



How does this unit link to prior learning?			
Year 7		Year 8	
Medieval and Tudor class divisions in society – feudal system, idea of Gentry, Citizens, Labourers		Industrial Revolution – differences between the urban and rural sectors through time	
What will you be learning about?			
During this topic we will be examining how voting rights changed in the 19 th and early 20 th century. Our initial focus will be on the problems that existed in the voting system. We will then turn to look at why these problems were finally rebelled against, how this happened and what impact the fights for fair suffrage had on Britain’s voting system – chiefly focussing on the fight for women’s enfranchisement.			
We will develop our learning each week by focusing on:			
1. Voting before the 19 th Century	RAG	7. Suffragette Violence	RAG
2. The Great Reform Act		8. Awe and Wonder: Emily Wilding Davison	
3. The Chartists		9. The Cat and Mouse Act	
4. Suffragists Vs Suffragettes		10. WWI and Getting the vote	
Key vocabulary			
Suffrage	Rotten Borough	Chartist	Government
Voting Rights	Enfranchisement	Militancy	Hinder

How will this help you in the future?	
Year 9	GCSE
Your knowledge from yr8 will help you better understand the impact of war, and also help compare the role of women elsewhere	During GCSE history, the skill of judgement is seen in 16mark exam questions in all three papers.



Glossary

Suburbs: An area on the edge of a large town or city where the wealthy people lived.

Upper Classes: Group of wealthy individuals who occupy the highest level of society e.g., landowners, bankers

Middle Classes: Group of well-educated people who occupy the middle level of society e.g., doctors, lawyers, businessowners

Working Class: Group of less wealthy individuals who occupy the lowest level of society e.g., teachers. These usually come under three groups: skilled, semiskilled and unskilled.

Pocket borough - a borough in which the election of political representatives was controlled by one person or family

Rotten borough - a borough that was able to elect an MP despite having very few (if any) voters.

Secret ballot - a ballot in which votes are cast in secret

Suffrage - the right to vote in political elections

Great Reform Act – law passed in 1832 aimed at making major changes to the electoral system

Chartism - a reform movement the principles of which were set out in a manifesto called

The People's Charter – a document which called for universal suffrage for men, voting by secret ballot, abolition of property qualifications for MPs etc

Constituencies – voting districts

Suffragette – a woman seeking the right to vote through organised, often militant, protest

Suffragist - a person advocating that the right to vote be extended to more people, especially to women.

Militancy - the use of confrontational or violent methods in support of a political or social cause

Hinder –To slow down or stop progress

Deeds not words – the belief you are more likely to make changes with action rather than protests

Martyr – a person who dies due to their beliefs

'Derby' - type of horse race

Cat and Mouse Act – introduced by Liberal government to tackle the issue of hunger striking Suffragettes

Hunger Strike- refusing food or water to make a point

Force feeding – method used to make people. Usually forceful and painful at this time

Munitions – military weapons, ammunition, equipment and stores

WAAC - Women's Army Auxiliary Corps

Representation of the People Act - gave all men over the age of 21 and some women the vote