

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Artists' Suffrage League. *Convicts and Lunatics and Women! Have No Vote in Parliament*. 1912.

Google Arts and Culture, LSE Library,

artsandculture.google.com/asset/%E2%80%98convicts-lunatics-and-women-have-no-vote%E2%80%99/hAFW6-sLHjfk2g. Accessed 9 Feb. 2020. The cartoon in this poster draws emotions from the public because it compares the rights of women and women themselves to the dregs of society which included those incarcerated and those with mental conditions. This comparison galvanizes a certain sympathy which made it crucial to include in my website.

---. *Seven to Two! Flashbak*, flashbak.com/mary-lowndes-artists-suffrage-league-421425/.

Accessed 20 Feb. 2020. This ASL postcard attempts to instigate more support and positive emotion for women's suffrage by explaining that if Parliament enfranchised the group of women explained in the Conciliation Bill, men would still be the majority in the field of voting. I included it in my website because it serves as an example for artwork working to rally emotion and support for the movement.

Baldwin, Stanley. "Stanley Baldwin to Millicent Fawcett." Received by Millicent Garrett

Fawcett, 5 Aug. 1928. *Parliament UK*,

www.parliament.uk/about/living-heritage/transformingsociety/electionsvoting/womenvote/unesco/stanley-baldwin-letter/. Accessed 26 Feb. 2020. Letter. I included images of the letter exchange between Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin and Millicent Garrett Fawcett. The contents of the letter discuss a bettered England post granting universal suffrage.

Besides the section discussing the modern significance, this letter is the last content in my website as it serves as a solid end in the women's suffrage movement in the United Kingdom

Bird, Harold. *The Appeal of Womanhood*. 1912. *Museum of London*, Google Arts and Culture, artsandculture.google.com/culturalinstitute/beta/asset/postcard-no-votes-thank-you-the-appeal-of-womanhood-national-league-for-opposing-woman-suffrage/uQH-BNL59Fs0pQ?hl=en. This image, from the National League for Opposing Women's Suffrage, claims that a majority of womanhood does not want suffrage. I used this image in my website because Suffrage Atelier responded with a similar cartoon that illustrates the actual appeal of womanhood.

Coates, Dora Meeson. *Mrs. John Bull*. *The New York Times*, www.nytimes.com/2018/02/04/world/europe/uk-centennial-women-voting-rights.html. Accessed 9 Feb. 2020. This cartoon, made by ASL artist Dora Meeson Coates, clearly depicts the fact that women enfranchisement should take priority over the needs of several other organizations. Coates manages to take a homely situation in which a mother is feeding herself before her hungry boys. Since opposition often forced women to stick to home duties, this situation appeals to the public in a unique manner which is why I included it in my website.

Dacre, Susan Isabel. *Lydia Becker*. C. 1860-1910. *Art UK*, www.artuk.org/discover/artworks/lydia-becker-204800/search/actor:dacre-susan-isabel-18441933/page/1/view_as/grid. Accessed 25 Feb. 2020. A portrait of Lydia Becker, which

I have on my website, added a nice visual in pair with the text about her work. The elegance of her nature prefaces later content in my website.

The Die-Hard. (Featuring Lord Banbury). 28 May 1928. Punch Magazine, punch.photoshelter.com/image/I0000_g72PZI6bbE. Accessed 25 Feb. 2020. I included this cartoon, originally published in Punch Magazine, because it shows Parliament holding an umbrella between a member of the House of Commons and the crowd of women demanding for universal suffrage. The umbrella is a metaphor for the barriers against universal suffrage, which were eventually broken down later in 1928.

Drew, Joan Harvey. *Why Won't They Let the Women Help?* 1909. *Cambridge University Library,* University of Cambridge, www.cam.ac.uk/suffrage. Accessed 20 Feb. 2020. This image, published by the Artists' Suffrage League, continues the metaphor of Mr. John Bull as England struggling to manage different political problems on his own. Drew explains through the cartoon that with the female vote, problems would be solved easier. This outlook appeals to masses because it foreshadows a more efficient government. I included it in my website because it uses humor to convince the public to support the vote for women.

Esteemed Postcards of WSPU Leaders. *Text and Imagery in Suffrage Propaganda.*, Scottish Word Image, Microsoft Word, www.scottishwordimage.org/debatingdifference/. The postcards of the key leaders in the women suffrage movement extinguish the anti-suffrage cartoons. Although anti-suffrage cartoons and imagery tries to demean women who want the vote, postcards that show women in elegant clothing, holding

books, and include their educational degrees remind the public that leaders are not even close to the way opposition forces attempt to depict them as.

