

IN BRIEF

'Emmeline Makes a Difference' is a story about a real-life girl who fought to get women the vote. This pack contains activities about the Suffragette movement, life in Victorian Britain, and other activists who have worked to make the world a better place.



1. LITERACY LESSON IDEAS

- Learning and using new words is fun! If you come across any terms you don't recognise in this month's issue, look up what they mean in the **Glossary**.
- The **Class Discussion Sheet** asks questions about what we can learn from Emmeline Pankhurst's story. They could be used to start an interesting talk about the importance of equality and how we can change things for the better.
- See if you can find the proper nouns, adjectives and reported speech in the extract on this month's **Reading Comprehension Sheet**.
- Can you put the events of Emmeline's life back in order on the **Story Sequencing Sheet**? Write a '1' next to the event that happened first, followed by a '2' for the next one, and so on.
- After reading Emmeline's story, see if you can rewrite it in your own words on the **Storyboard** sheet – just add your own version of the tale under the illustrations!
- The **What If?** worksheet asks how this month's story might have been different if three things were changed. Come up with your own creative answers and write them down!
- Test how well you know the tale's main character by filling out the **Character Sheet: Emmeline** page. How would you describe her? What did she dislike, and what did she believe in?

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2. HISTORY LESSON IDEAS

- “Emmeline Makes a Difference’ tells the story of how our heroine began her fight to get women the vote. You can find out even more interesting things about her and her followers on the **Cool Suffragette Facts!** page.
- For much of the UK’s history, only a few people could vote! On the **When Could They Vote?** sheet, there is a list of the different Acts that gave more people voting rights. Use this to work out when the people shown on the page first got to vote!
- In Victorian times, your life could be very different if you were very rich or very poor! On the **Rich Kid or Poor Kid?** page, see if you can work out what facts were true about rich and poor kids from that era.
- Life was very different for kids in Victorian times! On the **Now and Then!** sheet, sort out which facts were true for kids in the past... and which are true for kids now!
- Emmeline’s story is a great introduction to the Victorian Age. If you would like to learn more, the National Archives has excellent resources to explore. Check out <https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/victorians/>. The British Library also has very useful information available for children above a KS2 level. Go to: <https://www.bl.uk/victorian-britain/teaching-resources>.

3. PSHE LESSON IDEAS

- Governments can create laws to deal with issues that a country is facing. The **Making Things Better!** sheet is about Acts that the English and UK governments passed to improve life for people. See if you can match the Acts of Parliament with the problems that they were created to fix.
- When you learn about the way governments work and create laws, you might come across words like ‘Act’, ‘bill’ and ‘committee’. Take the multiple-choice quiz about these words and others on the **What Do They Mean?** sheet.
- Emmeline wasn’t the only brave female activist to make a difference to the world! Learn about her and five others on the **Activist Info Cards**, which you can print out. Which one is your favourite?

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- Emmeline Pankhurst believed in equality and fought for women's suffrage – but what do *you* believe in? If you're not sure, take the fun **What's Your Cause?** quiz. Do you agree with the result? That cause can be the subject of your poster in the next activity...

4. ART LESSON IDEAS

- Is there a particular issue or cause that you really care about? Create a poster to let people know about it! On the **Design Your Own Poster** page, come up with a headline, an eye-catching image, and information for people who want to find out more.
- Many amazing posters were created by Suffragettes to promote their cause – and you can check them out online! Cambridge University has the world's largest collection of posters created by the campaign for women's suffrage, and you can check them out at: **<https://www.cam.ac.uk/suffrage>**. Do you recognise any of these iconic images? Which one is your favourite? Can you draw your own updated version of it?

STORYTIME GLOSSARY

If you don't recognise a word in this month's issue, look it up here!

