

# PETERLOO

**IMAGINE A WORLD**

**Redacted Version**



**Polyp & Marsh**

— 1775 - 1848 —

AGE OF **REVOLUTION** - MAKING THE WORLD OVER



## PETERLOO *Imagine a World*

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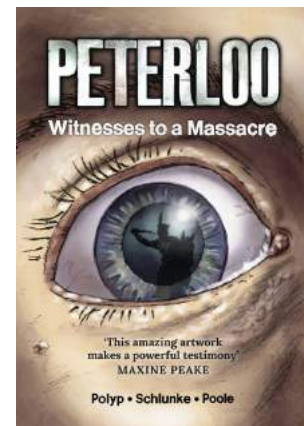
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Adapted from *PETERLOO Witnesses to a Massacre*

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(New Internationalist: Oxford, 2019)

[www.peterloo.org](http://www.peterloo.org)



*PETERLOO Imagine a World* is just one of many of the **FREE online resources** for teachers supported by the Age of Revolution project. It includes an online gallery of over 100 revolutionary objects, carefully selected from museums and galleries across the UK, with fascinating facts and information written specially for teachers. Choose from our range of tried-and-tested historical enquiries, creative challenges, activities and ideas, to bring classroom learning to life across the curriculum, for all ages. A **digital version** of this graphic novel and **additional learning materials** to support its use can be found at:

[ageofrevolution.org](http://ageofrevolution.org)

Thanks to Ben Walsh, Kesia Wills, Nathan Ilett, Will Jarvis, Robert Poole, Becky Beach, Anna Husband, & colleagues at schools & museums (particularly the People's History Museum) who helped with the project.