Fawcett, Millicent Garrett, LL. D. *Women's Suffrage*. New York, New York, Source Book Press, 1912. Millicent Fawcett's book overviews the women suffrage movement. As it was the first book I read in my research process, this book helped grasp the key ideas and obtain a general understanding of the movement.

Grant, Duncan. *Handicapped*. 1909. *Cambridge University Library*, University of Cambridge, www.lib.cam.ac.uk/plan-your-visit/whats/votes-women-art-and-suffragettes. Accessed 9 Feb. 2020. This cartoon, created by Duncan Grant, won a competition hosted by the Artists' Suffrage League. It was important to include in my website because it shows that women were willing to work hard to earn suffrage but also emphasized that men needed to be willing to give the vote to women in order for it to happen.

The Great Reform Act of 1832. *British Library*, www.bl.uk/learning/images/Campaign_MAI/chartism/large92848.html. Accessed 9 Feb. 2020. The British Library has a transcript of the Act of 1832 which explicitly banned females from voting. I included this image because I thought it would be interesting to have a visual paired with my writing about this parliamentary legislation.

I Want to Vote but My Wife Won't Let Me. 1909. *Ann Lewis Women's Suffrage Collection*, lewissuffragecollection.omeka.net/items/show/1929. Accessed 25 Feb. 2020. This cartoon, published by an anti-suffrage organization, depicts the neglected home and family after a woman begins to vote. I included this image in my website because it accurately shows how women were argued to be restricted to the domestic sphere.

Jacobs, Louis. *The Real Appeal of Womanhood*. 1912. *Women's Suffrage and Art*, Radford University, www.radford.edu/rbarris/Women%20and%20art/amerwom05/suffrageart.html. Accessed 9 Feb. 2020. This cartoon, made by Louis Jacob who is from Suffrage Atelier, was a direct riposte to an earlier cartoon published by the National League for Opposing Women's Suffrage. I used this cartoon in my website because it displays how artwork fought opposition in the movement.

"Kate Frye's Suffrage Diary: The Mud March." *The Woman and Her Sphere*, womanandhersphere.com/2012/11/21/kate-fryes-suffrage-diary-the-mud-march-9-february-1907/. Kate Frye, a woman who was a part of a sub-organization under the banner of NUWSS, provides a quote which I included in my website because it proves the power the banners held in the procession. The banners not only earned NUWSS and ASL a good reputation, but more members who were interested in joining them.

Lanchester, Mary. *Women's Suffrage Procession*. 1910. *The British Museum*, blog.britishmuseum.org/suffrage-objects-in-the-british-museum/. Accessed 11 Feb. 2020. The British Museum hosts a collection of visuals from the women's suffrage movement. One of the many items is a wood cut made by Mary Lanchester which details women holding banners while peacefully marching for their enfranchisement. I used this image in my home page because it brings together many elements that made the fight for women's suffrage successful. It combines the elements of peaceful processions, allied coalitions made to advocate for enfranchising women, and the banners which represent the imagery produced from this movement, which is the core of my project.

LSE Library. *Meeting of Women's Social and Politic Union Leaders. C. 1906-1907. Flickr*, www.flickr.com/photos/lselibrary/22755473290/in/album-72157660822880401/. This picture, displayed in my website, exhibits the camaraderie among WSPU leaders. The women in this picture, Emmeline and Christabel Pankhurst, Jessie Kenney, Nellie Martel, Charlotte Despard, and Flora Drummond worked tirelessly indoors and outdoors to advocate for women's suffrage.

Monk, William. *Black Friday 1910*. 1910. *Museum of London*, www.museumoflondon.org.uk/discover/black-friday. Accessed 9 Feb. 2020. This painting was made right after the events of Black Friday. Women were encountered with unprecedented measures of violence, arrests, and sexual harassment. The use of watercolors beautifully explains the injustice women faced for fighting for their rights. I included it in my website for this reason.

National League for Opposing Women's Suffrage. *A Suffragette's Home*. *The Guardian*, www.theguardian.com/books/2015/sep/19/suffragettes-why-still-matter-abi-morgan-film-writers-reflect. Accessed 25 Feb. 2020. This image, by NLOWS, clearly illustrates how the anti-suffrage movement believed that women should prioritize their home life before everything else. Cartoons like this one created a barrier for women which is why ASL and SA published art that countered this attitude.