A Spooktacular Party! (Page 6)

- ▷ **Tremble** – shake
- ▷ **Steer clear of** – avoid
- ▷ **Huddle** – curl up
- ▷ **Binoculars** – device for long-distance vision, made up of two telescopes
- ▷ **Shaggier** – hairier
- ▷ **Parchment paper** – calfskin paper
- ▷ **Chuckled** – laughed quietly
- ▷ **Rapped** – knocked
- ▷ **Laden** – loaded
- ▷ **Mingling** – meeting with each other
- ▷ **Sunburn** – redness caused by sunlight
- ▷ **Ancient** – very old
- ▷ **Swaying** – moving from side to side

Jack's Pumpkin Surprise (Page 12)

- ▷ **Humble** – ordinary
- ▷ **Crops** – plants grown for food
- ▷ **Boogie** – dance
- ▷ **Extinguished** – put out
- ▷ **Lopsided** – uneven
- ▷ **Clambered** – climbed

The Stinky Foot and the Bow of Hercules (Page 14)

- ▷ **Inherited** – received from someone
- ▷ **Poisonous** – containing toxins
- ▷ **Swelling** – puffing up
- ▷ **Companions** – friends
- ▷ **Impatient** – not willing to wait
- ▷ **Miserable** – unhappy

- ▷ **Dragged on** – went on
- ▷ **Prophecy** – prediction of the future
- ▷ **Volunteered** – offered
- ▷ **Deserting** – leaving
- ▷ **Forgive** – pardon
- ▷ **Cure** – heal

Emmeline Makes a Difference (Page 19)

- ▷ **Bustling** – busy
- ▷ **Cloth** – fabric
- ▷ **Bazaars** – places for selling things
- ▷ **Frowned** – put on a serious expression
- ▷ **Cruel** – mean
- ▷ **Ordinary** – common
- ▷ **Rebelled** – fought back
- ▷ **Politics** – discussions about government
- ▷ **Speech** – formal talk
- ▷ **Full of spirit** – brave and energetic
- ▷ **Travel-trunk** – big old-fashioned suitcase
- ▷ **Accounting** – keeping track of money
- ▷ **Welfare** – health and happiness
- ▷ **Improved** – made better
- ▷ **Struggle** – fight

The Good Little Mouse (Page 24)

- ▷ **Delightful** – lovely
- ▷ **Punished** – made to suffer
- ▷ **Invaders** – people who attack a country
- ▷ **Fierce** – violent
- ▷ **Draughty** – chilly and windy
- ▷ **Meagre** – small
- ▷ **Somersaults** – flips

Continued on page 2...

STORYTIME GLOSSARY

- ▷ **Graciously** – politely
- ▷ **Grim** – gloomy and unpleasant
- ▷ **Matter** – situation
- ▷ **Cackled** – laughed wickedly
- ▷ **Chuckle** – little laugh
- ▷ **Brim** – part of hat that sticks out
- ▷ **Dungeon** – prison
- ▷ **Rodent** – rat, mouse or related animal

The Bat and the Weasel (Page 33)

- ▷ **Setting** – going down
- ▷ **Echoes** – reflected sounds
- ▷ **Gobbled up** – ate up
- ▷ **Pounced** – leaped to attack
- ▷ **Juicy** – moist and pleasant
- ▷ **Embarrassed** – feeling silly and ashamed
- ▷ **Smug** – proud
- ▷ **Flummoxed** – very confused

Per Gynt (Page 36)

- ▷ **Snared** – trapped
- ▷ **Patted** – gently touched
- ▷ **Rapscallions** – troublemakers
- ▷ **Tramped** – walked
- ▷ **Fiddle** – violin
- ▷ **Swatting at** – trying to hit
- ▷ **Friskier** – more full of energy

The Tale of Tulsi (Page 40)

- ▷ **Monsoon** – winds that bring heavy rain to south Asia at certain times of year
- ▷ **Fury** – anger
- ▷ **Warlike** – liking to fight
- ▷ **Conquer** – take control of
- ▷ **Faithful** – loyal
- ▷ **Embrace** – hug
- ▷ **Fiercely** – in a strong way
- ▷ **Blessing** – gift
- ▷ **Bruise** – mark made by being hit
- ▷ **Unbeatable** – not able to be defeated
- ▷ **Trick** – fool
- ▷ **Betraying** – not being loyal to
- ▷ **Healing** – making something better
- ▷ **Sacred** – holy

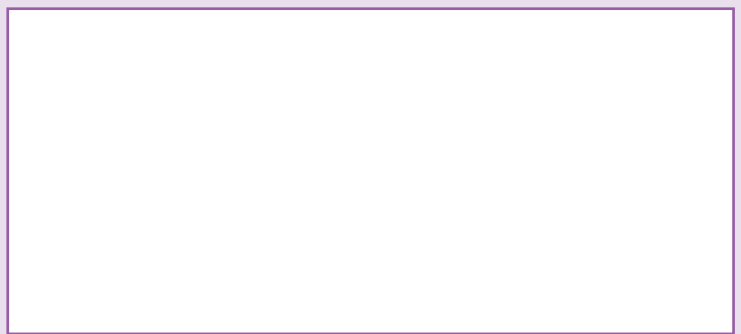
CLASS DISCUSSION SHEET

LET'S TALK ABOUT... **fairness, equality, and making a difference in the world!** Use the questions below to begin talking about human rights and ways people can help to make the world a better place.

