

Key Words	Definitions
Democracy	A form of government in which the people have a say in how the country is run, usually by voting in elections.
Constituency	An area represented by a Member of Parliament (MP).
Universal Suffrage	The right of all adult citizens to vote in elections.
Reform	To make changes in order to improve something.
Turning Point	A time at which a decisive change in a situation occurs.
Franchise	The right to vote.
Charter	An official document that outlines a set of rules, promises or guidelines for a person/group of people to follow.
Chartism	A movement in the UK in the mid-19th century that aimed to reform the electoral system.
Female suffrage	Women being allowed to vote.
Hunger strike	A method of protest that involves not eating for a very long time, such as weeks.
Flapper	A nickname given to women in the 1920s who behaved in a way that many people at the time thought was outrageous.
Electorate	The citizens in a country who vote for people to represent them in parliament.

How close had the UK come to achieving true democracy by 1928?

Dates	Key events
16 th August 1819	The Peterloo Massacre
1832	The Great Reform Act. Redistributed MPs, and extended the franchise for men.
1884	All property owning men given the vote. 1 in 3 men can now vote.
1897	Formation of the Suffragists
1903	Formation of the Suffragettes
1914 - 1918	The First World War
1918	Women over 30 who own property given the vote.
1928	All women and men over 21 given the vote.

Key individuals	Why are they important?
Henry Hunt	The speaker at the Peterloo Massacre
Millicent Fawcett	Leader of the Suffragists – using peaceful methods to gain women the vote.
Emmeline Pankhurst	Leader of the Suffragettes – using militant methods to gain women the vote.