

Y11 Revision



Blockbusters Questions

This booklet has a series of questions and answers that will help you to learn the information you need to do well on Paper One.

Power and the People, 1200-2000

Blockbusters Questions: Power and the people: Middle Ages

What 'B' is ...	A 14 th century priest who preached about the problems of the Feudal System	John Ball
What 'C' is ...	The place that gained its independence from the King [1 st clause of the Magna Carta]	Church
What 'H' is ...	The King known for his unjust rule, [increasing taxes] causing the Simon de Montfort rebellion	Henry III
	The King who introduced a Charter of Liberties and was a forerunner of the Magna Carta	Henry I
What 'J' is ...	The King who went to war with France and lost a lot of England's French Territory	John I
What 'K' is ...	The group that Simon de Montfort introduced into Parliament for the first time	Knights
What 'M' is ...	The 'great charter' which ended the revolt between the Baron's and the King	Magna Carta
What 'P' is ...	A flat rate tax that everyone had to pay regardless of income	Poll Tax
	A set of rules written in 1258 by a group of Barons saying that Henry III had to obey the laws in the Magna Carta	Provisions of Oxford
	A march on London by a group of peasants that demanded Richard II remove the Poll Tax	Peasants Revolt
What 'S' is ...	The "father of parliamentary democracy"	Simon de Montfort
	The laws passed in 1363 to regulate the clothing, diet and opportunities for the peasants and lower class groups	Sumptuary Laws
What 'W' is ...	The individual who lead a march on London to demand the removal of the Poll Tax and changes to the Feudal System	Wat Tyler

**Blockbusters Questions: Power and the people: Early
Modern**

What 'A' is ...	The leader of the Pilgrimage of Grace who had an army of 50,000 to defend Catholicism	Robert Aske
What 'C' is ...	The King that ruled for 11 years without Parliament	Charles I
	The gentry who sided with the King in the English Civil War	Cavaliers
What 'D' is ...	The radical reform group who believed that equality could be achieved through sharing planting and working together	Diggers
What 'H' is ...	The King of England who split with the Catholic Church	Henry VIII
What 'L' is ...	The protest group whose ideas included; free speech, every man to have the vote and the right for women to be in politics	Levellers
What 'M' is ...	The Catholic queen, first daughter of Henry VIII	Mary I
What 'P' is ...	The only major rebellion during Henry VIII rule	Pilgrimage of Grace
	The title that Oliver Cromwell gave himself during his period of rule	Protector
What 'R' is ...	The name given to the major changes under Henry VIII	Reformation
	The merchant/traders who supported the Parliament in the English Civil War	Roundheads
	The name given when the monarchy was brought back in [Charles II became King]	Restoration
What 'S' is ...	The Act that Parliament demanded that all printed material in the American Colonies had to be taxed on paper	Stamp Tax
	The radical economist that argued for free trade	Adam Smith
	The length [in years] of the war between Britain and France, which then went into the American Colonies	Seven

Blockbusters Questions: Power and the people: Nineteenth Century

What 'A' is ...	The pressure group that was against the Corn Laws	Anti-Corn Law League
What 'B' is ...	The radical Quaker MP who spoke against the Corn Laws	John Bright
What 'C' is ...	The Act of Parliament that stopped group of workers coming together for support	Combinations Act
	The radical group who formed after the Great Reform Act, who believed this reform had not gone far enough	Chartists
	The tariffs and restrictions on imported food and grain	Corn Laws
	A leading figure in the movement to abolish slavery	Thomas Clarkson
What 'F' is ...	The 1833 legalisation that outlawed child workers under the age of 9	Factory Act
What 'G' is ...	The Act of Parliament of 1832 that included small landowners and shopkeepers in the vote	The Great Reform Act
What 'H' is ...	The man who gathered 100,000 people to listen to him at St Peter's Field in Manchester	Henry Hunt
What 'L' is ...	Major left wing political party that represented the trade unions	Labour Party
What 'M' is ...	The first successful strike by unskilled female workers. They protested against poor working conditions and pay	Match Girls Strike
What 'O' is ...	The leader of the Chartists who promoted the use of 'physical force'	Feargus O'Connor
What 'P' is ...	The death of 11 people in Manchester when the government sent in the cavalry to deal with a peaceful protest	Peterloo Massacre
	Document published by Chartists in 1838 demanding the vote for all men, secret ballots, annual elections	People's Charter
	The Act that Parliament passed to improve living conditions in towns	Public Health Act
What 'S' is ...	The MP who lead the movement for factory reforms	Lord Shaftesbury
What 'T' is ...	6 farm labourers who were sent to Australia for forming a trade union	Tolpuddle Martyrs
	Act of Parliament, that formally legalised worker unions	Trade Union Act
	1847 legislation that limited working hours for women and under-18s to 10 hours per day	Ten Hours Act
What 'W' is ...	Member of Parliament who lead campaign to abolish slave trade and emancipate all slaves in West Indies	William Wilberforce
What 'Z' is ...	The slave ship where 130 sick slaves were thrown overboard so the Captain could claim insurance money	Zong

Blockbusters Questions: Power and the people: Twentieth Century

What 'B' is ...	When unrest took place in London following the Police's unfair 'stop and search' approach to black people	Brixton Riots
What 'C' is ...	The tightening of immigration regulations to limit the amount of immigrants into England	Commonwealth Immigrants Act
What 'E' is ...	The legislation that protects people from discrimination at work	Equality Act
	The legislation that established the principle of 'equal pay for equal work'	Equal Pay Act
What 'F' is ...	The leader of the Suffragists, peaceful group campaigning for votes for women	Millicent Fawcett
What 'G' is ...	Britain's only ever strike in 1926 involving all major unions [coal, transport, rail] which lasted 9 days	General Strike
What 'L' is ...	Liberal politician and PM responsible for introducing social reforms in 1909	David Lloyd George
What 'N' is ...	The far-right political party, for whites-only, created 1967	National Front
	A peaceful group created 1897, promoting women's right to vote [through petitions, marches and letters]	National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies [NUWSS]
What 'O' is ...	Famous local conflict [Catcliffe] between striking miners and the police	Battle of Orgreave
What 'P' is ...	Leader of Suffragettes, violent group campaigning for votes for women	Emmeline Pankhurst
	Conservative MP famous for his 'Rivers of Blood' speech which used anti-migrant language	Enoch Powell
What 'R' is ...	1918 law that gave men over 21 + women over 30 the right to vote	Representation of the People Act
	1965 law that outlawed racial discrimination in public place	Race Relations Act
What 'S' is ...	Group that used violent tactics to gain votes for women	Suffragettes
	Group that used peaceful tactics to gain votes for women	Suffragists
	Leader of the National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] who lead the miners during the strike 1984-85	Arthur Scargill
What 'T' is ...	First British female PM responsible for destroying the power of the Trade Unions in the 1980s	Margaret Thatcher
	The group that brought together rail, transports and mine workers to support each other	Trade Union Congress [TUC]
What 'W' is ...	Ship that brought 1 st generation of Afro-Caribbean migrants to Britain	HMS Windrush
	A violent group created 1903 fighting for the women's right to vote [burning churches, fighting MPs]	Women's Social and Political Union [WSPU]
	When Women took on jobs that had been vacated by men while they had gone to fight	World War One