- 1.** In 'Emmeline Makes a Difference', the main character fights for women's right to vote. If Emmeline was alive today, which cause do you think she might fight for instead?
- 2.** In the 19th century, Emmeline and the other Suffragettes went on marches and protests to bring attention to their cause. Why do you think they had to do this in order to be heard?
- 3.** In the 21st century, women have the right to vote, but can you think of some other ways in which we still need more equality?
- 4.** Emmeline Pankhurst believed that equality was worth fighting for! Do you agree with her? Why do you think it is important?
- 5.** The Suffragettes used protests and newspapers to get their message out. How could they have got their message out today?

A BETTER WORLD!

Write down three things that you think would make the world a better place. You can draw them, too!



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READING COMPREHENSION SHEET

Spot the proper nouns, identify some adjectives and see if you can find the reported speech in this extract from the story!

“

At that time, Manchester was a very busy place, and Emmeline loved it when her parents took her for walks through the bustling streets. But she couldn't help noticing that some people were in fancy clothes, while others wore dirty rags.

“Why are some people rich and some people poor?” she asked her father one day.

”

1. *Proper nouns* are names of particular people, places or things. Can you spot two proper nouns in the first sentence of the extract? What is special about the way that proper nouns are written?

2. In the second sentence, the clothing of two different types of people are mentioned. Which are the two *adjectives* (describing words) are used to talk about the clothes worn by different kinds of people?

3. The last sentence of the extract has some reported speech (where something that someone said is repeated). How do you know which part of the text is reported speech?



IS IT PROPER?

Below there are several nouns. Can you spot which ones are proper nouns, and which are ordinary nouns? Circle the proper ones!

English spider pen
 Tasmania France bee
 Tim piano spring
 London Jennifer wind
 cow Mount Everest

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Answers: 1. Manchester and Emmeline. When writing out a proper noun, the first letter is always a capital; 2. Fancy and dirty; Jennifer and Mount Everest are all proper nouns.

3. Reported speech has quote marks like this " " at the beginning and end. Is It Proper? English, Tasmania, France, Tim, London, London, Jennifer and Mount Everest are all proper nouns.

STORY SEQUENCING SHEET

Using Emmeline's story as a guide, work out the correct order that these events should go in and put a number after each one!

Her parents gave her a book called *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, which was about slavery in the USA. This inspired her to fight injustice.

Emmeline's parents held bazaars to raise money for good causes, and little Emmeline helped out at these events.

She told her mother that she believed men and women should have equal rights. Her mother said they should go to a meeting together!

At the meeting, a lady called Lydia Becker gave a speech about 'women's suffrage'. Emmeline decided to become a 'suffragist'.

Emmeline started to read newspapers and became interested in politics! When still a girl, she got involved in an election!

When she had finished school, Emmeline returned to England, determined to fight for women's right to vote.

One night, Emmeline heard her father say that it was a pity she was born a girl. This made her a bit upset!

Emmeline's mother arranged for Emmeline to go to a school in France where she could learn all kinds of interesting things

Emmeline was born in the city of Manchester. She had kind parents, who took good care of her and her siblings.

Her mother took her to a secret meeting for people who believed that women should be allowed to vote.

She had a great time studying in France. She learned a lot, and made many new friends.

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STORYBOARD

Tell Emmeline's story in your own way by writing in what happened to her underneath the pictures below!









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WHAT IF?



Emmeline Pankhurst managed to change the world – but what do you think might have happened if these things had been different? Write in your answers below!

1. If Emmeline had been born in modern times... what causes do you think she might have fought for instead of women's suffrage?

2. If Emmeline's mother had taken her to a department store instead of a suffrage meeting ... how would the story change?

3. If Emmeline's husband had not supported her fight for women's suffrage... what do you think would have happened?

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CHARACTER SHEET: EMMELINE

After reading “Emmeline Makes a Difference”, how well do you know the main character? Find out by answering the questions on this sheet!

