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**Auszug aus:**

*Democracy for Everyone - The Suffragette Movement*

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**Titel:** *Arbeitsblatt aus der Reihe „Englisch – aktuell“*  
Democracy for Everyone – The Suffragette Movement

**Bestellnummer:** 65263

**Kurzvorstellung:**

- Diese fertig ausgearbeiteten Arbeitsblätter zur englischen Landeskunde setzen sich am Beispiel von Emmeline Pankhurst mit der Suffragetten-Bewegung und dem Kampf für Gleichberechtigung in Großbritannien und den USA auseinander.
- Diese aktuellen Arbeitsblätter sind Teil des Stationenlernens „Britain’s past and present - From Empire to Commonwealth“: /material/59204.
- Die Schüler können den Inhalt selbständig erarbeiten und das individuelle Lerntempo jeweils anpassen. Dies gewährleistet die Binnendifferenzierung ohne gesonderte Aufgabenstellung.

**Inhaltsübersicht:**

- Work sheet: Democracy for Everyone – The Suffragette Movement
- Solutions

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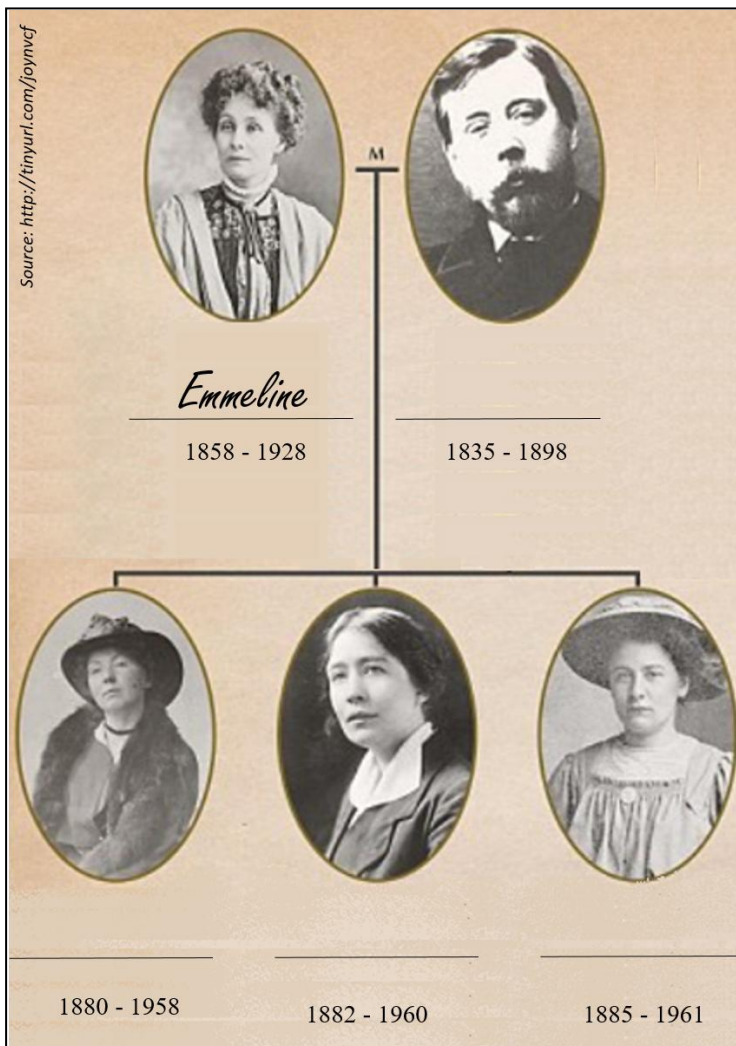
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## Democracy for Everyone – The Suffragette Movement

### Task 1:

Read the following text. Then fill in the names of the members of the Pankhurst Family into the family tree below.

### THE PANKHURST FAMILY: DEMOCRACY FOR EVERYONE



Richard Pankhurst (born in 1835) was an early supporter of the Women's Rights movement. He married Emmeline Goulden and together, they founded the *Women's Franchise League* and spoke out for women's rights. They had three daughters: Christabel, Sylvia and Adela, whom they raised to believe in and fight for women's rights as well. After Richard's death, Emmeline and Christabel, the eldest daughter, founded the *Women's Social and Political Union* (WSPU). This Union sometimes used violent methods to call attention to their main cause: women's right to vote. Both Emmeline and Christabel were frequently arrested for their activities. Christabel agreed with her mother that using violent methods would help their cause. Sylvia and the youngest sister Adela, however,

did not agree with their mother's tactics and left the WSPU in protest.

Finally, in 1918, women were given the right to vote in Great Britain. However, this right was still restricted to women over the age of 30 and had several other restrictions. Ten years later, in 1928, shortly after the death of Emmeline, women were finally given the same voting rights as men.



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