WALT: **How was the vote won? Were the Chartists successful?**

WILFS: **L5:** **Explain** the causes for the change to the vote.

**L6:** **Evaluate** the success of the Chartists in getting their demands.

**L6a:** **Compare and Evaluate** other causes to the change of vote.

1847 - The Ten Hours Act. People worked no more than 10 hours.

But in 1848 the Chartists were back.

1. **1848 according to Wellington: No Revolution.**

“In 1848, the Chartists caused trouble again. They said it was because of no jobs and high food prices. In Glasgow unemployed workers shouted ‘Bread or Revolution’. Then they organised another petition and a huge meeting. They said their petition had over 5 million signatures but many of them were lies.”

**2 1848 according to O’Connor: Petition delivered.**

“We never meant to start a revolution! People joined because they were desperate. People lost their jobs because factories were losing orders. So many people signed our petition. They were not lies, people could not write so they simply copied. We went to London to hold a peaceful rally. We did not want violence either.”

**TASK – Read the Two Quotes - Discuss with SP the following question.**

***Q*** *“They can’t both be telling the truth: What reasons might each person have to lie? Why did the Working Class want a change to the vote?”*

***How was the vote won?*** Working people did not win the vote in 1848. The movement continued through the next twenty years until 1867, when there was the first change.

1. **How did Joseph Taylor win the right to vote in 1867?**

After 1848 there were no more Chartist petitions and very few riots or strikes. Britain was in a boom. Wages were rising. Workers were better off. Chartism disappeared. But the people did not. Their desire for the vote did not disappear either. People like Joseph Taylor put their energy into education. They felt that was a better than petitions or strikes.

Slowly but surely MP’s in Parliament began saw that working men had earned the right to vote. Many were impressed that nearly all the protests for the vote were peaceful and the way working people worked hard to educate themselves.

In 1866 meetings were organised all over the North and Midlands. Some speakers called for a people’s parliament and a national strike. There were even riots in Hyde Park. Railings were torn down and crowds clashed with police. But these were exceptions. Mostly the campaign was peaceful.

In 1867 working men in towns got the right to vote.

**Q** “Were the Chartists successful or not, what else contributed to changing the vote?”

AllWriteConsensus – Discuss, Argue, come to an agreement, write…