

What should I already know?

- Chronology of the aspects of British history studied.
- Status of women in different societies throughout history.
- Understanding of democracy.
- Significance of women in history.



What will I find out by the end of the unit?

Victorian women

Poor women were denied an education while wealthier women were taught to read, write and behave like 'ladies' so that they could find a suitable husband. Demand for workers in factories/mills meant that more women went into employment.

Suffragettes

Millicent Fawcett, believed in peaceful protests and marches to make change. Emmeline Pankhurst and her motto 'Deeds Not Words' began using more aggressive tactics to get people to listen. Emily Davison stepped out in front of the King's racehorse during a race at Epsom, and died a tragic death after being trampled on.

Women at War

The role of women changed during WWI when women were expected to take up jobs normally occupied by men but weren't paid the same.

Women in the 1950s

Women were expected to be a wife and mother. They were seen as inferior to men.

Second-wave feminism

The 1960s and 1970s saw a shift in attitude to what was acceptable and what was not. Women began to fight for their right to equality.

Is it any better now?

Vocabulary

legislation	laws that have been made
vote	a choice between two or more candidates or courses of action
protest	action expressing disapproval of or objection to something
terrorism	use of violence and intimidation with political aims
rights	moral or legal entitlement to have or do something
Parliament	the highest law making body of people
campaign	course of action to achieve a goal
superior	higher in status
inferior	lower in status
strike	refuse to work
industrial revolution	use of power driven machines
suffrage	the right to vote
suffragettes	women seeking the right to vote
munitions	weapons, ammunition
feminism	supporting women's rights on the grounds of equality for each gender

