



Timeline of key events	
1897	NUWSS formed. Millicent Fawcett is leader.
1903	WSPU formed by Emmeline Pankhurst and daughters.
1905	Militant Campaign begins – Christabel Pankhurst and Annie Kenney arrested
1908	Mass rally in London – 300,000 to 500,000 activists attend. Window smashing using stones with written pleas on them.
1909	Hunger strike and force feeding starts – Marian Wallace Dunlop becomes the first hunger striker.
1913	Militant bomb and arson campaigns and increasing arrests which results in the passing of the "Cat and Mouse" Act, under which hunger strikers are temporarily released then rearrested to prevent them dying in police custody
1913	Emily Wilding Davison attempts to pin a Suffragette scarf onto the King's Horse at the Derby. She is struck by the horse and dies 4 days later.
1914	World War 1 starts – Suffragette leaders urge women to join the war effort. NUWSS continues to campaign for recognition for their work.
1918	The Representation of the People Act is passed, allowing men over 21 and women over 30 to vote.
1963	Bristol bus boycott-The boycott drew national attention to racial discrimination in Britain, and the campaign was supported by national politicians, with interventions being made by church groups and the High Commissioner for Trinidad

Key Figures	
<b>Emmeline Pankhurst</b>	Led the WSPU from October 1903. Took more militant action such as windows smashing, arson and hunger strikes. Arrested numerous times, went on hunger strike and was force fed. Died in 1928.
<b>Christabel Pankhurst</b>	Became a speaker for the WSPU in 1905. She trained as a lawyer but could not practice as woman. Arrested with her mother. Fled England in 1912 for fear of being arrested again. Unsuccessfully ran for Parliament in 1918.
<b>Emily Davidson</b>	Joined WSPU in 1906. 3 years later, left job as a teacher and became a suffragette full time. Frequently arrested for number of crimes inc. setting fire to post box. By 1911, become increasingly militant.
<b>Millicent Fawcett</b>	- Leading suffragist and led NUWSS from 1897-1919. Played a key role in getting women the vote. Dedicated to using constitutional means, and argued that militancy was counter-productive.
<b>Rosa Parks</b>	Rosa Louise McCauley Parks was an American activist in the civil rights movement best known for her pivotal role in the Montgomery bus boycott. The United States Congress has called her "the first lady of civil rights" and "the mother of the freedom movement".
<b>Previous Learning</b>	<b>Subsequent Learning</b>
Year 2– Local history study	London city study.
<b>Outdoor Learning</b>	<b>Relevant Texts</b>
Stage a protest at school about something the children are passionate about.	Suffragette the battle for equality

Skills
<b>Chronological understanding</b> Place the time studied on a time line and sequence events.
<b>Key events in British history</b> Understand key events of suffragettes including the role of WW1 in the fight for Women's suffrage and the cat and mouse tactics.
<b>Local History study</b> The affect of protests on the local community (Bristol Bus boycott and BLM protest around the statue of Edward Colston).
<b>Key Historical figures in History</b> Discuss key figures involved in Suffragette movement, those involved in the Bus boycott and the BLM protests in Bristol.
<b>Map Skills</b> Know which countries were involved in the slave trade and identify them on both World & European maps. Identify

Teaching Strategies
Make a timeline to be displayed in class with key dates from suffragette movement., add dates and events throughout each lesson based on knowledge learned. Children create own time lines of significant events during the suffragette movement.
Use of Primary and secondary sources such as first hand accounts, photos and artefacts to make judgements about the past.
Use of Primary and secondary sources such as first hand accounts, photos and artefacts to make judgements about the past and a visit to church as evacuees. Use of 'handcuff task' to make judgements about artefacts and what insights they give us.
Closed task to fill in facts about the 4 key figures. Create a fact file. Present to a friend what they have learnt about their key person. Partner to record facts learnt from peer.
Locate countries on a globe/map.

Vocabulary/Etymology
<b>Suffragette</b> - A campaigner for women's suffrage willing to undertake militant action or to break the law.
<b>Suffrage</b> -The right to vote in political elections.
<b>WSPU</b> - Women's Social and Political Union was formed when Emmeline Pankhurst found disillusionment with the progress of NUWSS. Deeds not Words was their slogan.
<b>NUWSS</b> - The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies (NUWSS) was formed in 1897 and brought together many smaller suffrage organisations. The NUWSS's method was non-confrontational and constitutional.
<b>Propaganda</b> - The publication of resources and ideas designed to encourage a particular and specific response.
<b>Cat and Mouse</b> - Permitted suffragettes on hunger strike to be released but re-arrested once well again to complete their sentences.
<b>Petition</b> - A formal written request or application, especially one signed by many people, to a particular individual or group, for example, a government.
<b>Force feeding</b> - Imprisoned suffragettes on hunger strike were sometimes force fed. Being force fed involved a rubber tube being inserted into the throat or nose and liquidised food being poured in.
<b>Arson</b> - The act of deliberately setting fire to property with a view to causing extensive damage.
Hunger strike- Some imprisoned suffragettes went on hunger strike to further raise awareness for their cause.
<b>Militant</b> - Aggressive and violent behaviour in pursuit of a political cause, favouring extreme or confrontational campaign methods.
<b>Manifesto</b> - A public declaration or proclamation, stating the aims and methods of a campaign group.

What happened as a result?
<b>1918</b> - The Representation of the People Act is passed, allowing men over 21 and women over 30 to vote.
<b>21st November 1918</b> – Women gain the right to stand as a member of parliament.
<b>23rd December 1919</b> – The sex disqualification act gave women the right to do jobs previously excluded to them such as being a lawyer or accountant.
<b>1928</b> – A few weeks after the death of Emmeline Pankhurst died The Equal Franchise act was made law, giving the vote to all women over the age of twenty one.
<b>1929</b> – 14 women voted in as a member of parliament with Margaret Bonfield being the first female cabinet member.
<b>1963 August 27th</b> – Bristol city agreed to stop racial segregation on buses.
<b>1963 August 28th</b> – Bristol council announced there would be no discrimination on who they employed based on colour. This was announced on the same day as Martin Luther King delivered his I have a dream speech