

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources:

Anonymous, "Women's Suffrage: The Right to The Vote", n.d.

This image shows an example of a poster that supported the Suffragettes' cause. There have been numerous posters with a similar design. On this poster is Joan of Arc, an important figure to the Suffragettes, holding a banner that says "The Right to The Vote".

"ALL THE SUFFRAGIST LEADERS ARRESTED: "WE WILL ALL STARVE TO DEATH IN PRISON UNLESS WE ARE FORCIBLY FED"" The Daily Sketch,
<http://www.spirited.org.uk/object/daily-sketch-shows-the-method-used-for-force-feeding-suffragettes>

This is an image of a newspaper during the force-feeding of Suffragettes. This image describes the strength and sacrifice that Suffragettes were willing to make.

**Barratt's Photo Press Ltd. "Suffragette Struggling with a Policeman on Black Friday." The Museum of London, London , 14 Nov. 2018,
www.museumoflondon.org.uk/discover/black-friday.**

This photograph was taken during the police brutality during protests against the failure of the Conciliation Bill. It was compiled by Barratt's Photo Press Ltd. in 1910.

**Bathurst, G. "The National Archives ." Received by First Commissioner of His Majesty's Works, The National Archives , 6 Apr. 1910. WORK 11/117,
www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/suffragettes-on-file/hiding-in-parliament/.**

This was a letter written by G. Bathurst, Chief Clerk of the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis, to inform the First Commissioner of His Majesty's Works about the actions of Emily Wilding Davison. Emily Wilding Davison was an important Suffragette who eventually became the Suffragette martyr in 1913 when she ran in front of the King's horse during a derby. In this letter, the Chief Clerk describes how Davison entered the House of Commons in order to ask a question.

Billinghamurst, May. "Black Friday' Statement, 2." The National Archives. MEPO 3/203, www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/suffragettes-on-file/black-friday-statement-2/.

This was a police file that documented a complaint by Miss May Billinghamurst about police brutality on November 18, 1910. This police brutality was the result of a Suffragette protest after the announcement of the failure of the Conciliation Bill. The Conciliation Bill was a bill that would have given limited women the right to vote (based on their property holdings and marital status). Many suffragettes were injured and assaulted by the police during this protest. Ms. Billinghamurst was a handicapped woman who had to use a 'machine' to join the protest. However, during the protest, police threw her off the machine and onto the ground, twisted the wheel of her 'machine', and may have slit its tyres. She was badly bruised and treated so roughly that she could not leave her bed until 2 days after the protest.

Bird, Walter. "Dame Elizabeth Kathleen Lane." 1965. National Portrait Gallery, Photographs Collection. <https://www.npg.org.uk/collections/search/portrait/mw228454> Bromide print.

This is a photograph of Dame Elizabeth Kathleen Lane, the first British female judge in the County Court. She later became the first woman to sit in the High Council. She remained there from 1965-1979. She was one of the women whose future was greatly impacted by the work of the Suffragettes.

Dunston-Weiler Lithograph Company, "Anti-women's suffrage postcard depicting a man taking over the domestic duties including washing laundry and taking care of a baby.", 1909, Curt Teich Postcard Archives Digital Collection (Newberry Library), from the Brian L. Bossier Collection http://collections.carli.illinois.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/nby_teich/id/288324/rec/1.

This image shows an example of a poster that did not support the Suffragette Movement. It exaggeratedly portrays the results of a woman supporting the Suffragette movement. This describes the marital and familial costs of supporting the Suffragette Movement.

Election Day, 1909, Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C <http://loc.gov/pictures/resource/ds.13248/>

This image shows an example of a poster that did not support the Suffragette Movement. It exaggeratedly portrayed the emotions of the mother and father of the household as well as the results of the mother supporting the Suffragette movement. This exaggeration was used to anger those against the Suffragette movement and prove that supporting the Suffragette would have negative effects.

“Emily Wilding Davison .” The Museum of London, 1913,
collections.museumoflondon.org.uk/online/object/452764.html.

This picture shows a portrait of Emily Wilding Davison. Emily Wilding Davison was an important woman in the Suffragette Movement. She is most well known for her purposeful stunt of walking in front of the King’s horse during the 1913 Epsom Derby. She was the martyr for the Suffragette but she brought much more attention to the importance of the Suffragette Movement.

