

13th October

History GCSE Controlled
Assessment
Part B - Historical Investigation

Learning Gain - to investigate key events that reveal the police's response to the increasing militancy of the Suffragettes.

Learning Steps:

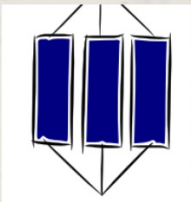


- To explore two further Suffragette protests - 1910 Black Friday and Hunger Striking.
- To evaluate the police response to the Suffragette's militancy.
- To examine the half-term research homework and booklet in order to make sure we fully understand the requirements.



Emmeline
Pankhurst

Reflect and Connect



"Deeds not Words!"

**Explain what the Suffragettes meant by this slogan.
How it would work in practice.
Why this would create problems for the Police.**



Black Friday

On 18th November 1910 the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU), had called a 'Women's Parliament' to challenge the legitimacy of the Westminster Parliament which excluded all women.

They had recently discovered that the Prime Minister, Herbert Asquith, who was deeply hostile to women's suffrage, had announced that no more time would be given to a Bill which would give the vote to some women.



Votes for women is not a priority for my government.

In response the 'Women's Parliament' sent a deputation of 300 women to the House of Commons where they were met with ranks of police. For six hours women were batoned, beaten, punched, thrown to the ground, kicked on the floor and had their faces rubbed against railings in full view of the House of Commons.

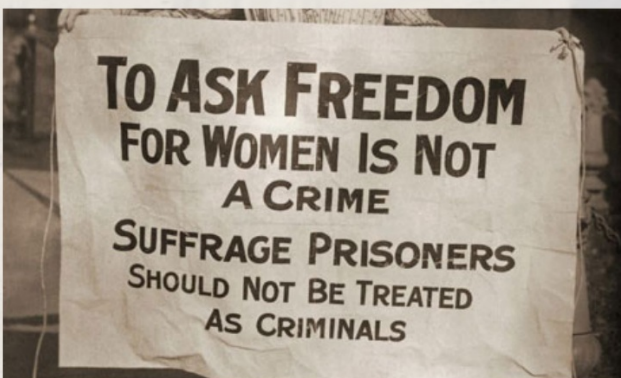


There were also widespread reports of police sexually abusing the demonstrators. They repeatedly pinched and twisted their breasts, lifted their skirts, groping and assaulting the women for hours.

The true cost of Black Friday would only be known some time after the event. At least two women died as a result of their injuries that day. Another woman who had been badly treated by the police and was arrested for stone throwing a few days later died after being released from prison on Christmas Day 1910 - she was Emmeline Pankhurst's sister, Mary Clarke.



Suffragette's on Hunger Strike - the Cat and Mouse Act 1913



Suffragettes argued that they were political prisoners and not common criminals.

They decided to refuse to eat whilst in prison until this was recognised.

The first suffragette to go on hunger strike, Marion Wallace Dunlop, was released after three days, in July 1909, and, following her example, other imprisoned suffragettes also went on hunger strike.

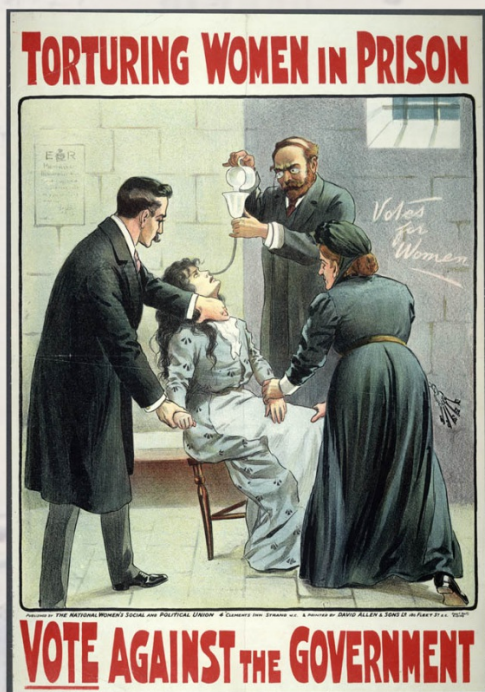
MRS. PANKHURST AND THE HUNGER STRIKE

To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian.

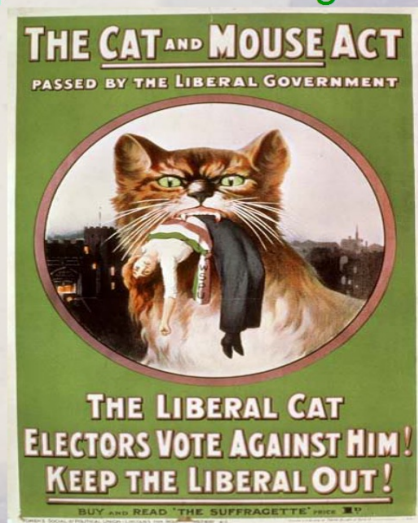
Sir,—With your permission, I desire to express my complete agreement with Mrs. Pethick Lawrence's statement in the "Times" of to-day, and to emphasise the fact that the hunger strike was adopted after every other effort had failed to secure the transference of the suffragist prisoners to the First Division, in which Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and myself had already been placed. The Second Division prisoners struck against a classification which gave them the status of ordinary criminals; we in the First Division struck because we could not honourably accept treatment denied to our friends.

We did not strike to end or even shorten our term of imprisonment. Had the Home Secretary adopted the obviously right and just course and given equal treatment to all alike, the strike would have ended, and, speaking for myself (and I believe Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence agree with me), I should have been content to remain in prison until the expiration of my sentence. The result of the refusal to do justice is that women, rather than submit to obviously unjust treatment, have faced, and are now facing, death.

