

# People's History Museum Self Guided Quiz

PEOPLE'S  
HISTORY  
MUSEUM

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## Helpful Hints:

Collect a map. The questions follow the suggested route.

The answers can be found on panels, labels and interactives, in drawers and in quotes.

Listen as well as look.

## Engine Hall - Ground and First Floor

1. Who were the three main bodies who funded the redevelopment of the **People's History Museum**?.....

.....

2. How many customers did the **Pump House** originally supply power to?

.....

3. Who were the main subscribers for this type of hydraulic power?

.....

4. When did the **Pump House** close?

.....

5. How much power (per square inch) was guaranteed from the **Accumulator Tower**?

.....

6. Where has the original pump, which stood in the **Engine Hall**, been moved to?

.....

7. What was the original purpose of the metal wall on the first floor landing?

.....

8. On what river is the **People's History Museum** located?

.....



# Main Gallery One - First Floor

Why not clock yourself in before entering the gallery!

9. What do the figures depicted on the clock represent?

.....

10. The museum galleries are colour coded by theme. What does each colour represent?

Red.....

Green.....

Blue.....

Purple.....

Pink.....

White.....

Gold.....

11. In the 18th century only a very small group of people had a say in how the country was run. At this time who had power? .....

.....

12. What was a '**Rotten Borough**' and how was it advantageous to those in power?

.....

.....

13. What is a '**Hustings**'?

.....

14. What dreadful event of **1819** is portrayed on the handkerchief displayed on your left?

.....

15. Find Margaret Goodwin on the 'Wheel of Fortune'. What happened to her at the **Peterloo Massacre**?

.....

.....

16. What was the problem with the so called **Great Reform Act of 1832**?

.....

17. What happened to the **1820 Cato Street** conspirators?

.....

18. Why is **Mary Wollstonecraft** considered to be an icon by many women?

.....

.....

19. What connection did **Thomas Paine** have to the USA and to France?

.....

20. What role did **William Cobbett** play in **Thomas Paine's** body disappearing?

.....

21. Who was deemed to be the 'ugliest man in Britain' and what was his job?

.....

22. The above person ended up in prison, but why?

.....

23. Who were the **Levellers**?

.....

24. In the 18th century ingenious solutions were sought to deliver newspapers. But why was this necessary and what sort of methods were used?

.....

.....

25. Who were the **Chartists** and what was their purpose?

.....

26. What is meant by the term '**Universal Suffrage**'?

.....

27. When talking at an open rally which three words, used in his speech, got **Ernest Jones** sent to prison? Hint: Listen carefully.

.....





28. When was the **Liberal Party** formed?

.....

29. What was it that made bread politically controversial in the mid 19th century?

.....

30. Which political parties were competing for votes from the new working class by the end of the 19th century?

.....

31. Which is the oldest surviving trade union banner in the world?

.....

32. What happened to the **Tolpuddle Martyrs**? And what was their punishment?

.....

33. What was it that the trade union leaders wore to make them identifiable in the **1850s**?

.....

34. Who wore rounded bowler hats to show their ambition?

.....

35. Who were the most vulnerable workers in the late 19th and early 20th centuries?

.....

36. Who had the original idea which led to the birth of **Socialism**? And what was this idea?

.....

37. Socialist groups helped form the new **Labour Party**, but what is the founding date?

.....

38. Who were the **Fabians**?

.....

39. What does **Hannah Mitchell** say about loaves and roses?

.....

40. What is **Pank-a-Squith**?

.....

41. In what year was the **Women's Social and Political Union** formed?



.....  
42. Two dates are regarded as significant in successfully attaining **votes for women**. What are they and why are they both significant?

.....  
.....  
43. Britain used to have another major political party, the **Communist Party of Great Britain**. It doesn't exist today: why did it fail to succeed in the British political arena?

.....  
.....  
44. In response to the **1926** General Strike who said 'Constitutional government is being attacked! The General Strike is a challenge to Parliament, and is the road to anarchy and ruin!?' .....

.....  
45. What event in 1929 was not a 'motorway pile-up' and what actually was it?

.....  
46. Why was MacDonald forced to form a **National Government** with the conservatives and some liberals?

.....  
47. What did the North-South divide represent?

.....  
48. Which commuter areas of London benefited through migration?

.....  
.....  
49. What was the main content of the midnight news report of **26 July 1945**?

.....  
.....  
50. What was the **Beveridge Report**?