Emily Wilding Davison, *The Suffragette*, 13 June 1913, SHC Library Collections

Emily Wilding Davison was one of the most famous Suffragettes during the Suffragette movement. She was strongly committed to the Suffragette cause and eventually made the ultimate sacrifice by sacrificing her life during the Epsom Derby in 1913 in order to gain attention and further the movement.

“Emmeline Pankhurst.” Library of Congress, Matzene, Chicago , Nov. 1913,
www.loc.gov/resource/mnwp.275016.

This picture shows a portrait of Emmeline Pankhurst, the founder of the WSPU. The WSPU was the Women’s Social and Political Union, also known as the Suffragettes. She was a major leader in the Suffragette movement and came up with the motto, ‘Deeds, Not Words’, as well as the Suffragette colors (purple, green, and white).

Forcible Feeding. 7 April 1912. National Archives. 2020
<https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/suffragettes-on-file/forcible-feeding/>

This letter is an example of the complaints that many people who have about the way that the government was treating the Suffragettes. This is a letter from M.L. Steward to MP Reginal Mckenna.

Hassall, John, “A Suffragette’s Home”, 1910, People’s History Museum

This image shows an example of a poster that did not support the suffragette’s cause. This poster was created specifically by a group that was against the movement, “The National League for Opposing Suffrage”, as shown on the poster. This is an example of the exaggerated situations of Suffragette’s homes that those against the movement would portray as the result of supporting the movement to the audience.

“Hunger Strikes.” The National Archives. 16 April 1912.

<https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/suffragettes-on-file/hunger-strikes/>

This letter is an example of the complaints that many people who have about the way that the government was treating the Suffragettes. This is a letter from Walter Dodgen, whose wife was a Suffragette, to the Home Secretary.

Luzzati, Vittorio. Rosalind Franklin. 1996. National Portrait Gallery. National Portrait Gallery. 2020

<https://www.theguardian.com/science/2015/jun/23/sexism-in-science-did-watson-and-crick-really-steal-rosalind-franklins-data>

This is an image of Rosalind Franklin, one of the main individuals who observed that DNA had a double helix structure, a great discovery in science. She was one of the women whose future was greatly impacted by the work of the Suffragettes.

Monk, William. “Watercolour & Pastel Drawing of a Suffragette Demonstration Outside Houses of Parliament.” The Museum of London, 14 Nov. 2018, Museum of London, London, England, www.museumoflondon.org.uk/discover/black-friday.

This painting was used to depict the Suffragette demonstrations outside of the House of Parliament. It was painted by William Monk in 1910.

Nicholls, Horace, *THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN BRITAIN, 1914-1918*. 1918. Imperial War Museum, 2020 <https://www.iwm.org.uk/collections/item/object/205194999>

This image shows the extended range of jobs that the Suffragettes and other suffragists were able to gain during the Great War. The Suffragettes took up jobs that the men had to leave behind when they left to fight the war in order to help maintain the country.

Pankhurst, Christabel, editor. “The Majesty of the Law.” *The Suffragette*, 13 Mar. 1913, p. 1. ASSI 52/212,

www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/suffragettes-on-file/the-suffragette-newspaper/.

‘The Suffragette’ was a major newspaper during the Suffragette Movement. It was edited by Christabel Pankhurst, one of Emmeline Pankhurst’s daughters. In this edition of the newspaper, the front page article is called “The Majesty of the Law”. In it, the writer speaks about the changing times and the strength of the women following the Suffragette Movement. According to the writer, law has started to support the Suffragettes in their actions and that the Suffragettes have surrendered any thought of themselves, allowing them to continue to fight for women’s suffrage in the UK, no matter the consequences.

Pankhurst, Emmeline, "Freedom or Death." Hartford, Connecticut. 13 Nov 1913

This is the full Freedom or Death speech by Emmeline Pankhurst. When Mrs. Pankhurst was released under the 'Cat and Mouse' Act, she traveled to the United States to give a speech speaking about the goals and reasoning behind the Suffragette Movement, as well as why women gaining the right to vote was important throughout the world, including America. This speech gave much insight into the entirety of the movement as well as what the suffragettes were thinking as they fought for the right to vote.

Pankhurst, Emmeline. My Own Story. 1914

There were a few quotes from the website that were taken from this book by Emmeline Pankhurst. This book gives insight into Mrs. Pankhurst's thoughts throughout the entirety of the Suffragette Movement.

