

Challenge and Conformity- Spring 2- Suffrage and Ireland

Key term	Definition
Suffrage	The right to vote
WSPU	Women's Social and Political Union- The Suffragettes
NUWSS	National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies- The Suffragists
Peaceful protest	Using non violent or disruptive methods of making a point
Direct Action	Aggressive or violent methods of protest
Irish Unionist	Someone who wants Northern Ireland to remain part of the UK
Irish Nationalist	Someone who wants a United Ireland and NI to leave the UK.
Famine	Extreme lack of food leading to starvation
Persecution	Negative targeting of a group based on an aspect of that group
Revision	Local History
GD	GD



Suffrage



Two groups demanded the right for women to vote in the 20th century



NUWSS:
The group was led by Millicent Fawcett. They were known as the **suffragists**. The membership was mainly middle class women, but also included working class women. Men were allowed to join. The NUWSS focused on using peaceful methods such as holding talks and lectures, writing letters and petitions.

WSPU:
The group was led by Emmeline Pankhurst. They were known as the **suffragettes**. These were mainly middle class women. Men were not allowed to join. The WSPU used direct action such as hunger strikes, arson and violent clashes with the police.

Turning Points

In 1907, 3000 women of the NUWSS marched to London.



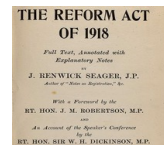
In 1913, Emily Davison died at the Epsom horse race, trying to attach a suffragette banner to the King's horse.



Over 5m women worked during WW1, proving their equal contribution to society to men.



In 1918, women over 30 who owned property were granted the vote. In 1928, all women over 21 were granted the vote.



Ireland

Two groups had different ideas on rights for Irish people



Irish Nationalists:
Irish nationalists used different methods to get their rights. First, they tried peaceful politics, hoping the British government would grant Ireland limited self-government, or "Home Rule". They wanted to run Ireland without the interference of the UK.

Irish Unionists:
Irish Unionists wanted Ireland to remain part of the United Kingdom, worried that Irish independence would lead to a discrimination towards Protestants. Their methods included political campaigning to the threat of armed resistance.

Turning Points

In 1801 the Act of Union was passed, abolishing the Irish parliament and giving Ireland representation in Westminster, giving Britain closer control over Ireland.



Starting in 1845, the Irish Famine saw the potato crop fail, leading to the death of around 1m Irish people, and another 1m leave Ireland.



In 1916, Dublin, Irish nationalists seized control of parts of the city in an armed uprising, challenging Britain. It failed, leading to the death of its leaders.



Although Ireland became independent in 1922, there was violence throughout the 20th century, only ending with the Good Friday Agreement, a political deal agreed by all sides in 1998.

