

PRESENTATION

- 👉 We will focus on how women achieved the right to vote.
- 👉 The period from the first expression of demands for women's rights.
- 👉 This fight, unfortunately, carries on in many countries.
e.g. Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, etc.
- 👉 The written paper consists of six chapters, however because of our limited time, we will not be able to expand on the topic as much as we would have wanted to.

MARY POPPINS: SISTER SUFFRAGETTE

contextualize briefly the topic

- 👉 Sister Suffragette, Glynis Johns, Winifred Banks, Mary Poppins.
 - 👉 very common scene in the 1910s. Upper-class women were main supporters of the cause.
 - 👉 this caused trouble between them and their husbands.
- abundant discussion**
- + feminist song > feminist movie. though mentioned the song was written last minute to appease the actress.
 - rest of the characters and reactions > excuse for the woman to not take care of her children > portraying them careless, selfish, useless > their rights would not be made the most of.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

- 👉 We're aware of all the talk, controversy and advances that surround the movement.
- 👉 We're all proud of being women > aware of all the struggles our gender goes through & still goes through
- 👉 after our discussions and the reunion with the professor, we decided to focus the paper and presentation on the women who made this possible. Their role in the male-lead world and how they fought through it.
- 👉 We will not focus on the political side
- 👉 However, we will mention the legal achievements and society's reaction.
- 👉 We'll mostly cover the period between the 1900s up until 1928.

TIMELINE OF LEGAL EVENTS

- 1837 - Queen Victoria is crowned.
- 1839 - Women gained the right to the custody of their infants.
- 1857 - Women could control their money and they were granted the right to divorce.
- 1873 - London University opens its doors to women.
- 1874 - The London School of Medicine for Women is established.
- 1893 - New Zealand Suffrage.
- 1918 - Suffrage for women who met certain qualifications.
- 1928 - Suffrage for all women above the age of 21. Same terms as men.

W.S.P.U - Women's Social and Political Union

- 👉 Founded by Emmeline Pankhurst after a defeat at a conference in the 1902 Labour Party conference.
- 👉 Their objective was not to gain universal suffrage, but to achieve equal rights to men.
- 👉 The establishing of the organisation upset both the N.U.W.S.S and the Labour Party.

N.U.W.S.S.

- 👉 Founded by the union of different organisations that advocated for women's suffrage.
- 👉 It held public meetings, organized petitions and published newspapers and free literature.
- 👉 Demanded for the votes on the same terms "as it is, or may be" for men, this demand was sent to the Liberal Party.
- 👉 They believed this petition would be more likely to find support than a broader measure that would put women in the electoral majority."

FROM PACIFISM TO VIOLENCE

- 👉 There was a changing attitude in the suffragettes, which went from pacifism to violence.
- 👉 The continuing disregard and ignorance towards the movement ended forcing the suffragettes towards a different perspective regarding their tactics.
- Begging 👉 manifestations and protests were frequent.
- The government did not grant any attention to these very important topics-
- Another standpoint 👉 violent conflicts, riots, strikes, vandalizing public properties and even arson and bombs.

INCARCERATIONS

- ☞ Suffragettes were often imprisoned because of their protests.
- ☞ They were put in isolated prison if suspects or if they resisted.
- ☞ Their conditions were horrifying
- ☞ Senator J. Hamilton Lewis: "In all my years of criminal practice... I have never seen prisoners so badly treated, either before or after conviction".

TORTURES

- ☞ After being confined to jail, suffragettes would protest against the injustice in their situation.
- ☞ The most common way in which women rioted was in hunger strikes.
- ☞ When the prisoners were questioned but refused to give any information away.
- ☞ The men and women who worked in the prisons turned to more extreme techniques.
- ☞ Beatings were a given. Convicts left with broken bones, bruises and stitches for various wounds.
- ☞ Force-feeding is the best-known way of torturing suffragettes. After hunger strikes, the inmates were force-fed through a tube repeatedly.

CONCLUSION

To close, we firmly believe in the feminist movement and thus deeply thank all the women who had to fight for their rights, who have contributed to give us the rights we have at the moment, all of them who gave their social presence, their money, their lives and everything one could conceivably sacrifice.