**"Parliament (Qualification of Women) Act." UK Parliament, 1918,
<https://www.parliament.uk/about/living-heritage/transformingsociety/electionsvoting/women-vote/parliamentary-collections/nancy-astor/parliament-qualification-of-women-act/>**

This is the document for the Parliament (Qualification of Women) Act. This document was the first step for all women gaining the right to vote. In this act, women who were above the age of 30 and met the property requirement had the right to vote. This website helped me analyze and understand the act.

**"Prisoner (Temporary Discharge for Ill-Health) Act, 1913: Notice" Museum of London. 1913.
<https://collections.museumoflondon.org.uk/online/object/752551.html>**

This is the document for the Prison (Temporary discharge for ill-Health) Act 1913. This act was also known as the 'Cat and Mouse' Act. This document gives more insight into how the suffragettes would be released under this act. This document would be filled out with the information pertaining to the prisoner and would be given to the Suffragette as instructions.

**Rearrest of Emmeline Pankhurst. 1913. Museum of London. 2020
<https://collections.museumoflondon.org.uk/online/object/294088.html>**

This is an image of Emmeline Pankhurst fainting while being rearrested, still weak from her previous hunger strike. This image shows the effect that the Suffragettes actions and sacrifice had on themselves.

Richardson , C. "Black Friday' Statement, 1." The National Archives. MEPO 3/203, www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/suffragettes-on-file/black-friday-statement-1/.

This was a police file that documented a complaint by Miss C. Richardson, a suffragette, about police brutality on November 18, 1910. This police brutality was the result of a Suffragette protest after the announcement of the failure of the Conciliation Bill. The Conciliation Bill was a bill that would have given limited women the right to vote (based on their property holdings and marital status). Many suffragettes were injured and assaulted by the police during this protest. This complaint gives a detailed, personal account of the protest and assaults by the police upon the women who were part of the Suffragette Movement.

Richardson, Mary. "Mary Richardson." The National Archives <https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/suffragettes-on-file/mary-richardson/>

This an extract of a statement made by Mary Richardson about her experience in Holloway Prison and the force-feeding that was imposed on her. This statement gives a great understanding of the dangerous effects of force-feeding on the Suffragettes' health.

Richardson, Mary. "Tortured Women. What forcible feeding means." Museum of London. 1914. <https://collections.museumoflondon.org.uk/online/object/287476.html>

This is a prisoner testimony given by Mary Richardson, a suffragette who was imprisoned in Holloway Prison. In this testimony, Mary mainly describes the experience of another suffragette who was imprisoned in Holloway Prison, and still remained there. This testimony gave insight into how the Suffragettes were treated in Holloway Prison, as well as how acted despite the way that they were being treated.

"Suffragette holding a Prisoner's (Temporary Discharge for Ill-Health) Act." Museum of London. 1913. <https://collections.museumoflondon.org.uk/online/object/456303.html>

This is an image of an anonymous Suffragette (the website says it may be Suffragette Kitty Marion) holding the Temporary Discharge Notice with the personal information of the prisoner cut out. Often when Suffragettes were released under the Cat and Mouse Act, they would regain their health and then continue their political actions.

The Iron Lady. 14 Oct 1981. Hulton Archive. Getty Images. 2020 <https://www.wesa.fm/post/book-news-margaret-thatcher-authorized-posthumous-biography#stream/0>

This is an image of Margaret Thatcher, the first female British Prime Minister. Margaret Thatcher was one of the women whose future was greatly impacted by the work of the Suffragettes.

"The Suffragette not at home.", n.d., Ken Florey Suffrage Collection/Gado

This image is an example of a poster that was used to speak against the Suffragette Movement. Like many of the anti-Suffragette propaganda, the poster exaggerated the discourse that could occur in a Suffragette's home if she were to spend her time supporting the Suffragettes' cause.

**"The Women's Social and Political Union Letter." Museum of London. 1912.
<https://collections.museumoflondon.org.uk/online/object/965487.html>**

This is an example of the document that the WSPU would give to released Suffragette to thank them for their service and sacrifice in the punishment imposed in Holloway Prison. These would also be given with the medals awarded for their bravery.

