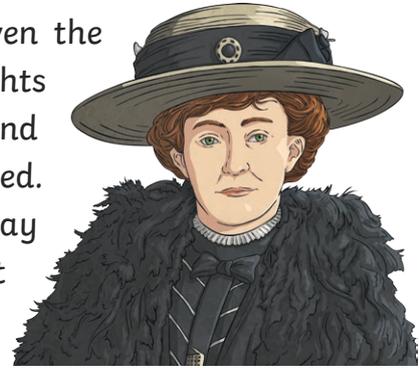


Vote 100

In 2018, we celebrate a century of votes for women! In 1918, an Act of Parliament was passed which meant that some women over the age of 30 could vote in a general election for the first time in the UK.

Fighting for Equality

Women faced a long and difficult fight to be given the right to vote. In the 19th century, women's rights had improved and girls could go to school and some university colleges for women were founded. However, women still had no right to vote and no say in how the country was run. One woman, Millicent Fawcett, became the president of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies in 1897.



The Suffragists, as they were known, campaigned for votes for women peacefully and legally. They introduced parliamentary bills and held public meetings to promote their campaign. In 1903, some of

the Suffragists became impatient with the slow progress and broke away to form their own group called the Women's Social and Political Union. Led by Emmeline Pankhurst, this group organised demonstrations and protested by damaging buildings and chaining

themselves to railings. Many of the women were imprisoned and because they were treated badly in prison, some refused to eat and went on hunger strike.

Did You Know?

In 1913, Emily Davison died when she was trampled by the King's horse at the Epsom Derby. She was trying to place a suffragette banner on the horse.

Votes for Women

During the First World War, men were sent to fight and there was a shortage of workers able to do important jobs. As a result, women worked in a variety of jobs including postal workers, firefighters and bus conductors. For the first time, people began to see women as capable of working in traditionally male jobs and society's view of women changed. In 1918, women were finally granted the vote and for

Did You Know?

Millicent Fawcett died in 1929, just one year after seeing her life's work passed into law.



the first time, women voted in a general election that year. It would take another ten years before universal suffrage was granted and all men and women over

the age of 21 would be able to vote. Millicent Fawcett was in Parliament to witness the Representation of the People (Equal Franchise Act) being passed.

Voice and Vote

Throughout 2018, events are planned to celebrate the centenary of the first time women were able to vote in the UK. A public exhibition of art, writing and biographies will take place in Westminster Hall and there are websites and talks taking place around the country. Between 30th June and 2nd July, people are invited to host a tea party and share a cup of tea and cake with their friends to mark the date when the women were finally given equal voting rights.



Did You Know?

The men who supported votes for women have also been celebrated in an exhibition called Suffragettes in Trousers.

Questions

1. Find and copy a word which means **100** years.

2. How had women's rights improved in the 19th century? Tick one.

Women could vote.

Women could be MPs.

Women could divorce their husbands.

Women could receive an education.

3. Who founded the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies?

4. How did the Women's Social and Political Union protest for women's suffrage? Tick one.

They chained themselves to railings and damaged buildings.

They held meetings and marches.

They introduced parliamentary bills.

They protested using peaceful methods.

5. What happened at the Epsom Derby in 2013?

6. When were women first able to vote in a general election? Tick one.

1913

1918

1928

2018

7. Which jobs did women start to do during the First World War which helped to change attitudes? Tick one.

Chambermaid and cook

Nanny and postal worker

Firefighter and bus conductor

Bus conductor and chambermaid

8. Where will the Voice and Vote public exhibition be held in 2018?

Answers

1. Find and copy a word which means 100 years.

century

2. How had women's rights improved in the 19th century?

Women could vote.

Women could be MPs.

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3. Who founded the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies?

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Emily Davison was killed when trying to drape a flag over the King's horse.

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1913

1918

1928

2018

7. Which jobs did women start to do during the First World War which helped to change attitudes? Tick one.

Chambermaid and cook

Nanny and postal worker

Firefighter and bus conductor

Bus conductor and chambermaid

8. Where will the Voice and Vote public exhibition be held in 2018?

It will be held in Westminster Hall.

