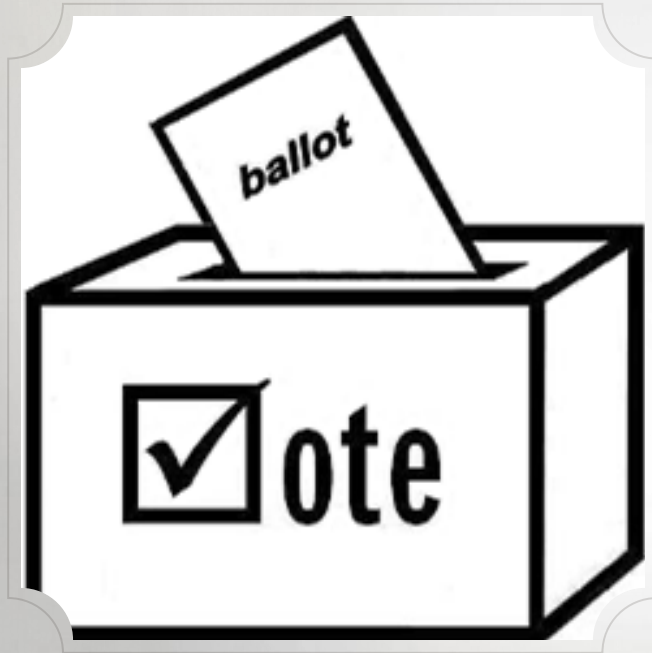




THE ENGLISH REVOLUTION

An Introduction



WHAT IS DEMOCRACY?

Democracy is a governmental system where the government is controlled by the people who live under it. This means that we vote in order to choose who our leaders will be.

THE SLOW ROAD

- ❖ Democracy and civil rights do not exist in all parts of the world and they have been earned with lots of struggle.
- ❖ 1215: The Magna Carta was signed.
- ❖ The Magna Carta recognized individual freedoms, required a king to consult parliament and to rule lawfully.



PARLIAMENT



- ❖ Parliament had been consulted in England since Anglo-Saxon times. (8th-11th Centuries)
- ❖ It's role was to advise the king on policies.
- ❖ The Tudors tended to accept this democratic tradition.
- ❖ The Stuarts did not.

Label: Wales
England
Scotland
Ireland
and Northern
Ireland on the
map.



The Regions of
Great Britain



A decorative white floral border with intricate scrollwork and leaf patterns surrounds the central text. At the top center, there is a small crest-like floral motif. Below the title, a horizontal line with a central floral flourish separates the title from the list.

THE REGIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN

- ❖ Today Great Britain consists of England, Scotland, Wales (all on one island) and Northern Ireland.
- ❖ It is separated from continental Europe by the English Channel.
- ❖ Great Britain has 8000 kilometers of coastline. It is very much an island nation.
- ❖ Lowland Britain (south and east) is fertile and low lying. It is good for agriculture.
- ❖ Highland Britain (north and west) is hilly and mountainous with the occasional pocket of fertile lowland.

ENGLISH SOCIETY

- ❖ 1588: The English defeated the Spanish Armada, allowing English ships to travel all over.
- ❖ English became a colonizer, establishing colonies all over the world and trade networks along with that.



A decorative white floral border with intricate scrollwork and leaf patterns surrounds the central text. The border is symmetrical and features a central crest-like element at the top.

ENGLISH SOCIETY CONTINUED

- ❖ 17th Century: English population grew. Business and agriculture grew too.
- ❖ There were more and more opportunities for merchants, land owners and manufacturers to become wealthy.
- ❖ It was a good time for the upper class.
- ❖ But English society was becoming increasingly divided by deep differences between the classes.

A decorative scrollwork border in white on a black background, framing the central text. The border features intricate floral and vine patterns, with a central crest-like element at the top and bottom.

THE THREE CLASSES

- ❖ Upper: King, king's advisors, the nobles, and high church officials (eg. Bishops)
- ❖ Middle: Merchants, manufacturers, landowners, professionals, and military officers.
- ❖ Lower: Thousands of ordinary workers, peasants, farmers, etc.
- ❖ Middle class aspired to move up, and occasionally could. The lower class could not.



UPPER AND MIDDLE CLASS

- ❖ Those in the upper and middle classes lived in nice country and town homes. They had expensive possessions, sometimes owning china from Asia and furniture from Africa.
- ❖ Workers with valuable skills like carpentry and blacksmiths could afford to live very comfortably and often belonged to guilds



LOWER CLASS

- ❖ Workers had long hours with minimal pay. Men could make 10 pennies a day, and women even less.
- ❖ Families often lived in one or two rooms.
- ❖ They lived in deep poverty but there were no chances for them to move up and change their circumstances.
- ❖ There were many unemployed people who could only get by crime such as robberies, etc.



FOOD

- ❖ Lower Class: Bread and beer, occasionally meat and cheese.
- ❖ Wealthy: Lots and lots of meat, strongly flavoured to hide its lack of freshness.
- ❖ Fruit and vegetables weren't popular but were usually eaten cooked.
- ❖ They ate with spoons and knives as forks were only becoming popular.
- ❖ Trade brought pineapples, maize, potatoes, coffee, tea and chocolate.