---. *We Want the Vote*. 1912. *Museum of London*, collections.museumoflondon.org.uk/online/object/289813.html. Accessed 9 Feb. 2020. This image was published by an anti suffrage organization in order to make the appearance of a woman seem beastly if they were a woman who wanted to vote. I used

this image in my website to show how opposition forces tried to demean the reputation of suffragists and suffragettes.

National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. *The Mud March 1907. Suffrage Eats*, suffrageeats.com/blog. Accessed 9 Feb. 2020. This picture shows the banners designed by ASL in the Mud March of 1907.

---. *NUWSS Pamphlet. British Library*, www.bl.uk/collection-items/nuwss-pamphlets. Accessed 9 Feb. 2020. This pamphlet vibrantly explains the purpose and position of NUWSS which is why I included it in my website. NUWSS functions as a tree while each branch is a sub-organization, one of which is the Artists' Suffrage League.

---. *Support the Conciliation Bill. Atcherley UK*, www.atcherley.org.uk/wp/eleanor-frances-atcherley-and-the-wakefield-womens-suffrage-society-part-1/. Accessed 9 Feb. 2020. I included this poster in my website because it depicts how NUWSS used unifying colors that became popular in the movement. It resonates the same theme of trees with many branches of power from an earlier pamphlet published by NUWSS.

Origin and Development of a Suffragette. The Week, theweek.com/articles/461455/12-cruel-antisuffragette-cartoons. Accessed 9 Feb. 2020. This cartoon, published by an anti-suffrage organizations, conveys the message that a suffragette is ugly, noisy, and without family. It reduces the dignity of women through the form of propaganda and cartoons. I included it in my website because it is a clear example of how anti-suffrage organizations attempted to demean the purpose of suffragettes.

Pankhurst, Emmeline. *My Own Story*. London, Virago, 1979. Emmeline Pankhurst is most notably known for her founding of the Women's Social and Political Union. Recorded in this autobiography, Pankhurst provides an account of the struggle for the female vote in Britain and a record of her life and participation in the fight for women's suffrage as leader of the Women's Social and Political Union. Her book provides precise historical context while sharing a valued perspective of a front line participant in the fight for women's suffrage in Britain.

Suffrage Atelier. *The Anti-Suffrage Society as Portrait Painter. Ed Talks: The British Suffrage Movement*,

edwinhistorysite.wordpress.com/2017/04/13/research-blog-a-case-study-on-suffrage-and-anti-suffrage-propaganda/. Accessed 25 Feb. 2020. This cartoon by Suffrage Atelier displays the anti suffrage movement as a donkey. I used it in my website because it supports my claim that SA used bolder imagery and pro-suffrage imagery worked to fight the barrier of inferiority anti-suffrage imagery tried to convey to the public.

---. *Electors Only*. *Google Arts and Culture*, Museum of London,

artsandculture.google.com/asset/poster-electors-only-suffrage-atelier/zAFQ_YzvEzOH9g?hl=en. Accessed 9 Feb. 2020. This poster by the Suffrage Atelier uses a bold message which connects its more radical approach due to its association to the Women's Social and Political Union. It depicts a woman rejected from politics despite her desperate interest to voice the interests of women. I included this in my website because it serves two purposes that I argue, SA is more bold in their publications and they manage to gather sympathy from the public through such imagery.

---. *180 City and Town Councils Have Petitioned Government to Give Facilities for Passing the Woman Suffrage Bill*. *Google Arts and Culture*,

artsandculture.google.com/asset/_/tAFXmjCVJE6c0w. Accessed 9 Feb. 2020. This

pro-female suffrage propaganda poster refers to the Conciliation Bill. The poster

represents the petitioning of government by 180 city and town councils in support of the

Conciliation Bill. It is from an online exhibit from Museum of London.