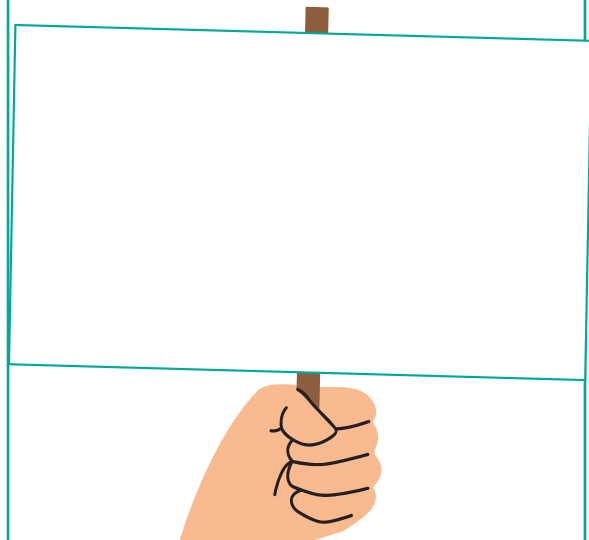
What four words would you use to describe Emmeline Pankhurst?

What is one cause that she believed in?

What did she NOT like?

What do you think were Emmeline’s greatest achievements?

If Emmeline was holding a sign, what do you think it would say?



What lessons can we learn from Emmeline’s life?

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COOL SUFFRAGETTE FACTS!

Suffragettes like Emmeline Pankhurst weren't afraid to get into trouble!
Here are some awesome facts about these brave women!

'**Suffragists**' tried to get votes for women by being polite and reasonable, but '**Suffragettes**' like Emmeline believed that they needed to take to the streets and protest to be heard!

During World War I (1914-18), many men had to go away to fight, so women **stepped in to work on farms and in factories**. This helped to convince many people that women deserved the right to vote!

Emmeline came up with a catchy motto for the Suffragettes: '**Deeds not words!**' She meant that women would have to take action if they wanted to get the vote.

Suffragettes **did some very risky things** to draw attention to their cause. They chained themselves to railings, smashed windows, and set fire to postboxes when they felt no one was listening to them!

Lots of Suffragettes were put in prison for their protests. While in prison, they kept protesting by staging '**hunger strikes**' where they refused to eat until they were freed.

It was fashionable to be a Suffragette! The Suffragette colours were **purple (for loyalty), white (for purity) and green (for hope)**. You could get many cool accessories in these colours to support their worthy cause!