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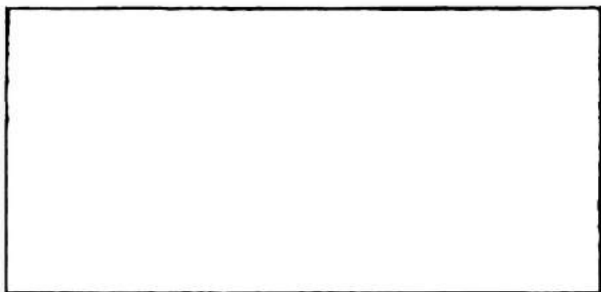
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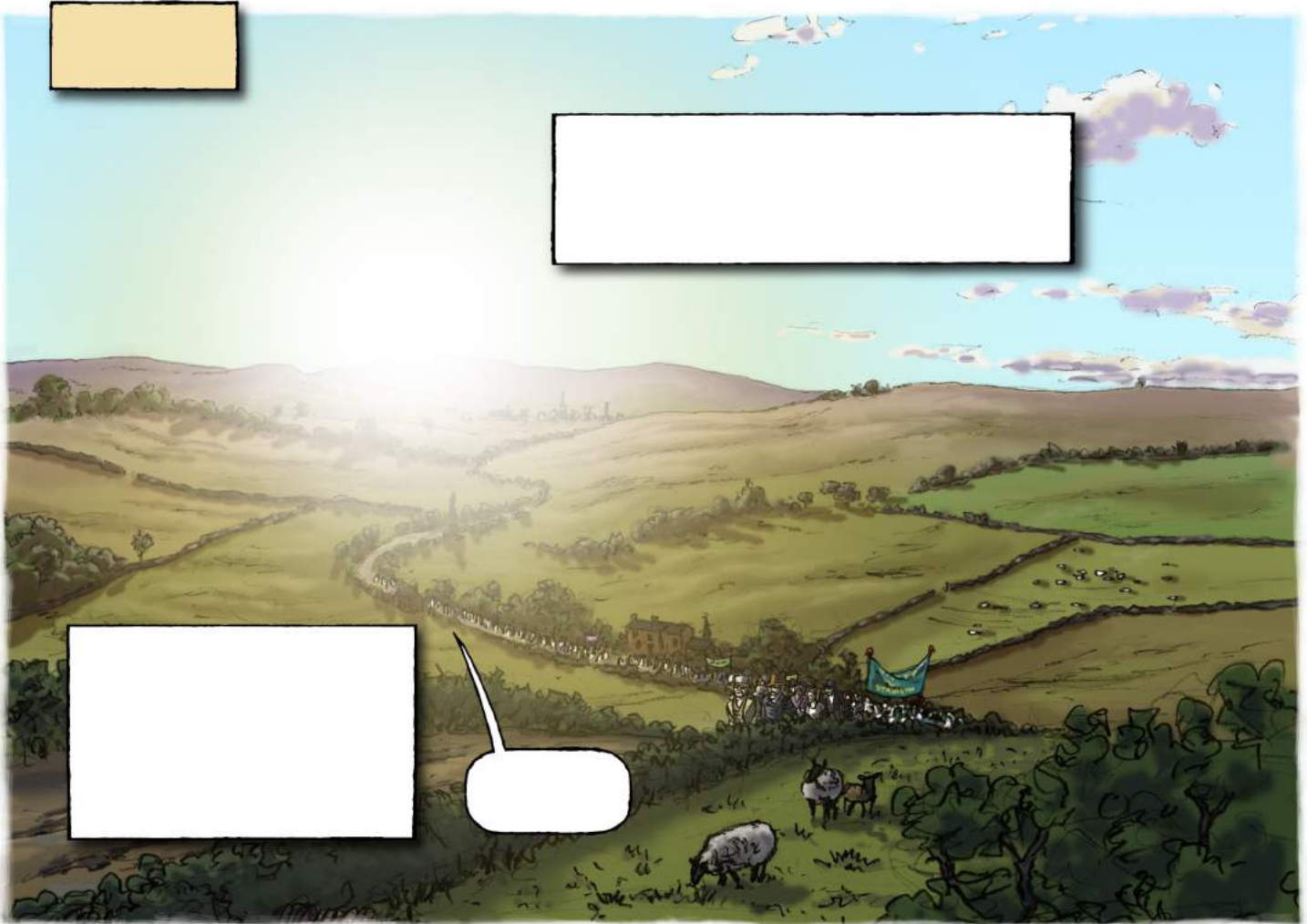
**PETERLOO**  
PROTEST.  
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1775 - 1848

