

Key Words:

History Topic: Y13: Protest, Agitation and Parliamentary Reform; 1780-1928

| Key Term                         | Meaning   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Act of Emancipation              | An Act of Parliament allowing Roman Catholics the right to become MPs or to hold public office  |
| Agent's provocateurs             | Men employed by the government to infiltrate radical groups and provoke them into action which would lead to their arrest                           |
| Aristocracy                      | Nobles or peers who inherited land titles which gave them the right to sit in the House of Lords  |
| Bill                             | Proposal for a new law, which would eventually become an Act of Parliament  |
| Capital Offence                  | Crime which carried the death penalty   |
| Caucus                           | American term meaning a group or meeting of members of a political party  |
| Class Legislation                | Laws passed to favour one particular class  |
| Coalition Government             | Government made up of members from more than one party  |
| Compulsory Arbitration           | Enforced settlement of a dispute by a judge.  |
| Conservative                     | The term first started at the Tamworth Manifesto when Peel promised he would conserve the nation's institutions. The term Tory continued to be used |
| Corn Laws                        | Laws imposing tariffs on foreign wheat. The import of wheat was banned until the price of British wheat reached 80 shillings a quarter bushel       |
| Crimean War                      | A war, 1854 -56, in which Britain and France fought Russia  |
| Cross - Party                    | Involving two or more political parties   |
| Declaration of the Rights of Man | A document outlining the rights of citizens in France   |
| Deferential                      | Showing respect to those of a higher class  |
| Direct and Indirect taxes        | Direct taxes were paid to the State. Indirect taxes are paid on goods as part of the price paid for purchasing those goods                          |
| Disenfranchise                   | Deny the right to a seat in Parliament  |
| Evangelical Christians           | Christians who believed that God called on them to do good, for example for social and moral improvement  |
| French Revolution                | A series of events, in 1789, which led to the fall of the monarchy and aristocracy in France  |
| General Strike                   | Several unions coming out on strike together  |

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| Habeas Corpus                         | Latin meaning 'you have the body'. The law of habeas corpus said that anyone arrested had to be charged with an offence and brought before a court. The government resorted to the suspension of habeas corpus in 1817.          |
| Hampden Club                          | Club named after John Hampden , a harsh critic of the king's government at the start of the Civil War in the 17 <sup>th</sup> century  |
| Independent Labour Party (ILP)        | A political party founded in 1893 to promote working- class interests.   |
| Labour Representation Committee (LRC) | A body formed to improve the lives of working people through parliamentary action. It later became the Labour Party  |
| Lobbying                              | An organised attempt by people to influence law makers and put pressure on MPs   |
| London Corresponding Society ( LCS)   | Set up to campaign for manhood suffrage and to correspond with other reforming groups  |
| Manhood Suffrage                      | The right to vote for all adult men  |
| Militancy                             | The active championing of a cause , sometimes with the use of force  |
| National Charter Association (NCA)    | A national, political organisation. It set up branches across Britain and members paid subscriptions to join. Many historians see it as the first independent, working- class political party, a forerunner of the Labour Party. |
| Nationalisation                       | Taking into public ownership (government control)  |
| Nominee                               | Someone who is put forward for election. Over 200 MPs were nominated by an aristocratic patron who sat in the Lords. The House of Lords had huge control over the composition of the House of Commons.                           |
| Nonconformists                        | People who were Protestants but not members of the Church of England.eg. Baptists, Quakers, Presbyterians and Methodists   |
| Patronage                             | The practice of appointing people to government positions in order to secure their political support   |
| Peelites                              | Name given to Conservatives who supported peel over the repeal of the Corn Laws  |
| Pocket Borough                        | A borough that was in the control, hence the pocket, of a particular patron, usually a large landowner. The majority were controlled by the Tories.  |
| Political Unions                      | Popular organisations created to campaign for the reform of Parliament.  |

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| Polling station            | A place where you go to vote   |
| Private Member's Bill      | Parliamentary bill put forward by an individual MP   |
| Radical                    | 'Radix' in Latin means root. Radical reform means reform from the grassroots.  |
| Red Clydeside              | Red is the colour associated with radical, left-wing politics, which characterised Glasgow (which was around the River Clyde) at this time                           |
| Regent                     | The future king  |
| Rescue Workers             | People who cared for prostitutes or 'fallen women'   |
| Residuum                   | Something left behind  |
| Revolutionary Russia       | October 1917, Russian Communist Revolutionaries had taken power under Lenin and then called on the workers everywhere to do the same and overthrow their governments |
| Rotten Borough             | A borough with few or no constituents yet still returned at least one MP to Parliament   |
| Secret Ballot              | Casting a vote in secret, as is done today   |
| Seditious                  | Using language encouraging rebellion against the state   |
| Socialist                  | Someone who wants control of parts of the economy and greater social equality  |
| Staple industries          | The industries on which Britain's economic strength had traditionally been based for example coal, iron, shipbuilding and textiles.                                  |
| Suburbs                    | Areas of mostly middle class, residential housing on the outskirts of cities. Living in the suburbs, was made possible by the development of the railways            |
| Suffragettes               | Women who sought the vote using more confrontational, sometimes violent, means. The term was first used by a <i>Daily Mail</i> journalist                            |
| Suffragists                | Women who sought the vote by peaceful means  |
| Tamworth Manifesto         | A letter addressed to Robert Peel's Tamworth constituents in 1846, in which he set out to show that the Tories were willing to accept and initiate reform.           |
| Trade Union Congress (TUC) | Body created in 1868 to represent the unions collectively  |
| Transported                | Sent to a penal colony   |
| Ulster Unionists           | Members of an organization that wanted the province of Ulster, in Ireland, to remain British. They   |

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|   | threatened to rebel when the Liberal government planned to give self-government to Ireland.  |
| Universal Suffrage                      | The vote for all people. However, at this time, it meant for all men   |
| Venereal disease                        | Sexually transmitted disease   |
| Victorian Britain                       | Britain during the time of Queen Victoria's reign  |
| War of American Independence            | This lasted 1776 -1783 and ended with Britain recognising the independence of the colonies which became the United States of America               |
| Women's Social & Political Union (WSPU) | Founded in 1903 by Emmeline Pankhurst to campaign for votes for women. They were more militant than the Suffragists of the NUWSS                   |
| Workhouse                               | Sometimes known as the poorhouse, it was the place where those who were too poor or unable to look after themselves had to go for food and shelter |

**Expectation: You need to learn the spelling and definition of these key terms off by heart!**