

Skills being assessed in this unit:

- Knowledge
- Justification

Literary skill focus:

- Justification
- Explanation (PEE)



Key words:

- Gender
- Suffragettes
- Gender pay gap
- #metoo movement
- Representation
- Movember
- Relevance
- Denominations
- Evaluate

Extra reading/Watching: Womens suffrage:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r3eGgyD27jg>

#Metoo movement:
<https://metoomvmt.org/about/>

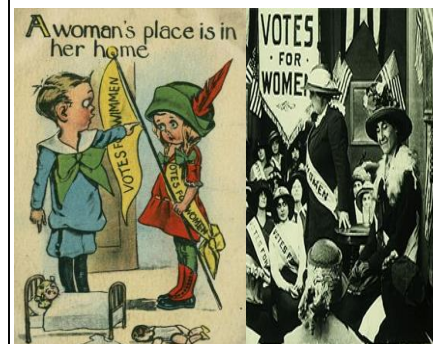
Gender pay gap:
<https://genderpaygap.campaign.gov.uk/>

Year 9 Summer 1: Is it a man's world?

Movember

Campaigns like Movember have been raising awareness for Men's mental health since 2004. During the month of November, men all around the world grow a moustache to show support for men's health issues.

By encouraging men to get involved, Movember aims to increase early cancer detection, diagnosis and effective treatments, and ultimately reduce the number of preventable deaths. Since 2004 the Movember Foundation has run events to raise awareness and funds for men's health issues, such as prostate cancer and depression, starting in Australia and spreading globally since 2007.



The gender pay-gap

In some jobs women are still at a loss in wages compared to men who do the same job. However there are some economic and social factors that are taken into account e.g. maternity leave.

#metoo movement

The me too movement is a movement against sexual harassment and sexual assault of women. The phrase 'metoo' was initially used in the context on social media in 2006 on Myspace by sexual harassment survivor Tarana Burke. It is now used to empower women through empathy and solidarity through strength in numbers, especially in vulnerable women by showing how many women have survived harassment, especially in the workplace.

Religious views on gender

Christianity: Although Eve was portrayed as a temptress in the Bible, Christians are accepting of women in the Church as member and worker. The Catholic faith only allowed men to be ordained.

Hindus and Muslims: Used to view women as inferior and a man's property. However, there is now an agreement that women should have the right to an opinion and what to wear in public. **Sikhs:** have always that women are worthy of praise and equal to men, this initially shocked other Eastern religions.



Womens Suffrage (Right to vote)

Although there had been some advances in women's rights, women were not equal to men in the 19th century. In particular, they did not have the vote in Parliamentary elections.

In 1897, Millicent Fawcett organised the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies (NUWSS - the Suffragists) to campaign peacefully for the vote. In 1903, the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU - the Suffragettes) was formed, led by Emmeline Pankhurst. The Suffragettes used violent protest, famously breaking windows and chaining themselves to railings. Another group campaigning for the vote was the East London Federation of Suffragettes (1913), under Sylvia Pankhurst. Despite all the campaign efforts, women had not won the vote by 1914:

Parliament rejected every bill to give women the vote. Male members held strong views about the weakness of women. The Women's National Anti-Suffrage League (1908) campaigned against votes for women. When the First World War broke out, the Suffragettes and Suffragists stopped most of their campaign. However all this started to change after the First World War. During the war women contributed greatly to the war effort and kept the country going while the men were away. In 1918, the government passed the Representation of the People Act giving the vote to all men over the age of 21 and women over the age of 30 who were householders or married to a householder. The campaign for women's suffrage finally succeeded in 1928, when women were granted exactly the same voting rights as men.