

I should already know:

How the government thought of the rights of the poor in the 19th century

I will learn:

How the fight for Women to vote in Britain began and succeeded. The peaceful and violent methods in the movement

How the First World War affected Britain at home, bringing women into the workforce.

The efforts made to resistance the Women's suffrage movement.

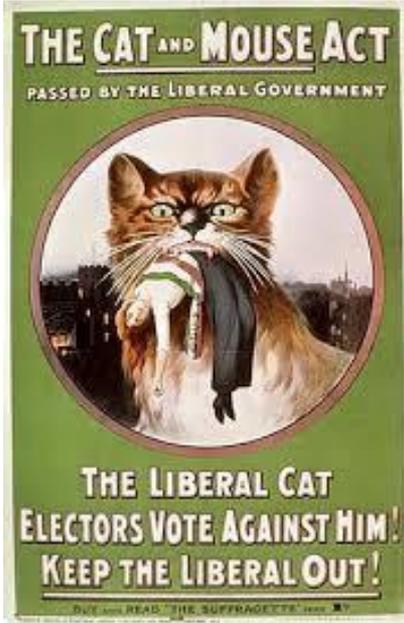
How later events in the 20th century affected women's enfranchisement, such as World War 2

This will help in the future:

The relationship between a government and its people, such as Nazi Germany

Key Words

Enfranchisement	Being accepted as an equal person in society, most likely with the right to vote
Force feeding	In prison, suffragettes on hunger strike would have a tube forced through their nose or mouth, to get food into their stomachs
Hunger Strike	A type of peaceful protest. Refusing to eat to show your dedication to your beliefs
Protest	Violently or peacefully showing your unhappiness with the government
Suffragette	A pre WW1 movement of women who wanted the vote
Turning point	An event or period in history which brought significant change
WAAF	Women's auxiliary air force – In WW2, women took on jobs such as controlling the barrage balloons, which many people had thought they were too weak to do
Women's land army	The name given to the thousands of women who took over farm work during both World War I and World War II



The prisoners act (1913) was nicknamed 'the cat and mouse act'. Women fighting for the vote would become weak from hunger strikes, so the law let them be temporarily released from prison. They would be back in prison once they were healthier again

Greater Depth Challenge

Could WW1 and WW2 have hurt the Women's suffrage movement, by showing they would do the same work as men for less pay?

Further Reading

'My war diary 1914-1918' by Ethel M. Bilbrough

Summarise your learning

By the beginning of the 20th century, men and women could vote in some countries. Britain was not one of these

Social: To do with how people spend their time and how much choice people have about how to spend their time.

Economic: To do with work, money and employment

Political: To do with how the country is run, including voting and elections.

Change: The process that results in differences between one time period and the next. Change can be described in terms of extent (size of change), direction of change, and/or speed of change.

Continuity: Things that have stayed the same over time

Chronology: what happened on these dates?

1900	Idea of 'Separate Spheres' popular. This suggested that women should be in the home or doing domestic work and men should be involved in skilled work and politics.
1903	Formation of the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU), eventually becoming the 'Suffragettes'
1914	World War I breaks out – Women take over men's jobs including farming, manufacturing and making munitions when the men went off to war. Female employment rose from 23.6% to between 37.7% and 46.7%
1918	World War I ends - Men start to be demobilised. Representation of the People Act enfranchises all men over 21 and 8.5 million women. Women had to be over 30 and own property to vote.
1918 + 1928	Women over 30 with property gained the vote with the 'Representation of the people act 1918'. All Women over 21 gained the vote with the 'Representation of the people act 1928'
1939-1945	In World War Two, once again women took over men's jobs again. Just like WW1, women were expected to give up this work after the war
1970 + 1975	The Equal pay act (1970) makes it illegal to pay women less for the same work as men. The Sex Discrimination Act (1975) made it illegal to treat women differently for work or hiring for jobs

DAILY SKETCH.



At the Epsom Derby, 1913, Suffragette Emily Davison was killed when she ran in front of the King's horse. Was it deliberate, or a protest gone wrong?



WW2 saw woman given even more responsibility than WW1, but there was still a definite divide in what was expected of men and women

Who or what were these people/events?

World War One	The first 'modern' war. The industrial revolution created new technology and weapons. The most powerful countries were stuck in a 'deadlock' for 4 violent years
Emily Davison	Force fed almost 50 times and died at the 1913 Epsom Derby, Davison became a 'martyr' (dying for their beliefs) for the Suffragette cause
Emmeline Pankhurst	Founder of the WSPU
Contraception and abortion	In 1967, the pill became more widely available. Abortion became legal the same year



Knowledge Organiser Focus:

Was World War One the greatest turning point for women in the 20th century?

Summarise your learning

Chronology: what happened on these dates?

1900	
1903	
1914	
1918	
1918+ 1928	
1939=1945	
1970+ 1975	

The Prisoners Act (1913)

Epson Derby 1913

Who or what were these people/events?

WW1	
Emily Davison	
Emmeline Pankhurst	
Contraception and abortion	

The WAAF