

# Revolution (red section)



Main Gallery One: first floor

1. Find evidence to support the following statement:

Two hundred years ago Britain's political system was corrupt and controlled by a few rich men.

a) Draw or make notes on an object or picture that is evidence of this here:

b) How does this exhibit support the statement?

# Reformers (green section)

Main Gallery One: first floor

1. Choose one of our Reformers and complete the following fact file about them:

a) Name:	c) An interesting fact about them:
b) Period they were active:	
d) What did they want to reform?	e) How far have their aims been achieved today?

## Workers (blue section)

Main Gallery One: first floor

1. Find evidence to support the following statement:

**Work in the 1800s was poorly paid and often 'Sweated Labour'.**

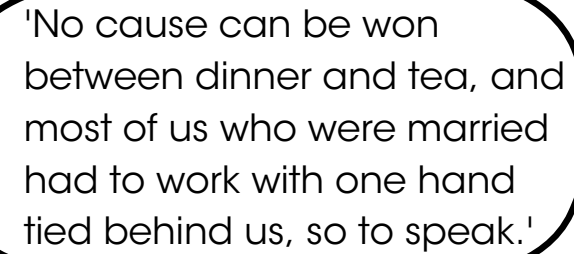
a) Draw or make notes on an object or display that is evidence of this here:

b) How does this object support the statement?

c) What did workers do to improve their pay and conditions?

## Voters (purple section)

Main Gallery One: first floor



'No cause can be won between dinner and tea, and most of us who were married had to work with one hand tied behind us, so to speak.'

Hannah Mitchell, suffragette

1. Find this quote in the Votes for Women section. What do you think Hannah meant by this?

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2. What actions did women take to campaign for change?

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## Citizens (pink section)

Main Gallery One: first floor

1. Find evidence to support the following statement:

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

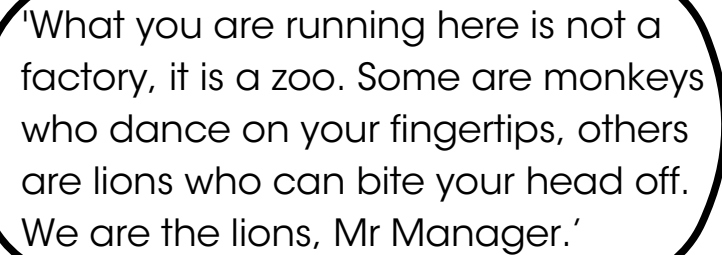
a) Draw or make notes on an object or picture that is evidence of this here:

b) How does this exhibit support the statement?

c) To what extent should we accept the message in the poster?

## Citizens (pink section)

Main Gallery One: first floor



'What you are running here is not a factory, it is a zoo. Some are monkeys who dance on your fingertips, others are lions who can bite your head off. We are the lions, Mr Manager.'

Jayaben Desai, Grunwick strike leader

1. Find this quote in the Strikes section.

What do you think Jayaben meant by this?

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2. Why were Jayaben's actions important?

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## Banners (white section)

Main Gallery One: first floor

1. Find evidence to support the following statement:

People often worked a 16 hour day during the Industrial Revolution.

a) Draw or make notes on an object that is evidence of this here:

b) How does this object support the statement?

## Time Off? (gold section)

Main Gallery One: first floor

1. 18th and 19th century friendly societies were not trusted by governments.

Find an example of how a friendly society demonstrated their loyalty to the country.

a) Object: \_\_\_\_\_

b) Organisation: \_\_\_\_\_

c) Demonstrated loyalty by:  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. In what ways did friendly societies benefit people?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. What replaced friendly societies in these roles?

\_\_\_\_\_

Group leader notes  
and answers

# Revolution (red section)



## Main Gallery One: first floor

1. Find evidence to support the following statement:

Two hundred years ago Britain's political system was corrupt and controlled by a few rich men.

a) Draw or make notes on an object or picture that is evidence of this here:

Eg Substitutes for Bread;-or-Right Honorables, Saving the Loaves, & Dividing the Fishes, James Gillray, 1795



b) How does this exhibit support the statement?

