

Revolution (red section)



Main Gallery One: first floor

200 years ago, very few people in Britain had the right to vote.

1. Find the cartoon The Appeal of Starvation and his Family to the Sinecurists, 1816.

(Sinecurist: A position or office that requires little or no work but provides a salary)

What differences can you see between the rich and the poor?



Poor	Rich

2. How do you think being able to vote might have helped the family in the cartoon?

3. Spin the Wheel of Fortune.

Which of these people could vote in 1819?

	Vote? Yes / No
William Hulton	
Elizabeth Wareing	
Tom Shelmerdine	

Reformers (green section)

Main Gallery One: first floor

People risked a lot when campaigning for the vote.

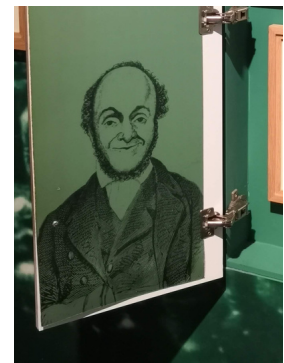
1. What is the name of the newspaper hidden in the coffin?

2. The newspaper's motto is 'knowledge is power'. What do you think was the intention of their paper?

3. Find the Chartist section. What were the Chartists calling for?

4. Look inside the cupboard for William Cuffay. What happened to him?

5. What does this tell us about the risks involved in campaigning for change at this time?



Workers (blue section)

Main Gallery One: first floor

A trade union is a group of workers, joining together to protect their interests.

1. Find the oldest trade union banner in the world. Draw two symbols you can see on the banner and label what you think they might mean.



2. What things might working people want to change or improve in their jobs?

3. Find the Match Girls' Strike display. Provide one of the reasons why they went on strike in 1888:

4. Play the Match Factory digital game. How did you feel about being fined?



Voters (purple section)

Main Gallery One: first floor

Women began to demand the vote in the 1860s. By 1903 a lack of success led to the adoption of militancy.

1. Which famous monarch didn't believe women should have the vote?

2. Look at the squares of the board game on the table in the kitchen. Choose an image that stands out to you and draw it here:



3. What does your chosen square tell us about the suffragettes?

Citizens (pink section)

Main Gallery Two: second floor

By implementing the welfare state the government took responsibility for the health, wealth and happiness of the British population.

1. Look at the posters on display. Name three things political parties promised to improve:

2. What does the abbreviation NHS stand for?

3. Turn the model to see the difference between pre war slum housing and post war new build.

How might the new housing have improved people's health, wealth and happiness?

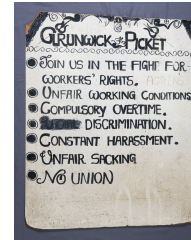


Citizens (pink section)

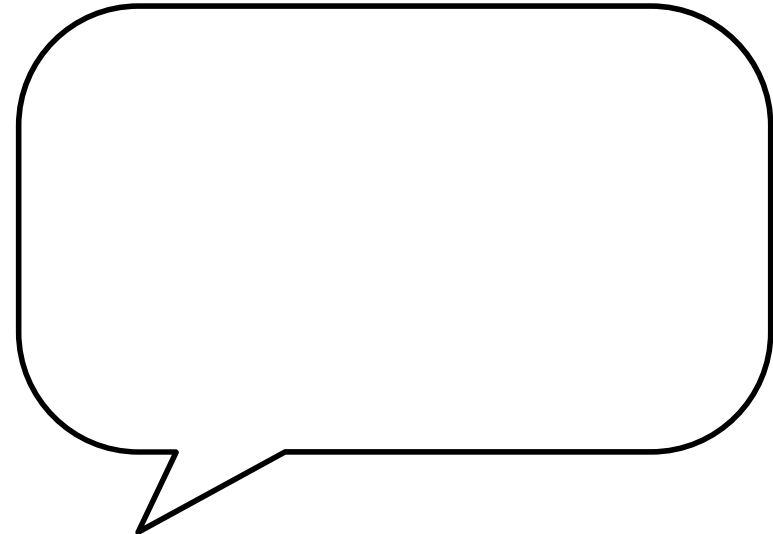
Main Gallery Two: second floor

A strike is when workers cease work collectively.

