## **Key Learning**

- To find out about women's roles in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries.
- To find out about the women's suffrage movement.
- To find out about the role of women during the First World War.
- To explore the role of women during the 1950s.
- To find out about second wave feminism during the 1960s and 1970s.
- To evaluate the changing rights of women and establish whether or not we have gender equality today.

## Year 6 History – Turning Points since 1066 (Women's Suffrage)



Key People		Key Vocat	Key Vocabulary	
Key People	Key information	Suffrage	The right to vote.	
John Stuart Mill	Argued that some women should be given the vote as part of the Great Reform Act 1867.	Electorate	The people who can vote in an election.	
Millicent Fawcett	Leader of the National Union for Women's Suffrage Societies.	Democracy	A system of government where those in power are voted for by the people. The word 'democracy'	
Emmeline Pankhurst	Leader of the Women's Social and Political Union.		comes from two Greek words which mean 'rule by the people'	
Frederick Pethick- Lawrence	Male suffragette, who was arrested and went on hunger strike in prison.	Campaign	Where a group of people carry out actions to try and influence decisions made by the government and make a change.	
David Lloyd George	Prime Minister when the Representation of the People Act was passed	Petition	A formal written request, usually signed by lots of	
Before 1832 only 3% 1897; 1 of the population NUWS could vote establis	Women's Anti- Suffrage Representation of		people, asking the government or another important group to do something.	
1832: The Great Reform Act	1903: The 1914: 1928: The WSPU Outbreak Representation of th established of WW1 People (Equal Franchise) Act	Anti- suffragism	People who believed that women should not be allowed to vote.	