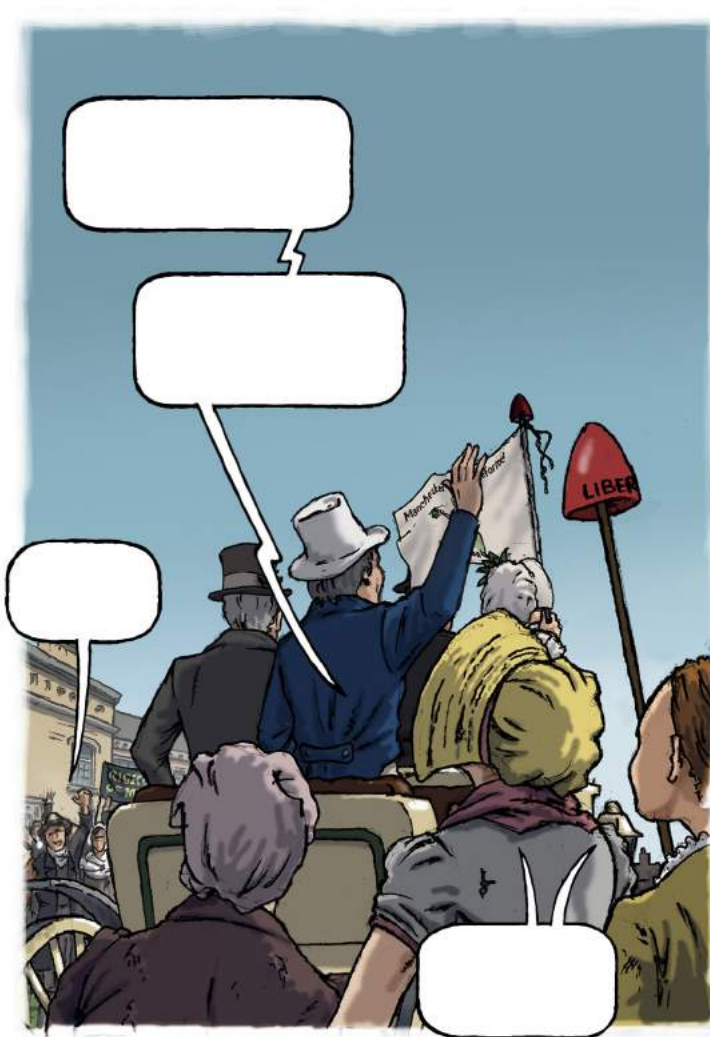
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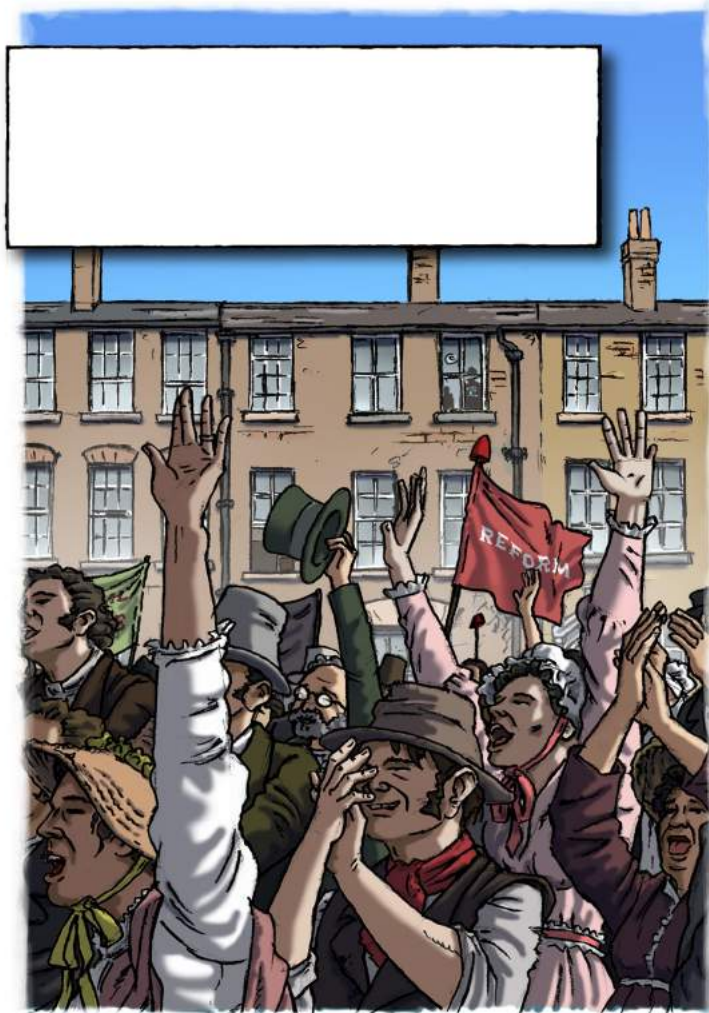
