1. Look at the Grunwick strike picket board. Provide one reason why the workers went on strike:



2. Find the quote by strike leader Jayaben Desai. Write it out in this speech bubble:



3. What do you think she meant by this statement?

Banners (white section)

Main Gallery Two: second floor

People often worked a 16 hour day during the 19th century.

1. Find the Sunderland Employers banner, 1871. Why was the banner made?

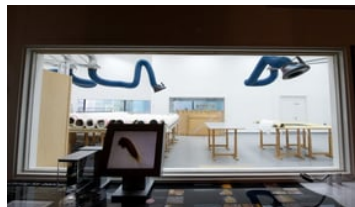


2. How long is your school day?

3. What do you think are the benefits of having a shorter working day?

4. Look through the microscope in front of the conservation studio.

What are we protecting the objects in the museum from?



Time off? (gold section)

Main Gallery Two: second floor

1. Visit the Co-op Shop. Who is the Co-op owned by?

2. What was the initial aim of the Rochdale Pioneers for the co-operative association?

3. What examples of 'Time Off' can you see in this section that would have improved the quality of people's lives?

At the end of your visit ...

1. What's been your favourite part of your visit to the museum?
2. Outline one new thing you have learnt from your visit

Group leader notes
and answers

Revolution (red section)



Main Gallery One: first floor

200 years ago, very few people in Britain had the right to vote.



1. Find the cartoon The Appeal of Starvation and his Family to the Sinecurists, 1816.

What differences can you see between the rich and the poor?

Poor	Rich
Look sad, sunken eyes	Well dressed
Starving	Bright, clean clothes
Ragged clothing	Tidy appearance
Begging	Look well fed

2. How do you think being able to vote might have helped the family in the cartoon?

They could then choose to elect someone who would have their interests at heart.

3. Spin the Wheel of Fortune.

Which of these people could vote in 1819?

	Vote? Yes / No
William Hulton	Yes
Elizabeth Wareing	No
Tom Shelmerdine	No

Reformers (green section)

Main Gallery One: first floor

People risked a lot when campaigning for the vote.

1. What is the name of the newspaper hidden in the coffin?

The Poor Man's Guardian.

2. The newspaper's motto is 'knowledge is power'. What do you think was the intention of their paper?
To enlighten the reader, provide facts and promote ideas or new ways of thinking.

3. Find the Chartist section. What were the Chartists calling for?

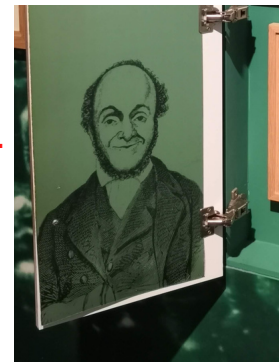
Votes for men.

4. Look inside the cupboard for William Cuffay. What happened to him?

He was arrested and found guilty of conspiracy. His sentence was transportation to Tasmania for 21 years.

5. What does this tell us about the risks involved in campaigning at this time?

You risked being punished. Is it brave to risk losing your job, family, reputation?



Workers (blue section)

Main Gallery One: first floor

A trade union is a group of workers, joining together to protect their interests.

1. Find the oldest trade union banner in the world. Draw two symbols you can see on the banner and label what you think they might mean.



- **Union flag** - patriotism
- **Anchor** - stability, possibly also Liverpool's trade links

- **All seeing eye of god** - religious
- **Bundle of sticks** - stronger together
- **Scales** - justice

2. What things might working people want to change or improve in their jobs?

Eg. Pay, safety conditions, benefits such as sick leave, parental leave

3. Find the Match Girls' Strike display. Provide one of the reasons why they went on strike in 1888:

Unfair fines, dangerous working conditions, the right to join a union

4. Play the Match Factory digital game. How did you feel about being fined?

The game is designed so the player can never win, to emulate the unfair working conditions and the frustrations of the workers.



