

The image shows the grand neoclassical facade of the British Museum in London. The central portico is supported by tall Corinthian columns, and the pediment above is filled with a relief of classical figures. In the foreground, a large, paved plaza is filled with people of various ages, some walking, some sitting on the steps, and others standing. Two tall, black, ornate lampposts stand on either side of the central entrance. Two large white banners with blue text and graphics are positioned on the steps leading up to the museum. The overall atmosphere is one of a busy, historic public space.

The extension of suffrage

A virtual museum by
SOPHIE WILSON

A BIT OF INFORMATION ON THE MUSEUM



The suffrage was a movement for the rights for all women to be able to vote not just rich adult men.



This is a museum about the extension on suffrage and different things that happened around that time. You will find lots of information on each slide to do with the title of the page :)

PETERLOO



On August 1819, 60,000 people - men, women and children - gathered at St Peter's Fields. Many of the people that were there were workers from the cotton industry, and they carried with them homemade flags to show their support for political reform and extension of the franchise.



The headline attraction that day was the stirring voice of Henry 'Orator' Hunt, Hunt was known as 'champion of the people' because of his leading role in the campaign for universal suffrage.



This was supposed to be a peaceful protest but quickly turned into chaos. This is because the soldiers came and trampled over people on their horses and disrupted the protest, this made the protesters angry because they were just speaking out about how they feel, so it quickly turned into chaos, with many protesters losing their lives.

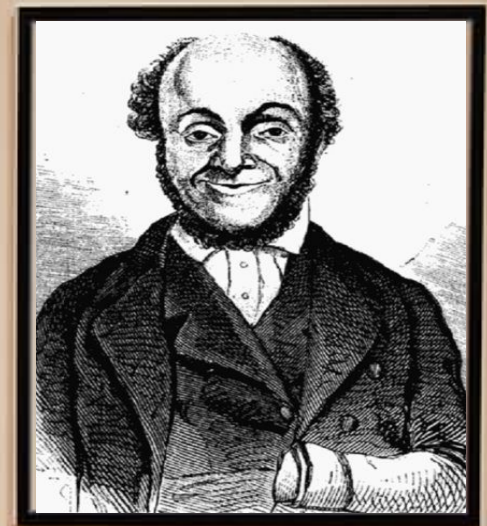
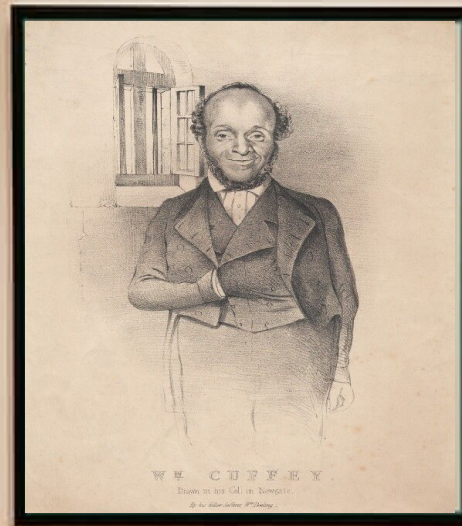
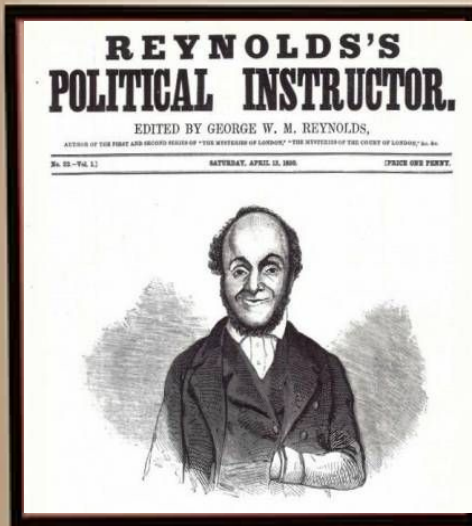


CHARTISTS



The charter was a petition made by people called the chartists who demanded for political change and they peacefully collected people's signatures for, votes for all, secret ballots, regular parliaments and payments for MPs. When the charter was brought to Westminster it was laughed at by parliament, so it was unsuccessful and wasn't taken seriously

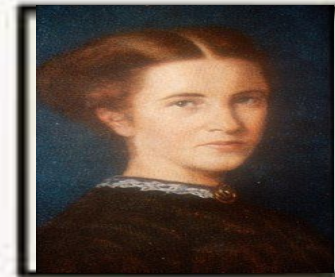
WILLIAM CUFFAY



William Cuffay was a leading campaigner in the chartist movement. He was involved in planning the 1848 rally on Kennington Common, which attracted at least 20,000 people/participants, but it had to be abandoned. He was frustrated with the lack of progress, and began to plan a more violent protest. He was later arrested with several others. He was sent to prison, and sentenced to be transported to Tasmania.

