

# Women's Emancipation



How can sexism be overcome?



## Key Dates

1903	WSPU founded by Emmeline Pankhurst
1918	Women over 30 who are educated allowed to vote
1929	Women aged 21+ allowed to vote

## Key Terminology

Emancipation	To free from restraint or control
Suffragette	A woman willing to use violence to secure the vote
Suffragist	A woman who only believes in peaceful protest to secure the vote

**Suffragist:** Person advocating the extension of suffrage through peaceful demonstrations

**Suffragette:** Person seeking the right to vote which can sometimes be destructive or militant

### The Cat and Mouse Act

- If suffragettes went on hunger-strike the government released them when they became ill. Then, when the woman had eaten and recovered, they were rearrested. This Act (1913) was nicknamed the 'Cat and Mouse Act'.



### Women and the War Effort:

Women, including the suffragettes, dropped their political goals to help the country with the war effort and prove their worth. Women entered jobs previously only meant for men, including working in the munitions factories, joining the land army to grow crops for Britain and even driving and fixing motor vehicles. This encouraged the government to give some women the right to vote in 1918

### Emily Davison

- A well educated woman who went to Oxford. Emily joined the Suffragettes in 1906 and became a militant, violent campaigner who was put into Holloway prison. Emily is most famous for walking in front of the King's horse at the Epsom Derby which ultimately led to her death.

Do you think her death was accidental or she planned to die at the Derby that day?

### Emmeline Pankhurst

- Emmeline founded the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) in 1903 which used militant tactics to agitate for women's suffrage. This movement sparked a huge response and thousands of women in Britain joined the cause

Do you think the WSPU would have been happy with what was achieved in 1918?

## The Journey through History at KS3 2021/22

