



The extension of suffrage

A virtual museum by imogen
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Welcome to the virtual museum

The four topics we will be talking about today will be , [st peters field](#), [the suffragettes](#), [womens suffrage campaigners](#), and the [first world war](#).

Click on the topic you would like to learn about first and it will take you to the slide with the information on that.



St Peter's field 1819



August 16th 1819 slaves and female reformers gathered together as a peaceful crowd of about 60,000 at St Peters Field in Manchester, to protest for all men over the age of 21 to be able to vote. Men and women both protested. Even though they were only protesting for men's rights the women thought that having a household member who could vote could make a big difference on matters such as income, wages, and working conditions.

Changes were introduced in 1832 which began to give more people a voice in politics in Britain. Around 50 years later in 1884, there was a big step forward as the amount of men that could vote had tripled.

Womens suffrage campaigners



They wanted education for women and a vote for women too. They wanted the vote because they believed this would help improve the position and lives of women. They used methods like speeches and lectures to help campaigns. They were unsuccessful because even if they did get the vote, only women who owned a certain amount of property could vote. They really emphasised the issue which raised a lot of awareness and stated the fact that women should have the rights to vote. There were many disagreements amongst the different campaigners. Their disagreements included whether women should be granted the vote on the same terms as men. Others argued that all adults should be given the vote without any qualifications.



The Suffragettes



The suffragettes were militant, violent and protesters. Many women played memorable key parts in the suffragette movement. Especially the following women, kitty marian, annie kenney, sophia duleep-singh, emily wilding davidson, mary richardson and christabel and sylvia pankhurst. Christabel and sylvia were both involved in numerous violent campaigns along with emily wilding who was arrested many times, went on hunger strike, was force fed and placed in a cell alone. In 1913, emily wilding

attempted to attach a suffragette banner to the king's horse on derby day and was killed. She is now remembered as someone who died for the cause.

- Over 150 women were physically assaulted because of the clashes between police and protesters.
- Many suffragettes were arrested because of violent behaviour eg. throwing bricks at building windows.
- Mary Richardson was best known for slashing the painting of the rokeby venus in the national gallery as an act of protest.

The suffragettes



- **Kitty Marion**
- Leading militant activist and violent campaigner eg. threw bricks at building windows
- She played a key role in arson and bombing campaigns of 1819
- She was arrested multiple times and went on hunger strike
- **Annie Kenney**
- She organised the movement in her place
- Her role was to try to gain support from working classes
- **Sophia Duleep-Singh**
- She played a key part in the suffragette movement

- On november 18th, 1910 (black friday) she led a 400-strong demonstration to parliament with Emmeline Pankhurst
- Over 150 women were physically assaulted because of clashes with police and protesters
- **Mary Richardson**
- She was involved in arson attacks and one of the first to be forcibly fed in prison
- **Christabel and sylvia Pankhurst**
- They disagreed and sylvia was removed from the organisation. She then went on to start her own group called the east london federation of suffragettes.

World war 1



The Pankhursts and the WSPU worked with the government to get women involved in the war effort. They participated in the 'right to serve' march in 1915 demanding their right to be allowed to play their part in the war effort. Women who joined the WAAC fulfilled support roles in the army freeing up men to fight in the front lines. Many women took jobs in factories, producing weapons and equipment for the war.



Goodbye!

The people act

Without the campaigns led by women from 1866 onwards, this would not have taken place. If the changes in the legal status of women and their educational opportunities they had gained during this time had not happened, women would not have undertaken the roles they did during the war.

The equal franchise act 1928

In 1928, the equal franchise act finally gave women the vote on the same basis as men. All men and women aged 21 or over could now vote, without any restrictions based on property ownership or wealth. I think that they did achieve everything they were campaigning for and I don't think there are any more changes to fight and protest for.

