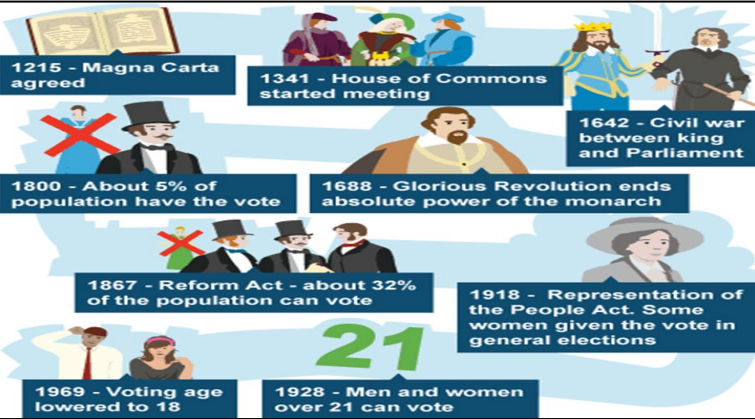


Knowledge organiser: Getting the Vote

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.		Chronology: what happened on these dates?		Vocabulary: define these words.	
Summarise your learning		1819	'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.	Democracy	A system of government in which citizens choose their representatives by voting
Topic 1: How democratic was Britain in the 19th century?	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 began the process of making Britain more democratic.	1832	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	Chartist	A man who wanted to gain political rights and influence the working classes
		1857–86	Acts passed giving women more rights over their property and earnings.	Patriarchal	A system of government controlled by men
		1918	The Representation of the People Act gave the vote to all men over 21 and women over 30 who had property.	Marriage	The legal union of two people as partners in a personal relationship
		1928	Equal Franchise Act gave the vote to all women over 21.	Domestic	The running of a home, house, or family
Topic 2: What's the truth About Victorian women?	Married Victorian middle and upper-class women 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.	 <p>1215 - Magna Carta agreed</p> <p>1341 - House of Commons started meeting</p> <p>1642 - Civil war between king and Parliament</p> <p>1800 - About 5% of population have the vote</p> <p>1688 - Glorious Revolution ends absolute power of the monarch</p> <p>1867 - Reform Act - about 32% of the population can vote</p> <p>1918 - Representation of the People Act. Some women given the vote in general elections</p> <p>1969 - Voting age lowered to 18</p> <p>1928 - Men and women over 21 can vote</p>		Suffragettes	Members of the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) who used violent methods to get the vote
Topic 3: How did women get the vote?	Middle and some working-class women campaigned for the vote, some using violent methods. In the long term, war work helped women to convince male politicians that they deserved the vote.	Who or what were these people/events?		Suffragists	Members of the National Social and Political Union who campaigned for the vote by non-violent means
Topic 4: How much more democratic was Britain by 1928?	By 1930, Britain had become a democracy in comparison with the position in 1800 although there remained aspects of representation that needed further reform.	Millicent Fawcett	Founder of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies (1897). Campaigned peacefully for the vote for women.	Campaign	A series of actions or events that are meant to achieve a particular result
		Emmeline Pankhurst	Founder of the Women's Social and Political Union (1903). Favoured the use of violent and extreme methods to achieve their aims quickly	Militancy	The use of violent methods in support of a political or social cause
				Franchise	The right to vote in public elections