History

PKC

The Suffragettes

6 YEAR

PKC Primary Knowledge Curriculum

Before 1832 — only 3% of the population could vote

1832 — the Great Reform Act

1897 — the NUWSS established

1903 — the WSPU established

1908 — the National Women's Anti-Suffrage League established

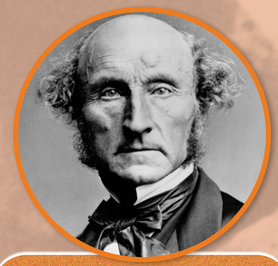
1914 — outbreak of WW1

1918 — the Representation of the People Act

1928 — the Representation of the People (Equal Franchise) Act

KEY VOCABULARY

suffrage	the **right to vote**
electorate	the **people who can vote** in an election
democracy	a system of government where those in power are **voted for by the people:** the word 'democracy' comes from two Greek words which mean 'rule by the people'
campaign	where a group of people carry out actions to try and **influence decisions made by the government** and make a change
petition	a **formal written request,** usually signed by lots of people, asking the government or another important group to do something
anti-suffragism	people who believed that women **should not be allowed to vote**
hunger strike	when people **refuse to eat** as a form of protest
suffragist	a member of the National Union for Women's Suffrage Societies (NUWSS) who **campaigned peacefully for women's suffrage**
suffragette	a member of the Women's Social and Political Union: a more radical group which **sometimes used violence and broke the law**



John Stuart Mill

argued that some women should be given the vote as part of the Great Reform Act 1867



Millicent Fawcett

leader of the National Union for Women's Suffrage Societies



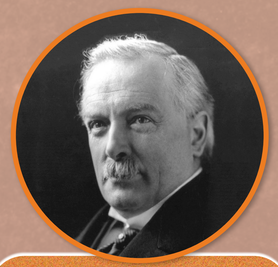
Emmeline Pankhurst

leader of the Women's Social and Political Union



Frederick Pethick-Lawrence

male suffragette who was arrested and went on hunger strike in prison



David Lloyd George

Prime Minister when the Representation of the People Act was passed