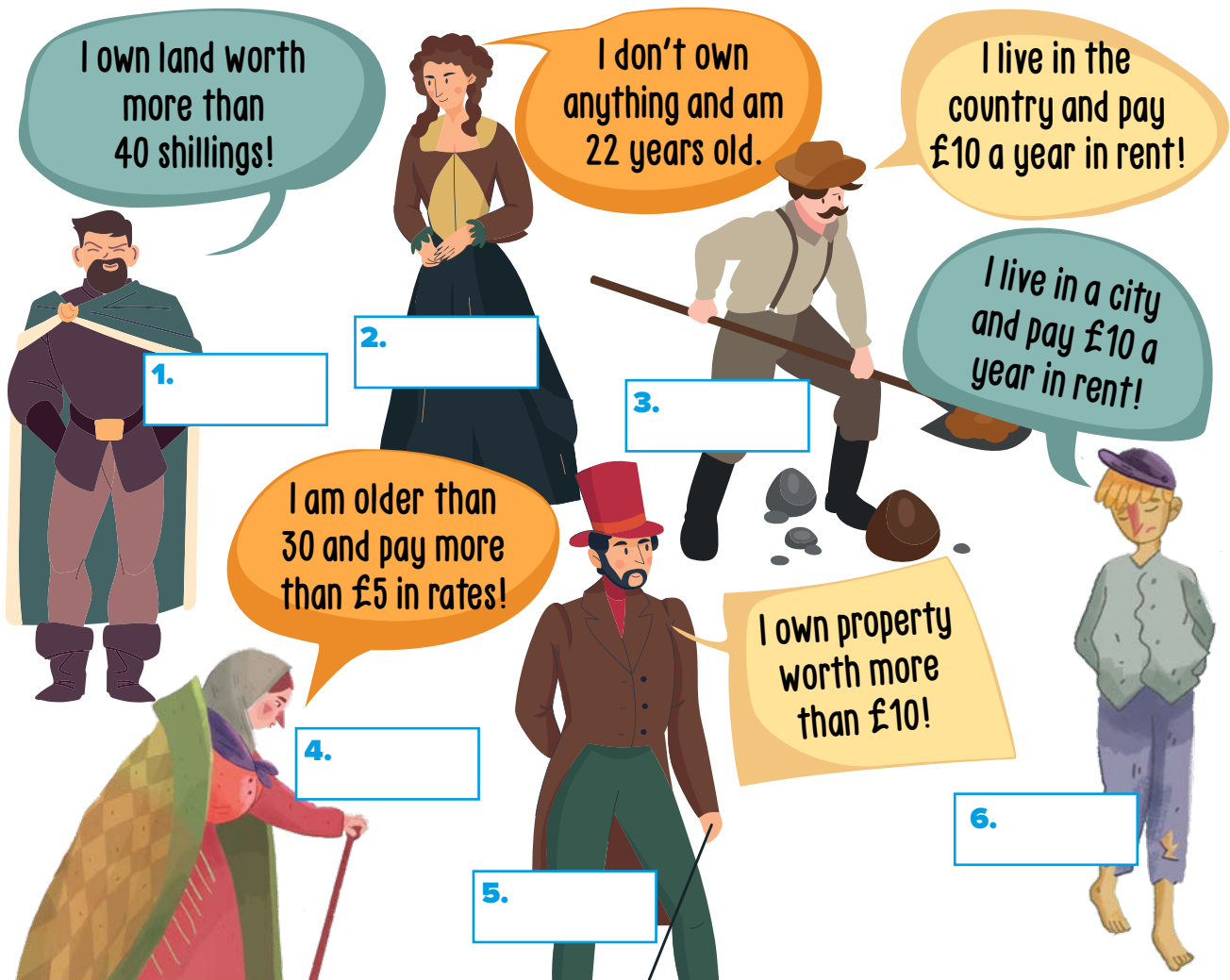
RESEARCH YOUR OWN FACT!

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WHEN COULD THEY VOTE?

Can you work out when the people below first got the right to vote?
Look at the dates of the voting laws listed at the bottom to work it out!



1430 People with land worth more than 40 shillings a year could vote.

1832 The Great Reform Act gave men owning property worth at least £10 the right to vote. This let many shopkeepers and farmers vote for the first time.

1867 The Reform Act 1867 gave men who owned houses or paid at least £10 a year in rent in towns the right to vote.

1884 The Representation of the People Act gave men in the countryside who paid at least £10 in rent the right to vote.

1918 The Representation of the People Act 1918 gave the vote to all men aged 21 or older, and all women aged 30 and older (IF they paid more than £5 in rates!)

1928 The Representation of the People Act 1928 gave all adults aged 21 or over the right to vote.

RICH KID OR POOR KID?

Life was very different for rich people and poor people in Victorian times!
Can you work out which things were true for rich kids and poor kids?

Rich kids	Poor kids

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Both their parents had to work. B. Lived in large houses with gardens and even flushing toilets. C. Made their own toys, such as peg dolls and balls made out of rags. D. Had no toilets in their homes. E. Went to expensive schools. F. Wore clean and fancy clothes. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> G. Wore patched and dirty clothes. H. Often had to work in factories or even down in mines. I. Lived in small houses that were built back-to-back. J. Could afford treats like fancy toys, holidays, and even telephones. K. Had servants to do their household |
|---|--|

LIFE IN THE VICTORIAN ERA

The Victorian era was a very exciting time to be alive! Technology was advancing, and people were coming up with many new inventions. However, not everybody benefitted from these changes. Poor people often had to live in chilly and dirty houses, and poor children sometimes had to work in factories or in mines to help support their families. By the end of the era, though, laws were introduced to make living and working conditions better, and also provide free schooling for all children.

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NOW AND THEN!

Life was different (and often much harder) in Victorian times. Look at the list of facts about people’s lives below. Which things were true in the Victorian age, and which ones are true now?

Children play video games.	Rocking horses and peg dolls are popular toys.
Houses are lit by candles or gas lamps.	Clothes are washed by hand using soap and water.
Children work in dangerous factories.	Cities are polluted by coal smoke and horse poo.
	Children go to school for free.
Everyone gets to have holidays.	All men wear hats.
	People use mobile phones.

