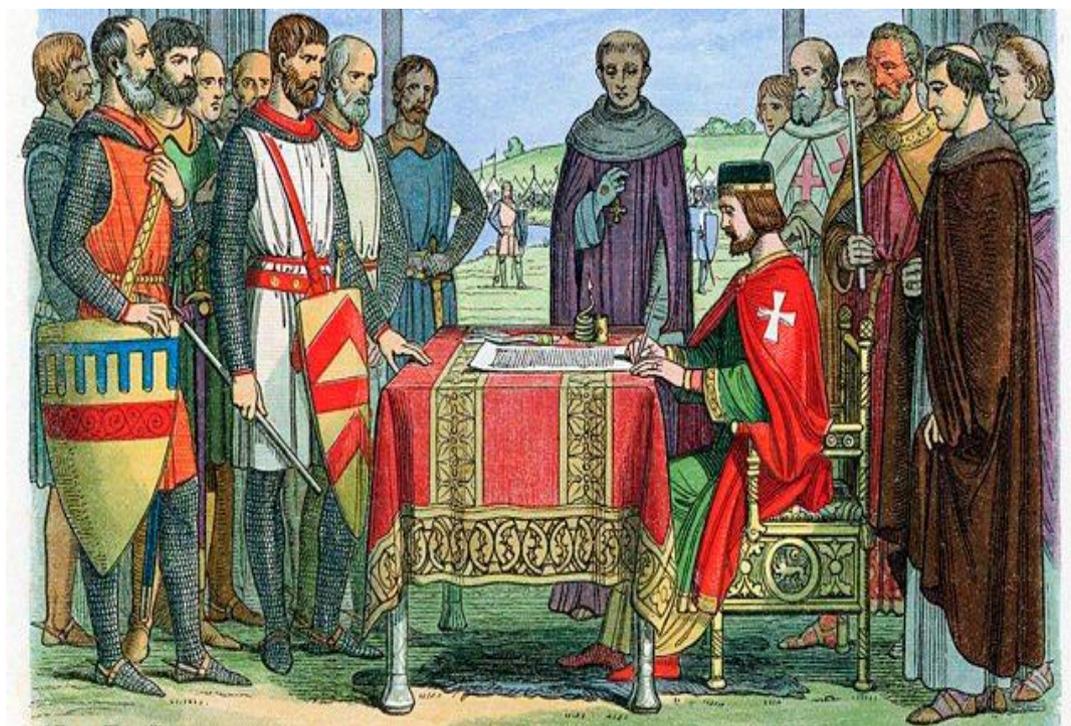


# Britain, Power and the People Multi-question tests



Test number	Title	Pages in hand-out notes	Marks available
18	Background and Magna Carta	2-6	20
19	Henry III, Simon de Montfort and origins of Parliament	6-8	12
20	The Peasants' Revolt	8-11	30
21	Lincolnshire Rising and Pilgrimage of Grace	13-14	36
22	English Civil War to Glorious Revolution	14-18	44
23	American Revolution	18-20	25
24	Nineteenth Century Reform	21-25	65
25	Nineteenth Century Trade Unions	25-28	43
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## **Test 18: Power and the People Background and Magna Carta**

1. Who owned all the land in England following William 'the Conqueror's' victory at Hastings in 1066?
2. List three things people did in return for being granted land? (3)
  
3. In order, what were the three levels below the King in the feudal system? (3)
  
4. What other institution was a powerful landowner?
5. What was it customary for new kings to issue?
6. Who became king in 1199?
7. Give three reasons why he was unpopular. (3)
  
8. What does Magna Carta mean?
9. When was it issued?
10. Give three examples of its clauses. (3)
  
11. When did some people believe there had been a 'Golden Age' of kings and advisers working together?
12. What happened in the two years following Magna Carta?
13. Give an example to illustrate the lasting significance of Magna Carta.

**Total marks available: 20**

## **Test 19 – Henry III, Simon de Montfort and the origins of Parliament**

1. Who became king on the death of King John in 1216?
2. What was re-issued in 1216, 1217 and 1225?
3. Give three reasons why there were tensions between the new king and his barons. (3)
4. What were increasingly called during the 1230s and 1240s?
5. What did the barons issue at a Parliament in Oxford in 1258?
6. Which leading baron led opposition to the King?
7. Where was the King defeated in battle in 1264?
8. What was different about the Parliament that met in January 1265?
9. Where did the royalists defeat rebels in August 1265?
10. Give an example of how the leading rebel is remembered.

