



The extension of suffrage museum

By Abigail Hunt

Welcome to the Peterloo museum!

This museum is full of facts and pictures about the events about peterloo, after peterloo, The First Campaigns For Women's Suffrage, Later campaigns for women's suffrage part 1 and 2 and Outcomes: The First World War And Afterwards.

Manchester - 16th August 1819

Peterloo!



This is a painting of the disastrous event and people being trampled on and cut.

Peterloo was a horrible event, that took place on the 16th August 1819, at St Peter's Field.

- It was a protest to have more say (e.g. vote) so that, they would be able to make life better.
- The people that attended this protest was Henry Hunt (the speaker), 60,000 people in the crowd, Henry Hunt's Party and the soldiers.

This was a very shocking event for the crowd that had gathered. It was a very nice day on the 16th August (weather wise) but from there it was all down hill. It started with town people bringing flags and banners and placing them around the speakers. Then Henry Hunt made an entrance with his party soon after that, the soldiers appeared. They charged at the people trampling them with their horses and slicing with their swords. They made their way to the speaker, after enduring many people and even killing some of them, they arrested the speakers (Henry Hunt and his party) they were thrown in jail. This was a very shocking event because for the next few hours you didn't know if any of your family or friend were alive. 18 people were killed in that event and 650 people were endured!

After Peterloo



This is the chartists creating a rebellion, and the people making weapons, ready to attack parliament!

After Peterloo, there was many workers frustrated, as machines were built. This did the work of four men put together, however for the workers this meant, that their wages went down a lot, as they just had to often check that the machines were doing alright!

- The reform act showed some people that they were not important.
- The chartists created the a charter and a rebellion - however, the rebellion was stopped, as some people betrayed the chartist.

The aim of the rebellion that they were creating was to make the parliament give them their rights. Unfortunately, there were some spies, who had joined, they told parliament exactly what they were planning, this meant that they were stopped, before they had even got started.

The First Campaigns For Women's Suffrage

Women wanted the right to vote. The reason why women even attended St Peter's field, even though they were not campaigning for their own vote, was because having someone in your household, that could vote, would make a massive difference. It would make a massive difference on income, wages and working conditions.

- Harriet Taylor Mill and John Stuart Mill

They wanted women to have the right to vote, so they could ban slavery, in the British Empire. When they were campaigning, they wrote essays and petitions, unfortunately it was unsuccessful. However, they helped the future campaigns, by convincing more people, that women should vote.

- Langham Place Group

They wanted the vote for women, so they could help the issues that affected women. They used petitions to campaign, this was still unsuccessful. They helped the future campaigns by helping more people join the NUWSS.

- Lydia Becker and the Manchester Suffrage Society

They wanted the right for women to vote, that they could improve the working conditions for working women. For their campaigning, they used meetings, to persuade people, although this was still unsuccessful. This helped the future, because they convinced more people, that women should be able to vote.



WOMEN WANTED
THE RIGHT TO
VOTE!

Later Campaigns For Women's Suffrage Part 1



**These are the groups that
were created for all adults
to have the right to vote!**

Why weren't women given the vote? Because the logic was, that their husband would vote on their behalf. However, this wasn't okay for the women, who didn't have husbands! They created a petition with all of the women that wanted the right to vote, but it was just laughed at.

- Some women became more violent after the 1903, to show that they were not weak.
- Some women went to prison on purpose.

Later, they let people out of prison for a bit, to strengthen them up. They burned and blew up buildings. However, thing backfired when some of their supporters were put off because of the destruction, that they were causing, and how unladylike they were being. But, the 7 months that they were out of prison, they did 140 acts of destruction.

Later Campaigns For Women's Suffrage

Part 2

Selina Cooper

They wanted women to have the right to vote, they thought that the lives of working people matter. They used persuasion, in their campaigns, to convince really important people, like the Prime Minister.

Eva Gore-Booth and Esther Roper

They thought that women should have the right to vote, to give women more power in the workplaces. They used petitions for their campaigns and they published articles to unite women workers. They were unsuccessful, but helped the future campaigns by uniting women workers.

WSPU

They wanted the right for women to vote at all costs! They were frustrated at the lack of progress towards women getting the right to vote. They burnt and blew up buildings and houses! They ended up blowing up and destroying things 140 times in 7 months, just to try and get the right for women to vote. However, this was unsuccessful. Many of their supporters got put off by how violent and unladylike they were being.

Willicent Fawcett and the NUWSS

They wanted the vote for all women so that they could protect vulnerable women. For their campaigns, they used, peaceful protests and persuasion. This helped the future, by helping convince more women, that they should have a right to vote, and to show parliament that women want to vote.

Radical Suffragists

They wanted all adults to be able to vote, to help the working conditions for all workers. They had three different groups to help people to get their own voice heard. Unfortunately, this was unsuccessful. But, they did help future campaigners by convincing more adults that they should have their right to vote.

Outcomes: The First World War And Afterwards



**The women nursing
the endured soldiers
in the first world war.**

Successes and Failures by 1914...

- Successes by 1914...

The violence that WSPU had caused led to 100,000 joining the NUWSS. Then 50,000 women walked up to Hyde Park, to demonstrate how many women wanted the vote. However they did this peacefully to show the amount of women wanting the vote without using a violent method.

- Failures by 1914...

The WSPU had become very violent and they were decreasing in followers/supporters. They were also running out of money. Furthermore, they still were not getting the vote, that they wanted.

Why were women given the vote...

Women were given the vote because of their war service. Although, this wasn't the main reason why women were given the right to vote, it was also the help from the campaigns, led from 1866 and onwards.

Thank You for Exploring the Peterloo Museum!

In 1928, women achieved their own equivalence with men. The equal franchise act, meant that any man or woman over 21 years of age could vote. This meant that women had achieved everything, that they wanted to achieve, the campaign of women to have the right to vote on a equal basis with men.

Hope, that you
have learnt
about the events
of peterloo and
the way that it
affected the
events after
peterloo!