

Prior Learning

Children have learnt the chronological history of Britain from prehistory, Roman invasion to Anglo-Saxons, Picts and Scots; to Vikings invasions and the Battle of Hasting in 1066. Children have studied crime and punishment through the ages from Romans to present day. Post 1066, children have studied Victorian era and World War 2.

Key People:

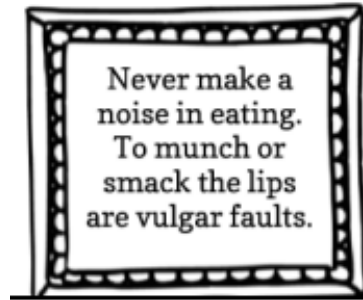
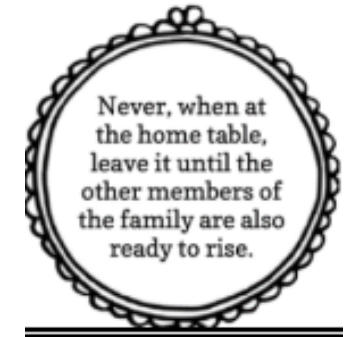
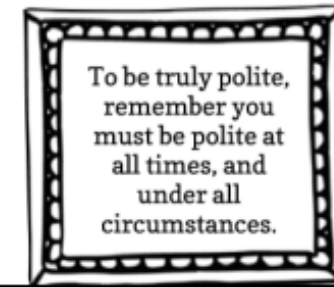
Emily Davison: A suffragette who joined the WSPU in 1906. She was frequently arrested for a number of crimes including setting fire to a post box. By 1911, she became increas-



Emmeline Pankhurst: Leader of the British suffragette movement who helped women win the right to vote. She died in 1928, shortly before women were given full voting rights.

*The Role of Women*Key knowledge

- The Equal Franchise Act was passed in 1928, giving voting rights to men & women.
- A suffragette is a campaigner for women's suffrage. Emmeline Pankhurst was the leader of the suffragette movement.
- Throughout history, there have been examples of powerful female leaders: Elizabeth I, Queen Victoria, Elizabeth II.
- The Equal Pay Act was passed in 1970 stating that a person couldn't be paid less than anyone else.

Expectation of Women in the 17th, 18th and 19th Century:Glossary of Vocabulary.

Feminism—includes all genders who believe in equal rights and opportunities.

Revolution—a sudden change in government.

Empowerment—the process of becoming stronger and more confident.

Suffrage—the right to vote in political elections.

Suffragette—a campaigner for women's suffrage willing to undertake violent behaviour or break the law in pursuit of a political cause.