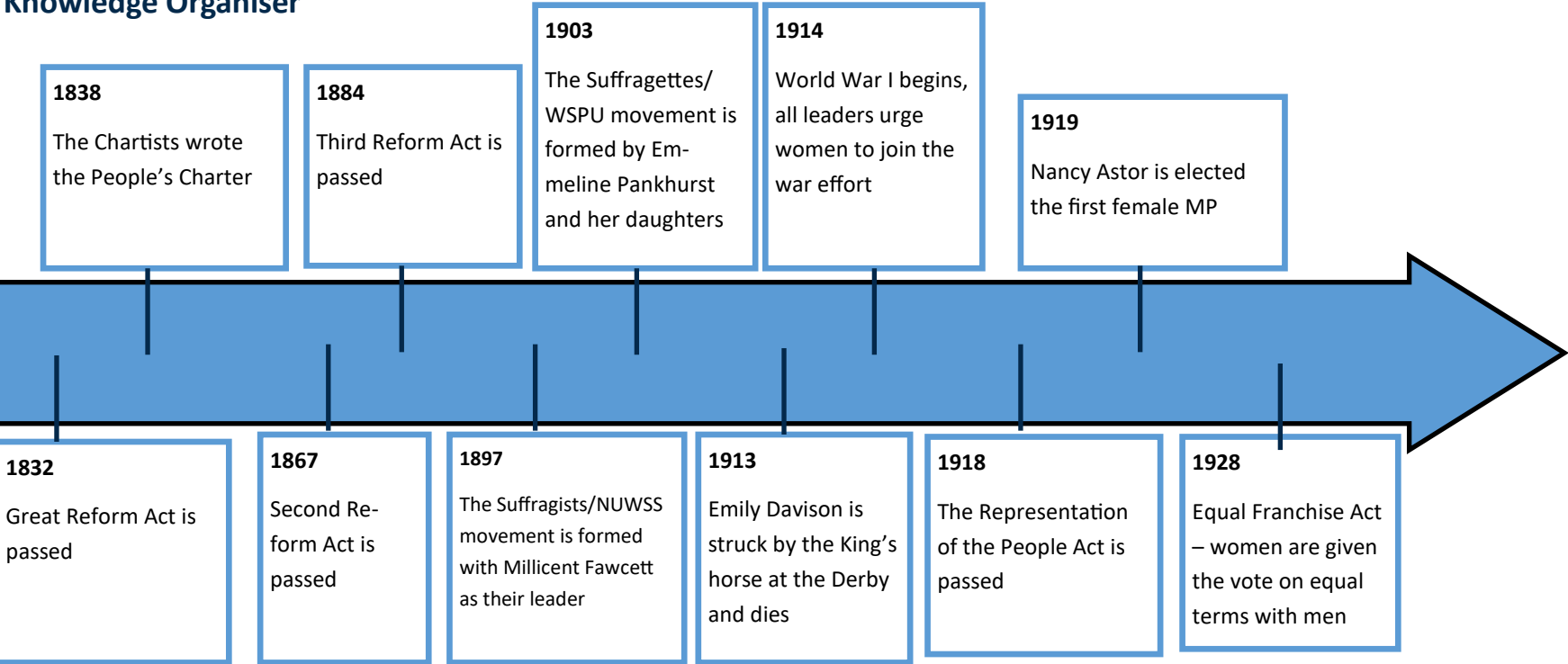


Unit 2: The Suffragettes

Knowledge Organiser



Keywords	
Act a written law passed by Parliament	Propaganda information used to promote a political point that can be misleading or untrue
Ballot a system of voting on a particular issue	Reform make changes in order to improve something
Charter a written statement of the rights of a specified group of people	Representation Speaking or acting on behalf of someone
Democracy system of government by the whole population typically through elected representatives.	Rotten boroughs a borough that was able to elect an MP despite having very few voters, the choice of MP typically being in the hands of one person or
Enfranchisement To be given the right to vote	Strike an organised refusal to do something expected or required typically to gain a concession
Manifesto A public set of political aims written down	Suffrage the right to vote
Parliament a group of people who make the laws for their country	Tactics An action or strategy carefully planned to achieve a specific end
Petition a formal written request, typically one signed by many people, appealing to authority in respect of a particular cause	

