

Autumn 2: “World War I the biggest turning point for women in the 20th Century”, how far do you agree?

Timeline		Key Concepts	
1900	Idea of ‘Separate Spheres’ still popular. This ideas suggested that women should be in the home or doing domestic work and men should be involved in skilled work and politics.	Social	To do with how people spend their time and how much choice people have about how to spend their time.
1913	Suffragette Emily Davison dies from injuries sustained when she was knocked down whilst trying to tie a ‘votes for women scarf around the neck of the King’s horse during the Epsom Derby	Economic	To do with work, money and employment.
1914	World War I breaks out – Women take over men’s jobs including farming, manufacturing and making munitions when the men went off to war. Female employment rose from 23.6% to between 37.7% and 46.7%	Political	To do with how the country is run, including voting and elections.
1918	World War I ends - Men start to be demobilised. Representation of the People Act enfranchises all men over 21 and 8.5 million women. Women had to be over 30 and own property to vote.	Change	The process that results in differences between one time period and the next. Change can be described in terms of extent (size of change), direction of change, and/or speed of change.
1919	Restoration of Pre-War Practices Act – promised demobilised soldiers their jobs back and forced many women out of employment.	Continuity	Things that have stayed the same over time.
1928	Equal Franchise Act - All women over 21 given the right to vote.	Key Terms	
1939	World War II break outs – women take over men’s jobs again. More women take on military roles (such as in the WAAF) but they are not allowed to fight.	Turning Point	An event or period of history of decisive and/or significant change
1945	World War II ends – Once again, women were expected to give up their jobs and go back to being mothers, wives or work in domestic service.	Women’s Suffrage	The right of women to vote in elections.
1961	The Pill is invented , but only offered to married women	Enfranchise	To give someone the right to vote.
1967	The Pill is made widely available. Abortion is legalised , ending the need for illegal ‘back street’ abortions	Demobilised	People leaving the army and becoming civilians again
1970	The Equal Pay Act - It becomes illegal to pay women less for doing the same work as men	WAAF	Women’s auxiliary air force – women took on jobs such as controlling the barrage balloons, which many people had thought they were too weak to do
1975	The Sex Discrimination Act – It became illegal to discriminate against employees based on gender (e.g. not hire a woman just because she is a woman)	Women’s Land Army	The name given to the thousands of women who took over farm work during both World War I and World War II.
1976-1978	Grunwick workers strike – Asian women went to strike to complain about their poor conditions and pay despite the changes in the law to protected women’s rights	MP	Member of parliament- votes of laws and helps make decisions about how the country is run.
1979	Margaret Thatcher became the first female Prime Minister	Contraception	Methods used to prevent pregnancy
1980	Monetary Control Act – Women were able to get a loan, or credit, in their own name for the first time rather than having their husband or father get it for them.	20 th Century	100 years between 1900-1999

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		Political	To do with how...
1914	World War I breaks out –	Change	The process that results in
1918	Female employment rose from 23.6% to World War I ends - Representation of the People Act		Change can be described in terms of...
1919	Restoration of Pre-War Practices Act –	Continuity	Things that have stayed...
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