

The extension of suffrage

A virtual museum by
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Welcome to Darcey's suffrage museum!

This museum is about the political rights and changes for people in Britain from 1819 to 1928 when women got the vote, however it did not completely stop here as the campaigns still continued to get women's rights equal to men.

I hope you enjoy reading about what happened throughout these times and how they overcome these problems.

Women at peterloo!



The women peterloo included many more different campaigners like the langham place group, harriet and john mill, and lydia becker and the manchester suffrage society.

The langham place group wanted to campaign on issues the affected women, including campaigning for women's votes, they used petitions and joined parliament to get the message out. Harriet and john mill wanted equality in all areas of life including everyone's rights to vote, they got petitions signed by many. Lydia becker and the Manchester suffrage society wanted improved conditions for working women, they used persuasion to campaign for this. These are peaceful ways of campaigning.

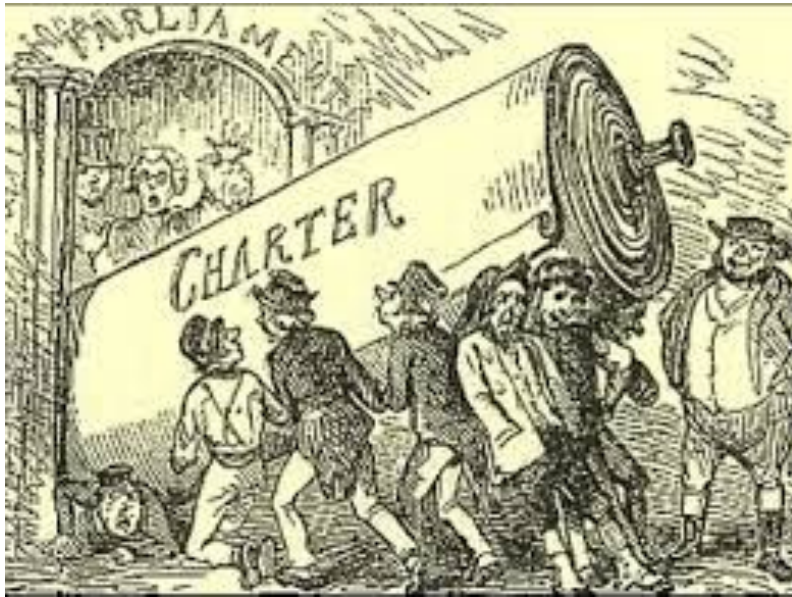
Campaigners for women's suffrage!



When people were campaigning for women's suffrage most people had the same things they were fighting for. Millicent fawcett and the NUWSS wanted a 'voice' so everyone could be equal and improve people's lives. The radical suffragists wanted to improve all peoples working conditions. And Selina cooper wanted to have both improved working conditions, and give women the vote.

They all used similar methods of campaigning. Millicent fawcett and the NUWSS used persuasion to campaign, the radical suffragists gave the vote they had to adults to hopefully improve things, and Selina cooper helped people by signing their petitions. These were also peaceful ways of campaigning.

The chartists movement!



The chartists were a working movement and wanted political rights for themselves so they could improve conditions for themselves and others. The chartists were frustrated with their situation and with the government because they had invented machines that did the work of 4 workers, which meant they had a pay cut or their jobs were completely taken away.

The chartists planned to campaign against this violently, however it never came. Some say it was because it was simply too quiet but most people believe it was because the place was riddled with police so it wasn't able to happen.

The WSPU!



The WSPU was a group of campaigners who planned to use violent methods of campaigning to try and get rights for women. This includes things like: bombing places and burning down houses. They contributed money to other campaigns which would help the message be spread more.

However they were not successful, because many of them had disagreements about the levels of violence that they used which ended it them leaving the group.

How women reacted to WW1!



When World War 1 happened many women wanted to be involved and not just men. To prove that they should have a chance to serve for the country in some way. So many took part in a campaign named 'the right to serve' which they would protest in, to prove that they should be involved. Eventually most women would have a job in factories producing weapons and equipment for the war.

This is the end of Darcey's suffrage museum!



Sadly we have come to the end of this virtual museum. I hope you enjoyed learning about the problems we had with political rights in the world and I hope when you leave you will have taken some facts along with you!