

The Battle Of Equality

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Woman's Rights

There were two groups that fought for woman's rights, the WSPU and the NUWSS. The NUWSS was set up by Millicent Fawcett. The WSPU was set up by Emmeline Pankhurst and her daughters. The WSPU was created because they didn't want to wait for women's rights by campaigning and holding petitions. They got bored so they created the WSPU. The WSPU went to the extreme lengths just to be heard. Whilst the NUWSS jus campaigned for women's rights.



10 Famous women who made women's suffrage happen.

Emmeline Pankhurst (suffragette) - Leader of the suffragettes

Christabel Pankhurst (suffragette)- Director of the most dangerous suffragette activities

Constance Lytton (suffragette)- Daughter of viceroy Robert Bulwer-Lytton

Emily Davison (suffragette)- Killed by kings horse

Millicent Fawcett (suffragist)- Leader of the suffragist

Edith Garrud (suffragette)- World professional Jiu-Jitsu master

Silvia Pankhurst (suffragist)- Focused on campaigning and got expelled from the suffragettes by her sister

Ethel Smyth (suffragette)- Conducted the suffragette anthem with a toothbrush

Leonora Cohen (suffragette)- Smashed the display case for the Crown Jewels

Constance Markievicz (suffragist)- Played a prominent role in ensuring Winston Churchill was defeated in elections

Suffragettes

The suffragettes were a group of women who wanted to vote. They did dangerous things like setting off bombs. The suffragettes were actually called The Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU). The founders of the WSPU was Emmeline Pankhurst and Christabel Pankhurst. Emmeline had another daughter called Silvia Pankhurst, she was a founder but spent most of her time campaigning with the suffragists. She got expelled from the group by her sister.

Suffragists

Like the suffragettes these women wanted to vote but they weren't dangerous. Instead of throwing bombs they campaigned and made petitions. The suffragist were actually called The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies (NUWSS). The founder and leader of the NUWSS was Millicent Fawcett. The group was founded in 1897 in the United Kingdom and their headquarters was in London.

Who didn't want women's suffrage

In 1895 the women of Massachusetts were asked by the state whether they wished the suffrage. Of the 575,000 voting women in the state, only 22,204 cared for it enough to deposit in a ballot box an affirmative answer to this question. That is, in round numbers, less than four per cent wished to vote; about ninety-six per cent were opposed to woman suffrage or indifferent to it. Certainly few men or women will doubt that at the present time an overwhelming majority of women are either reluctant to accept the ballot or indifferent to it.

Time Line of The Battle of Equality

- ***1897: Millicent Fawcett founded the National Union of Women's Suffrage***
- ***1903: Emmeline Pankhurst founded the Women's Social and Political Union***
- ***1908: Emmeline Pankhurst arrested two times for protesting outside parliament***
- ***1909: Suffragettes go on hunger strike***
- ***1910: Committee to discuss female suffrage formed by sympathetic male Members of Parliament; their failure to make progress leads to violent protests***
- ***1912: Suffragettes attack private property***
- ***1913: Cat and Mouse Act***
- ***June 1913: Emily Wilding-Davison throws herself under the King's horse during the Derby and dies four days later***
- ***1914: World War One – many women enter the labour force***
- ***1918: Suffrage granted to women over the age of thirty who are householders***
- ***1919: Nancy Astor becomes first female Member of Parliament***
- ***1928: Women over the age of twenty one get the vote***
- ***1979: Margaret Thatcher becomes first female Prime Minister***

Horse Derby

There was a lady that got killed by the king's horse. The date was 4th June 1913 and she was at the Epsom Derby. Her name was Emily Wilding Davison and she was part of a group called the suffragettes. She did this for women's rights and was trying to pin her flag onto the horse. Sadly, the horse hit her in the head. She died four days later in hospital never regaining consciousness. Supporters of the Votes for Women campaign turned out by the thousands for Davison's funeral procession. Her body was laid to rest in Morpeth, Northumberland. Her gravestone reads "Deeds not Words," a popular suffragette motto.

Roughly 15 years after her death, Davison's dream was finally realized. Britain gave women the right to vote in 1928.