Vote 100

We can hardly imagine a time when women didn't have a say in how our country should be run but this was actually the case only 100 years ago. In 2018, we celebrate a century of women having the right to vote and 90 years of equal voting rights for both men and women in the UK! In 1918, an Act of Parliament was passed which meant that some women over the age of 30 could vote in a general election for the first time.

Fighting for Equality

Women faced a long and difficult fight to be given the right to vote. Surprisingly, even some women didn't support the cause believing in the social order of the time.

In the 19th century, women's rights had improved and girls could go to school and some university colleges for women were founded. However, women still had no right to vote and no say in how the country was run. One woman, Millicent Fawcett, who had established Newnham College at Cambridge University, became the president of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies in 1897.

The Suffragists, as they were known, campaigned for votes for women peacefully and legally. They introduced parliamentary bills and held public meetings to promote their campaign. Some men supported the women's campaign including some members of parliament such as George Lansbury who stepped down from his seat and campaigned for re-election in support of women's suffrage. However, in 1903, some of the Suffragists became impatient with the slow progress and broke away to form their own group called the Women's Social and Political Union. Led by Emmeline Pankhurst, this group organised demonstrations and protested by damaging buildings and chaining themselves to railings. Many of the women were imprisoned and because they were treated badly in prison, some refused to eat and went on hunger strike



Did You Know?

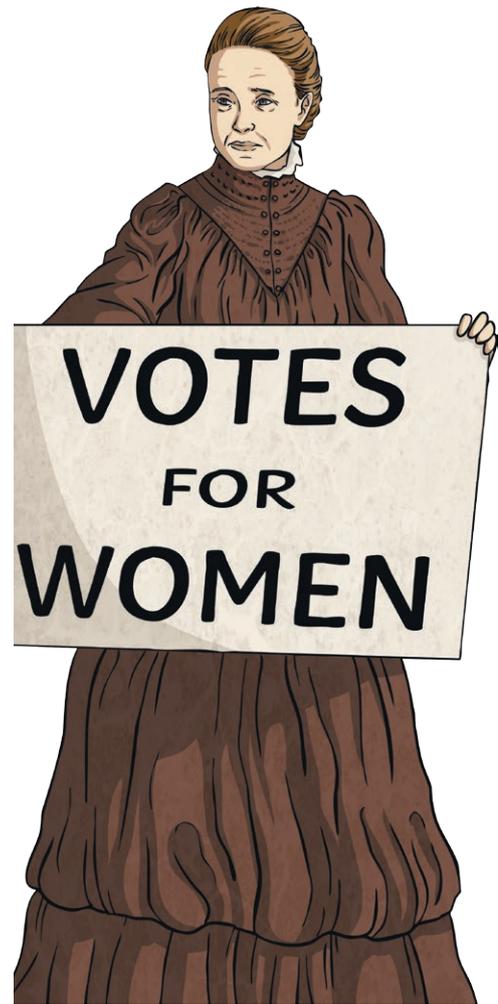
In 1913, Emily Davison died when she was trampled by the King's horse at the Epsom Derby. She was trying to hang a suffragette banner on the horse. The flag she carried is now on display in the Houses of Parliament.

Votes for Women

Even after the efforts of the Suffragettes, the breakthrough in women's suffrage was actually

Did You Know?

Millicent Fawcett died in 1929, just one year after seeing her life's work passed into law. 61 years of her life were dedicated to women's suffrage after she first attended John Stuart Mill's speech.



the First World War. During the war, men were conscripted and sent to fight and there was a shortage of workers able to do important jobs. As a result, women worked in a variety of jobs including postal workers, firefighters and bus conductors. For the first time, people began to see women as capable of working in traditionally male jobs and society's view of women changed. When the war ended, there was no going back and in 1918, some women over 30 were finally granted the right to vote. Later that year, women voted in a general election for the first time and the first female MP was elected. It would take another ten years though before equal rights were granted and all men and women over the age of 21 could vote. Millicent Fawcett was in parliament to witness the Representation of the People (Equal Franchise) Act being passed.

