

What if women were never given the vote?

In this unit of work the children will learn about the changing roles of women from ancient times to today. They will learn how women have fought for equality including the militant campaigns of the suffragettes and the second-wave feminism of the 1970s.

In this unit children will:

- explore the role of women in society from ancient times to the Renaissance.
- learn about women's roles in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries.
- understand how and why women's suffrage movement was established.
- find out about the role of women during the First World War.
- explore the role of women during the 1950s.
- find out about second wave **feminism** during the 1960s and 1970s.
- establish whether or not we have **gender equality** today.
- identify and use sources of primary and secondary evidence

Prior Learning

Year 1 Historical figures - Queen Elizabeth

Year 2 Famous Women – Florence Nightingale, Edith Cavell & Amy Johnson

Year 3 Local history Hull – links to Amy Johnson

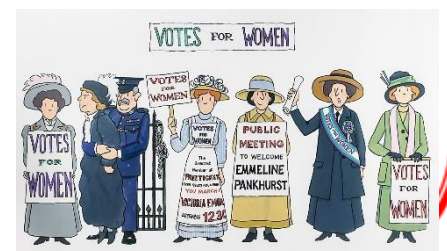
Cross Curricular Links

PSHCE Rights & responsibilities, gender equality.

Maths - timelines, dates, data handling

Key Vocabulary

- feminism** - the support and encouragement of women's rights on the ground of the equality
- suffrage** - the right to vote in political elections
- patriarchy** - a system of society ruled by men
- matriarchy** - a system of society ruled by a woman
- sexism** – discrimination on the basis of their sex.
- gender equality** – to be treated the same regardless of your gender.
- empowerment** - power given to someone to do something
- suffrage** - the right to vote
- suffragette** - a campaigner (usually a woman) who fought for equal rights for women
- vote** - a formal expression of a choice in an election

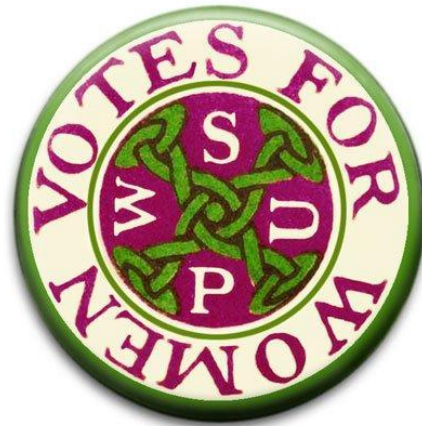
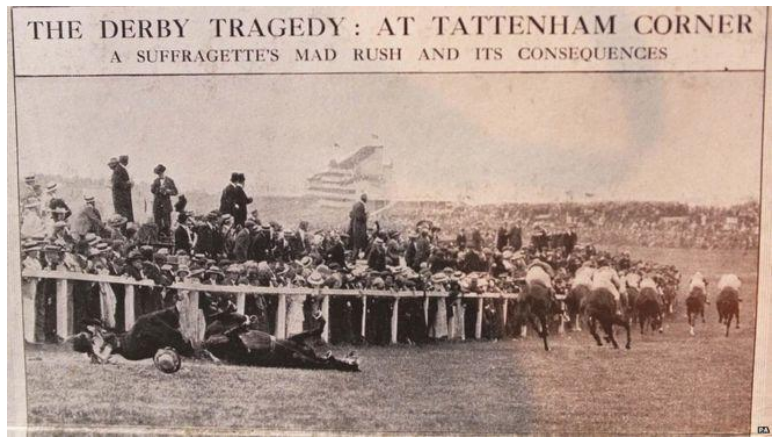


Key Knowledge

- The rights and roles of women have changed through time.
- In ancient times and until around the 17th and 18th centuries men controlled everything – for example women couldn't own property and their money belonged to their father or husband. This is called a **patriarchy**.
- It was against the law for women to do certain jobs such as be a lawyer, doctor, actor or teacher.
- They were not allowed to vote – this meant they could have no say how the country was run, what laws could be made or who represented them in parliament.
- In the 1860s many groups of women created suffrage groups. They came together to form the National Union of Women's **Suffrage Societies** (NUWSS) in 1897.
- In 1903 Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) was formed by **suffragette** Emmeline Pankhurst – Deeds not Words was their motto.
- In 1918 women over 30 were given the vote.
- In 1928 women were given the same voting rights as men.

Substantive concepts

- ★ Technology
- ★ Civil Rights
- ★ Society



Key Questions

- Can you name women who achieved great things despite the restrictions placed on them?
- Who were the suffragettes and what was their aim?
- What was the impact of WW1 on women's suffrage?
- Are all men and women equal today?

Timeline of women's suffrage

