

Week 1



19th Century Society

- In the 19th century a great number of the population was unable to vote, with about only 10% qualifying.
- Farms, factory workers, women and people who lived in new **Industrial Cities** all could not vote.
- British **society** at the time saw women very differently than we do today, viewing them more as possessions of men than people.
- At the end of the 19th century many women had become fed-up with their treatment and began to fight **for their right to vote**.

Week 2



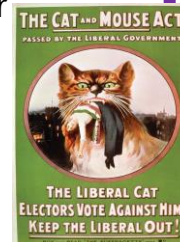
Suffrage

- Starting in the late 1800's the **Suffragists** movement began the push for women's votes.
- They focused on a **peaceful** way of getting women more equality in society.
- Some women became upset with the slow pace of change and began the **Suffragette** movement.
- These women believed in 'Deeds not Words' and were a more **militant** group.
- They used different forms of protest such as burning buildings, attacking **MPS** and chaining themselves to railings.
- **Emily Davison** became infamous for her actions at the Epsom Derby in which she was killed attempting to protest for women's suffrage. Some saw her as a **martyr**.

Week 3

Cat and Mouse and WWI:

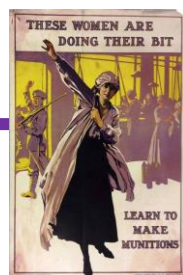
- Many women were arrested for their roles in the protests of women's rights.
- While in prison many began a **hunger strike**, refusing to eat, to continue their protests from behind bars.
- The government, worried the women may die, began a system of **force feeding** the women. A brutal, torture like method of feeding.
- This began a large **propaganda campaign** from the government making women look as bad as possible.
- The government tried to make the image of the Suffragettes as negative as possible and showed them to be bad mothers, wives and people in general.
- The Suffragettes in return created images demonising the government actions.



Year 8 History: Topic 4 The British Empire

Key words:

Week 4



WWI:

- Opinions of women began to change with the **outbreak of WWI in 1914**.
- Women were necessary for the **war effort and Home Front**; many began doing jobs previously seen as being for men only.
- Women began to work in factories and on farms doing harder labour jobs for the first time.
- Women supported the war effort most by:
 - Joining the army as nurses both at home and at the war fronts.
 - **Munitions** were being made by women in factories
 - Taking over jobs due to men being at war such as firefighting and miners.
 - The **Women's Land Army** helped with food shortages by working on farms.

Week 5



The 'Roaring' Twenties:

- Following the end of the war in 1918 the world saw a boom in economy and change in ideas about women.
- Although some women had **gained the right to vote in 1918**, any under the age of 30 could not.
- Ideas on how women should act and present themselves began to change with women gaining more **freedoms and independence** than ever before.
- **By 1928 all women are given the right to vote.**

Suffrage – the right to vote in elections

Suffragists – women campaigning for the right to vote, peacefully.

Suffragettes – women campaigning for the right to vote, violently

Militant – using force or aggression to get their aims

Martyr – someone who dies for their beliefs.

Propaganda – Information used to promote a particular cause, usually one-sided.

Home Front – the civilian population and activities of a nation whose armed forces are engaged in war abroad:

Week 1

Questions	Answers
When is the 19 th century?	1800-1899
Why could some people not vote?	From 'new' industrial cities or worked in factories/farms.
How were women seen in society?	As possessions or belongings of a man.
What did women want?	The right to vote
What is the name for the right to vote?	Suffrage

Week 2

Questions	Answers
Name the two women's suffrage groups.	Suffragists and Suffragettes
How did Suffragists campaign?	Peacefully, not causing harm or damage.
How did Suffragettes campaign?	Violent/militant.
What is an example of Suffragettes actions?	Burning buildings, attacking MPs, chaining themselves
What happened to Emily Davison?	She was killed protesting for women's right to vote.

Week 3

Questions	Answers
Where did many women end up going?	To prison
How did women continue protesting when there?	Hunger Strike – refusing to eat
How did the government respond?	Force feeding the women
What did both sides begin to use?	Propaganda,
How were women portrayed in this?	As bad people, very negatively.

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Week 4

Questions	Answers
What broke out in 1914?	WWI
What is a Home Front?	The actions of the people at home when at war elsewhere.
Why were women needed during WWI?	Men had gone off to fight in the war.
Name a job of women in WWI.	Farmer, munitions worker, nurse, firefighter, miners.
Did this change things for women?	Yes, people began to see that they are just as capable as men.

Week 5

Questions	Answers
What is the nickname of the 1920s?	'Roaring'
When did some women get the vote?	1918 – only over 30s.
What changed in the 1920s?	Social views and economic boom.
What did women gain due to this?	Freedoms and Independence.
When did all women get the vote?	1928.