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| **Reactionaries and Radicals** |
| **A. Context** | **B. Vocabulary** | **C. Non-fiction devices** |
| 1549 | The Common lands are enclosed by the ruling class who build fences around it to keep commoners off. The peasants revolt and tear down the fences and walls. The king sends 13,000 troops to stop them. 3000 peasants are killed and their leaders executed. | 1. Perpetuate | Spread | 1. Rhetorical question | A question asked without expecting an answer |
| 1649 | The Diggers defy the King’s Land Enclosure and start planting crops on common ground.  | 2. Subvert | Go against | 2. Epiplexis | A question asked to criticise the listener / reader  |
| 1760 - ≈1840 | The Industrial Revolution, causing movement of people from the countryside to cities, overcrowding and poverty. | 3. Confine | Limit / restrict | 3. Hypophora  | A question raised and answered by the writer |
| 1789 | Thomas Malthus writes “Essay on the principles of population | 4. Egalitarian  | Free and equal | 4. Tricolon | Three words or phrases used together for effect |
| 1811-12 | The Luddites, led by hand weavers, begin smashing machinery.  | 5. Orthodoxy | Belief | 5. Anaphora | Repetition at the start of sentences or phrases |
| 6.Ardent | Strong, passionate | 6. Asyndetic listing | Listing without conjunctions (usually with commas) |
| 1813 | 17 Luddites are executed. | 7. Conform | Obey / follow | 7. Syndetic listing | Listing with conjunctions (usually ‘and’) |
| 1815 | The Corn Laws are passed by wealthy land owners in Parliament keeping bread prices high and leaving the poor to starve to death. | 8. Reinforce  | Strengthen | 8. Juxtaposition | Putting two opposite ideas near to each other |
| 1819 | *The Peterloo Massacre*: The army murder of 8 working class protestors and injure 300 demanding the vote and end of the Corn Laws in Manchester. | 9. Inevitable  | Bound to happen | 9. Metaphor  | Describing an object or actions as something it isn’t  |
| 1834 | The New Poor Laws | 10. Utopia | An ideal world |
| 1836 | The *London Working Mens’s Association* is formed | 11. Dystopia | The worst world | 10. Exordium | Introduction  |
| 1838 | The LWMA write a charter demanding votes for all men over 21. They are later known as The Chartists. | 12. Prevalent  | Common | 11. Confirmatio  | Supporting evidence |
| 1840 | The marriage of Queen Victoria and Albert of Saxe-Coburg | 13. Suffrage / franchise | The right to vote | 12. Pathos | Sympathy or sadness |
| 1848 | *The Communist Manifesto* by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels  | 14. Patriarchal | Ruled by men | 13. Anecdote | A short factual amusing or interesting story  |
| 1912 | Edwardian Era or ‘Golden Age’ | 15. Sentiment | Feeling | 14. Parallelism  | Using grammatically similar constructions e.g. Not only…. but also… |
| 1918 | All men over 21 and Women over 30 with property qualifications get the right to vote. | 16. Authoritarian | Tyrannical |
| 1928 | Women are given universal suffrage: The Equal Franchise Act | 17. Ingrained | Deeply rooted | **E. Word classes** |
| D: Key Ideas | 18. Norms | Standards | 1. Noun | A person, place or thing |
| Transgression | Going against a rule or law | 19. Militancy | Violence | 2. Concrete noun | Something you can see / touch |
| Oppression | Cruel, unjust, harsh and authoritarian treatment; being pushed down. | 20. Obligation | Duty | 3. Abstract noun | An idea / concept / feeling |
| Misogyny | Hatred of women | 21. Indignation | Outrage | 4. Verb | A word of doing, feeling or being |
| Socialism | The belief that produce should be shared | 22. Submission  | Obedience  | 5. Adjective | Describes a noun |
| Capitalism | The belief that wealth should be kept by individuals | 23. Activists | Protesters | 6. Comparative adj | Usually ends in –er |
| Want | Unavailability, lack, absence of something | 24. Tyrants | Cruel rulers | 7. Superlative adj | Usually ends in –est  |
| **F. Sentence functions** | 25. Totalitarian  | Tyrannical | 8. Pronoun | Replaces a noun |
| 1. Declarative  | Stating an idea or transferring information  | 26. Bourne | Produced | 9. Adverb | Describes a verb or adjective |
| 2. Exclamative | Expressing strong emotion | 27. Ideological | Ethical | 10. Adverb of time | Describes how long, when or how often |
| 3. Interrogative | Asking a question | 28. Innovation | Invention | 11. Adverbials | Phrases to describe place, time, manner |
| 4. Imperative | Expressing a direct request | 29. Abate  | Decrease | 12. Conjunction | Joins clauses together |
| **G. Clauses and conjunctions** | 13. Article | The / a |
| 1. Compound sentence | Has two or more main clauses joined by a ‘FANBOY’ (co-ordinating conjunction) | 16. Quantifiers  | Indicate how much of something exists. |
| 2. Complex sentence | Has a main clause and one or more subordinate clauses | 17. Infinitive verb | To + verb (e.g. to walk / to run) |
| 3. Main clause | Can stand alone as a complete sentence; has a verb and a subject | 18. Imperative verb | A verb without a pronoun; gives a command |
| 4. Subordinate clause | Will not make sense alone; is dependent on a main clause  | 19. Modal verb | Indicate possibility (e.g. could, should, would) |
| 5. Conjunction  | For, and, nor, but, or, yet, so, after, although, because, if, until, when | 20. Auxiliary verb | Used in forming tenses: to be, to have, to do |