Victorian Age	Now

THINK ABOUT IT! What do you think it would have been like to live in Victorian times? What would you miss the most about the modern age?

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Answers: In Victorian times rocking horses and peg dolls were popular toys, houses were lit by candles and gas lamps, clothes were washed by hand with soap and water, poor children had to work in dangerous factories, cities were polluted by coal smoke and horse poo, and all men wore hats when they left the house.

MAKING THINGS BETTER!

Life was very difficult and unfair for many people in 19th century Britain – but activists like Emmeline Pankhurst fought to make things better! Can you match the problems with the Acts that improved things?

PROBLEMS

Children often had to work in dangerous factories for long hours instead of going to school.

Men could only vote if they owned property.

Workers often worked very long hours (more than 12 hours a day).

Women were not allowed to vote.

Many poor children couldn't afford to go to school.

People could be 'owned' by others as slaves.



ACTS OF PARLIAMENT

The Representation of the People Act 1928 allowed all women to vote.

The Factory Act (1833) made it illegal for children aged under 9 to work in cloth factories.

The Representation of the People Act 1918 allowed all men aged 21 or over to vote, as well as some women aged over 30.

The Factory Act (1844) said that people weren't allowed to work for more than 12 hours a day.

The Slavery Act (1833) banned slavery in the British Empire.

The Education Act (1870) provided free schooling for all children aged 5-13.

WHAT DO THEY MEAN?

When you learn about laws and politics in Victorian times, you might come across the words below. Can you work out what each one means?

A

A petition is a....

1. A sick note from a Prime Minister.
2. A request signed by many people asking for something.
3. A rent payment.

B

Suffrage means....

1. Being angry when someone hurts you.
2. A kind of pudding.
3. The right to vote in political elections.

C

A bill is....

1. Part of a sailing ship.
2. A draft of a proposed new law.
3. A kind of smelly cheese.

D

Whigs and Tories are....

1. Members of two political parties.
2. Types of parrot.
3. Kinds of taxes.

An Act is....

1. A bill that is approved by Parliament and becomes a law.
2. An African wildcat.
3. A speech given by a member of Parliament.

E

A Committee is a group made up of...

1. Twelve or more ducks.
2. People who sing Christmas carols.
3. Members of Parliament.

F

GOVERNMENT YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Many things have changed since Victorian times – but the UK government still votes to turn bills into Acts (laws) and forms committees to deal with issues.

You can even create petitions – the only difference is, you can now do this on the official government website. This didn't exist in Victorian times!

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ACTIVIST COLLECTOR'S CARDS!

Emmeline Pankhurst was just one of many activists determined to fight against injustice! Cut out these fact-packed cards about cool activists you should know about.

EMMELINE PANKHURST

What did she do? Fought for women's right to vote and started the famous 'suffragette' movement.

Cool fact: She was put in prison seven times, but this helped to draw attention to her cause.

Great quote: "Deeds, not words!"

HELEN KELLER

What did she do? She was born deaf and blind, but didn't let that stop her from getting an education. Helen proved that disabilities shouldn't hold people back.

Cool fact: Despite being deaf and blind, she wrote a best-selling book!

Great quote: "Alone we can do so little; together we can do so much."

ROSA PARKS

What did she do? She refused to give up her seat on a bus for a white passenger. Her actions inspired the Civil Rights movement that fought racism in the USA.

Cool fact: Rosa Parks' birthday is now a holiday in some US states!

Great quote: "Our mistreatment was just not right, and I was tired of it."

MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT

What did she do? She published a very important declaration about women's rights. She argued that women should have the same education as men,

Cool fact: Her daughter wrote *Frankenstein* – the first science fiction novel!

Great quote: "It is justice, not charity, that is wanting in the world."

JANE GOODALL

What does she do? Jane studied chimpanzees for years, and fights to protect them and their environment.

Cool fact: She is a vegetarian, because she doesn't want farm animals to suffer.

Great quote: "The least I can do is speak out for those who cannot speak for themselves."