**Unknown. Photograph of Indian Suffragettes on the Women's Coronation Procession. 17 June 1911,
Museum of London, British Library
<https://www.bl.uk/collection-items/photograph-of-indian-suffragettes-on-the-womens-coronation-procession>**

This is an image of Indian Suffragettes who joined British Women in the fight for the vote. The WSPU and the Suffragettes included women of all classes and races, making it different from many other women's suffrage movements.

**"1928 Equal Franchise Act." UK Parliament. 1928,
<https://www.parliament.uk/about/living-heritage/transformingsociety/electionsvoting/women-vote/case-study-the-right-to-vote/the-right-to-vote/birmingham-and-the-equal-franchise/1928-equal-franchise-act/>**

This is the document for the 1928 Equal Franchise Act. This act made voting terms for men and women the same and took away property requirements for women, allowing all women to vote. This website helped me analyze and understand the act.

Audio Visual:

“First Lady: Nancy Astor” 2015

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b05r8q3m>

This video is about Viscountess Nancy Astor, the second female member of Parliament and first to take her seat in Parliament. This documentary was helpful in understanding who she was. The thumbnail of this movie was used on the impact page of the website. The suffragettes had a great impact on her future.

Reuters, Source: director. Suffragette Emily Davison Knocked down by King's Horse at Epsom . The Guardian, Guardian News and Media, 1 June 2013, www.theguardian.com/world/video/2013/jun/01/suffragette-emily-davison-knocked-down-kings-horse-video.

This video shows filmed video of the moment at which Emily Wilding Davison walked in front of the King's Horse during the 1913 Epsom Derby. This is helpful in showing the shock and horror of the audience as she walked in front of the horse. It also shows exactly what occurred in that moment.

“Time To Remember - Time Of The Suffragettes 1911 - 1913.” 1913. 49.07, www.britishpathe.com/video/time-to-remember-time-of-the-suffragettes-1911-1/query/4907

This was a newsreel that was issued between the years 1913 and 1914. The video reviews events that occurred between the years 1911 - 1913. In it, the video describes the unfortunate events of the 1913 Epsom Derby, in which Emily Wilding Davison, the Suffragette's first martyr, was trampled by the King's horse. It speaks about the courage and bravery that Davison had in her actions, even though she was quite weak at the time.

Secondary Sources:

Anand, Anita. *Sophia: Princess, Suffragette, Revolutionary*. Clipper Large Print, 2015.

Princess Sophia Duleep Singh was a prominent Indian woman who helped launch the women's suffrage in Great Britain. She was an especially prominent suffragette during the Suffragette Movement. She was the daughter of Maharaja Duleep Singh, who had been taken from the Sikh empire and was exiled to England. She participated in Women's suffrage groups such as the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU). This book showed the Suffrage Movement through a different point of view. It showed the different women that were involved in the Suffrage Movement and how they impacted the Women's Suffrage Movement/Suffragette Movement.

**"A Poster Protesting against the Force Feeding of Suffragettes in US Prisons in 1905 ." The Irish Times, 2016,
www.irishtimes.com/culture/books/why-h-block-hunger-strikers-were-not-force-fed-1.2706786.**

This image shows the treatment of the Suffragettes in the prisons. Force-feeding was one of the ways the government combatted the Suffragette's rebellions.

**"A Suffragette Being Force-Fed." BBC,
www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic_figures/davison_emily.shtml.**

This image shows the treatment of the Suffragettes in the prisons. Force-feeding was one of the ways the government combatted the Suffragette's rebellions.

**"A Suffragette's Protest Sign, Reading 'To Ask Freedom For Women Is Not A Crime.' ." The Guardian , Stock Montage/Getty Images, nd,
www.theguardian.com/theguardian/from-the-archive-blog/2013/may/03/suffragette-force-feeding-1913.**

This image displays a poster that was used during the Suffragette Movement. On it reads, "To ask freedom for Women is not a crime." This poster is important to understand the unfairness that the Suffragettes faced for trying to gain rights that any individual should have.

**"A Suffragette Struggling with a Police Officer during Black Friday." Museum of London, Rachel Barratt , 1910,
www.museumoflondonprints.com/image/1003735/rachel-barratt-suffragette-struggling-with-a-police-man-on-black-friday-1910.**

This picture shows the chaos and horrors of Black Friday 1910. Black Friday was an important event in the Suffragette Movement because it showed the way that women would be treated by the police. Many women, during the 1910 Black Friday, were abused, mistreated, and assaulted.

