

The extension of suffrage



**A virtual museum by
*Emily Reason***

Welcome to Emily's Museum of Suffrage

My museum shows the extension of suffrage from Peterloo in 1819 to 8.5 million getting the vote in 1918. There are some unique and fascinating items being exhibited.

VOTE

Henry Hunt

This is the repaired hat of Henry Hunt

The white hat with a sword through it became the symbol of the Peterloo Massacre

Henry Hunt was known as The Orator after the Massacre.

He demanded the vote for all working men and women.

Before the Peterloo Massacre only 3 - 4% of the population of 20 million had the vote.

When he appeared at a peaceful meeting of 80,000 people at Manchester St Peter's Field, horseback soldiers were sent to break up the crowd.

16 people were killed. 600 injured

He was arrested for 2 years but later became a politician

Down with 'em! Chop 'em down
my brave boys. give them no quarter
they want to take our Beef & Pudding
from us & remember the more
you Kill the less poor rates you'll
have to pay so go it lads show your
courage you loyalists

Henry Hunt Song for the Peterloo Massacre



WATERLOO: PETERLOO large
FRANKIE ARMSTRONG
JOHN FAULKNER
BRIAN PEARSON
DENIS TURNER
TERRY YARNELL
THE CRITICS GROUP



Harriet Taylor Mill's Essay

ENFRANCHISEMENT

OF

W O M E N

BY

MRS. STUART MILL

Reprinted from the 'WESTMINSTER REVIEW' for July, 1851.

LONDON

TRÜBNER AND CO., 60, PATERNOSTER ROW.

1868.

Printed and Bound by...

Originally published in 1851 it was initially thought to have been written by her husband

It is one of the earliest publications about women's suffrage

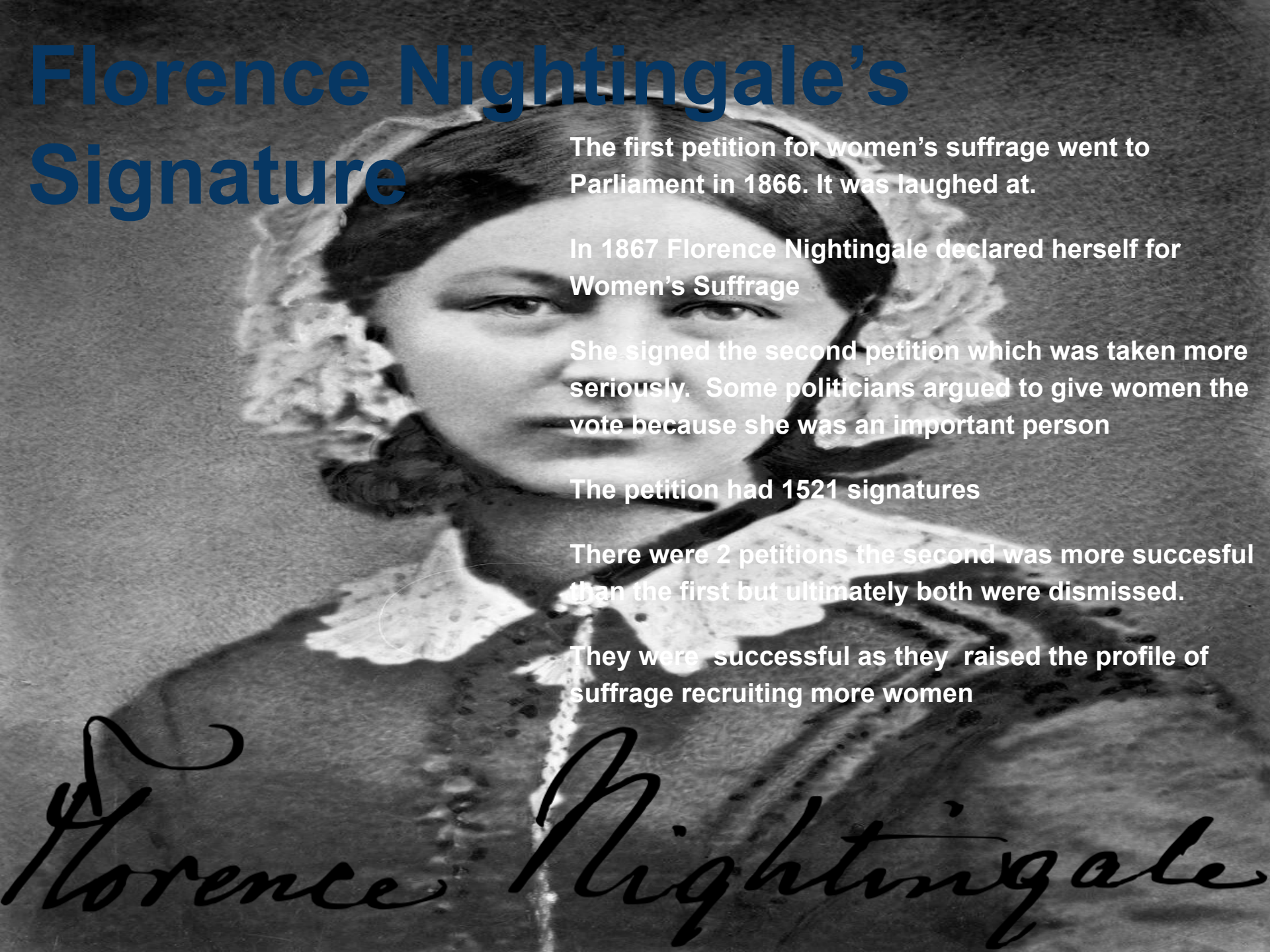
It is significant because it is written by a free thinking woman. At the time all women were defined by what their husband's did.

