

A historical illustration, likely a poster or a painting, depicting a group of women in early 20th-century attire. They are holding up large banners that read 'VOTES'. The central figure is a woman in a red dress, and to her right is a woman in a blue dress holding a baby. The background is a textured, mottled blue-grey.

# The extension of suffrage

A virtual museum by  
Annabella Johnson



# **Welcome to the virtual museum all about suffragettes**



This is a virtual museum about all the suffragettes and the road to getting the vote not just vote for women but for men as well! They would do anything and everything to get the vote but how far did they go?

# When did men get the vote?



## Some men got the vote in Peterloo

- They got the vote in Peterloo and around 15 people died and over 600 injured.
- Women went to the mens voting protest so there husbands could get the vote and help them get the vote eventually
- Peterloo happened on 16th of August 1819
- Men only got the vote if they owned their own land



# What did petitions do

**PETITION**  
From the Women Voters Anti-Suffrage Party of New York  
TO THE  
UNITED STATES SENATE

Whereas, This country is now engaged in the greatest war in history, and  
Whereas, The advocates of the Federal Amendment, though saying it is a war measure, encourage, through  
their president, Mr. Calkins, that its passage "makes a simultaneous campaign in all States. It demands  
organization in every precinct; activity, agitation, education in every corner. Nothing less than this  
united effort, vigorous, energetic campaign will win the nation," therefore be it  
Resolved, That our country in this hour of peril should be spared the burning of its public men and the  
distressing of its people from such for the war, and further  
Resolved, That the United States Senate be respectfully urged to pass no measure involving such a radical  
change in our government while the situation of the persons of the American people is con-  
sidered on the all-important task of winning the war and during the absence of over a million men abroad.

| NAME                 | ADDRESS            | SERVICE                             |
|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Jean M. A. Staples   | 628 Richmond Ave.  | National League for Women's Service |
| Mrs. F. B. Staples   | 525 Richmond Ave.  |                                     |
| Betty A. Feely       | 200 Niagara St.    | National League for Women's Service |
| Mable Spawton        | 410 Hoyt St.       | "                                   |
| Emerson Baccus       | 1698 Main St.      | National League for Women's Service |
| Ruth L. Staples      | 525 Richmond Ave.  | Anti-Suffrage                       |
| Mrs. A. A. Wood      | 75 Hampshire St.   | League of Women Voters              |
| Elizabeth Cohen      | 426 Wilson St.     | Red Cross                           |
| Edlyn Carter         | 215 Mackay         | Red Cross                           |
| Mrs. F. L. Tucker    | 167 Delaware Ave.  | Red Cross                           |
| Ann M. Muntz         | 215 Northland Ave. | Red Cross                           |
| Mrs. Frances Lamborn | 39 Burnett St.     | Red Cross                           |
| Mrs. L. Jackson      | 424 Jefferson St.  | "                                   |
| Mrs. J. Litch        | 424 Jefferson St.  | "                                   |
| Mrs. L. Litch        | 1438 Blue Hill St. | "                                   |
| Mrs. J. C. Litch     | "                  | "                                   |
| Edith Litch          | "                  | "                                   |

## Why were petitions not that useful

People signed petitions and mostly agreed with them they always got the right amount however as soon as they were too to parliament they were laughed at



# How useful were violent campaigns

THE DAILY MIRROR, Friday, May 22, 1914.  
The Militants' March to Buckingham Palace Fully Illustrated.

## The Daily Mirror

LATEST CERTIFIED CIRCULATION MORE THAN 940,000 COPIES PER DAY  
No. 3,300. Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper. FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1914. One Halfpenny.

MRS. PANKHURST ARRESTED AT THE GATES OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE IN TRYING TO PRESENT A PETITION TO THE KING.



Forcing back the women at Constitution-hill. Suffragette faints after a scuffle. Chief Inspector Rolfe arrests Mrs. Pankhurst.