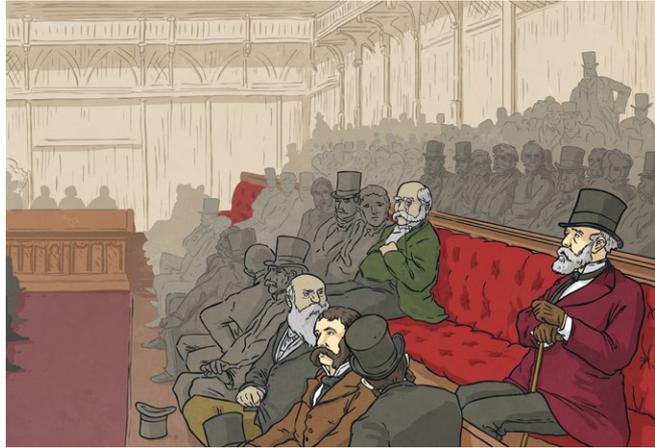
Voice and Vote

Throughout 2018, events are planned to celebrate the centenary of the first time women were able to vote in the UK. A public exhibition of art,

Did You Know?

The men who supported votes for women have also been celebrated in an exhibition called Suffragettes in Trousers. In 1913, politicians from Scotland went to London in support of the cause but the Prime Minister, Herbert Asquith, refused to see them.

writing and biographies will take place in Westminster Hall along with websites and talks taking place around the country. Between 30th June and 2nd July, people are invited to host a tea and cake afternoon where people can share a cup of tea and a piece of cake with their friends to mark the date women were finally given equal voting rights.



Questions

1. Find and copy a word which means 100 years.

2. How old were the first women to be granted the vote?

3. How had rights for women improved in the 19th century? Tick one.

Women had the right to an education.

Women had the right to vote.

Women had the right to divorce their husbands.

Women had the right to be MPs.

4. How did the Suffragists campaign for women's suffrage?

5. Which organisation was founded in 1903 and by whom?

6. What was the big breakthrough in the fight for women's suffrage? Tick one.

The First World War

The Second World War

The death of Emily Davison

The founding of the Women's Social and Political Union

7. Name two jobs which women did during the First World War which were traditionally male roles.

8. Link the statements to 'true' or 'false'. If a statement is false, write the correct statement.

Millicent Fawcett died in 1929.

True

Emmeline Pankhurst was in parliament when the Equal Franchise Act was passed.

Millicent Fawcett was first inspired by George Lansbury.

False

A public exhibiton called Voice and Vote will be held in Westminster Hall.

Corrected statements:

9. When were all men and women over the age of 21 given the vote? Tick one.

1913

1918

1928

1929

10. How are the men who supported the Suffragists being commemorated?

Answers

1. Find and copy a word which means 100 years.

century

2. How old were the first women to be granted the vote?

Women over 30 were the first to be allowed to vote.

3. How had rights for women improved in the 19th century? Tick one.

Women had the right to an education.

Women had the right to vote.

Women had the right to divorce their husbands.

Women had the right to be MPs.

4. How did the Suffragists campaign for women's suffrage?

The Suffragists campaigned peacefully and legally.

5. Which organisation was founded in 1903 and by whom?

The Women's Social and Political Union was founded by Emmeline Pankhurst.

6. What was the big breakthrough in the fight for women's suffrage? Tick one.

The First World War

The Second World War

The death of Emily Davison

The founding of the Women's Social and Political Union

7. Name two jobs which women did during the First World War which were traditionally male roles.

Any two of: postal worker, firefighter and bus conductor.

8. Link the statements to 'true' or 'false'. If a statement is false, write the correct statement.

Millicent Fawcett died in 1929.

Emmeline Pankhurst was in parliament when the Equal Franchise Act was passed.

Millicent Fawcett was first inspired by George Lansbury.

A public exhibiton called Voice and Vote will be held in Westminster Hall.

True

False

Corrected statements:

Millicent Fawcett was in Parliament when the Equal Franchise Act was passed. Millicent Fawcett was first inspired by John Stuart Mill.