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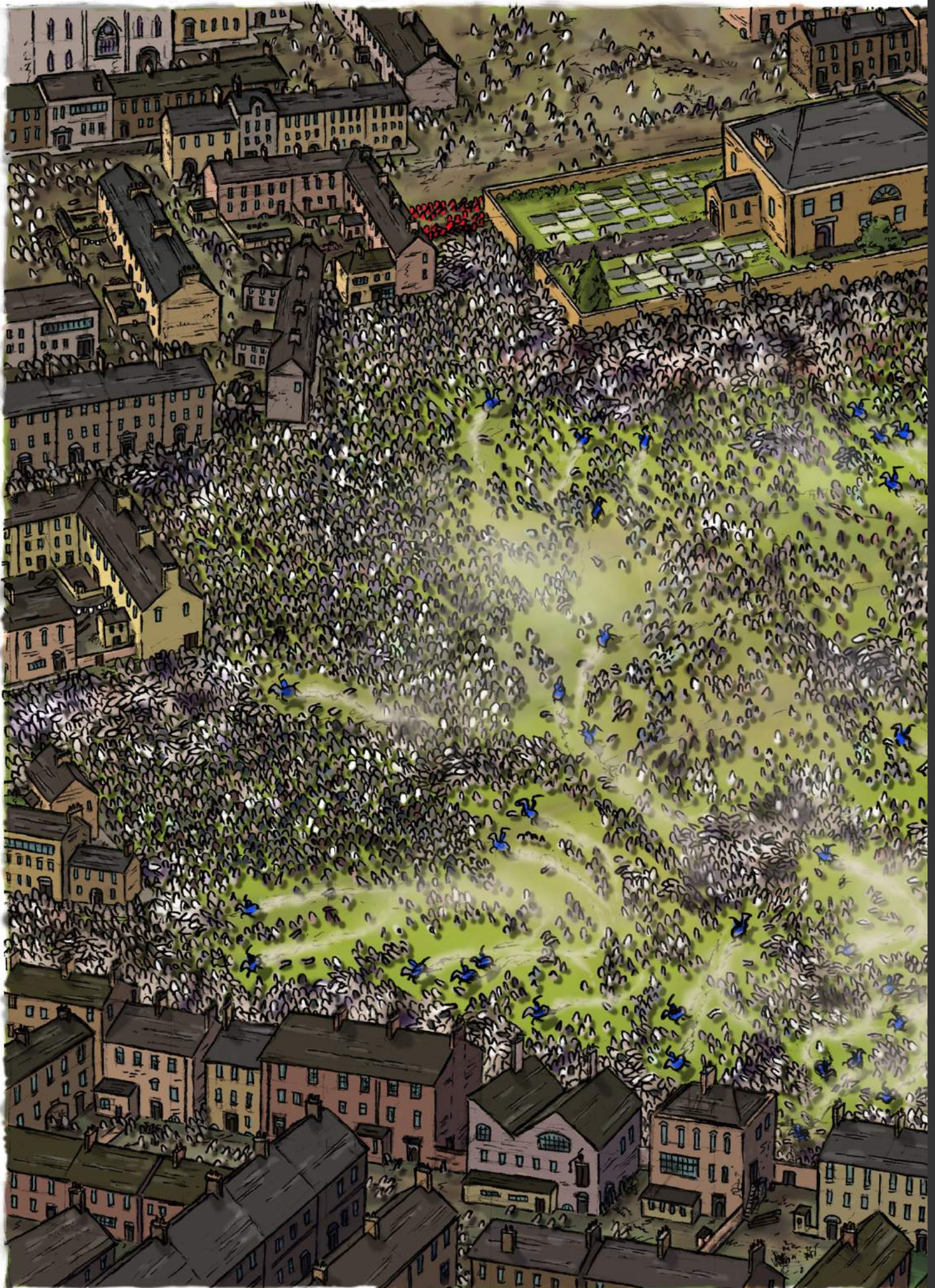


