**“A woman peers through a shattered window in Holloway prison after the explosion in December 1913” The Guardian , The Guardian,
<https://www.theguardian.com/cities/2018/feb/02/suffragettes-london-holloway-prison-pankhurst-pubs>.**

This image is an example of the type of arson that the Suffragettes would perform in order to further their campaign and movement.

**“Bombing of a Building Orchestrated by Suffragettes.” LibCom, LibCom,
<https://libcom.org/history/violence-suffragette-movement>.**

This image shows the type of arson that the Suffragettes would use during their campaigns in order to gain attention for their movement.

**Brooch. 1909. Museum of London. 2020
<https://collections.museumoflondon.org.uk/online/object/457353.html>**

This is the Holloway Brooch that would be awarded to Suffragettes when they would be released from Holloway Prison. The design, by Sylvia Pankhurst, contains the colors of the Suffragettes/WSPU and a jail cell design representing Holloway Prison. These brooches displayed the strength and solidarity that could be found among the Suffragettes.

“Charlotte Marsh.” Spartacus Educational. <https://spartacus-educational.com/WmarshCH.htm>
This website provided information about a Suffragette named Charlotte Marsh. The website was helpful in showing the experiences that different Suffragettes had in prison and force-feeding.

Daily Arizona silver belt. (Globe, Gila County, Ariz.), 10 July 1909. Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers. Lib. of Congress.

This is a news story about a Suffragette that went on hunger strike and was released as a result of her poor health. This story helped me understand the ‘Cat and Mouse’ Act.

**“David Lloyd George's Surrey Home Was Bombed by Suffragettes in 1913.” Sky News, Sky News,
<https://news.sky.com/story/women-would-have-got-the-vote-earlier-if-not-for-suffragette-terrorists-11227772>.**

This image is an example of the type of arson that the Suffragettes would perform in order to further their campaign and movement.

**“Davison Was the First British Woman to Die in the Fight .” Metro , nd,
metro.co.uk/2017/06/08/its-104-years-to-the-day-since-emily-davison-died-for-womens-right-to-vote-6694079/.**

This image shows the death of Davison. Davison was killed when she walked into the path of the King’s horse during the 1913 Epsom Derby. This image is important because it shows the great sacrifice that Davison made for the advancement of the Suffragette Movement.

**“Deeds Not Words’.” Anglotopia, 29 June 2015,
www.anglotopia.net/british-history/suffragettes-deeds-not-words/.**

This picture shows the WSPU meeting with a large banner behind them saying their motto, ‘Deeds, Not Words’. The WSPU was the Women’s Social and Political Union and was the main suffrage group for the Suffragettes.

**“Divisions in Prison .” The National Archives, The Illustrated London News, May 1909,
www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/suffragettes-on-file/divisions-in-prison/.**

This image shows the unfair divisions and class systems that the Holloway Prison had. The Holloway Prisons had a type of class system, in which 1st class prisoners (guilty of libel or privileged class) would be treated kindly and receive special treatment. Suffragettes were not considered to be part of the first class (as shown on the left), and greatly protested against this in the only way they could: hunger striking. This image is important because it shows another example of how the Suffragettes fought against inequality.

**“Emmeline Pankhurst Biography”, Biography, 25 June 2019,
<https://www.biography.com/activist/emmeline-pankhurst>**

This website describes the life and career of Emmeline Pankhurst, It helped gives a better understanding of the Suffragette Movement.

**“Emily Davison.” Biography.com, A&E Networks Television, 28 June 2019,
www.biography.com/activist/emily-davison.**

This website gave me a general understanding of who Emily Wilding Davison was. It provided basic information which allowed me to conduct research on specific aspects of her life, character, and actions as a devoted Suffragette.

**Haynes, Neal. “Helen Sharman, Times UK, September 26, 2015” 2015. Getty. 2020
<https://www.standard.co.uk/lifestyle/london-life/british-women-who-have-changed-the-world-inspiring-a3784506.html>**

This is an image of Helen Sharman, the first British astronaut, and first female British astronaut. She is a woman whose future has greatly been impacted by the work of the Suffragettes.

**“History - Emmeline Pankhurst.” BBC, BBC,
www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic_figures/pankhurst_emmeline.shtml.**

This website was used to gain an understanding of who Emmeline Pankhurst was. Emmeline Pankhurst was a British women’s rights activist who led the Suffragette Movement in order to gain women’s right to vote. She helped found the WSPU (Women’s Suffrage and Political Union). She was a great influence on the movement to gain women’s right to vote/women’s suffrage in the UK.