9. When were all men and women over the age of 21 given the vote? Tick one.

1913

1918

1928

1929

10. How are the men who supported the Suffragists being commemorated?

The men who supported the Suffragists are being commemorated in an exhibition called Suffragettes in Trousers.

Vote 100

Can you imagine a time when women didn't have a say in how our country is run? Just 100 years ago, women lived in a society where men made all the decisions. In 1918, The Representation of the People Act was passed which meant that some women over the age of 30 could vote in a general election for the first time. In 2018, we celebrate a century of voting rights for women in the UK!

The fight for votes for women was a long and difficult one which began in the middle of the 19th century.

During this time, women's rights had improved and girls could go to school and some university colleges for women were founded. However, women still had no right to vote and had no say in how the country was run. Inspired by the first MP to support women's suffrage, John Stuart Mill, Millicent Fawcett quickly dedicated herself to the cause. After hearing Mill speak when she was only 19, she went on to establish



Newnham College at Cambridge University, and in 1897 became the president of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. The Suffragists, as they were known, campaigned for votes for women through peaceful and legal means. They introduced parliamentary bills through supportive MPs (who were all men) and held public meetings to promote their campaign. Some men supported the women's campaign such as George Lansbury who stepped down from his

Did You Know?

In 1913, Emily Davison died when she was trampled by the King's horse at the Epsom Derby. She was trying to drape a suffragette banner on the horse. The flag she carried is now on display in the Houses of Parliament.

parliamentary seat and campaigned for re-election in support of women's suffrage. Frustrated with the slow progress, in 1903, some of the Suffragists broke away to form their own group called the Women's Social and Political Union. Led by Emmeline Pankhurst, this group was more militant and organised demonstrations and protested by damaging buildings and chaining themselves to railings. Many of the women were imprisoned and because they were treated badly in prison, some refused to eat and went on hunger strike. Emmeline

Pankhurst famously said that she was willing to die in her pursuit of women's suffrage.

Even after the efforts of the Suffragettes, the breakthrough in women's suffrage was actually the First World War. During the war, men were conscripted and sent to fight and there was a shortage of workers able to do important jobs. As a result, women worked in



Did You Know?

Millicent Fawcett died in 1929, just one year after seeing her life's work passed into law. 61 years of her life were dedicated to women's suffrage after she first attended John Stuart Mill's speech.

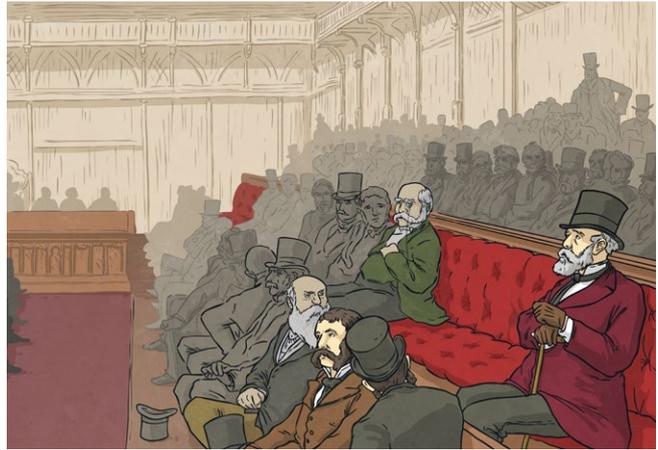
a variety of roles including postal workers, firefighters and bus conductors. For the first time, people began to see women as capable of working in traditionally male jobs and society's view of women changed. When war ended, there was no going back to the old ways and in 1918, women were finally granted the vote. Some women over 30 were given the vote (though not working-class women). Later that year, women voted in a general election for the first time and the first female MP was elected. It would take another decade before universal suffrage was granted through the passing of the Representation of the People (Equal Franchise Act). Millicent Fawcett was in parliament to witness the moment all men and women over the age of 21 were granted the right to vote.

Throughout 2018, events are planned to celebrate the centenary of the first time women were able to vote in the UK. A public exhibition of art, writing and biographies will take place in Westminster Hall which will be the culmination of a four year project

Did You Know?

