

The Road to Equality: The Suffragette Movement

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

Ellie the elephant has been studying the history of the Suffragettes. Below is a timeline of key events. Your task is to sequence these events in chronological order by numbering them from 1 to 6. Once you have numbered them, explain why the campaign was so important to the people involved.

Word bank: Suffragette · Parliament · Equality · Campaign · Vote · Democracy

1. [] The Representation of the People Act 1918 grants some women over 30 the right to vote. 2. [] The Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) is formed by Emmeline Pankhurst. 3. [] Women aged 21 and over finally receive the same voting rights as men in 1928. 4. [] Suffragettes march through London to demand their voices be heard in Parliament. 5. [] Millicent Fawcett leads the non-violent campaign of the Suffragists. 6. [] The first petitions for women's suffrage are presented to Parliament in the mid-19th century. (6 marks)

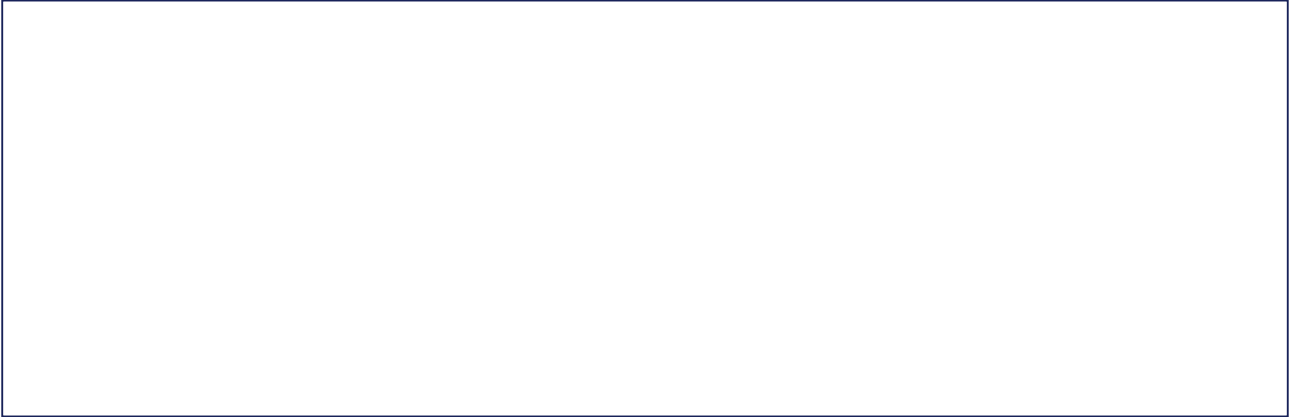
2. Why was the motto 'Deeds, not words' so significant to the Suffragette movement? (2 marks)

3. If a Suffragette wanted to print 500 leaflets at a cost of £0.05 per leaflet, what would the total cost be in pounds? (2 marks)

4. Explain the difference between a Suffragist and a Suffragette. (2 marks)

5. Why do you think it is important for every adult citizen to have the right to vote in a democracy? (2 marks)

Draw: Draw a banner that a Suffragette might have carried during a march. Include a slogan about equality and use the official colours of the movement: purple, white, and green.



Extension challenge: Research a woman from history who fought for change. Write a short poem or a diary entry from her perspective, describing how she felt when she saw progress being made.