**“HISTORY’S MOST WONDERFUL DERBY - FIRST HORSE DISQUALIFIED: A 100 to 1 Chance Wins: Suffragette Nearly Killed .” The Daily Sketch,
https://www.tes.com/lessons/dv7_OwVI0vImMg/did-emily-davison-intend-to-commit-suicide.**

This image shows a newspaper describing the events of the 1913 Epsom Derby. In this specific derby, Emily Wilding Davison, a devoted Suffragette, gained attention for the Suffragette Movement by sacrificing her life.

**“How Indian women contributed to the suffrage movement” Aljazeera, 6 Feb 2018,
<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2018/02/indian-women-contributed-suffrage-movement-180206101236914.html>**

This website provided information about who Indian Suffragettes were, as well as their involvement in the Suffragette Movement. The Suffragette Movement was unique because it fought for universal suffrage, including women of all classes and races.

**“Hunger Strike Medal Emmeline Pankhurst.” Museum of London,
<https://www.museumoflondon.org.uk/discover/six-things-you-didnt-know-about-suffragette-hunger-strikes>**

This is an image of the medals of valor that would be given to Suffragette prisoners who were released from Holloway Prison and had undergone Hunger Strike. This medal was awarded to Emmeline Pankhurst during her release from Holloway Prison after hunger strikes. Each bar on the medal represents the period of time in which the Suffragette was imprisoned and went on a hunger strike. These medals were a great example of the solidarity and clear sisterhood of the Suffragettes.

“Is Marriage A Failure? As A Rule, Yes!” The British Library , imagesonline.bl.uk/en/asset/.

This image represents the effects of the Married Women’s Property Act of 1870. The Married Women’s Property Act allowed women to be the legal owners of any money that they earned or inherited. Before this act, any type of property (households, money, etc.) that a woman earned or inherited would be passed to their husband and their husband would become the legal owner.

This Act was one of the first small steps to gaining Women's Suffrage as well as other freedoms that Women later universally gained.

Jess Phillips. Yonah. 2020<http://yonah.org/channel/making-britain-great-again>

This is an image of Jess Phillips, the MP for Birmingham, England. She is often called the "modern face of British politics". She is a woman whose future has greatly been impacted by the work of the Suffragettes.

"Marriage: Property and Children." UK Parliament, www.parliament.uk/about/living-heritage/transformingsociety/private-lives/relationships/overview/propertychildren/.

This website was used to gain a deeper understanding about what the Women's property act of 1870 was and how it affected women in the UK. Before the Women's Property Act was passed, women were forced to give up all rights to property that they held to their husband when they got married. This included money held by Women. Richard Pankhurst, the husband of Emmeline Pankhurst (leader of the Suffragette Movement), was an author of the Women's Property Acts of 1870 and, eventually, 1882. This was one of the first steps to Women's Suffrage in the UK.

"Marie Stopes." BBC NEWS, 2020 <https://www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-11040319>

This is an image of Marie Stopes, a prominent figure and campaigner for women's rights. She was a woman whose future was greatly impacted by the work of the Suffragettes.

Mason, Amanda, "12 THINGS YOU DIDN'T KNOW ABOUT WOMEN IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR." Imperial War Museum, 3 Jan. 2018, <https://www.iwm.org.uk/history/12-things-you-didnt-know-about-women-in-the-first-world-war>

This website provided information about the extended range of jobs that women took up during World War I. Their work, not only helped maintain the country but also proved that women could do the same jobs as men, just as well as men. It showed that they were equal to men, allowing them to gain the vote shortly after.

"Millicent Fawcett Speaking at the Suffragette Pilgrimage in Hyde Park, London." PA Wire, www.irishtimes.com/news/world/uk/first-statue-of-a-woman-unveiled-at-london-s-parliament-square-1.3472507.

This picture shows Millicent Fawcett speaking in Hyde Park, London. Millicent Fawcett was the founder of the NUWSS. The NUWSS was a suffragist organization that worked to gain women the right to vote. The NUWSS was much more peaceful than the Suffragettes.

“Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett, Seated with Book.” Library of Congress, Bain News Service, 1920, www.loc.gov/item/2014681079/.

