KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

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| **The Suffragists and Suffragettes** The Suffragists  |  | **Answers to Important Questions and Key Vocabulary** The SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT  |
| The SuffragetesOfficial Name – The Women’s Social and Political UnionYear formed – 1903Founding member – Emmeline PankhurstHow to get the vote – The Suffragettes believed that violence was the only way to achieve the vote.Tactics used – Chaining themselves to fences, smashing windows, shouting at members of Parliament, blowing up postboxesInteresting Facts: They had a newspaper called Votes for women and it sold 20,000 copies a week! | Official Name – National Union of Women’s suffrage SocietiesYear formed – 1897Founding member – Millicent FawcettHow to get the vote – The Suffragists believed that using peaceful tactics would gain them the voteTactics used – Writing letters to members of parliament, speaking to MPs, creating petitions, handing out leafletsInteresting Facts: Initially the suffragists only wanted middle-class women to gain the vote! |  | Why weren’t women allowed to vote? |  | -Throughout history in Britain (as in lots of countries) a system of patriarchy was in place, meaning that men held far more rights and power than women.-For example, until fairly recently in history, women were not allowed to go to school, work in certain jobs, or fight in the army.-Some people falsely believed that men were in some way more intelligent or courageous than women.-When the movement started, even some women didn’t think that they should be allowed to vote!  |  |
|  | What changed in World War I? |  | -When men went away to fight in World War I, women had to take their positions in workplaces.-Women kept the country running, and this made leaders understand their strength and intelligence. |
| How did the Suffragette Movement protest? |  | -The Suffragette movement started off with peaceful protest. They would chain themselves to places, hold up placards, and make speeches about equality.-However, after they were not being listened to, the protests became more violent.-There were reports of property damage, physical assaults, and even arson. |
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| **Key Moments in the fight for Suffrage**  |  |
| Black Friday * In 1910 Parliament voted against giving women the right to vote!
* 300 women waited outside Parliament to hear about the outcome of the vote
* Some women were angry at the decision and attacked the police
* Women were attacked by the police!

 . | The Epson Darby * On June 4th, 1913, the annual horse race at Epson Darby took place
* A young suffragette wanted to protest how women were being treated
* Emily Davison tried to place a ribbon on the king’s horse!
* Emily was hit by the King’s horse and later died!
 |  | How is Emmeline Pankhurst remembered now? |  | -After Emmeline Pankhurst died, her former partners in the WSPU mourned her for weeks.-Newspapers across the world wrote articles about Pankhurst’s impact on equality.-The year after Pankhurst died, a portrait of her was put up in the National Portrait Gallery.-We are grateful today that women across Britain are allowed to vote. |
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| **World War One and Women** -During World War One many men went to fight in France - This left many jobs vacant and a need for goods to be made - Women up and down the country joined jobs that helped the UK to win the war - Without the help of women the UK would have lost the First World War  |  |
| Key Vocabulary |
|  | SuffragettePolitical ElectionSuffrageEqualityPrisonVoteDiscriminationArrestMovementProtest1928: All women and men aged over 21 were given the vote!  |
| Getting the Vote* After the amazing work of women during the First World War people decided time for change was needed!
* The British parliament voted that women would be granted the right to vote!
* In 1918 the Representation of the People’s Act was passed allowing all women over the age of 30 the vote (They had to own a house)
* Finally in 1928 women aged over 21 were also granted the right to vote
 | The Cat and Mouse Act * An act of Parliament allowed women to be arrested and placed in prison
* When in prison these women would go on hunger strike and then would initially force fed
* Women would be released from prison and sent home
* After getting better these women would be rearrested!
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1918: Women over 30 were granted the right to vote.

1918: The First World War ends.

1917: The Women’s Land Army was formed

1914: Britain declares war on Germany

1913: The Epson Darby Incident

1910: Black Friday

1866: Manchester becomes the centre of the women’s rights movement.

1903: The WSPU was formed

The Suffrage Movement Timeline

1897: The NUWSS was formed.