

## Year 9: Protest - How similar were the Suffragist and Suffragette campaigns?

Term	Definition
1. Protest	When someone, or a group, decide to show their anger and frustration against something. Protests can take place against people, employers and even those in charge of a country.
2. Great Britain	Created by King James I by the uniting of the English and Scottish Crowns. Great Britain continues to exist and now includes England, Scotland and Wales.
3. Parliament	The UK Parliament consists of two houses. There is the House of Commons where 650 people have been elected as MPs to represent their area or region and the House of Lords. Together they uphold democracy in the UK.
4. Victorians	The Victorian period refers to the years Queen Victoria ruled (1837-1901). During this time Britain became the first industrial area in the world and mass migration took place from the countryside to the towns.
5. Suffrage	Suffrage refers to the right to vote. Before the First World War no woman in Britain had the right to vote and working class men had only been given the right to vote in living memory.
6. The Suffragists	The Suffragists were the initial group formed to protest for the right to vote. They were led by Millicent Fawcett and believed that they could work with men for the right to vote.
7. Millicent Fawcett	Millicent Fawcett was the leader of the women's suffrage group, the Suffragists.
8. The Suffragettes	The Suffragettes, founded by Emmeline Pankhurst, decided that they would no longer work alongside men for the right to vote. They broke the law in order to force laws that would bring greater equality across the UK.
9. Emmeline Pankhurst	Emmeline Pankhurst was the leader of the women's more radical protest group, the Suffragettes.
10. Emily Davison	Emily Davison was a Suffragette. At the Epsom Derby in 1913 she threw herself in front of the King's horse. There has since been much debate about whether or not she meant to kill herself.
11. Interpretation	An interpretation is a view or standpoint. For example, an author who writes a book about 1066 will be presenting their interpretation of what happened in that year. Interpretations are often compared for similarities and differences.
12. Media	The media are groups, such as newspapers, who report on events. In most historical events the media play a key role in helping people to understand how people viewed what was happening at the time.
13. World War One	In 1914 war broke out between Austria-Hungary and Serbia. The alliance system slowly turned this into a global conflict which lasted four years before formally ending with the Treaty of Versailles in 1919.