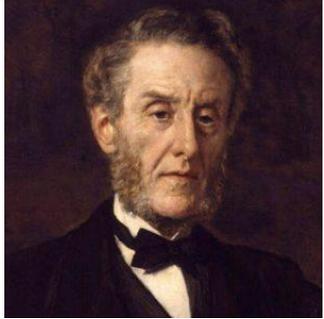


# Knowledge Organiser – History – Social and Political Reform

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Reform	The improvement or amendment of something that is wrong.
Social reform	To bring about changes to improve aspects of everyday lives of people.
Political reform	To bring about changes to the political system.
Act	A formal decision, made by parliament, to change something and make it law.
Law	A rule made to regulate how people behave.
Industrialisation	A period of social and economic change caused by changes in industry.
Workhouse	A place for work and shelter for those who were unable to look after themselves.
Democracy	A system of government based on the belief in freedom and equality.
Charter	A written document outlining the rights of a person, group or organisation.
Sanitation	Refers to clean drinking water and the disposal of sewage.
Cholera	An infectious and often fatal disease caused by contaminated water.
Trade union	An association set up to protect the rights and interests of workers.



Key People	
<p><b>Lord Shaftesbury</b></p> <p>Lord Shaftesbury was one of the key individuals responsible for bringing about reform in Britain's factories and coal mines. He helped to bring about changes to working hours and conditions for children. He also thought education was important for working children and helped to set up ragged schools.</p>	
<p><b>Doctor Thomas Barnardo</b></p> <p>Dr Barnardo set up a ragged school for children. After witnessing the poverty of children on the streets he set up a children's home for boys. He went on to open more homes for boys and for girls. During his life he helped thousands of children and the charity that he established continues to this day.</p>	

## Key People – Prime Ministers



**Sir Robert Peel**

30<sup>th</sup> Aug 1841 – 29<sup>th</sup> June 1846

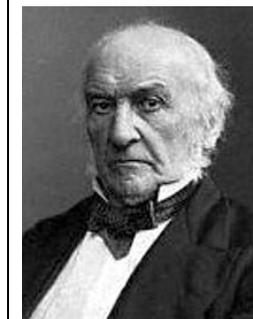
Most well-known for creating the Metropolitan Police Force when he was Home Secretary. He also introduced The Mines Act (1842), The Factory Act (1844) and repealed The Corn Laws after The Irish Potato Famine.



**Benjamin Disraeli**

27<sup>th</sup> Feb 1868 – 1<sup>st</sup> Dec 1868  
20<sup>th</sup> Feb 1874 – 21<sup>st</sup> Apr 1880

An important social reformer. He passed laws on public health, to prevent labour exploitation and to recognise trade unions.



**William Gladstone**

3<sup>rd</sup> Dec 1868 – 17<sup>th</sup> Feb 1874  
23<sup>rd</sup> April 1880 – 9<sup>th</sup> June 1885  
1<sup>st</sup> Feb 1886 – 20<sup>th</sup> July 1886  
15<sup>th</sup> Aug 1892 – 2<sup>nd</sup> March 1894

Introduced reforms to the British Army, Civil Service, Justice System and local government.