

Ellie's Social Studies / History Social Studies / History

Lesson: The Suffragette Movement

Learning objective: To understand the origins, key figures, and significance of the women's suffrage movement in the UK.

Use these flashcards to test your knowledge about the fight for women's right to vote. Ellie the elephant has gathered these facts to help you learn about this important time in British history.

What does the term 'Suffrage' mean?

The right to vote in political elections.

Who was the founder of the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU)?

Emmeline Pankhurst.

What was the main motto of the WSPU Suffragettes?

Deeds, not words.

What is the difference between a 'Suffragist' and a 'Suffragette'?

Suffragists campaigned peacefully using meetings and petitions, while Suffragettes were often more militant in their protest actions.

In what year were women over 30 who met specific property qualifications first allowed to vote in the UK?

1918.

What were the official colours of the Suffragette movement?

Purple (for dignity), white (for purity), and green (for hope).

Why did many women feel that the system was unfair before 1918?

They paid taxes and followed laws, but had no say in electing the people who made those laws.

What important event in 1928 finally gave women equal voting rights to men?

The Representation of the People (Equal Franchise) Act.

What is a 'petition'?

A written document signed by many people that asks the government to change a law or take action.

Why was the Suffragette movement considered a 'militant' campaign?

Because they used direct action, such as public demonstrations, hunger strikes, and chaining themselves to railings to gain attention for their cause.

Which city was the headquarters of the WSPU?

London.

What does 'Equality' mean in the context of the suffrage movement?

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