Chasing the first woman to break through the cordon outside the Palace. She reached the pavement, when she stumbled and fell. Her arrest followed.

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Led by Mrs. Pankhurst, a body of militant suffragettes endeavoured to carry out their impossible scheme of presenting a petition to the King at Buckingham Palace yesterday. A procession started from a house in Grosvenor-gardens and reached the archway at the top of Constitution-hill, where it was stopped. Mrs. Pankhurst, however, managed, with several others, to evade the police and made her way to the bottom of the hill. Here there were some distressing scenes, and Mrs. Pankhurst, who is out on licence under the Cat and Mouse Act, was arrested almost at the gates of the Palace. —(Daily Mirror photographs.)

## You might not know but violent protests were not very useful here is why?

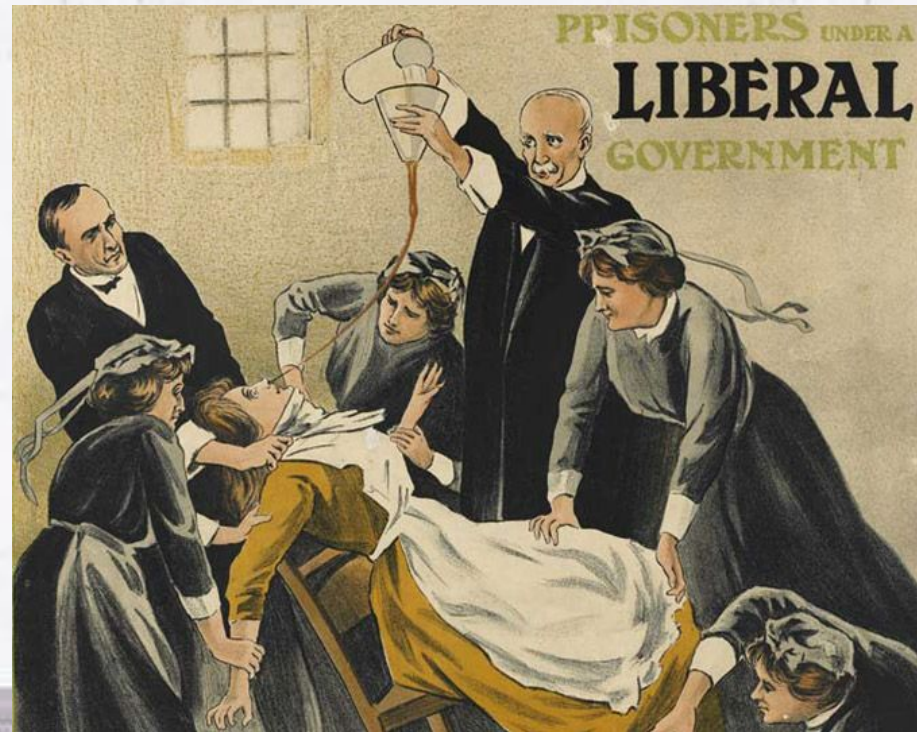
- Violent protests were not very useful as people who would of supported them thought they were too violent to have the vote.
  - They could of also got arrested however they still would of protested in prison!
- II.



# How did they protest in prison

## In prison suffragettes still protested

- Suffragettes protested by going on hunger strike
- They would sometimes force feed them
- If they couldn't they would release them till they eat and then they would arrest them straight away



# When did women finally get the vote?



## When did women get the vote

- Women got the vote in the year 1919
- It took many years and many protests to could the vote
- Petitions in previous years also helped



# **The end of the museum**

## **What have you learned?**

Did you learn things about women's votes.

Or did you find out that men had to fight to get their rights.

O did you find out about that they even protested in prison.

## **Important people you should find out about**

Emmeline Pankhurst- was a huge leader of the suffragettes

Annie Kenney- Lived in a village and got people on her side to join the suffragettes

Mary Richardson- known for destroying a important painting and in prison doing many hunger strikes.