



# History: How have people from Leicester caused change?

## Sticky Knowledge

### Key Knowledge

Leicester was a Roman town called Ratae Corieltavorum. It started as a fort and developed into a town.

That Simon de Montfort 1208 – 1265 was Earl of Leicester and is credited with founding modern parliamentary democracy.

Lady Jane Grey (1537-1544) was queen for nine days after the reign of Edward VI before being executed by Mary I (Henry VIII's daughter). This was one of the reasons that England converted back to Catholicism after Henry VIII formed a protestant church during his reign.

William Wyggeston (1467-1536) was a very wealthy wool merchant who set up a hospital and school in Leicester.

Thomas Cook (1808-1892) pioneered modern tourism by arranging package tours on trains from Leicester.

Alice Hawkins (1863-1946) was an important suffragette who campaigned for equal rights/votes for women.

Whilst working at the University of Leicester, Sir Alec Jeffreys (b. 1950) developed techniques for genetic fingerprinting and DNA profiling. This has had an impact on forensic science and catching criminals.

The Attenborough brothers (Richard and David) grew up in Leicester and have had an impact on the world of film and nature.

Gary Lineker (b. 1960) is a footballer who played for Leicester City and England. He still presents sport on the TV.



Simon de Montfort



Lady Jane Grey



Alice Hawkins.



Sir Alec Jeffreys

Roman  
47 – 500 AD

Medieval  
500 – 1485

Tudor & Stuart  
1485 – 1700

Georgian  
1700 – 1837

Victorian  
1837 – 1901

Edwardian  
1901 – 1910

Early 20th Century  
1910 – 1973

Modern  
1973 – today

### Key Vocabulary

Earl	A nobleman who was in charge of a region. They collected taxes, own land and kept the law.
parliament	A council who discuss issues that effect people and create laws.
democracy	A system of governing (ruing) where people can have a say by having a vote or by voting for a person (eg. An MP) to represent them.
suffragette	A woman who seeks the right to vote.
genetic fingerprinting	A way of finding a link between biological evidence at a crime and the person who committed the crime using DNA.
heir	The person who inherits property, money or title after someone's death.
benefactor	Someone who gives money to help a good cause.
forensics	Scientific tests to help solve a crime.
tourism	Making money from people taking holidays or visiting places of interest.
abolition	Getting rid of a system or way of doing something (eg. Abolition of slavery)
slavery	Having to work without pay. Where a person is owned as the property of another person.
pioneered	To develop or be the first person to use a method or idea.