**Total marks available: 12**

## Test 20: The Peasants' Revolt

1. By what percentage did English harvest fall between 1315 and 1317?
2. List three further problems (other than the Black Death) of the first half of the 14<sup>th</sup> Century. (3)
3. How were a) rents and b) wages affected by the Black Death? (2)
4. What did Parliament pass in 1351 to reduce wages?
5. Give a further example of a law passed to keep ordinary people 'in their place'.
6. Which country was England at war with in the 1370s?
7. Who replaced who as King in 1377? (2)
8. Who was widely regarded as the power behind the throne?
9. What did the 'Bad' Parliament of 1377 agree to?
10. In which two further years did they agree to a version of this?
11. In which village did the revolt begin on 30 May 1381?
12. In which two counties in particular did the revolt spread?
13. Name two leaders of the revolt. (2)
14. Which two people were beheaded by rebels on 14 June? (2)
15. At which two places did the King meet rebel leaders? (2)
16. Give three examples of demands the King appeared to agree to. (3)
17. What did the rebels then do?
18. What kind of people supported the revolt? (2)
19. Give an example of how the King reasserted his authority.
20. Give an example of a long-term effect of the revolt.

**Total marks available = 30**

## Test 21: Lincolnshire Rising and the Pilgrimage of Grace

1. What did parishioners of St James' Church, Louth fear in 1536?
2. Give two further examples of changes to do with religion that many people disliked or feared. (2)
3. What kind of people joined the revolt against King Henry VIII's religious changes in October 1536?
4. What was the list of demands sent to the King called?
5. What happened to the rebels who marched to Lincoln?
6. Which York-based lawyer got caught up in the Lincolnshire Rising?
7. What size was the rebel army that marched on York?
8. Give five examples of their grievances. (5)
  
9. What were those on the Pilgrimage of Grace made to swear?
10. Did they want to remove Henry VIII?
11. What banner did they march under?
12. Give three examples of places taken over by the rebels. (3)
13. Give three examples of further places where revolts broke out. (3)
14. Who led the King's army sent to deal with the revolt?
15. How large was this army?
16. What kinds of people joined the revolt? (4)
  
17. Give three things Henry said he agreed to. (3)
  
18. Where did a new revolt break out in January 1537?
  
19. Give three examples of what followed. (3)
  
20. Who described the revolt as 'just a pitiful bunch of malcontents'?

**Total marks available: 36**

## Test 22: From the English Civil War to the Glorious Revolution

1. Who replaced who as King in 1625? (2)
2. What did people accuse Archbishop William Laud of wanting to do to the Church?
3. What was the King's wife called?
4. Give a reason why people didn't like her.
5. What kind of people wanted to further 'purify' the Church?
6. Who did the King think he was accountable to alone?
7. During which 11-year period did he rule without Parliament?
8. What particularly unpopular way did he raise money during this period?
9. Why was he forced to recall it?
10. Which social group had become powerful in Parliament by this time?
11. Name two MPs who were particular critics of the King. (2)
12. What happened when Parliament was recalled after 11 years? (2)
13. What was the King presented with in December 1641?
14. Give two examples of things it called for. (2)
15. What did the King try, but fail, to do in January 1642?
16. When and where did the Civil War start?
17. What was new about the 'New Model Army'? (2)
18. What were held in October and November 1647?
19. Give three examples of demands made by soldiers influenced by Leveller ideas.
20. Who led the Levellers?
21. Did the Levellers win the arguments?
22. Who led the Diggers?
23. What did they believe?
24. What did they do?
25. What happened to the King? (2)
26. What was declared in May 1649?
27. Who became the leading person in the country?
28. What did he close down in April 1653?
29. What position was he given in December 1653?
30. Was he a radical ruler?
31. Give two reasons why his rule was unpopular.
32. Who became King in 1660?
33. Who became King in 1685?
34. Which two people became joint monarchs in the Glorious Revolution of 1688? (2)
35. What did they have to accept?
36. Give two examples of its terms. (2)