The print shows protestors outside the window, requesting 'Grant us the crumbs which drop from your table', while inside Pitt and others tuck into a feast made up of gold coins.

Political prints were a popular way to spread ideas on important issues of the day.

# Reformers (green section)

## Main Gallery One: first floor

1. Choose one of our Reformers and complete the following fact file about them:

<p>a) Name:</p> <p>Eg Mary Wollstonecraft</p>	<p>c) An interesting fact about them:</p> <p>Many regard her as the first feminist.</p>
<p>b) Period they were active:</p> <p>Late 18th century.</p>	<p>e) How far have their aims been achieved today?</p> <p>Better education for girls. Consider laws that are now in place to protect women's rights but also contemporary issues seen in the news or (if comfortable discussing) experienced in their personal lives.</p>
<p>d) What did they want to reform?</p> <p>Better education for girls. She argues that inequality of the sexes was a result of a lack of female education.</p>	

## Workers (blue section)

### Main Gallery One: first floor

1. Find evidence to support the following statement:

Work in the 1800s was poorly paid and often 'Sweated Labour'.

a) Draw or make notes on an object or display that is evidence of this here:

A woman and children doing sweated work, making matchboxes at home, 1906.



b) How does this object support the statement?

Children are helping with the work, suggesting it is low paid so the family need as many people helping as possible.

c) What did workers do to improve their pay and conditions?

Go on strike eg Jewish tailors in 1889.

Form a union eg Farm workers

## Voters (purple section)

### Main Gallery One: first floor

'No cause can be won between dinner and tea, and most of us who were married had to work with one hand tied behind us, so to speak.'

Hannah Mitchell, suffragette

1. Find this quote in the Votes for Women section.

What do you think Hannah meant by this?

Working class women still had to fulfil their roles as mothers, wives, workers, and would not have necessarily received extra support to give them more time to campaign.

2. What actions did women take to campaign for change?

Examples from the collections on display you could choose:

- Designed memorabilia to raise awareness and funds, like the Pank-A-Squith board game.
- Princess Sophia Duhleep Singh
- Emily Wilding Davison attempted to attached a banner to the kings horse at the Derby.

## Citizens (pink section)

Main Gallery One: first floor

1. Find evidence to support the following statement:

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

a) Draw or make notes on an object or picture that is evidence of this here:

A Million New Homes Thanks to Labour poster



b) How does this exhibit support the statement?

The posters show cross party agreement, supporting the welfare system; highlighting issues such as employment, health and housing.

c) To what extent should we accept the message in the poster?

Political party posters are propaganda. We should challenge what we are and are not told with the message and consider cross checking with statistics from the time.

## Citizens (pink section)

Main Gallery One: first floor

'What you are running here is not a factory, it is a zoo. Some are monkeys who dance on your fingertips, others are lions who can bite your head off. We are the lions, Mr Manager.'

Jayaben Desai, Grunwick strike leader

1. Find this quote in the Strikes section.

What do you think Jayaben meant by this?

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.

2. Why were Jayaben's actions important?

Consider:

- the stereotypes and discrimination migrant workers faced
- the support the strike received from the media / unions / public / government involvement
- the risks Jayaben took in standing up against her employers



## Banners (white section)

Main Gallery One: first floor

1. Find evidence to support the following statement:

People often worked a 16 hour day during the Industrial Revolution.

a) Draw or make notes on an object that is evidence of this here:

Eg the Sunderland Employers banner, 1871



b) How does this object support the statement?

The banner was made to celebrate an agreement to a nine hour day. It is professionally made which suggests the occasion is something important to remember.

## Time Off? (gold section)

Main Gallery One: first floor

1. 18th and 19th century friendly societies were not trusted by governments.

Find an example of how a friendly society demonstrated their loyalty to the country.

a) Object:

Calendar, 1937

b) Organisation:

Manchester Unity Independent Order of Oddfellows.

c) Demonstrated loyalty by:

The use of the English flag and image of King Edward VIII shows patriotism.



2. In what ways did friendly societies benefit people?

Before the National Health Service existed members of friendly societies received support if they were ill.

3. What replaced friendly societies in these roles?

Trade unions.