## Main Gallery Two - Second Floor

51. What was the aim of the new **Welfare State** implemented by the Labour government in **1945**?.....

52. When was the **National Health Service** founded?  
.....

53. What were the main differences between pre war and post war housing conditions?  
.....

54. Which political party dominated British politics in the **1950s**?  
.....

55. Who made the **Spitting Image** puppets?  
.....

56. Which puppets appear in the television?  
.....

57. What change did the **1969 Reform Act** make?  
.....

58. What did **Tony Blair** say he came into politics to do?  
.....

59. Why did people begin to migrate to Britain?  
.....

60. In **1948**, where did the majority of migrants originate from?  
.....

61. Which car manufacturing company faced a damaging strike over equal pay by its female employees in 1968? .....

62. When was homosexuality made illegal in Britain?  
.....

63. When was homosexuality legalised again in Britain?  
.....



64. Which event was the Gay Rights t-shirt specially made for?

.....

65. What does the acronym **CND** stand for?

.....

66. What made the **CND**'s popularity change between the 1950s-1980s?

.....

67. What was used as a symbol of peace by the **Co-operative Women's Guild**?

.....

68. What is unusual about the *Gone with the Wind* poster?

.....

69. What role did **Quakers** play in the early peace movements?

.....

70. Who was it that said, 'Yet what you need is not marches, demos, rallies or wide associations, all of them are important. What you need is direct action. The sooner people understand that the sooner we'll begin to change things'?

.....

71. What does the acronym **NUM** stand for?

.....

72. Why was the **1984 Miners' Strike** so controversial?

.....

73. How long did the 1984 **Miners' Strike** last?

.....

74. What is the title of the iconic photograph depicting Lesley Boulton being attacked on the picket line in support of the **Miners' Strike**?

.....

75. Why are the trade union banners so large and colourful?

.....







76. What does the symbol of the 'eye' represent on banners?

.....

77. What are the **suffragette** colours and what do they symbolise?

.....

.....

.....

78. Who was **George Tutill** and what did his company do?

.....

79. Look at the audio-visual device. What are banners and when were they carried?

.....

80. How many banners does the museum have in its collection?

.....

81. '**Bloom**' is caused in a variety of ways but on the example shown here what specifically caused this type of damage to the banner?

.....

82. How many different types of organisation carry banners?

.....

83. What types of organisation carry them?

.....

84. What was the average length of the working day at the height of the **Industrial Revolution**?

.....

85. Why were **friendly societies** so popular with the Victorian working class?

.....

86. Who made the football boots endorsed by **Sir Stanley Matthews**?

.....

87. Complete the Anti-Fascist Association slogan 'Geordies are.....'?

.....



88. What was the significant influencing factor which caused the working classes to so enthusiastically take up football as a hobby?

.....

89. How many clubs were in the first **Football League** in 1888?

.....

90. Why did people drink beer instead of water?

.....

91. What was the major influencing factor which led Britain to adopt **tea** as its traditional drink?

.....

92. Who were the **Rochdale Pioneers** and what important organisation did they establish?

.....

93. Why was the **Musicians Union** founded?

.....



Why not 'Have your Say' and tell us what ideas you think are worth fighting for!



# Answers

## Engine Hall - Ground and First Floor

1. Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF), Northwest Regional Development Agency (NWDA), European Regional Development Fund (ERDF).
2. 600.
3. Owners of cotton warehouses.
4. 27 December 1972.
5. 1000 pounds per square inch.
6. MOSI (Museum of Science and Industry), Manchester.
7. It formed part of the Pump House's main water tanks.
8. River Irwell.



## Main Gallery One – First Floor

9. The changing relationship workers had with time during the Industrial Revolution (including slaves and migrant workers).
- 10.

Red	Courage and Revolution
Green	Reform
Blue	Loyalty
Purple	Dignity
Pink	Peace and Prosperity
White	Purity
Gold	Ambition

11. The King and the Aristocracy.
12. It was a constituency with very few voters, some as low as seven, which meant that it was easy to swing votes into the desired direction of the people in power.
13. Temporary structure from which candidates addressed the crowds.
14. Peterloo Massacre.
15. She was attacked by Thomas Shelmerdine, a yeoman on horseback. She received a sabre cut to her head and was knocked down and trampled by the crowd.
16. The majority of the population was still unable to vote.
17. Sentenced to death and publicly hanged.



