What makes this defaced coin such	- it was an act of civil disobedience
an out-standing historical object?	 it was an inventive piece of propaganda because it is cheap and circulates easily it was then a criminal and therefore courageous act
What did it stand for in the 19 th century?	 it symbolized mass political engagement it stood for the struggle to gain power and the universal right to vote
What was the state of affairs on suffrage in the 1860s in Britain?	 about 60% of men had the right to vote the women's suffrage movement had begun in the 1830 but didn't get going until the beginning of the twentieth century
How did the movement at the beginning now change?	 there was a new form of female assertiveness women started to use violence in 1912 they smashed windows in central London Emily Pankhurst aimed a stone at 10 Downing Street
Who was Dame Ethel Symth and what were her accomplishments?	 she had written a protest song and was jailed along with others after the violent uproar
6. Why was the British establishment so disgusted with the suffragettes?	 they were disconcerted /shocked/taken aback by the deliberate violence and criminality of respected women it was a big step beyond the posters, marches and songs which had been used till then women were supposed to behave in refined and pure ways, should stay out of corrupt politics
7. What was the symbolic meaning of this particular defaced coin?	- it has two sides, one showing Britannia, a strong women who is not defaced and the other one showing King Edward VII defaced by the word "Votes For Women" powerfully punched across his face
8. What happened under Emily Pankhurst's leadership?	 she promoted direct action, in 1903 a painting was slashed, the women placed letter bombs, went on hunger strikes, Emily Davison committed suicide throwing herself in front of the

LC key Suffragette Defaced Penny

	King's horse the suffragettes became systematic law-breakers
9. How did WWI influence the movement?	 it interrupted the movement but at the same time provided arguments FOR the rights of women because they had to prove themselves in "unladylike" environments like battlefields, industry, agriculture "once the war was over they could not be slotted back into a stereotype of delicate refinement"
10. When did women in Britain finally win the vote?	 in 1981 women over 30 got the vote in 1928 the Equal Franchise Act enabled all women over 21 to vote on the same terms as men