Key Vocabulary		Key Vocabulary	
Suffrage	The right to vote in elections.	Economy	The state of a country in
Suffragist	A person who supports, in a peaceful way, the right to vote be extended to more people, especially to women		terms of production (making goods), consumption (buying goods) and the supply of money.
Suffragettes	Women who organised radical protest to get the vote.	Dictatorship	A country under the complete control of one person/group.
Reparations	The action of making amends for a wrong one has done, by providing payment or other assistance to those who have been wronged.	Democracy	A system of government where people exercise power through voting
		Appeasement	Appeasement in an international context is a policy of making concessions to an aggressive power in order to avoid conflict.
General Strike	A strike by workers in many important industries.		

The Treaty of Versailles was a peace treaty signed on 28^{th} June 1919, exactly five years after the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand. It officially brought an end to WWI. However, the Germans were not invited to the negotiations but were forced to sign the treaty – known as forced peace or 'diktat'. We remember the terms of the treaty and the things that Germany had to agree to/give up with the acronym – LAMB.

Land:

Germany lost 13% of its land and all of its empire



Army:

100,00 men/no air force/ 6 battleships



Money:

Had to pay £6.6bn in war damages (reparations) clause and accept blame

▲ <u>Blame:</u>

Had to sign the 'War Guilt' for starting WWI



Picture This

Banner from a suffragist protest.



Emmeline Pankhurst being arrested near parliament

Women and WWI

- At the start of 1914, there were two groups of women campaigning for the right to vote: the suffragists and the suffragettes.
- At the outbreak of World War One, the two groups agreed to suspend their campaigns and support the war effort.
- During World War One, women stepped into a range of roles. Men had signed up in huge numbers to go and fight on the front line, leaving jobs behind that needed to be filled. Stepping in and doing this work helped to change the perception as to what women were capable of and proved they could carry out many of the same jobs as men. Many working-class women took up jobs in factories, working as munitionettes, producing weapons.
- In 1918, just before World War One ended, the government finally passed a law giving some women the right to vote for the first time

Key individuals

Millicent **Fawcett**

Led the NUWSS (National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies) for the women's suffrage campaign.

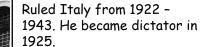


In Manchester in 1903 Emmeline Pankhurst founded the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) with her daughters Christabel and Sylvia. The organisation grew to include branches all over Britain and involved more working-class women. The WSPU adopted militant, direct action tactics.

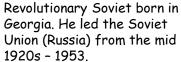
Benito Mussolini

Emmeline

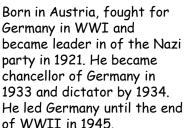
Pankhurst



Joseph Stalin



Adolf Hitler



Neville Chamberlain



The General Strike 1926

Causes:

The strike was called by the TUC (Trade Union Congress - an organisation that represents the rights and interests of workers) on 3rd May 1926. For the previous two days, some one million coal miners had been locked out of their mines after a dispute with the owners who wanted them to work longer hours for less money.

In solidarity, huge numbers from other industries stayed off work, including bus, rail and dock workers, as well as people with printing, gas, electricity, building, iron, steel and chemical jobs.

The aim was to force the government to act to prevent mine owners reducing miners' wages by 13% and increasing their shifts from seven to eight hours.

The industrial action came against a backdrop of tough economic times following the First World War.

Consequences:

TUC as a group were discredited as they failed to negotiate with the government properly and were compared to Communists (something most people feared. They called off strike on 12th may (lasting 9 days).

TUC spent all their funds of £4m

Union membership fell from 8.3 mil in 1920 to 5.3 mil in 1926, to 4.3 mil in 1933.

The Wall Street Crash 1929

- · Ending of the 'boom' of the 1920s
- Too many goods produced and not enough people wealthy enough to buy them.
- · Too much food prices went down.
- Banks did not have enough money when people started to withdraw their savings.
- 16 million shares were sold in one day on the New York Stock Market (October 1929) and led to the stock market crashing.
- This in turn led to the Great Depression of the 1930s
- · America had lent huge sums of money to European countries to recover from WWI When the stock market collapsed, they suddenly recalled those loans. This had a devastating impact.
- The collapse of European banks caused a world financial crisis.
- Unemployment 13 million people were out of work.
- Production dropped by 45 per cent between 1929 and 1932.
- · House-building fell by 80 per cent between 1929 and 1932.
- · The effects were the similar in Britain and Germany as they were in America.

TASKS TO HELP YOU REVISE

- 1. What does LAMB stand for?
- 2. Explain the difference between a suffragist and a suffragette.
- 3. State three causes of the General strike.
- 4. State three consequences of the Wall Street Crash.
- 5. Name three European dictators of the Inter-war period.







