

The Campaign for Women's Suffrage



Steps to success	Key questions	Evidence
What was the campaign about?	What was the problem that was being addressed? Which communities did it involve?	Women were not entitled to the vote on an equal status with men, despite the fact that, like men, they often worked for a living and paid taxes. Source 4 - 'Why I want the vote' by Maud Arncliffe Sennett Source 2 - Fourteen Reasons for Supporting Women's Suffrage
What was the goal of the campaign?	How has the community been improved as a result of the campaign? What was the 'vision for a better tomorrow? Who ran the campaign?	Granting women the vote was the first step towards women achieving equal rights with men in the home, the workplace and in government. Source 3 - What does women's suffrage mean? Source 2 - Fourteen Reasons for Supporting Women's Suffrage
How did the campaigners become experts on the issue?	What information and statistics were available to support their position? How did they learn about both sides of the issue?	By exposing examples of inequality in British law as it then stood, suffrage campaigners were able to demonstrate its injustice and bias against women. Source 3 -What does women's suffrage mean? Source 5 -Parliament and Wives and Mothers
Was there a resource pool? Who were their allies?	Money may not have been the only resource! What skills and talents did they have? Who did they know that could help?	The campaign for women's suffrage was highly organised and campaigned with dedication. Groups including the NUWSS, the WSPU and the WFL all had large memberships and regularly collected donations from their members. Sources demonstrate the large network of contacts that were built up and the dedication of those involved. Source 8 - NUWSS Source 13 - Letter to Maud Arncliffe Sennett from the Women's Freedom League
Who were their opponents and what stood in their way?	Who were their opponents and why? What other issues may have been a problem for them?	A variety of arguments were put forward against granting women the vote. Some argued that women neither needed nor deserved the vote. Others said it was not even wanted by the majority of women. Source 7 - The Opponent's View Source 6 - Right to Work
How did they plan for success?	Was there a leader or a campaign champion? Did they look organised? Was there a plan?	The campaign for women's suffrage was extremely well organised. Various groups, including the NUWSS and the WSPU organised rallies, public meetings and protests as well as publishing magazine, pamphlets and books. Members of these groups were also prepared to take extreme personal risks, to break the law and to go to prison. The groups also had well-respected and talented leaders in Millicent Fawcett and the Pankhursts. Source 9 - Public Meeting Source 8 - NUWSS Source 10 - An account of force feeding Christabel Pankhurst's speech (1908)

What campaign tactics and media did they use to get their message across?

Which different media were used to communicate the campaign message? These might have included newspapers, posters, meetings, badges, events, cartoons and letters.

The campaigners for women's suffrage, particularly the WSPU, were notorious for the publicity grabbing militant action they took. Suffragettes were more than willing to break the law to raise awareness for the cause and, if imprisoned, sometimes went on hunger strike. This granted them the attention of the media. The movement also published a number of its own publications and leaflets.

Source 12 - Emily Davison in the Daily Sketch
Source 10 - An account of force feeding
Source 4 - 'Why I want the vote' by Maud
Arncliffe Sennett

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