It argues for the right for women's votes as they are paying tax just like men.

She also wanted equality with men in all rights, political, civil, social

Although it is a relatively unknown work it lead to other women's campaigns

Florence Nightingale's Signature



The first petition for women's suffrage went to Parliament in 1866. It was laughed at.

In 1867 Florence Nightingale declared herself for Women's Suffrage

She signed the second petition which was taken more seriously. Some politicians argued to give women the vote because she was an important person

The petition had 1521 signatures

There were 2 petitions the second was more successful than the first but ultimately both were dismissed.

They were successful as they raised the profile of suffrage recruiting more women

Florence Nightingale

Votes for Women

Number 5
Price, 2 Cents

March 4, 1911



on the women
and.

TO BELIEVE AND TO KNOW

The story of Judge Ben B. Lindsay's dramatic
experience in Albany, the story of his onslaught
on the numbers of half the voters of his State,
the striking contrast between the
The story of Judge Ben B. Lindsay's dramatic
experience in Albany, the story of his onslaught
on the numbers of half the voters of his State,
the striking contrast between the

He did not argue the right of women to the
vote—SAINT GEORGE RODE OUT OF THE
WEST NOT TO CHAMTION A CAUSE, BUT
TO SLAY A SILENT ENEMY. This is the new chiv-
valry of the defense, not the old chivalry of the
offense. And, as in the old days, it was
prompted by the old-time spirit of gallantry, it was
prompted by loyalty to a State, and to a political

group powerful in that State. A son of Colorado
went forth to defend his own.
If the voters who are believers would change
their vote, the attitude and the course of the
State would be changed. The old-time chivalry
of the defense is the only one that will
The voting believers should adopt the motto:
DEEDS, NOT WORDS.

Black Friday 18th November 1910

Princess Sophia Dhuleep Singh (8 August 1876 - 22 August 1948) Picture from New Statesman and accompanying article

Sophia's father was the last Maharaja of the Sikh Empire in India and she was born a Princess

In 1909 she joined WSPU and became an active member

She took part in Black Friday on 18th November 1910 and led a 400 strong demonstration. Over 150 women were physically assaulted

She joined the Women's Tax Resistance League and sold her possessions to friends and family so they could not be seized for tax payment.

Change the design of the slides as you wish, to fit the story you want to tell.

Princess Sophia Dhuleep Singh selling "The Suffragette" outside Hampton Court Palace, where she has a suite of apartments.

No vote no tax badge



Princess Sophia Dupleep Singh would have worn one of these.

'No vote, no tax'. She argued: 'When the women of England are enfranchised I shall pay my taxes willingly. If I am not a person for the purposes of representation, why should I be a fit person for taxation?'

As a result, her jewellery was forcibly seized and auctioned off due to her refusal to pay for licences for her dogs, carriage or servants. These auctions were heavily attended by other members of the WTRL who purchased her jewellery when it went up for auction and gave it back to her. Princess Sophia's high profile and the acts of her fellow members of the WTRL attracted plenty of attention and support.

Christabel and Sylvia Pankhurst Photo

Emmeline Pankhurst (pictured left)
mother of Christabel (next left) and
Sylvia (right). Together they founded
the Woman's Social and Political Union
(WSPU) campaign.

It's Motto was 'Deeds not Words'

Christabel wanted the Union to be for
middle and upper class women. Sylvia
wanted the Union for all women

1913 Sylvia was removed from the
union

She founded her own movement for all
women called the East London
Federation of Suffragettes



