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Hello everybody, today we would like to talk about Emmeline Pankhurst and how she earned her place in history

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Hugo: Deeds not words

Henry: this was Emmeline Pankhurst motto (slogan),

she was a woman of action

she wanted to change things and quickly.

To give a brief background:

- she was British
  - and became a leading activist for women's rights
    - focusing (on the right to vote).

(She) Born in Manchester, 1858, as one of 10 children.

slogan: "deeds not words"

- won because
  - militant tactic use →
    - (to) agitate for woman's suffrage,
      - As the more passive campaigns
        - of others were not working fast enough.
- She went to her first suffrage meeting about vote
  - when she was 14.

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- Birth: 1858, Manchester.
- (she was the) British leading women's rights activist
  - (and) used militant tactics
    - →<sup>(slide 5)</sup><sub>(for)</sub>

- wommens suffrage
- Emmeline wanted :
  - to accelerate thing
    - so she founded the wspan with her daughters (Christabel + Sylvia).
- Suffragettes:
  - given by the daily Mail
    - derogative term
- Purple
  - Green
    - White
      - adopted colours by the party

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Early life:

- one of 10 children
  - from
    - a politically active family.

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- Hugo

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- Hugo

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- The word '**suffrage**' means having the right to vote in political elections. The Suffragettes campaigned for women to have this right.
- 1867 the **Reform Act** extended the right to vote to many men who had previously not had this right. Men over 21 in UK could vote but not women
- Many people, including women, did not believe it was right for women to have the vote. They campaigned against the extension of suffrage.
- Queen Victoria described women's suffrage as 'a mad, wicked folly'.

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- Emmeline and her daughters **Christabel** and **Sylvia** were from a wealthy family but women from middle-class and working-class backgrounds were also involved in the fight for the vote.
- The women-only WSPU, whose members were called “suffragettes”, became the most notorious of the various groupings campaigning for the vote

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Emmeline realised - more active approach  
was needed to win women the vote:

- Women deliberately broke the law to gain publicity: disrupted meetings, chained themselves to the railings of Buckingham Palace, smashed windows and set post boxes alight.
- Many were arrested and put in prison - went on hunger strike as they wanted to be treated as political prisoners and not criminals
- The police responded by force feeding them. This was degrading and injured women's health - a public outcry. The **Cat and Mouse Act of 1913** enabled the police to release women in poor health from prison and then re-arrest them when they recovered.

## 12 Hugo

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- The Movement acquired first martyr in 1913:  
**Emily Wilding-Davison** threw herself under the King's horse during the Derby.
- Recent research reveals that she had intended to attach a flag to the horse and not be killed by it
- Her death focused public attention on the Suffrage Movement

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- 1914, Emmeline suspended the campaign and instructed the suffragettes to focus their help on the war effort
- Result: the crucial role played by women during the First World War, many of whom entered the workforce, fundamentally changed the perception of women in society

- This persuaded the Prime Minister David Lloyd George to grant female householders over thirty the vote in 1918

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- Hugo

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- Men played a key role too, despite the most famous faces of the Suffragette movement being women, there were also several men, who fought alongside them to secure a woman's right to vote.

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- Hugo

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