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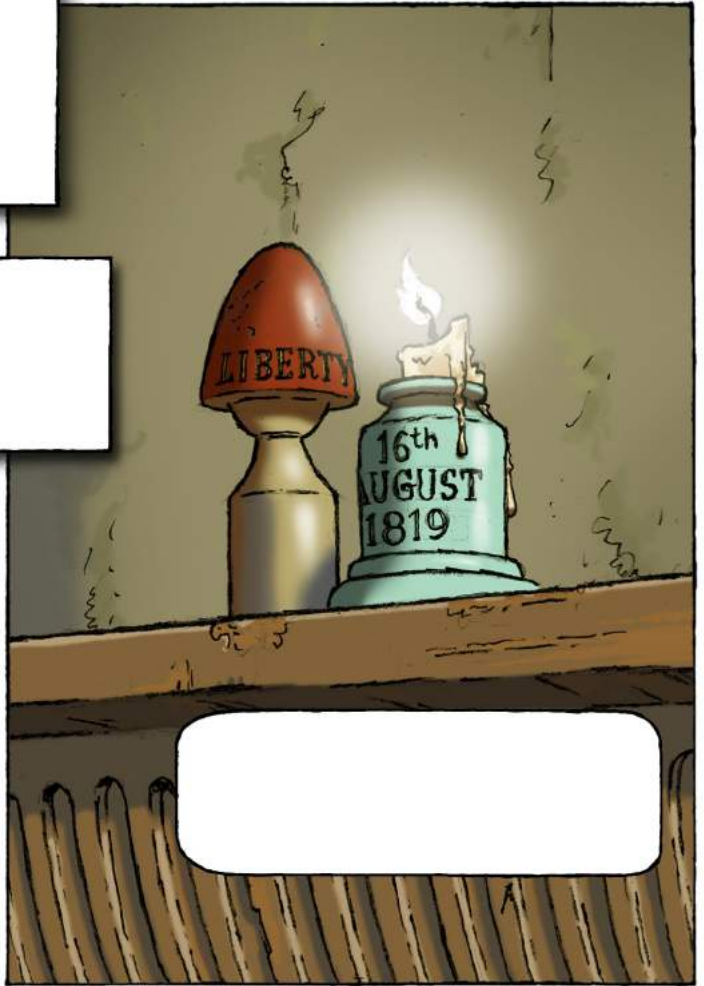




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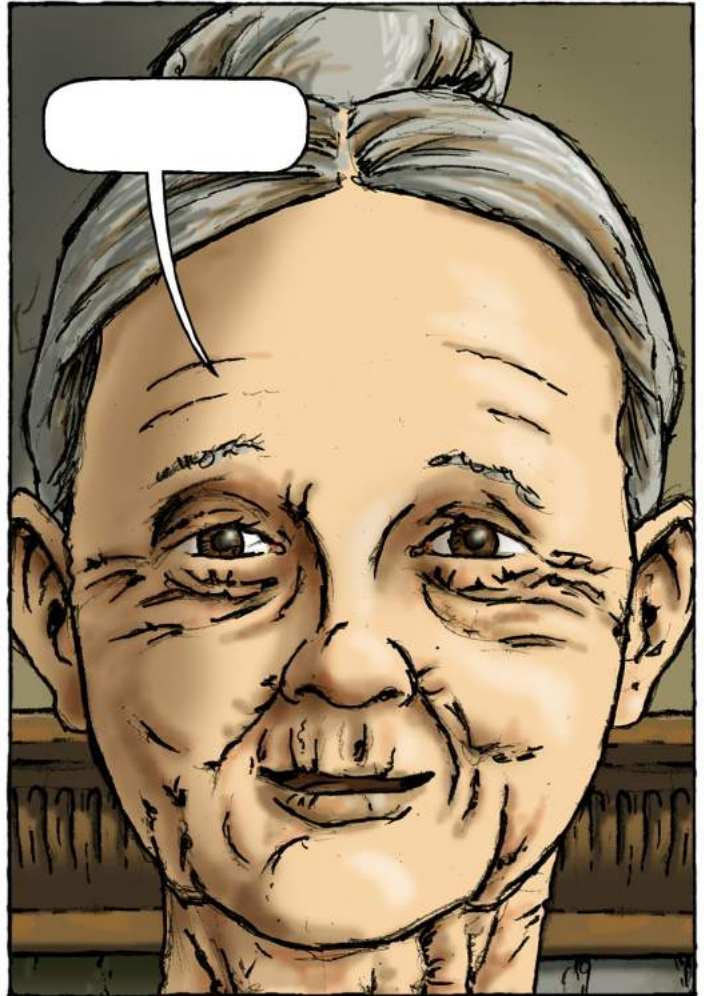
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# QUESTIONS & REFLECTIONS

a.

