

Why was Emmeline Pankhurst an influential person?

Skills

How did Emmeline Pankhurst become an influential figure?

Know and sequence key events of time studied.

How did Emmeline Pankhurst encourage tolerance in society?

Study different aspects of different people - differences between men and women.

Compare an aspect of life with the same aspect in another period.

Did everyone agree with The Women's Social and Political Union tactics?

Offer some reasons for different versions of events.

Use evidence to build up a picture of a past event.

Why should Emmeline Pankhurst and The Suffragettes movement be remembered?

Use the library and internet for research with increasing confidence.

Communication their knowledge and understanding.

Knowledge

Emmeline Pankhurst's early life and route into politics.

The beliefs of Emmeline Pankhurst and the prejudice she faced.

How Emmeline Pankhurst and The Suffragettes movement faced her oppressors and promoted tolerance.

How the laws and public perception around women changed.

The impact of Emmeline Pankhurst's life on the world we live in today.

Why was Emmeline Pankhurst an influential person?: KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary

Politician	A person who is professionally involved in politics, especially as a holder of an elected office
Elect	Choose someone to hold a position through a vote.
Diversity	The unique differences of each individual. Different people have different values, behaviours and approaches to life.
Suffragette	A woman seeking the right to vote through organised protest.
Protest	Expressing an objection to something through an action.
Discriminate	Treat or view people differently because of their belief, views or habits.
Tolerance	The ability to accept others who are different in their belief, views or habits.
Suffrage	Right to vote in political elections.
Martyr	Some who died for what they believed in.



Sticky Knowledge about the Suffragettes.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage, known as the Suffragist Movement, was founded by Millicent Fawcett. It used only peaceful means of protest.

The Women's Political and Social Union or Suffragist Movement was founded by Emmeline Pankhurst.

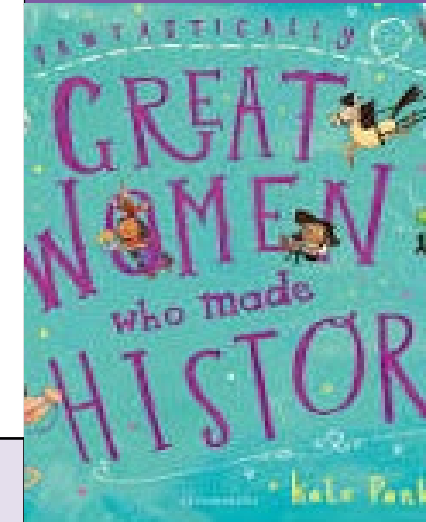
In 1908, Emmeline Pankhurst was arrested two times for protesting outside parliament.

In 1909, many suffragettes begin to go on hunger strike in prison.

In 1913, 'The Cat and Mouse' act allowed for release of weak prisoners who were refusing to eat until they were health enough to be brought back to prison.

In June 1913, Emily Wilding-Davison throws herself under the King's horse during the Derby and dies four days later. By 1928, women over the age of 21 get the vote.

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