










Name	Occupation
Marie Curie	Scientist. Known for her research into radiation. She was the first person to win 2 Nobel Prizes
Amelia Earhart	The second person and the first woman to fly across the Atlantic solo.
Anne Frank	A Jewish girl who went into hiding from the Nazis. Her diary became famous after her death.
Gertrude Ederle	An American swimmer who was the first woman to swim across the English channel. She beat the men's record.
Emmeline Pankhurst	Leader of the British Suffragette movement and an activist for women's rights. Her efforts resulted in certain women being given the right to vote.
Rosa Parks	She refused to give up her seat for a white passenger during the time of racial segregation. Resulted in the Montgomery Bus Boycott.
Florence Nightingale	Nurse during the Crimean War. Became known as the Lady with the Lamp. Helped to improve hygiene in hospitals.
Ada Lovelace	English writer who became the world's first computer programmer.
Amy Johnson	First woman to fly solo from the UK to Australia. No other woman has achieved this.

Key People			
			
Emmeline Pankhurst - WSPU	Christabel Pankhurst - WSPU	Emily Wilding Davison - WSPU	Millicent Fawcett - NUWSS
Led the WSPU from October 1903. Took more militant action such as windows smashing, arson and hunger strikes . Arrested numerous times, went on hunger strike and was force fed. Died in 1928.	Became a speaker for the WSPU in 1905. She trained as a lawyer but could not practice as woman. Arrested with her mother. Fled England in 1912 for fear of being arrested again. Unsuccessfully ran for Parliament in 1918.	Joined WSPU in 1906. 3 years later, left job as a teacher and became a suffragette full time. Frequently arrested for number of crimes inc. setting fire to post box. By 1911, become increasingly militant .	Leading suffragist and led NUWSS from 1897-1919. Played a key role in getting women the vote. Dedicated to using constitutional means, and argued that militancy was counter-productive.



Chronology: what happened on these dates?	
1900	Idea of ' Separate Spheres ' popular. This suggested that women should be in the home or doing domestic work and men should be involved in skilled work and politics.
1903	Formation of the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU), eventually becoming the 'Suffragettes'
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%
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.
1918 + 1928	Women over 30 with property gained the vote with the 'Representation of the people act 1918'. All Women over 21 gained the vote with the 'Representation of the people act 1928'
1939-1945	In World War Two, once again women took over men's jobs again. Just like WW1, women were expected to give up this work after the war
1970 + 1975	The Equal pay act (1970) makes it illegal to pay women less for the same work as men. The Sex Discrimination Act (1975) made it illegal to treat women differently for work or hiring for jobs

Famous Female Rulers									
51BC-30BC		1558-1603		1762-1796		1837-1901		1952- Present	
Cleopatra		Elizabeth I		Catherine the Great		Queen Victoria		Elizabeth II	
She was the last of the Pharaohs in Egypt.		Daughter of Henry VIII and Queen of England and Ireland. She ruled for 44 years and she was the last Tudor monarch.		Empress of Russia from 1762 - 1796. She expanded Russia's territory and reorganised its laws and administration.		Queen of the United Kingdom for 64 years. Her reign was the longest before Queen Elizabeth II and became known as the Victorian era.		The lonest reigning Queen of the United Kingdom and our current monarch.	