Lydia Becker, Langham Place group and Harriet Taylor.

Women wanted to be represented if they paid tax and that they should have equality in all areas of life, but that could not happen unless they could vote. They used different methods in their campaigns including, anonymous essays, pleading and petitions. They were all unsuccessful because the parliament didn't like the petitions.

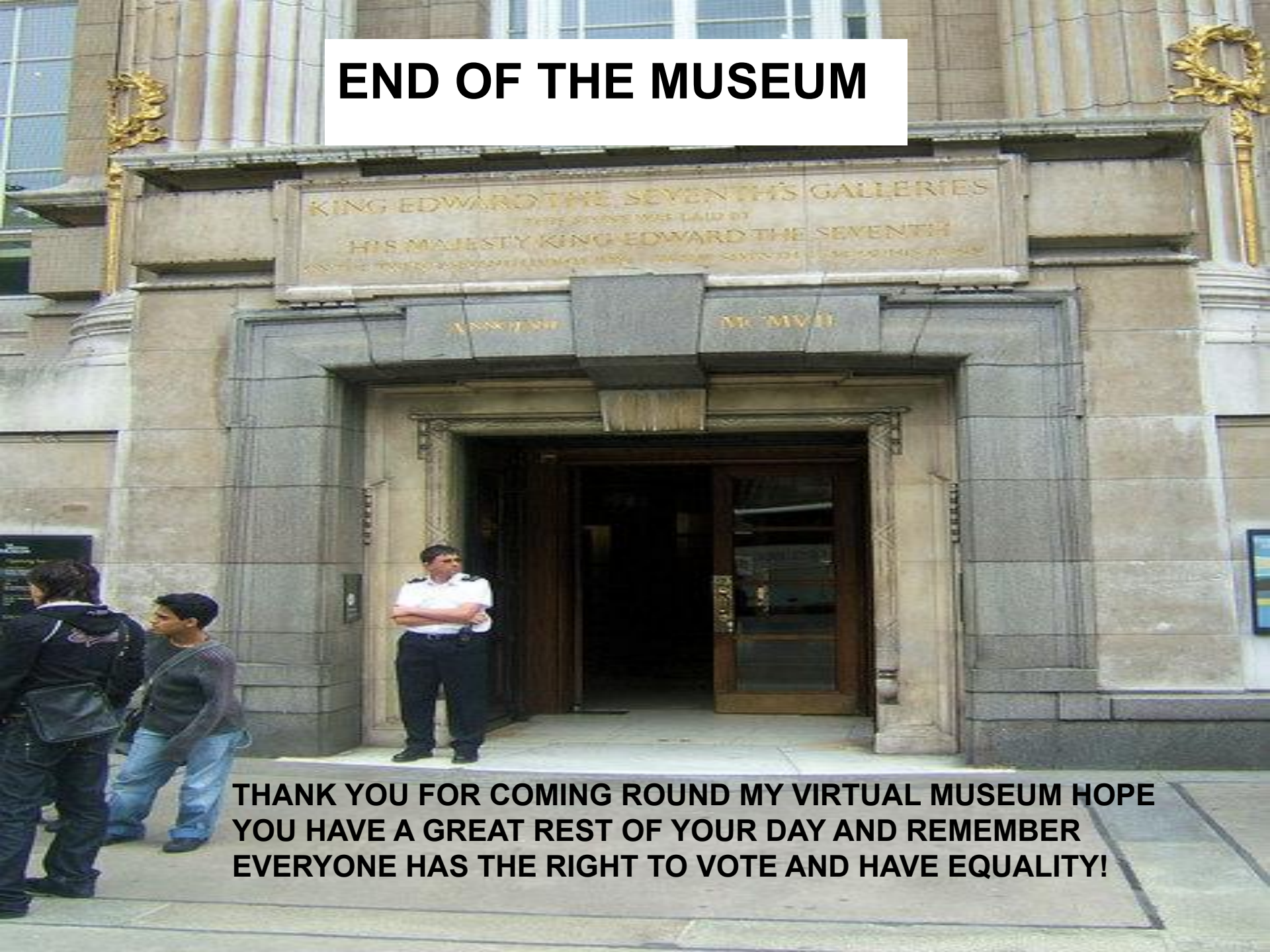


CHANGES THAT WERE INTRODUCED IN 1832



In 1832 men were allowed to vote and even though women couldn't it was still a big step in the right direction. Even though men could vote it was still only 1 out of 7 adult rich men.

END OF THE MUSEUM



**THANK YOU FOR COMING ROUND MY VIRTUAL MUSEUM HOPE
YOU HAVE A GREAT REST OF YOUR DAY AND REMEMBER
EVERYONE HAS THE RIGHT TO VOTE AND HAVE EQUALITY!**