

Year 5 History
Monday 15th June 2020

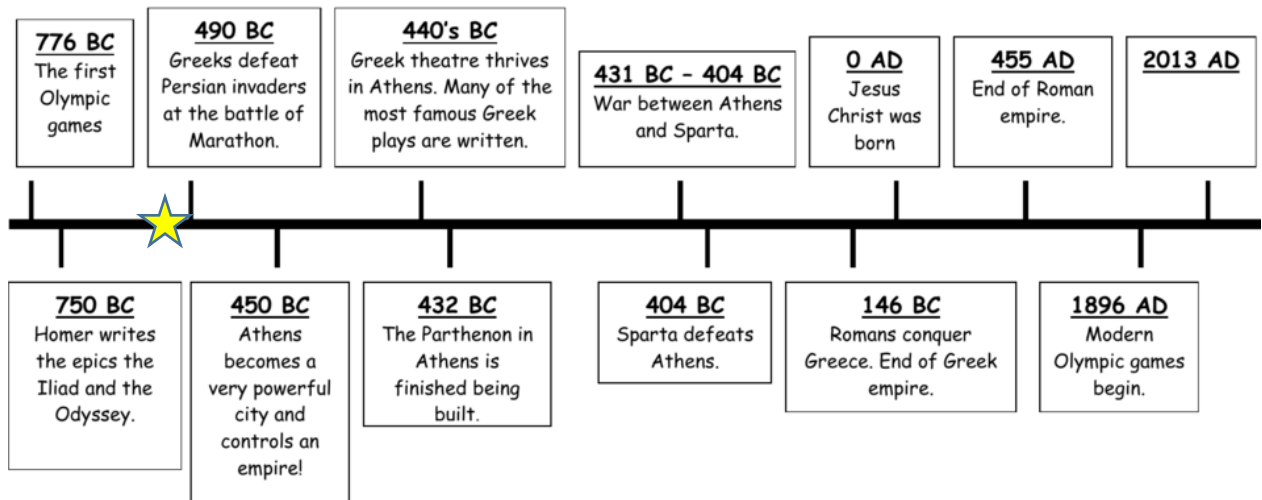
Lesson 2 - Democracy

It was some time after the democracy in Ancient Greece that Britain started on its journey.

Democracy in Ancient Greece began from 500BC onwards.

In contrast, Britain became a democracy when the Representation of the People Acts of 1918 and 1928 gave the vote to all men and women over the age of 21.

Here is a timeline to show the order of events. The star shows when democracy was introduced in Ancient Greece.



King Edward I in 1295 invited two knights from each country and 2 burgesses (an inhabitant of a town that is a full citizen) to meet.

In 1327 was the start of a permanent 'parliament' which comes from the French word parler which means 'to speak'.

In 1332, the room that they met in was called the commons which has remained the same to this day. Those that were requested were not elected and were often wealthy or powerful. Commoners were not welcome.

In 1414, Henry V promised to make no laws without the agreement of parliament.

By 1500, the parliament held powers over tax. Commoners could now join but this was not by vote or election. It could:

- tell the king its demands,
- laws had to be agreed between king and parliament,
- punish king's ministers if they were corrupt.

Activity 1:

Open the Powerpoint 'Democracy Over Time'.

Read the information looking at democracy in Ancient Greece compared to modern day.

Activity 2:

Open the document 'Venn diagram - Democracy'. Complete the Venn diagram comparing democracy in Ancient Greece with democracy today. Use the Powerpoint to help you.

If you don't have a printer, draw your own Venn diagram!