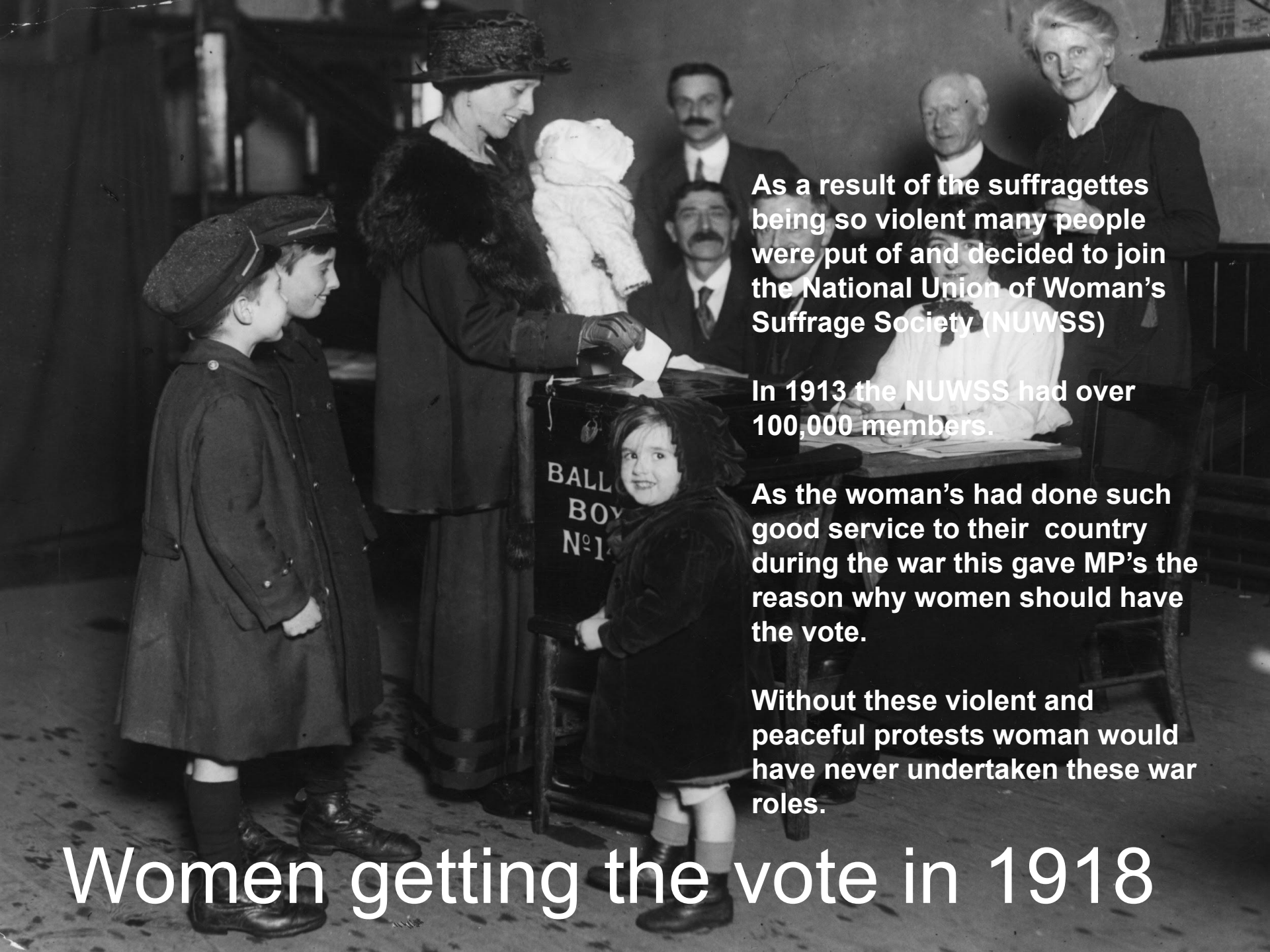
Women's Suffrage Rosette



The Women's Suffrage Movement was successful as it eventually led to women getting the right to vote and their opinions heard

It did not create enough success at the time due to the opposition received.

It was relentless and women like Emily Wilding Davidson, were militant in their actions. She tried to attach a banner for the Suffragette movement to the King's horse on Derby Day and was killed. Her actions did inspire others.



As a result of the suffragettes being so violent many people were put off and decided to join the National Union of Woman's Suffrage Society (NUWSS)

In 1913 the NUWSS had over 100,000 members.

As the woman's had done such good service to their country during the war this gave MP's the reason why women should have the vote.

Without these violent and peaceful protests woman would have never undertaken these war roles.

Women getting the vote in 1918

GENERAL ELECTION, 1918.

Polling Day, Saturday, Dec. 14th, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Reg. Polling Card 1918

This Polling Card is the result of suffrage activity. This was suspended during the first world war

Women did jobs previously done by men e.g in transport, farming and munition production. The vote was a reward for this work.

It was successful because In February 1918 women over 30 were given the right to vote in elections if they already voted in local elections or were married to men who did.

Men aged 21 given the right to vote at 19 if they had seen active service.

12.5 million men now had the right to vote and 8.5 million women

POLLING STATION IS No. 19

Council Schools, Brasshouse Lane.

CHRISTABEL PANKHURST

By marking the Ballot Paper thus:—

PANKHURST, Christabel

X

Put your name or initials, but simply a cross.

Published by Elsie E. Bowerman, 355, High St., Smethwick.

The War Paper for Women

VOTES FOR WOMEN

VOL. VIII. C

Weekly (Post Free)
1d.

H

YS



'You can kill a person but you can't kill an idea'
Women over 21 got the vote in 1928