The men who supported votes for women have also been celebrated in an exhibition called Suffragettes in Trousers. In 1913, politicians from Scotland went to London in support of the cause but the Prime Minister, Herbert Asquith, refused to see them.

called Voice and Vote. To coincide with this, there will be the launch of websites and various talks taking place around the country. Between 30th June and 2nd July, people are invited to host a tea and cake event with their friends to mark the date when women were finally given equal voting rights and to share their experiences of democratic equality.



Questions

1. Who had responsibility for making all the decisions about how the UK was run in the early 19th century?

2. Name two ways that women's rights had improved in the 19th century.

3. Who first inspired Millicent Fawcett and how?

4. Find and copy a word which is a synonym of violent.

5. Tick the correct box related to each statement in the table:

	True	False
George Lansbury stepped down from Parliament in support of women's suffrage.		
Millicent Fawcett was first inspired by John Stuart Mill when she was 21.		
Emmeline Pankhurst was trying to drape a flag on the King's horse when she was killed.		
The Voice and Vote exhibition will be held in Westminster Hall.		
During the First World War, women worked as postal workers and chambermaids.		

For those statements which are false, write the correct statement below:

6. How did the Suffragists and Suffragettes differ in their approach?

7. Which two significant events in the fight for women's suffrage happened in 1918?

Tick one.

All women could vote and a female MP was elected.

Women over 30 could vote and a female MP was elected.

A female MP was elected and Emily Davison was killed.

Women over 30 could vote and Millicent Fawcett died.

8. What did Millicent Fawcett witness just one year before she died?

9. Name two ways 'Votes for Women' is being celebrated.

10. What was surprising about the politicians who travelled from Scotland to London in 1913 in support of women's suffrage?

Answers

1. Who had responsibility for making all the decisions about how the UK was run in the early 19th century?

In the early 19th century, men made all the decisions about how the country was run.

2. Name two ways that women's rights had improved in the 19th century.

In the 19th century, women were granted the right to an education and all-women colleges were founded at universities.

3. Who first inspired Millicent Fawcett and how?

John Stuart Mill first inspired Millicent Fawcett when she heard him speaking about women's suffrage.

4. Find and copy a word which is a synonym of **violent**.

militant

5. Tick the correct box related to each statement in the table:

	True	False
George Lansbury stepped down from Parliament in support of women's suffrage.	✓	
Millicent Fawcett was first inspired by John Stuart Mill when she was 21.		✓
Emmeline Pankhurst was trying to drape a flag on the King's horse when she was killed.		✓
The Voice and Vote exhibition will be held in Westminster Hall.	✓	
During the First World War, women worked as postal workers and chambermaids.		✓

Corrected statements:

Millicent Fawcett was first inspired by John Stuart Mill when she was 19. Emily Davison was trying to drape a flag on the King's horse when she was killed. During the First World War, women worked as postal workers, bus conductors and firefighters.

6. How did the Suffragists and Suffragettes differ in their approach?

The Suffragists were peaceful and only used legal methods such as marches, speeches and lobbying politicians to introduce Parliamentary bills. The Suffragettes were willing to break the law and used violent methods such as damaging buildings and chaining themselves to railings.

7. Which two significant events in the fight for women's suffrage happened in 1918?

Tick one.

All women could vote and a female MP was elected.

Women over 30 could vote and a female MP was elected.

A female MP was elected and Emily Davison was killed.

Women over 30 could vote and Millicent Fawcett died.

8. What did Millicent Fawcett witness just one year before she died?

In 1928, Millicent Fawcett was in Parliament to witness the Representation of the People (Equal Franchise) Act being passed which gave all men and women over the age of 21 the vote.

9. Name two ways 'Votes for Women' is being celebrated.

Accept any two of: A public exhibition in Westminster Hall called Voice and Vote; hosting a tea party; launching of websites; talks taking place around the country.

10. What was surprising about the politicians who travelled from Scotland to London in 1913 in support of women's suffrage?

It was surprising that all the politicians were men who supported women's right to vote.