

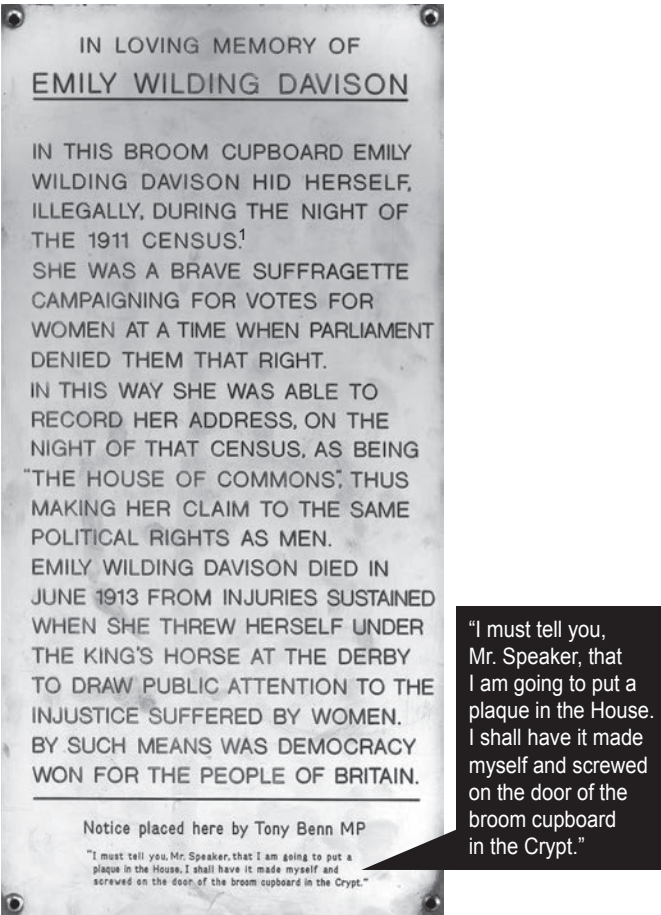
SECTION 2: SOURCES ANALYSIS

Refer to the sources on this sheet when answering Question 19.

Emily Davison and the movement for women’s suffrage

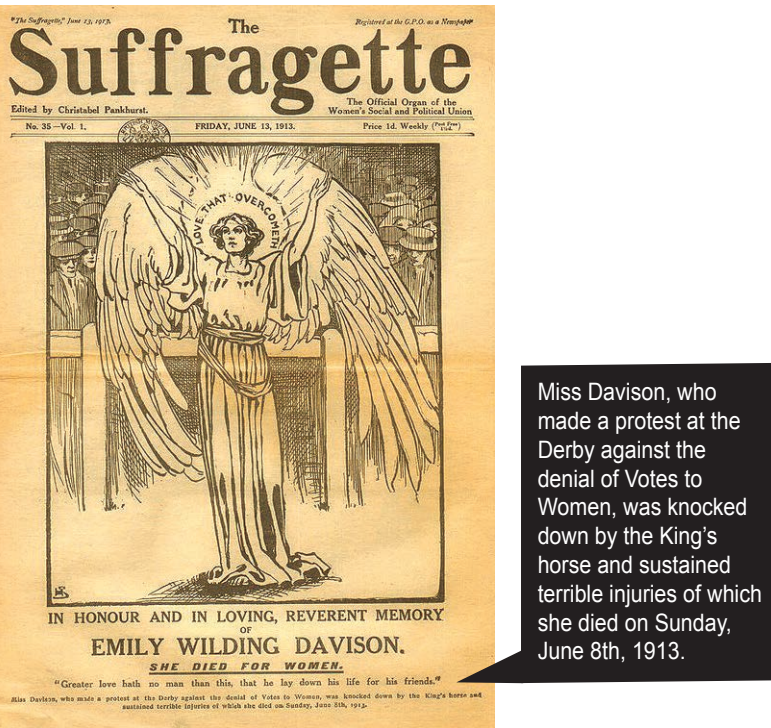
During the early 1900s many women in Britain campaigned for equal rights, especially for suffrage (the right to vote). Suffragettes were women who often used violence to promote their cause, while suffragists used non-violent methods to achieve change. On 4 June 1913, suffragette Emily Davison ran in front of the King's horse during the English Derby horse race as a form of protest. All British women were granted the right to vote in 1928.