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e.



# SOURCES FROM THE TIME



Print by illustrator George Cruikshank (issued in London in 1819)

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“That the Soldier himself did not touch the Woman or the Child, their fall was accidental, and solely occasioned by her crossing the Street so suddenly in the face of the Horse, and that no blame could attach to the Rider, as it was impossible to draw up in time to prevent his going against the Woman”

- testimony of Robert H. Wilson to a magistrate on 12 November 1819

“Some of our gentlemen who shall be nameless not only struck the quickest but the heaviest on those who were the most defenceless. The women seemed to be the special objects of the rage.”

- account in newspaper *The Manchester Observer*, 21 August 1819

“I had the pleasure of seeing Hunt etc secured & sent off, the Colors & Cap of liberty in the hands of our troops, the hustings torn to pieces, & I must not say the pleasure of seeing the field of Battle covered with Hats, Sticks, Shoes, Laurel Branches, Drum Heads &c &c in short the field was as complete as I had ever seen one after an action.”

- report of events at St Peter's Field by Major Dyneley of the Hussars, 16 August 1819





# Glossary

## Explanations of terms used in story

<b>Chartists</b>	A national protest movement (1838-1857) which called for all men to have the vote, for fairer elections to Parliament, and for voting secretly. Chartists organised their campaigns through big marches and petitions in which millions signed "The People's Charter."
<b>Constables</b>	Officers who patrolled streets, made arrests, and kept order in the days before police forces.
<b>Corn Laws</b>	After the long wars which ended in 1815, these laws passed by Parliament made food very expensive which was good for rich farmers but hard for other workers.
<b>Female Reformers</b>	Female Reform societies were new groups formed by women in the northwest in the summer of 1819, which gave them more of a voice in society and helped push for political change.
<b>Guillotine</b>	A machine invented during the French Revolution to chop people's heads off!
<b>Henry Hunt</b>	One of the most famous speakers of his day (1773-1835), who wore a famous white hat, spoke passionately, and argued that more people should be given the vote at a time when less than 3 out of every 100 people were allowed to vote.
<b>Hustings</b>	The platform that speakers shouted from (in days before microphones).
<b>King's Hussars</b>	A Hussar was a professional soldier on a fast horse, typically armed with a sabre.
<b>Liberty Cap</b>	Well-known international symbols (in the form of rounded hats or tops) representing freedom from slavery, but also linked to revolution.
<b>Magistrates</b>	Local wealthy landowners who acted as judges in local courts, warned the government of riots or unrest, and could call on troops to help.
<b>"Peterloo"</b>	The made-up name given to the attack on the unarmed crowd at St. Peter's Field on 16 August 1819, linking it to Waterloo – but as the opposite of the British triumph.
<b>Samuel Bamford</b>	An educated weaver from Middleton near Manchester (1788-1872), who wanted to push the government to help working people, but was arrested for being a rioter. Led a large group of marchers on the six-mile journey, who he insisted were well behaved and well dressed.
<b>Songs</b>	Marchers sang songs to make their point and keep together. These words were created to fit the last half of the National Anthem ("God Save the King"). They also sang <i>Rule, Britannia!</i>
<b>Suffrage</b>	The right to vote - for instance for Members of Parliament who pass laws.
<b>Waterloo</b>	The Battle of Waterloo took place on 18 June 1815 in modern day Belgium. British and allied forces under the Duke of Wellington finally defeated Napoleon and his French army, ending a long period of wars in Europe and overseas.
<b>Yeomanry</b>	Volunteers who acted as a kind of citizen military police in times of trouble. Made up of wealthy locals who could afford horses and fancy uniforms.

1775 - 1848

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