However, the government was not prepared to release all suffragettes, and started forcible feeding on prisoners the same year.



Public opinion was strongly sympathetic to the Suffragettes as their suffering was widely publicised and regarded as torture.



The Cat and Mouse Act allowed for the temporary discharge of prisoners on hunger strike, allowing for their recovery and then rearrest - or, if they died, taking the responsibility away from the government. It became known as the Cat and Mouse Act as the pattern of release and arrest evoked in the public the perception of a cat playing with its prey; it ended up leading to wider public sympathy for the suffragette movement.

Part B - Understanding the task:

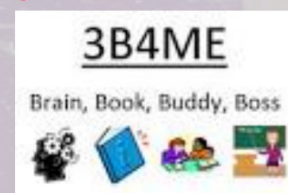
You have been given a study booklet which should allow you to work over the half-term break independently.

Your first task is to read it in silence by yourself:

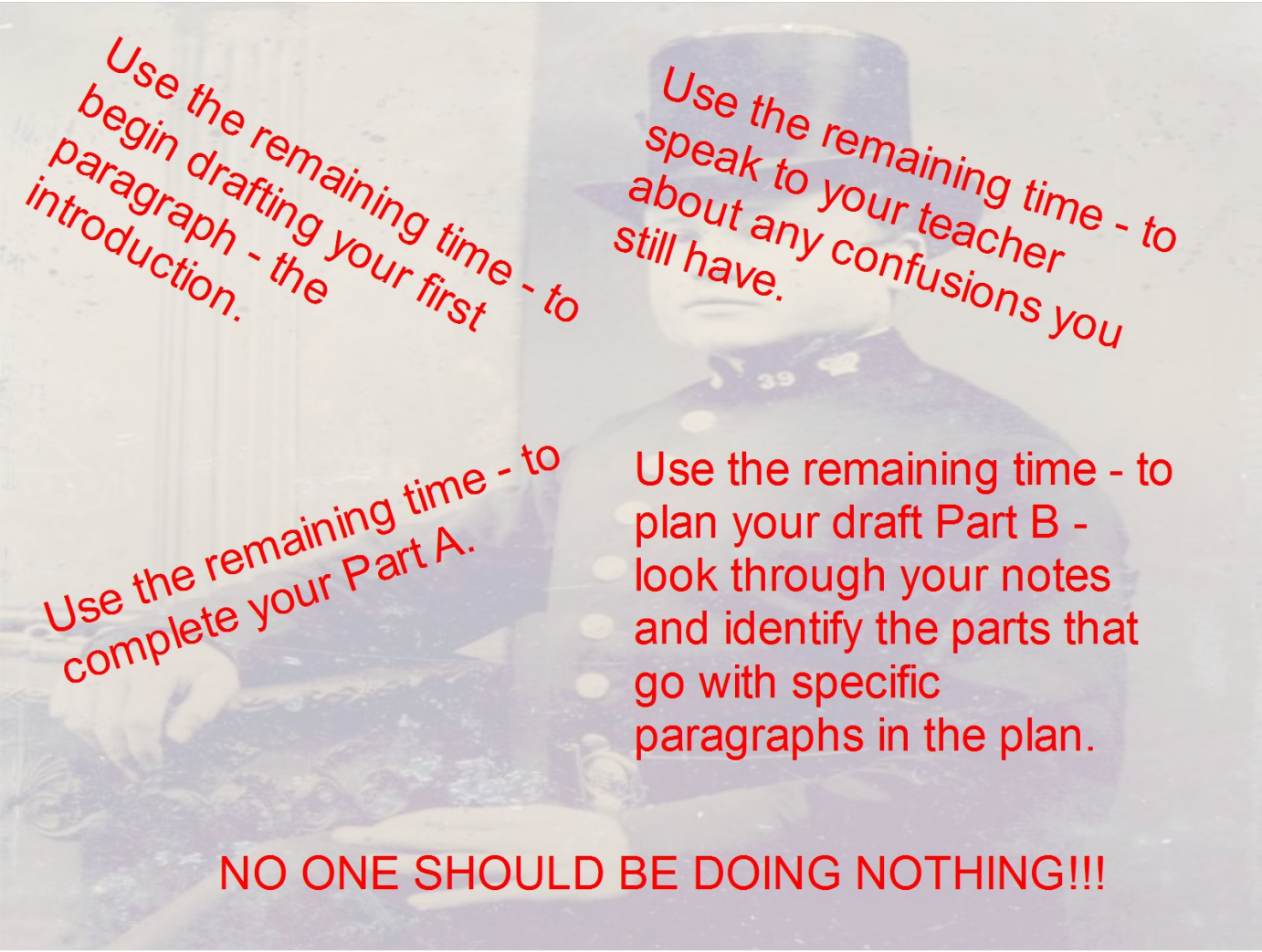


Use a highlighter or make notes on the booklet of anything you do not understand or require additional explanation around.

When instructed discuss your findings with people on your table - is there anything that they can explain to you? Is there things that confuse you all?







Use the remaining time - to begin drafting your first paragraph - the introduction.

Use the remaining time - to speak to your teacher about any confusions you still have.

Use the remaining time - to complete your Part A.

Use the remaining time - to plan your draft Part B - look through your notes and identify the parts that go with specific paragraphs in the plan.

NO ONE SHOULD BE DOING NOTHING!!!

Deadline - for 1st Drafts is the first History lesson back.

3rd/4th November.

You can have work marked online via email from the
27th October.

