realised his time to help his city had come.

6 He was purposeful as he strode home to let his family know that he had been selected in the  
7 lottery. He had been chosen as one of 500 people in the city of Athens. Together they were  
8 to make decisions and rule over the 100,000 citizens, 10,000 foreigners and 150,000 slaves.

9 Alexios was privileged. He was male and his parents had been citizens, so he automatically  
10 was allowed to become one once he had served in the army and was over the age of 18.  
11 This meant he could take part in the lottery and had a responsibility to rule the people of  
12 Athens with the other 499 citizens who were selected as well. Foreigners and slaves had no  
13 right to the lottery and so had no say in how they were ruled.

14 He knew he would take the role seriously. It was a massive honour, but should he refuse to  
15 take up his service, he would have been marked with red paint to shame and embarrass him  
to the rest of Athens for not taking his duty seriously.

#### What more do we know about Ancient Athens?

a) Who could contribute to making decisions and ruling the city of Athens?

- 1) Foreign women under 18.
- 2) Greek Citizens over 18.
- 3) Greek males over 18.

16 The next morning, Alexios rushed to the agora which was a meeting place for all those who  
17 had been selected. The large open space allowed people to sit around the outside whilst  
18 people came forward and spoke their views and debated on the matters of the day. Despite  
19 not being selected in the lottery, any of the 40,000 citizens of Athens could attend and watch  
20 the debates during the day and still be involved in the way that the city was ruled.

21 The first meeting of the boule, the 500 citizens chosen, was one full of heavy decisions. They  
22 controlled the finances, the army, the navy, met with foreign ambassadors and made  
23 decisions on any court cases that were held. This would be their daily responsibility for the  
24 next year.

25 At the end of his first day, Alexios returned home to his family. He would never have to worry  
26 about being selected, for he would receive a wage for the entire year for his services to the  
27 city. This ensured that anybody in the city could take part regardless of if they had enough  
28 money to do so.

29 Having been randomly selected, and a guarantee that Alexios could afford to do so, this  
30 made government in Athens fair and equal. The demos, (*people*) were in charge and  
31 responsible for kratos (*ruling*). This was the birth of demokratos, democracy.

## Lesson 2: Did democracy arrive in Britain by 1884?

### Great Reform Act of 1832

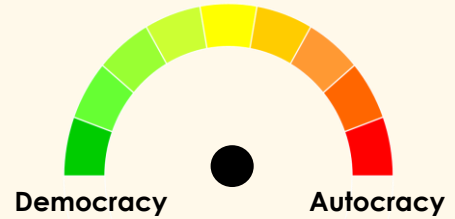
Created 71 new MPs to represent areas that had grown such as Manchester and Birmingham.

Removed 56 MPs due to their being nobody living in certain rural areas anymore having gone to the city.

People who now owned a small amount of land, farmers who rented land and shopkeepers could now vote.

People who owned a house and **some** lodgers who paid a rent of £10 (£1008 today) a year or more could now vote.

The use of the term male person defined a voter now and so women were excluded from the vote.



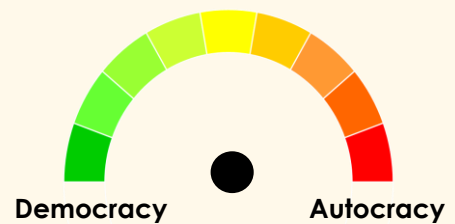
### Second Reform Act of 1867

All householders the area of an MP, and **all** lodgers who paid £10 a year or more gained the vote.

People who rented land, not just farmers and those who owned even smaller amounts of land were given the vote.

Women remained excluded from the vote.

approximately two in three men now had the vote - almost 18 per cent of the total population

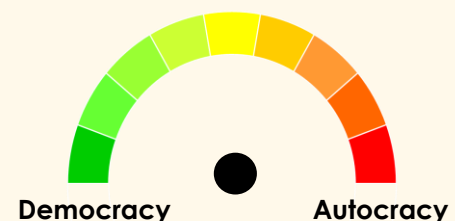


### Third Reform Act of 1884

More MPs were created for cities so that if you had a larger population, you would be represented more in Parliament.

Widened the vote to a much larger number of men but was still tied to property or rent they paid.

Women remained excluded from the vote.



### Lesson 3: Did democracy arrive in Britain by 1918?



**Extract 1 – constructed from *Passages in the Life of a Radical, 1864*.** Account by Samuel Bamford, constructed from his account. He was arrested and imprisoned for a year after the Peterloo Massacre.

1 Unusual as it was, Miss Emily Davison's choice of protest in 1911 was what first made her  
2 known to the government. To avoid being recorded in that year's census as a sign of  
3 resistance to the government, she was found hiding in a cupboard in the Houses of  
4 Parliament.

5 This wouldn't be the only time Davison would come to attention. She was imprisoned eight  
6 times due to protests and was even force fed by the police as she refused to eat until her  
7 demands were met. Each time they tried she did everything she could to avoid swallowing  
8 the food, knowing that if she died in police hands it would draw massive attention to her and  
9 other supporters of her cause.

10 However, it wasn't until 1913 where Davison finally achieved that aim, at the ultimate cost.  
11 There was a cheering crowd, all eagerly holding their betting slips in hand looking at if their  
12 favourite horse was going to cross the line first. Anmer, the King's horse was a favourite that  
13 day so most people's eyes were glued to him as he galloped around the track at the Epsom  
14 Derby.

15 Just after the leading horses had rounded Tattenham Corner, Davison ran out from under the  
16 railings and into the path of not only Anmer, who struck Emily in the chest with his head, but  
17 also this threw the rider straight off and knocked him unconscious. Emily's skull was fractured  
18 leading to her death four days later.

19 But the crowd did not just only look at Davison lying there, next to the most famous horse at  
20 the race. They also looked at the flag she had managed to attach to the horse as well.





**What more do we know about Democracy in 1913?**

a) Davison shows the main restriction on who could take part in government in 1913 was...

- 1) Wealth.
- 2) Gender.
- 3) Age.

## Lesson 3: Did democracy arrive in Britain by 1918?

### Representation of the People Act, 1918

Gave the vote to all men over 21, whether they owned property or not.

The act gave the vote to women over the age of 30 who met a property qualification, or whose husband did.

This represented 8.5 million women - two thirds of the total population of women in the UK.