**Total marks available = 44**

## Test 23: The American Revolution

1. Give two reasons why people came from Britain to America from the early seventeenth century. (2)
2. What were the British parts of North America known as?
3. What war was fought between Britain and France, 1756-1763?
4. Why did the British government think the colonies should pay taxes during this time?
5. Why did the colonies think they shouldn't?
6. What act was passed in 1763 to increase taxes and duties to be paid by the colonies?
7. What famous phrase did opponents use in their arguments against paying further taxes and duties?
8. What famous act of resistance happened in December 1773?
9. Who published Common Sense, an argument for American independence from Britain, in 1776?
10. Did everyone in Britain think the colonies should remain under British control?
11. Name two people in Britain who campaigned for parliamentary reform at this time. (2)
12. What book did Adam Smith publish in 1776, saying economies would do better without colonial-style restrictions on free trade?
13. What joint declaration did leaders of the American colonies make in 1776?
14. Did Britain give up America without a fight?
15. Where did French and American troops led by George Washington defeat British forces in 1781?
16. Which British Prime Minister was forced to resign following a vote of no confidence?
17. What has the colonies' gaining of independence become known as?
18. Give two examples of ideas/beliefs spread by events in America. (2)
19. Which massive event of 1789 was partly inspired by events in America?
20. Give three examples of effects events in America had on Britain. (3)

**Total marks available = 25**

## Test 24: Nineteenth Century Reform

1. Could most people vote in the early 1800s?
2. How did voting take place?
3. What did MPs have to be?
4. Give two further problems with the electoral system at this time. (2)
  
5. What kind of politicians wanted to keep things as they were?
6. What kind of politicians wanted big changes in the electoral system?
7. Name three people from around this time who wanted to reform the electoral system.(3)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
8. Where did thousands gather on 16 August 1819?
9. Who had they come to listen to?
10. What did magistrates do about the meeting? (2)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
11. Give three consequences of this. (3)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
12. What was passed in 1832?
13. Give three of its terms. (3)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
14. Did political and economic action then increase or decrease?
15. What did the Chartists want? (6)

16. In what conditions was Chartism strongest?
17. How many attended a Chartist meeting in Glasgow in May 1838?
18. Which Chartist leader published the Northern Star newspaper?
19. In which three years did Chartists present large petitions to Parliament? (3)
  
20. Did Chartism succeed at the time?
21. Give two reasons for this. (2)
  
22. Give two examples of the longer-term significance of Chartism. (2)
  
23. What kind of people presented a petition against the slave trade to Parliament in 1783?
24. Name three members of the Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, formed in 1787. (3)
25. Give three examples of how Abolitionists campaigned. (3)
  
26. When did Parliament pass a Bill to abolish the slave trade?
27. When did they abolish slavery itself throughout the British Empire?
28. What laws were passed in 1815 to the benefit of landowners?
29. Why did factory owners complain?
30. Which group campaigned to get these laws repealed?

31. What kind of people supported it? (2)
  
32. Give three examples of how it campaigned. (3)
  
33. Which Prime Minister brought in repeal of the Corn Laws?
34. What was this partly a response to?
35. What kind of trade was the repeal a victory for?
36. Who led the movement for factory reform in Parliament?
37. Give to examples of Acts passed to improve working conditions. (2)
  
38. What kind of schools were set up to educate children who were too poor to attend fee-paying schools?
39. Give an example of something Octavia Hill did.
40. Give an example of something Elizabeth Fry did.

**Total marks available = 65**

## Test 25: Nineteenth Century Trade Unions

1. What Acts were passed in 1799 and 1800 to prevent workers combining?
2. What did early trade unions try to do?
3. What were skilled workers able to pay?
4. What was the GNCTU, formed in 1834?
5. Did it succeed?
6. Why did six agricultural labourers try to form a union in Tolpuddle in February 1834?
7. Who led them?

Why in particular were they arrested?

8. What were they sentenced to?
9. How many signed a petition demanding their release?
10. Was the campaign on their behalf successful?
11. What kind of people was the campaign for their release largely organised by?
12. What kind of union was most successful in the 1850s and 1860s?
13. What Act of 1823 was often used against striking workers?
14. How many different unions were there in the cutlery trade in Sheffield?
15. In which industry did workers in London go on a partially successful strike, 1859-1860?
16. What was the TUC that began in 1868?
17. Which Nottingham hosiery manufacturer became known as the unofficial spokesman for unions in the House of Commons?
18. What new kind of union emerged during the 1880s?
19. Who founded a weekly journal called The Link?
20. What was the article 'The White Slaves of London' about? (2)
21. What did the employers try to do after the article was published?
22. How did the workers respond?
23. What was the result?
24. How was this an important 'first'?

