

REMEMBERING HEROES - HISTORY - AUTUMN 2

Key vocabulary

<p>ally/alliance a formal agreement or treaty between two or more nations to cooperate for specific purposes.</p>	<p>conscription A law which requires people to join the army if they are able to fight, with penalties if they do not.</p>
<p>remembrance The act of remembering and showing respect for someone who has died or a past event.</p>	<p>propaganda Official government communications to the public that are designed to influence opinion. The information may be true or false, but it is always carefully selected for political effect.</p>
<p>suffrage The right to vote in an election.</p>	<p>armistice An agreement made by opposing sides in a war to stop fighting for a certain time, or completely.</p>
<p>conscientious objector Someone with a firm, fixed, and sincere objection to participation in war in any form or the bearing of arms regardless of its cause.</p>	<p>trench warfare A way of fighting in which opposing armed forces attack, counterattack, and defend from relatively permanent systems of trenches dug into the ground.</p>
<p>border The border between two countries or regions is the dividing line between them.</p>	<p>equality Equality is when things are the same (equal) in some particular way</p>
<p>protest If you protest against something you show publicly that you object to it.</p>	<p>suffragette A woman who fought to get equal voting rights for women.</p>

Key People

 <p><u>Emmeline Pankhurst</u> – WSPU</p> <p>Led the WSPU from October 1903. Took more militant action such as windows smashing, arson and hunger strikes. Arrested numerous times, went on hunger strike and was force fed. Died in 1928.</p>	 <p><u>Christabel Pankhurst</u> – WSPU</p> <p>Became a speaker for the WSPU in 1905. She trained as a lawyer but could not practice as woman. Arrested with her mother. Fled England in 1912 for fear of being arrested again. Unsuccessfully ran for Parliament in 1918.</p>	 <p><u>Emily Wilding Davison</u> - WSPU</p> <p>Joined WSPU in 1906. 3 years later, left job as a teacher and became a suffragette full time. Frequently arrested for number of crimes including setting fire to post box. By 1911, become increasingly militant.</p>	 <p><u>Millicent Fawcett</u> - NUWSS</p> <p>Leading suffragist and led NUWSS from 1897-1919. Played a key role in getting women the vote. Dedicated to using constitutional means, and argued that militancy was counter-productive.</p>
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Key Questions

- Can you name women who achieved great things despite the restrictions placed on them?
- Who were the suffragettes and what was their aim?
- What was the impact of WW1 on women's suffrage?
- Are all men and women equal today?

Chronology: what happened on these dates?

1819	'The Peterloo Massacre'. A public meeting in Manchester to demand reform of Parliament. About 15 people were killed and 400-700 injured when magistrates ordered the cavalry to end the meeting.
1832	Parliamentary Reform Act redistributed seats to ensure that new towns and cities were represented. Small boroughs lost MPs. New MPs created. Electorate increased. One in five men had the vote
1867, 1884-85	Reform Act extended the franchise to male householders and lodgers in boroughs paying £10 a year. Doubled the franchise. Further Reform Acts passed extending the franchise and equalising the size of electoral constituencies.
1857-86	Acts passed giving women more rights over their property and earnings.
1914-18	World War 1. Women were called upon to do men's jobs whilst they were away fighting.
1918	The Representation of the People Act gave the vote to all men over 21 and women over 30 who had property.
1928	Equal Franchise Act gave the vote to all women over 21.



Cross curricular links

Geography



Design and Technology