SOURCE 1 — A plaque placed in Parliament House, London, c. 1991



¹ Official population count
UK Parliament, www.parliament.uk, viewed 11 June 2015,
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SOURCE 2 — The cover of a magazine promoting women’s suffrage, *The Suffragette*, on 13 June 1913



Miss Davison, who made a protest at the Derby against the denial of Votes to Women, was knocked down by the King's horse and sustained terrible injuries of which she died on Sunday, June 8th, 1913.

C. Pankhurst (ed.), *The Suffragette*, vol. 1, no. 35, 1913, Ann Lewis Suffrage Collection, <https://lewisuffragecollection.omeka.net/items/show/1906>, viewed 19 January 2017

SOURCE 3 — A historian’s view of Emily Davison

Her spectacular death made Davison one of the most famous and controversial of British suffragettes. Her friends and colleagues in the suffrage movement hailed her as having risked her life to call attention to the “great hardships and privations¹ endured by women by reason of their exclusion from any political status”²...Anti-suffragists, equally quickly, questioned her sanity and characterized her actions as “reckless fanaticism”, “desperately wicked”, “entirely unbalanced”, “mad”, “demented”, and “an act of criminal folly”...

¹ lack of basic necessities
² quote from colleague Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence, 1913

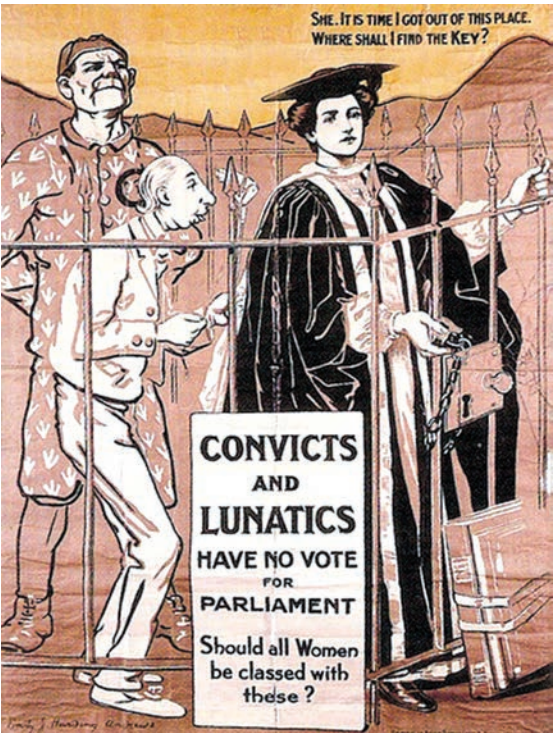
G. Gullickson, ‘Emily Wilding Davison: Secular Martyr?’, *Social Research*, vol. 75, no. 2, 2008, p 461, © The New School, reprinted with the permission of John Hopkins University Press

SOURCE 4 — Photograph of Emily Davison’s funeral procession in London on 14 June 1913



Imperial War Museums, UK, www.iwm.org.uk/collections/item/object/205022521, viewed 11 June 2015

SOURCE 5 — A poster supporting suffrage by Emily Harding Andrews, c. 1910



Harvard University, Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe Institute, Harvard University, Cambridge Massachusetts, oasis.lib.harvard.edu/oasis/deliver/~sch00846, viewed 30 June 2015

SOURCE 6 — An extract from an article in a British newspaper, written on 27 May 1911

Mrs Archibald Colquhoun of the Women’s National Anti-Suffrage League ... said that women had never possessed the right to vote for members of parliament in this country nor in any great country, and although the women’s vote had been granted in one or two smaller countries, such as Australia and New Zealand, no great empire have given women a voice in running the country. Women have not had the political experience that men had, and, on the whole, did not want the vote, and had little knowledge of, or interest in, politics. Politics would go on without the help of women but the home wouldn’t ... Lady Musgrave, President of the East Grinstead branch of the Anti-Suffragette League ... quoted the words of Lady Jersey: ‘Put not this additional burden upon us’. Women were not equal to men in endurance or nervous energy, and she thought she might say, on the whole, in intellect ... Mr Maconochie was opposed to suffrage because there were too many women to make it safe. There were 1300000 more women than men in the country, and he objected to the political voting power being placed in the hands of women.

Extract from *East Grinstead Observer*, 27 May 1911

SACE Board of South Australia

Sources to accompany the 2018 Sample Modern History paper