25. What did the London Gas Workers Union achieve in 1889?
26. Give two of the demands of striking London dockers. (2)
  
27. What kind of people stopped those who weren't on strike from getting to work?
28. What kind of strikes connected with this dispute broke out?
29. Were the strikers successful?
30. How did numbers in trade unions change 1888-1891?
31. What was the NUR?
32. What was the NUM?
33. Approximately what proportion of union members were women?
34. Give three ways employers or the government fought back against union power. (3)
  
35. What was the result of the 1896 Lyons v Wilkins case?
36. What was the result of the 1901 Taff Rail Judgement?
37. What was founded in 1893?
38. Which part of London was the first local council to be controlled by Labour in 1898?
39. Who was the first Independent Labour MP then leader of the Labour Party in Parliament from 1906?

**Total marks available: 43**

## Test 26: Votes for Women

1. Who wrote A Vindication of the Rights of Women in 1792?
2. Who tried but failed to get women enfranchised in 1832?
3. Who failed to have women's suffrage included in the 1867 Reform Act?
4. Which group campaigned to improve the status of women in the 1850s and 1860s?
5. What was the NUWSS?
6. Who led it?
7. Give two examples of NUWSS tactics. (2)
  
8. Give three examples of women or organisations opposed to women's suffrage. (3)
  
9. What was the WSPU founded in 1903?
10. Who was it led by?
11. What happened to Emily Davison in 1913? (2)
  
12. What was a drawback of suffragette activity?
13. What did those campaigning for women's suffrage do when the first world war broke out?
14. Give three examples of jobs women did in the war. (3)
  
15. Which new PM was more sympathetic to women's suffrage?
16. Which women were given the vote in 1918?
17. When did women get the vote on the same basis as men?
18. What were working women expected to do at the end of the war?
19. Approximately what pay did working women get compared to men between the wars?

20. How many women were employed in the second world war effort by 1945?

21. Give three examples of acts passed since the second world war that improved women's rights. (3)

22. Give three examples of notable firsts for women since the second world war. (3)

**Total marks available: 32**

## **Test 27: General Strike and late Twentieth Century trade union reform**

1. Which three kinds of workers were in the Triple Alliance of unions? (3)
2. What happened to the price of coal after the first world war?
3. What did mine owners want to do in response? (2)
4. What did the Samuel Commission recommend?
5. When did the TUC call for a general strike in support of miners?
6. Give three examples of how the government 'fought' the strike. (3)
7. How many workers were eventually called out on strike by the TUC?
8. Give two examples of violence during the strike. (2)
9. Give a reason why the TUC called for a return to work nine days after the beginning of the strike.
10. What did the 1927 Trade Disputes Act ban?
11. In the years after the general strike what happened to a) trade union membership b) unemployment c) wages (3)
12. Give two reasons why unions had more power after the second world war. (2)
13. Which PM set out to reduce union power from 1979?
14. Give two ways she prepared for another miners' strike. (2)
15. Who led the NUM?
16. Between which two years was the miners' strike of the 1980s?
17. Give two results of the strike. (2)
18. How powerful are trade unions in Britain now?

**Total marks available: 29**

## Test 28: Minority rights

1. Is Britain a nation of immigrants?
2. Approximately how many immigrants arrived from Commonwealth countries from the 1950s to the 1970s?
3. Give two examples of targeted recruitment of immigrants. (2)
4. What kind of jobs did immigrants largely end up doing?
5. Name three areas where migrant communities developed. (3)
  
6. Give two examples of discrimination faced by immigrants. (2)
  
7. Who called for repatriation of immigrants in his 1968 'rivers of blood' speech?
8. Which racist group staged marches in immigrant areas?
9. Give two examples of how migrants have changed British ways of life. (2)
  
10. Give three examples of government measures to address issues of immigration and racism. (3)
  
11. Give two causes of the 1981 Brixton Riots. (2)
  
12. Give two figures to illustrate the scale of the disorder that developed in Brixton. (2)
  
13. Give two other cities where disturbances followed. (2)
  
14. What was the government report into the causes of the riots called?

15. Upon whom did the report place much of the blame?
16. What was set up as a result in 1985?
17. When were there further riots in Brixton? (2)
  
18. What did the MacPherson Report following the racially motivated murder of Stephen Lawrence conclude?
  
19. Give an example of a city where the development of a multi-racial society is seen as largely successful.

**Total marks available: 30**