

Year 8: Spring One:

The Development of Rights

History in Spring 1

What will I be studying this half term?

We will continue to explore women's rights as part of our Development of Rights topic. We will then review this topic by considering factors that have led to improved rights.

How will my learning be assessed?

Year 8 examination (Feb) – assessing everything studied in Year 8 so far.

What are the big picture questions for this half term?

- 1.) Which factors played the most significant role in developing the rights of the people?
- 2.) How did the industrial revolution affect living and working life in Middlesbrough?

Key people

Millicent Fawcett – leader of Suffragists

Emmeline Pankhurst – leader of Suffragettes

Emily Wilding Davison – died for the cause at the Epsom Derby, 1913

David Lloyd George – British Prime Minister

You will also need to remember key individuals from last half term

Key words

Suffragist – used peaceful methods

Suffragette – used violent methods

Martyr – someone who dies for their beliefs

ELFS – East London Federation of Suffragettes

WFL – Women's Freedom League

Representation of the People Act (1918) – Women over age of 30 and men over age of 21 are allowed to vote.

Representation of the People Act (1928) – Everyone over the age of 21 can vote

Factor – A reason why something happens



Development of Rights - factors

Violent Protest – using violence to achieve your aims

Peaceful Protest – using peaceful methods....

Philanthropists – wealthy people using their money and influence to help others

War – what effect did war have on rights?

Dying for the cause – giving your life for your beliefs.

Work of politicians

World War One and women's rights

World War One was a massive factor in gaining women rights. During the war women filled many jobs previously reserved for men – bus conductors, police, fire service. Many women also worked in munitions factories, suffering dangerous conditions to support the war effort. Certain women's rights groups (ie: Suffragettes) abandoned their campaign for the vote and instead chose to direct their energy into supporting the war effort.

All of the above changed the perception of many men towards women – the new found independence the war had given women led to the Representation of the People Act in 1918.

THINK: Would women have gained the vote if World War One had never happened?

The Development of Rights - Factors

Which factor has played the most significant role in developing the rights of the people?

Think about the development of rights over time and consider all factors (see left). For example, which groups used peaceful protest? What are the advantages and disadvantages of this? Can you give any examples? What role has violent protest had? Has this always been effective? How significant was Emily Davison's death in gaining women the vote?

1832	➡	1838	➡	1867	➡	1872	➡	1884	➡	1914	➡	1918 and 1928
The Great Reform Act		The People's Charter		The Second Reform Act		The Ballot Act		The Third Reform Act		Outbreak of World War One		The Representation of the People Act