

When was it best to protest? Revision Sheet

This revision sheet has information about 3 of the protests we have studied. The assessment will only require you to know about these 3 protests. However, you may wish to challenge yourself by making some of your own revision notes for the other protests (you could then include this as extra information in the last question on the assessment).

Peasants' Revolt

1. When was the Peasants' Revolt?	1381
2. What were they protesting about?	Poll tax, work service and low wages
3. How did they protest?	Ordinary peasants refused to pay the poll tax and attacked the tax collectors, killing 3 men. 60,000 peasants went to London (led by Wat Tyler). They destroyed manor houses, blew up the Savoy Palace, killed Archbishop of Canterbury.
4. What happened to them?	King Richard met the rebels at Smithfield. He pretended to agree to their demands but then Wat Tyler was killed and the peasants went home. Many of the other leaders were hunted down and killed.
5. Did they have a long-term impact?	Over the next 50 years, the peasants got lots of what they'd wanted e.g. poll tax scrapped, wages no longer limited and more peasants got their freedom.

The Suffragettes

6. When were the Suffragettes protesting?	In the early 20 th century. The Suffragettes became more militant from 1912. They paused their campaign when WW1 broke out in 1914.
7. What were they protesting about?	The Suffragettes were part of the 'Votes for Women' campaign. The Suffragettes, led by Emmeline Pankhurst, aimed to get the vote by any means possible. Their motto was 'Deeds not Words'.
8. How did they protest?	Attended political meetings and heckled the speakers, slashed paintings in art galleries, smashed shop windows, set fire to churches, railway stations and postboxes, chained themselves to railings of public buildings, threw eggs at politicians, poured acid on golf course putting greens, went on hunger strike in prison (and portrayed government attempts to force-feed them as torture).
9. Who was Emily Davison and what happened to her?	She was a Suffragette who was killed by the King's horse at the 1913 Derby. There is debate over whether she meant to kill herself or whether it was a protest that went wrong.
10. What was the impact of the Suffragettes?	In 1918, many women over 30 were allowed to vote. In 1928, all women over 21 could vote. They now had equal voting rights to men. However, some people argue that it was the contribution of women to WW1 which helped them get the vote (rather than simply the actions of the Suffragettes).

11. What was apartheid?	Apartheid was a system of 'separateness' in South Africa from 1948 until 1994. There were 148 Apartheid laws e.g. no interracial marriage, separate facilities for white and non-white use.
12. Who led the protests against apartheid?	Nelson Mandela was the leader of the African National Congress (ANC) which led the protests against apartheid.
13. How did they protest?	The protests were non-violent at first e.g. boycotts and strikes. When, in 1960 police opened fire on a peaceful protest in Sharpeville, Mandela realised that non-violent protests would not end the system of apartheid. His organisation (the Spear of the Nation) launched bombing attacks on government targets.
14. What happened in the Sharpeville Massacre?	Black South Africans protested about having to carry a passbook. 5,000 gathered at a police station in Sharpeville. A scuffle broke out and the police opened fire killing 69 people and injuring 180 more. News of the shooting shocked South Africans and the rest of the world.
15. What happened in the Soweto Riots?	In 1972, 10,000 black students in Soweto protested about the idea of being taught in Afrikaans. The protest started peacefully but then the police used tear gas and gunfire. The protest spread to other black townships. Overall, it is estimated that several thousand black people died.
16. What was the impact of the protest against apartheid?	President De Clerk realized things had to change in South Africa. Mandela was released from prison (he had been in prison for 27 years), elections were held and Mandela was voted in as South Africa's first black President in 1994 and apartheid was ended.

Revision Homework Tasks: bring in evidence of these revision tasks to earn positive points/Habits cards.

1. Produce revision cards/mind maps/quiz questions about the 3 protests on this revision sheet.
2. Learn the information off by heart.
3. Get somebody to test you.

Challenge: Use your exercise book (and extra research from the internet if needed) to add 3 extra facts to each protest here.

Challenge+: Choose one of the other protests we studied in this unit and create your own revision resource. You will not be tested specifically on this other protest but you could use it as an example to help back up your arguments in the assessment.