This picture shows Millicent Fawcett, the founder of the NUWSS. The NUWSS was the National Union of Women’s Suffrage Societies. This was a major, peaceful, suffragist group in the United Kingdom. Although the NUWSS did not bring as much attention to the Women’s Suffrage Movement as the Suffragettes, the NUWSS had great importance in the fight to gain Women’s right to vote.

Museum of London. “Remembering Suffragette Emily Wilding Davison.” Museum of London, Museum of London, 2 Apr. 2019, www.museumoflondon.org.uk/discover/malignant-suffragette-remembering-emily-wilding-davison.

This website provided the life and acts of Emily Wilding Davison, the Suffragette’s first martyr, in a narrative form. This format, provided by Diane Atkinson, author of Rise Up, Women!, allowed me to better connect to Emily Davison’s story. It not only gave a more detailed depiction of the events leading up to the derby, as well the Epsom Derby (1913), but it also created an emotional connection and deeper understanding of Emily Davison’s actions.

Museum of London. “The Suffragettes and Holloway Prison.” Museum of London, Museum of London, 4 Apr. 2019, www.museumoflondon.org.uk/discover/suffragettes-holloway-prison.

This website was used to learn about the divisions in the prisons that the Suffragettes were placed in, specifically the Holloway Prisons. The Museum of London provided an interview they had with Caitlin Davies, the author of Bad Girls, a book which details the treatment of female prisoners placed in Holloway Prison. In this interview, Davies talks about the treatment of the Suffragettes in Holloway Prison and their courage and strength during incarceration.

Purvis, Jane. “Women’s History Review.” *Women’ History Review*, Jane Purvis, www.tandfonline.com/doi/citedby/10.1080/09612020300200348?scroll=top&needAccess=true.

This article describes the life of Emmeline Pankhurst, based on multiple sources, including her own (Emmeline Pankhurst’s) autobiography, “My Own Life”. In this article, Purvis mentions a quote from Mrs. Pankhurst’s autobiography, in which she speaks about the reason for forming the WSPU and forming the motto, ‘Deeds, Not Words’.

“Rosa May Billinghurst.” London School of Economics and Political Science Library , www.lse.ac.uk/library.

Rosa May Billinghurst was a part of the Suffragettes and was known for her role in 1910 Black Friday. She was in a wheelchair during the protest, but police abused her and took away her chair.

This showed the extent of the police's treatment of women who were part of the Suffragette Movement.

"Suffragettes Target the Tea Rooms, Kew Gardens, London." History House, History House, <https://historyhouse.co.uk/articles/suffragettes.html>.

This image is an example of the type of arson that the Suffragettes would perform in order to further their campaign and the Suffragette Movement.

"Suffragettes, Violence and Militancy." The British Library, The British Library, 4 Jan. 2018, www.bl.uk/votes-for-women/articles/suffragettes-violence-and-militancy.

Similar to the National Archives website for the timeline, this website was used to gain a general understanding of my topic, The Suffragettes. This website was especially helpful in gaining a general understanding of the violence and militancy of the Suffragettes during the Suffragette movement.

"Suffragettes, Wearing Black Armbands, in the Funeral Procession of English Suffragette Emily Davison in London on June 14, 1913." Time , Hulton Archive, time.com/4084759/how-british-suffragettes-radicalized-american-women/.

This image shows the large funeral procession for Emily Davison. Emily Wilding Davison was the Suffragette's first and only martyr. Although many news critics called Davison a mad-woman and downplayed her actions, Suffragette Media praised her actions and sacrifice, calling her 'courageous' and a hero. During her funeral procession, hundreds of supporters of the Suffragette Movement flooded the streets. This showed the Suffragette's solidarity, strength, as well as the importance of Davison's sacrifice.

"The Aftermath of a Window-Smashing Spree Outside the Swan & Edgar Department Store in the West End of London." Project Gutenberg, Project Gutenberg , <https://www.gutenberg.org/files/34856/34856-h/34856-h.htm>.

This image shows the type of arson that the Suffragettes would use during their campaigns in order to gain attention for their movement.

"The Modern Inquisition, Treatment of Political Prisoners under a Liberal Government." Museum of London, Women's Social and Political Union, 2019, collections.museumoflondon.org.uk/online/object/290747.html.