18. Regarded as the first feminist. She argued that inequality of the sexes was due to the lack of education for women.
19. He was involved in both of their revolutions and also wanted to bring a revolt to England.
20. He is said to have lost the body after retrieving it from America intending to bring it home. Supposedly he left Paine's body in a pub or in his attic.
21. John Wilkes, MP.
22. Because he was demanding an end to the corruption in government.
23. A group of men who demanded that all men should have the right to vote.
24. Publications like The Poor Man's Guardian were untaxed and therefore illegal. To get them out to the public coffins were used to smuggle them as government officials would be reluctant to check the contents.
25. The Chartists were the world's first working class movement and they were fighting for the right for all men to vote. The Chartists were named after their charter, a list of six demands.
26. A system which allows all adult citizens to vote in elections.
27. Organise, organise, organise!
28. After the 1832 Reform Act.
29. It was a staple food of the working class, but prices were kept high by the government's Corn-Laws introduced in 1815, with the aim of benefitting the farmers. This law was eventually abolished in 1846.
30. Liberals and Conservatives.
31. The Liverpool Tinsplate Workers banner.
32. They were arrested, tried and convicted under the 1797 Unlawful Oaths Act and transported to Australia. They were however pardoned in 1836 after a national outcry.
33. Top hats.
34. Managers and clerks.
35. Sweated workers: Servants, migrant workers, home and farm workers.
36. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. Their idea was that everyone owns everything.
37. 1900.





38. The Fabians were mostly middle class believers in socialism but who did not believe in revolution to bring about change. Every Labour Prime Minister has been a Fabian.
39. I often felt I would have sold the weeks baking for a bunch of roses or a good book.
40. A game designed to teach issues involving votes for women and to raise money for the suffragette movement.
41. 1903.
42. 1918 allowed women over 30 to vote. In 1928 women were allowed to vote on equal terms with men.
43. Through a lack of mass public appeal.
44. Stanley Baldwin.
45. 1929 saw the Wall Street Crash, which was a worldwide economic collapse.
46. He faced a great deal of Labour opposition after proposing that cuts to unemployment benefits would help the recession.
47. The divide is the division between the levels of success in industry, money and jobs between the North and South of the country. The South was much more affluent.
48. Oxford, Dagenham, Slough.
49. Mr Churchill's resignation, Labour government is now in power.
50. Beveridge wanted to abolish idleness, ignorance, disease, squalor and want by a system of social security which included free health care, better unemployment benefits and improved old age pensions.



## **Main Gallery Two – Second Floor**

51. For the government to take responsibility for health, wealth and happiness of the British population.
52. 1948
53. Indoor bathroom, fitted kitchens, more space, more for your money, more amenities.
54. Conservatives.
55. Roger Law and Peter Fluck.
56. Barbara Castle, Harold Wilson, Neil Kinnock, John Major, Margaret Thatcher, Tony Blair.

57. All women and men over the age of 18 could vote, previously it was all people over the age of 21.
58. To 'change the country'.
59. Encouragement from successive governments to fill jobs.
60. The Caribbean.
61. Dagenham Ford factory.
62. 1533.
63. 1967.
64. A rally in Albert Square, Manchester against Section 28 banning the discussion of homosexuality in schools.
65. Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament.
66. The popularity wavered depending on when there were developments of nuclear weaponry.
67. White poppies.
68. It has Margaret Thatcher playing the female role and Ronald Reagan as the male lead.
69. They were people belonging to the 'Society of Friends', a Christian denomination that is opposed to violence and war and campaigned for peace on religious grounds.
70. Arthur Scargill.
71. National Union of Mineworkers.
72. Because the National Union of Mineworkers did not hold a national strike ballot.
73. It lasted for a year.
74. She was only trying to help.
75. To show united fronts, stand out from the crowds, to be easily remembered.
76. The all-seeing eye of God.
77. Green - Hope and new life  
Purple - Ambition, loyalty and dignity  
White - Plenty and honour



78. Tutill was a great innovator in banner production. His company made three-quarters of all trade union banners.
79. Banners are textiles decorated with symbols and slogans representing a particular campaign or group. They are carried at marches, parades, sometimes meetings, picnics and even funerals.
80. Around 400.
81. Mould.
82. Over 70.
83. Trade unions, religious organisations, self-help organisations, sports fans.
84. 16 hours.
85. They were a support network – through subscriptions they helped members in times of hardship.
86. CWS factory at Heckmondwike.
87. Black and White.
88. The introduction of the half day on a Saturday.
89. 12.
90. Because water was polluted.
91. Cheap imports of tea from the British Empire.
92. They were a group of workers who organised themselves, and formed The Co-operative, with the aim of improving their lives based on the ideas of Robert Owen.
93. To protect the rights of poorly paid musicians.