Voters (purple section)

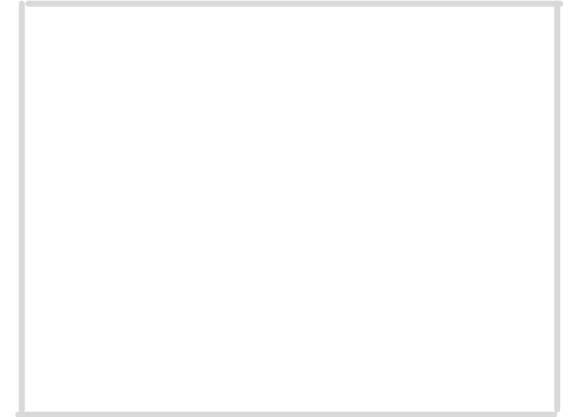
Main Gallery One: first floor

Women began to demand the vote in the 1860s. By 1903 a lack of success led to the adoption of militancy.

1. Which famous monarch didn't believe women should have the vote?

Queen Victoria

2. Look at the squares of the board game on the table in the kitchen. Choose an image that stands out to you and draw it here:



3. What does your chosen square tell us about the suffragettes?

The board game uses humour to discuss quite serious topics. You can see how the protestors were treated by the public, police and government.

Citizens (pink section)

Main Gallery Two: second floor

By implementing the welfare state the government took responsibility for the health, wealth and happiness of the British population.

1. Look at the posters on display. Name three things political parties promised to improve:

Employment

Better housing

Health

2. What does the abbreviation NHS stand for?

National Health Service

3. Turn the model to see the difference between pre war slum housing and post war new build.

How might the new housing have improved people's health, wealth and happiness?



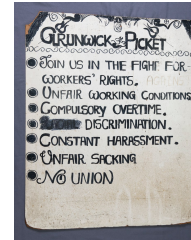
Eg Improved sanitation and heating systems, bigger houses means families have more space and privacy.

Citizens (pink section)

Main Gallery Two: second floor

A strike is when workers cease work collectively.

1. Look at the Grunwick strike picket board. Provide one reason why the workers went on strike:



Unfair working conditions, compulsory overtime, discrimination, constant harassment, unfair sacking, no union.

2. Find the quote by strike leader Jayaben Desai.

Write it out in this speech bubble:

'What you are running here is not a factory, it is a zoo. There are many types of animals in a zoo. Some are monkeys who dance to your tune, others are lions who can bite your head off. We are those lions, Mr Manager.'

3. What do you think she meant by this statement?

Consider what qualities a lion symbolises (fierce, brave, strong) and how this might relate to the workers going on strike and standing up to their employer.

Banners (white section)

Main Gallery Two: second floor

People often worked a 16 hour day during the 19th century.

1. Find the Sunderland Employers banner, 1871.
Why was the banner made?

To celebrate an agreement to work just nine hours in a day.



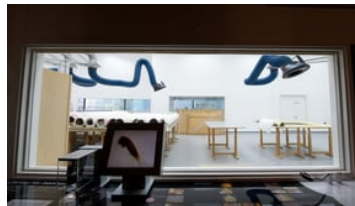
2. How long is your school day?

3. What do you think are the benefits of having a shorter working day?

A better work - life balance so employees are happier, more productive at work and healthier.

4. Look through the microscope in front of the conservation studio.

What are we protecting the objects in the museum from?



Bugs

Time off? (gold section)

Main Gallery Two: second floor

1. Visit the Co-op Shop. Who is the Co-op owned by?
The people.

2. What was the initial aim of the Rochdale Pioneers for the co-operative association?

To sell cheap food that was free from contamination.

3. What examples of 'Time Off' can you see in this section that would have improved the quality of people's lives?

Eg sport, music, activities organised by friendly societies

At the end of your visit ...

1. What's been your favourite part of your visit to the museum?
2. Outline one new thing you have learnt from your visit.