

Social Studies / History Flashcards: The Fight for Votes

Learning objective: To understand the history of the Suffragette movement and the campaign for women's right to vote in the UK.

Read the front of each flashcard and try to recall the answer. Flip the card or check the answer side to see if you are correct. Use these cards to test your knowledge about Ellie's favourite historical topic!

What does the term 'Suffrage' mean?

The right to vote in political elections.

Who was Emmeline Pankhurst?

A famous political activist who helped lead the British Suffragette movement.

What was the main goal of the Suffragettes?

To gain the right for women to vote in parliamentary elections.

What is the name of the building in London where laws are made and where the Suffragettes protested?

The Houses of Parliament.

What did the Suffragettes use to catch people's attention during their campaigns?

They held public marches, gave speeches, and handed out leaflets to explain their cause.

What was the motto of the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU)?

'Deeds, not words.'

In what year did all women in the UK finally gain the same voting rights as men?

1928.

What is a 'petition'?

A written document signed by many people asking those in power to change a law or rule.

Why was it important for women to have the vote?

To have a say in how the country is run and to ensure laws are fair for everyone.

What does the word 'equality' mean in the context of the Suffragettes?

Ensuring that women and men have the same rights and opportunities.

Ellie the Elephant is reading about the Suffragettes. Why do we call them 'Suffragettes' and not just 'Suffragists'?

'Suffragette' was a name given to the more active and militant members of the movement who used direct action.

True or False: The Suffragettes were the only group involved in the campaign for women's votes.

False. There were also 'Suffragists' who campaigned for the vote using peaceful and non-militant methods.