Women In History

Year 5

Knowledge Organiser

Timeline of women's suffrage

1832 – Mary Smith presents the first women's suffrage petition to Parliament. In the same year the Great Reform Act excludes women.

1866 – Suffrage societies are formed after MP John Stuart Mill's suffrage petition is rejected by the commons.

1867 – Mill petitions parliament again for women's suffrage but it fails.

1884 – An amendment to the Third Reform Bill to include women is rejected.

1912 – The Parliamentary Franchise (Women) Bill is introduced and defeated in the Commons.

1917 – The Electoral Reform Bill passes giving the franchise to women over 30, over 21s with property or those married to householders.

1918 – The Representation of the People Act passes in the Commons giving the franchise to women over 30.

Significant People

- John Knox
- Elizabeth I was Queen of England
- Margaret Hughes
- Charlotte Brontë
- Mary Wollstonecraft
- Queen Victoria and Sara Forbes Bonetta
- Josephine Butler
- Millicent Fawcett
- Emmeline Pankhurst
- Emily Davison

Women in History - Key Vocabulary

Subordination	When someone is treated as less important or given less power than others.	Feminism	Believing that boys and girls, men and women, should be treated equally and have the same rights and opportunities.
Patriarchy	A society where boys and men usually have more power and control than girls and women.	Suffrage	The right to vote in elections, especially for women who fought to get this right.
Chivalry	Acting with kindness, bravery, and good manners, especially towards others who might need help or protection.	Sexism	When someone is treated unfairly or differently because they are a boy or a girl, or because of things people think boys or girls should or shouldn't do.
Coverture	A very old rule where, when a woman gets married, she loses some of her rights and becomes part of her husband's family legally.	Revolution	Big changes happening quickly, like when people in a country decide they want new rules and ways of doing things.
Hierarchy	A system where people or things are ranked from the most important to the least important, like a ladder.	Empowerment	Helping people feel strong, confident, and able to do things for themselves.
Patriarchy	A system of society or government in which the father or eldest male is head of the family and descent is reckoned through the male line.	Suffragette	A woman who fought hard for women to have the right to vote in elections.
Gender	Gender refers to the characteristics of women, men, girls and boys that are socially constructed.	Sex discrimination	Treating someone unfairly because they are a boy or a girl, like not letting them do something or saying they're not as good as someone else because of their gender.
Matriarchy	When girls and women have more power and control than boys and men in a family or society.	Equality	When everyone is treated fairly and has the same chances and opportunities, no matter if they are boys or girls, men or women.