

Knowledge organiser: How did people in Britain win the rights that we enjoy today?

<p>Industrialisation, the increase in the population, and migration to towns and cities led to new ideas about who should be involved in the government of Britain. This set the country on the path to becoming a democracy. By 1928, all adult men and women had the right to vote. This unit will look at the SIMILARITY AND DIFFERENCE between campaigns for democracy.</p>	Chronology: what happened on these dates?	Vocabulary: define these words.
	<p>1819</p> <p>'The Peterloo Massacre'. A public meeting in Manchester to demand reform of Parliament. About 15 people were killed and 400–700 injured when magistrates ordered the cavalry to end the meeting.</p>	<p>Democracy</p> <p>A system of government in which citizens choose their representatives by voting.</p>
	<p>1832</p> <p>Parliamentary Reform Act redistributed seats to ensure that new towns and cities were represented. Small boroughs lost MPs. New MPs created. Electorate increased. One in five men had the vote</p>	<p>Chartist</p> <p>A man who wanted to gain political rights and influence the working classes.</p>
Summarise your learning	<p>1857–86</p> <p>Acts passed giving women more rights over their property and earnings.</p>	<p>Patriarchal</p> <p>A system of government controlled by men.</p>
<p>Topic 1: How democratic was Britain in the 19th century?</p>	<p>1918</p> <p>The Representation of the People Act gave the vote to all men over 21 and women over 30 who had property.</p>	<p>Domestic</p> <p>The running of a home, house, or family.</p>
<p>Government was not democratic in 1830: only 1 in 10 men could vote; women could not vote; new industrial towns and cities were not represented whilst some small boroughs, with tiny populations, had multiple MPs. Pressure for reform, most notably from the Chartists who aimed to gain political rights and influence for working class men, began the process of making Britain more democratic.</p>	<p>1928</p> <p>Equal Franchise Act gave the vote to all women over 21.</p>	<p>Suffragette</p> <p>A member of the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) who used violent methods to get the vote.</p>
<p>Topic 2: What rights did Victorian women have in the 19th century?</p>		<p>Suffragist</p> <p>A member of the National Social and Political Union who campaigned for the vote by non-violent means.</p>
<p>Married Victorian middle and upper-class women were depicted as 'the Angel in the House' – the perfect, obedient wife and mother. Working-class women worked in factories, coalmines or as domestic servants. There were some exceptional women who challenged the stereotype, e.g. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson who became the only female member of the British Medical Association.</p>	<p>1918</p> <p>Representation of the People Act. Some women given the vote in general elections</p>	<p>Militancy</p> <p>The use of violent methods in support of a political or social cause.</p>
<p>The Suffragists wanted the vote for property-owning women and used peaceful tactics. However, progress was slow, so the Suffragettes favoured more militant methods of protest. The Suffragettes were supported by women from other parts of the British Empire, primarily Indian women.</p>	Who or what were these people/events?	<p>Campaign</p> <p>A planned set of activities that people carry out over a period of time in order to achieve something such as social or political change.</p>
<p>Topic 3: How did women campaign for the right to vote?</p>	<p>Millicent Fawcett</p> <p>Founder of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies (1897). Campaigned peacefully for the vote for women.</p>	<p>Franchise</p> <p>The right to vote in public elections.</p>
<p>Topic 4: How much more democratic was Britain by 1928?</p>	<p>Emmeline Pankhurst</p> <p>Founder of the Women's Social and Political Union (1903). Favoured the use of violent and extreme methods to achieve their aims quickly.</p>	<p>Protest</p> <p>A public expression of objection, disapproval or dissent towards an idea or action, typically a political one.</p>
<p>By 1930, Britain had become a democracy in comparison with the position in 1800, although there remained aspects of representation that needed further reform.</p>	<p>Sophia Duleep Singh</p> <p>Woman of Indian and German-Ethiopian ethnicity who was a prominent British suffragette. She was a member of the Women's Tax Resistance League, refusing to pay taxes in protest until women were awarded the vote.</p>	