Key concept: Causation	
Long term	Factor(s) that were around or happened significantly before hand. E.g. Success of protests for male suffrage, demands of the Chartists
Short term	Factor(s) that happen relatively close to the event you are studying. E.g. Militant actions of the Suffragettes
Spark or Trigger	A significant factor or turning point, that has an immediate impact that sets a sequence of events in motion that won't turn back. E.g WW1 and changing role of

Key people	
Nancy Astor	The first women elected as a Member of Parliament (MP)
Emily Davison	Joined the WSPU in 1906. Was struck by the King's horse at the Epsom Derby and killed in 1913.
Benjamin Disraeli	A Conservative Prime Minister (1868, 1874-80) who introduced the Second Reform Act
Millicent Fawcett	Founded the Suffragists/NUWSS in 1897
William Gladstone	A Liberal politician who served in Parliament for over 60 years and four times as Prime Minister. He passed the Third Reform Act, extending the vote to all male homeowners.
Earl Grey	A Whig Prime Minister who proposed the Great Reform Act in 1831 and resigned when the House of Lords rejected it.
Annie Kenney	A working-class socialist feminist who was active in the WSPU as a militant member and was arrested.
William Lovett	The leader of the Chartist movement and wrote the People's Charter in 1838
Christabel Pankhurst	Speaker for the WSPU in 1905. She trained as a lawyer but could not practice as a woman. She fled the country in 1912 for fear of rearrest, and unsuccessfully ran for parliament in 1918.
Emmeline Pankhurst	Founded the WSPU in October 1903 and encouraged militant action as a form of protest. Was arrested many time, she went on hunger strike and was force-fed. Mother of Christabel.

How do I use my knowledge organiser?

Have you learnt the key dates of this unit?

Can you put the dates into chronological order?

Have you mastered the keywords?

Can you spell them?

Can you define them?

Have you understood the key concept?

Can you explain what an event/individual/place in history reveals about a bigger picture or bigger idea?

Fluency sheet					
1	What proportion of the British population had the right to vote before the Great Reform Act?	2.5%	16	Who led the Suffragettes when they split from the Suffragists in 1903?	Emmeline Pankhurst
2	What were boroughs where just one family or land-owner elected the MP called?	Rotten boroughs	17	What methods did the Suffragettes use to persuade people to their cause?	Protests and damaging property
3	What term is given to elections in which votes are not cast in public?	Secret ballot	18	Which law was introduced that allowed the police to release and then rearrest women on hunger strike?	Cat and Mouse Act
4	Before 1870, what happened to a woman's wealth when they got married?	It became their husband's	19	What did women that worked in the munition factories during WW1 become nicknamed?	The Canary Girls
5	Why were politics and government matters for men in the 19th century?	It was believed women didn't have the brain capacity	20	How did women help on the frontline?	Nursing and driving ambulances
6	What happened when Earl Grey's Great Reform Act	Riots broke out across the country	21	How did the war help all men get the vote?	They had fought for their country/democracy
7	In which year was the Great Reform Act passed?	1832	22	Which Prime Minister encouraged female suffrage?	David Lloyd George
8	What was the voting qualification in Britain following the Great Reform Act?	Men living in a property over £10	23	Which law passed in 1918 gave all men aged 21+ and women 30+ the vote?	Representation of the People Act
9	What working-class movement for equal political rights began in 1838?	Chartism	24	Who was the first woman elected as a Member of Parliament (MP)?	Nancy Astor
10	How many people joined a protest at Kennington Common in south London in 1848?	50,000	25	In which year were women given the vote on equal terms with men?	1928
11	Which British Prime Minister extended the vote to all	William Gladstone			
12	Which transport invention made it easier for radicals to travel and spread their ideas?	The train/railway			
13	Who led the Suffragists?	Millicent Fawcett			
14	In which year were the Suffragists/ NUWSS formed?	1897			
15	What three main methods did the Suffragists use to persuade people to their cause?	Pamphlets, petitions, and marches			