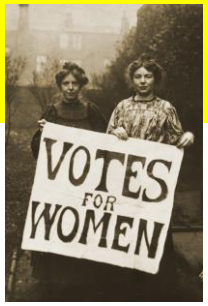
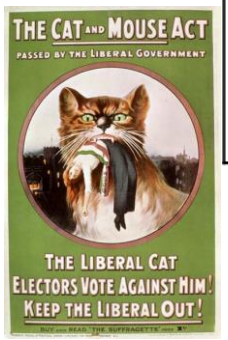
HISTORY Year 9 Half Term 1 + 2

Did violence win women the vote in 1918?

Key terms	
Cat and Mouse Act	The Prisoners (Temporary Discharge for Ill Health) Act, commonly referred to as the Cat and Mouse Act, allowed ill hunger-striking suffragettes to be released from prison until they were well and then re-arrested to complete their sentence.
Constitutional suffragettes	Preferred to work alongside politicians and within the law to achieve change
'Deeds not words'	Slogan used by the WSPU
Discrimination	Being treated badly because of a perceived difference e.g. sex, race, colour etc.
General Election	A vote to decide local MPs and who will run the country, normally done every five years in the UK
Hunger strike	A prolonged refusal to eat, carried out as a protest by a prisoner
Inequality	When people are treated differently and not the same
Interpretation	A historian's view or opinion about a past event or person
Martyr	A person who is killed because of their religious or other beliefs
Militant	Favouring confrontational or violent methods in support of a political or social cause
Militant suffragettes	Prepared to break the law to force change
MP	A member of parliament - a politician that represents a local area and their interests
Munitions	Military weapons, ammunition, equipment, and stores
NUWSS	National Union of Women's Suffrage societies
Peaceful protest	Where demonstrators uphold (don't break) the law and are peaceful in their protest methods
Persecution	Hostility and ill-treatment, especially because of race or political or religious beliefs
Protest	A statement or action expressing disapproval of or objection to something.
Separate Spheres	Idea that men and women had very different roles and responsibilities in society
Source	A piece of evidence from the past
Suffrage	The right to vote in political elections
Suffragettes	Women prepared to break the law to get the right to vote
Suffragist	Women not prepared to break the law to get the right to vote
WSPU	Women's Social and Political Union





Key people

Millicent Fawcett *(founder of NUWSS in 1897)*

Emmeline Pankhurst *(Founder of WSPU in 1903)*

Christabel and Sylvia Pankhurst *(daughters of Emmeline Pankhurst)*

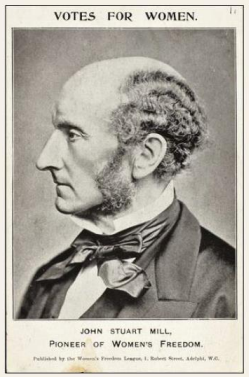
Emily Davison *(suffragette who lost her life at the Epsom Derby)*

Source utility

Nature	What is the source e.g. diary or photograph?
Author	Who made the source and when?
Content	What can we learn from the source?
Happening	What was happening at the time the source was made?
Omitted	Has anything been left out on purpose?
Special Reason	Why was the source made or produced?

SUFFRAGE TIMELINE

1866 first mass women's suffrage petition to Parliament



1867 first debate on women's suffrage in Parliament led by John Stuart Mill

1903 Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) founded in Manchester

1906 WSPU HQ moved to London Clements Inn; 'suffragette' used in the Daily Mail for the first time

1909 first hunger strike by Marion Wallace-Dunlop

1913 Cat and Mouse Act; Women's pilgrimage to London

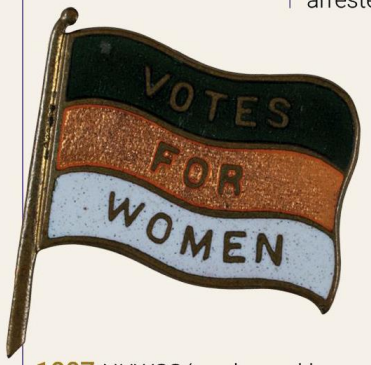
6 February 1918
The Representation of the People Act passed in Parliament. This gave women over the age of 30 who owned property, as well as all men over the age of 21, the right to vote

21 November 1918
The Parliament (Qualification of Women) Act was passed allowing women to stand as MPs

14 December 1918
8.5 million women over 30 vote in a general election for the first time; 40% of women in the UK

1897 National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies (NUWSS) founded; Millicent Garrett Fawcett becomes president in 1907

1905 WSPU slogan 'Votes for Women' used for first time by Christabel Pankhurst and Annie Kenney when they interrupted a meeting led by Edward Grey; both were arrested



1907 NUWSS 'mud march'; WSPU splits and Women's Freedom League founded

c.1912 Emmeline Pankhurst arrested at Buckingham Palace

The first woman to be elected to the Commons was Constance Markievicz, as a member of Sinn Fein she did not take her seat.

The first woman who took her seat was Nancy Astor, after a by-election in **December 1919**

1928
The Equal Franchise Act enabled women to vote on an equal basis with men