GRETA THUNBERG

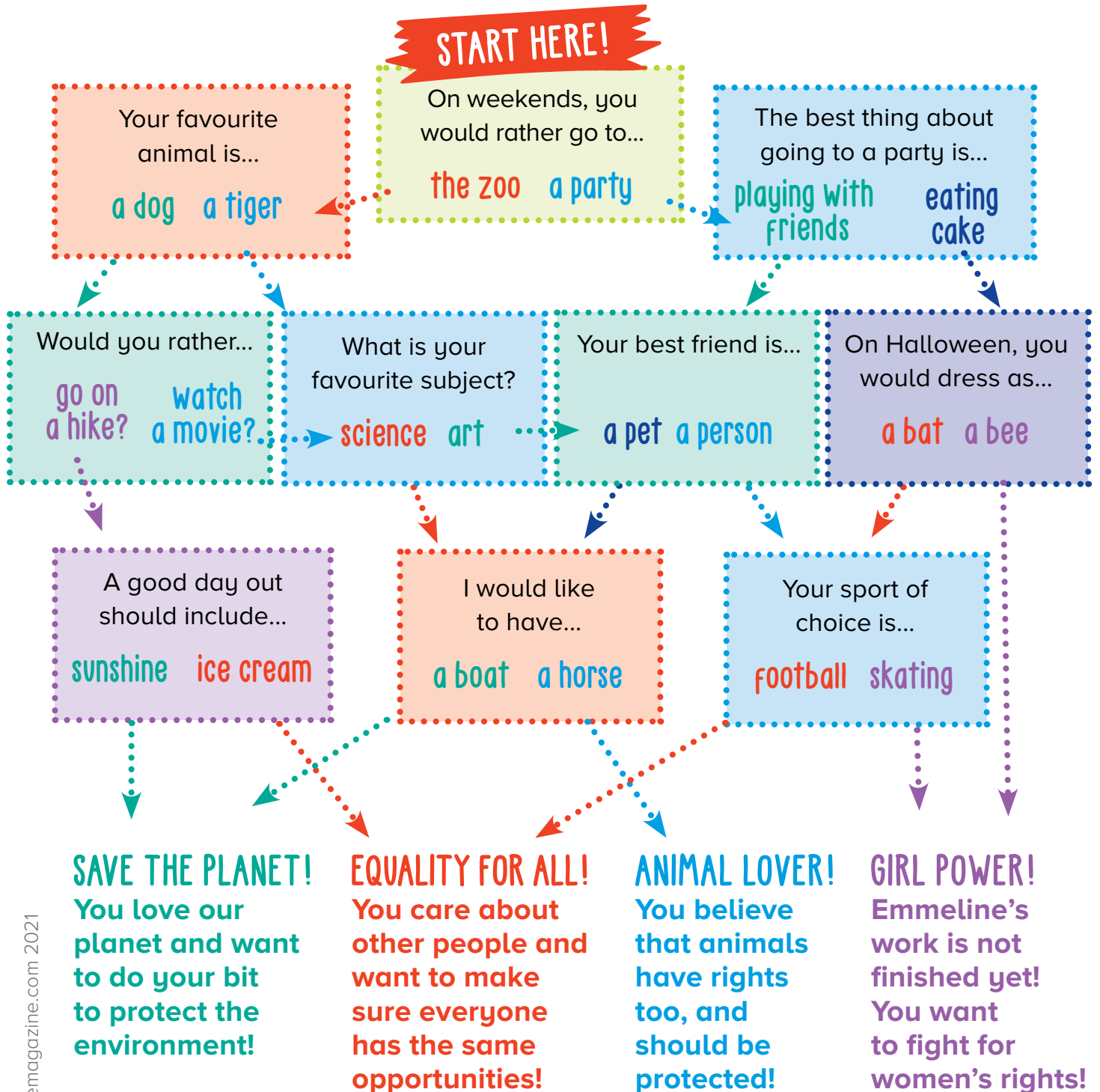
What does she do? She speaks out against global warming – and started Friday school strikes to draw attention to her cause.

Cool fact: When travelling long distances, she goes on a sailing boat so her journeys are 'carbon-neutral'.

Great quote: "Giving up can never be an option."

WHAT'S YOUR CAUSE?

Emmeline believed that women should have the right to vote! What would you want to fight for? Try answering the questions and following the arrows to find a cause that you might like to support!



DESIGN YOUR OWN POSTER!

The Suffragettes made posters to tell people about what they were fighting for. Now you can come up with a poster about a cause you believe in!

Add a catchy headline to grab attention!

Draw a picture or logo that represents your cause!

Add extra information about why your cause is important!

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