This image shows the treatment of the Suffragettes in the prisons. Force-feeding was one of the ways the government combatted the Suffragette's rebellions.

**“The National Archives, Britain 1906-18.” The National Archives,
www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/britain1906to1918/timeline/g4_timeline.htm.**

The National Archives website was used for a general timeline of the Suffragette Movement. This was used to gain the first steps into the research of the Suffragette movement and gain a general understanding of the events leading up to the gain of women’s right to vote in the UK.

**“The Cat and Mouse Act Poster: 1914.” Museum of London , Women's Social and Political Union,
David Allen, 1914, www.museumoflondon.org.uk/.**

This is an image of a poster for the ‘Cat and Mouse’ Act. The ‘Cat and Mouse’ Act was established by the government in order to prevent the deaths of Suffragettes as a result of their hunger strikes. The prisoner would be released until they regained their health, at which they would be arrested once again.

**“The Suffragette Leader Annie Kenney.” Museum of London, Photographer, Rachel Barratt,
1906, collections.museumoflondon.org.uk/online/object/292372.html.**

This picture shows the first three Suffragettes to be sent to the Holloway Prison. The Holloway Prison was largely a holding place for imprisoned Suffragettes. Here, there were hunger strikes and force-feeding that occurred.

**“The Text on Emily’s Headstone Includes the Suffragette’s Motto ‘Deeds Not Words’ .”
Turbulent London, Photographer, Hannah Awcock , 5 Aug. 2015,
turbulentlondon.com/2015/08/06/tracing-turbulent-london-in-north-east-england-1-morpeth/.**

This image shows the headstone of Emily Wilding Davison. After the death of Davison, resulting from her public sacrifice for the Suffragette movement, a large and intricate funeral procession was planned in honor of Davison. Inscribed on her headstone was the motto, ‘Deeds, Not Words’, a motto that encompassed the entirety of the Suffragette Movement.

**West Herts Election - Declaration of the Poll, January 24, 1906 . Watford ,
labour-uncut.co.uk/2012/12/04/labour-history-uncut-lib-labbery-and-the-1906-election/.**

This picture shows the declaration of the 1906 Liberal Party election results. This election was important to the Suffragette Movement because it showed the change in the number of people that supported the Suffragette Movement. At this point, 400/650 MPs supported to Suffragette Movement.

“What did the suffragette movement in Britain really look like?” *New Statesman*, 7 Oct 2015,
<https://www.newstatesman.com/politics/feminism/2015/10/what-did-suffragette-movement-britain-really-look>

This website provided more information into how the Suffragette Movement included women of all classes and races, such as the Indian Suffragettes. This website helped show how unique the Suffragette Movement was in history.

“Why women won greater political equality by 1928.” *BBC*,
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zx9887h/revision/4>

This website provided more information explaining the work that the Suffragettes did during World War I. This work done by Suffragette had a great impact on getting women the right to vote because it showed that women could do the same work just as well as men. It showed that they were equals to men.

“University of Bristol.” *University of Bristol, University of Bristol*,
<https://www.bristol.ac.uk/law/news/2013/382.html>.

This image shows the extent of the arson performed by the Suffragettes in order to further their campaign and movement.

“Votes For Women Suffragette Flag Pin.” *Suffragette Life*,
<https://www.suffragettelife.co.uk/single-post/2015/03/31/Suffragette-Colours>.

This image shows a Suffragette flag pin. On this pin is the motto of the Suffragette Revolution, “Deeds, Not Words”. These pins would often be worn by Suffragettes as a badge of honor and as a reminder of their bravery and courage on their fight for equality/equal voting rights.

(??), W F. “British Reform Bill of 1867.” *HarpWeek* , *HarpWeek* , n.d.

This is a cartoon strip of The Parliamentary Reform Act of 1867, also known as the British Reform Act of 1867. This act gave many working-class men who met the proper property requirements the right to vote. This allowed a wider range of people the right to vote, however, women were still prohibited from voting.

**“6 quotations that define the Suffragette movement”, *Radical Tea Towel*, 3 Nov. 2019,
<https://radicalteatowel.co.uk/radical-history-blog/6-quotations-that-define-the-suffragette-movement>**

This website describes the Suffragette Movement as well as numerous quotes by leaders in the Suffragette Movement. This website was helpful in understanding the context behind the creation of the WSPU by Emmeline Pankhurst as well as why she left the NUWSS.