---. *The Opportunist. Ed Talks: The British Suffrage Movement*,

[edwinhistorysite.wordpress.com/2017/04/13/research-blog-a-case-study-on-suffrage-and-](https://edwinhistorysite.wordpress.com/2017/04/13/research-blog-a-case-study-on-suffrage-and-anti-suffrage-propaganda/)

[anti-suffrage-propaganda/](https://edwinhistorysite.wordpress.com/2017/04/13/research-blog-a-case-study-on-suffrage-and-anti-suffrage-propaganda/). Accessed 25 Feb. 2020. This cartoon by Suffrage Atelier

displays the anti suffrage movement as a donkey. I used it in my website because it

supports my claim that SA used bolder imagery and pro-suffrage imagery worked to fight

the barrier of inferiority anti-suffrage imagery tried to convey to the public.

---. *What a Woman May be, and yet not have the Vote*. 1913. *V and A Collections*,

collections.vam.ac.uk/item/O75893/what-a-woman-may-be-poster-suffrage-atelier/.

Accessed 9 Feb. 2020. This poster from the Suffrage Atelier efficiently reaches to the

public by comparing men who are able to vote regardless of their personality, lifestyle etc

while no matter who esteemed of a profession a woman comes from she is denied the

right to vote. I used this image in my website because it creatively makes some of the

public sympathize with women.

---. *Woman Suffrage: Mrs. Bull*. 1909-1914. *VADS*, vads.ac.uk/large.php?uid=184501&sos=0.

Accessed 20 Feb. 2020. This postcard by Suffrage Atelier depicts Mrs. Bull, commonly

known to represent the desired England, frustrated with having to tag behind her

enfranchised husband because she believes she would be able to do more for society with her own vote. I included this image in my website because it employs humor to galvanize support from the public.

The Suffragette Leaders Addressing Supporters at a Meeting Held at Caxton Hall on 'Black Friday', November 1910. 1910. *Museum of London*, www.museumoflondon.org.uk/discover/black-friday. Accessed 9 Feb. 2020. This photograph shows suffragettes and suffragists holding banners made by the Artists' Suffrage League and Suffrage Atelier while they wait to confront PM Asquith in regard to his rejecting the Conciliation Bill. I included this image in my website because it falls into the pattern of ASL and SA contributing artwork for large scale movements in the fight for women enfranchisement.

Suffragette Vote-Getting the Easiest Way. *Palczewski Suffrage Postcard Archive*, sites.uni.edu/palczews/NEW%20postcard%20webpage/Dunston%20Weiler.html. Accessed 9 Feb. 2020. This anti suffrage cartoon reduces the potential a woman has to make change. It depicts a woman seducing a man to get the right to vote which is a utterly false representation of the efforts made by women to get their suffrage. ASL, SA, WSPU, and NUWSS published postcards of their dignified and intellectual leaders to stifle these forms of propaganda.

A Ticket for Women's Suffrage. 1908. *Turbulent London*, turbulentlondon.com/2018/06/21/on-this-day-womens-sunday-21st-june-1908/. Accessed 9 Feb. 2020. WSPU cleverly incorporated colors that were commonly associated with the

women's suffrage movement to attract the public into having a ticket to join the Women's Sunday procession.

Votes for Women Newspaper. *Why Not Votes for Two as Well as Jobs for Two? National Library of Scotland*, digital.nls.uk/suffragettes/sources/source-48.html. Accessed 9 Feb. 2020. This cartoon is on the front page of the Votes for Women Newspaper which was founded by the Women's Social and Political Union. I used this image in my website because it shows how cartoons by Suffrage Atelier were able to reach the public and appeal to them in a positive manner.

Watts, Caroline. *The Bugle Girl*. 1908. *The Woman and Her Sphere*, womanandhersphere.com/2014/12/03/suffrage-storieswomen-artists-caroline-watts-and-the-bugler-girl/. Accessed 9 Feb. 2020. This cartoon uses classical imagery to call women to action. I used this image in my website to show how imagery appealed to the public in order to increase the desire for enfranchising women.

Wollstonecraft's Rights of Woman. 1792. *British Library*, www.bl.uk/learning/timeline/item106645.html. This website includes an image of an excerpt from enlightened Mary Wollstonecraft's book, *Vindication of the Rights of Women*. Wollstonecraft's book marks as a concrete origin to the movement because it introduces solid reason as to why women should be enfranchised. An excerpt of the book visualizes the explanatory text beside the image.

Women for Armaments. *The National Archive*, www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/pathways/firstworldwar/document_packs/women.htm.

Accessed 9 Feb. 2020. This shows a poster/cartoon in which imagery is being used to attract women to the workforce in the absence of men who were fighting World War 1.

Women's Social and Political Union. *The Puppet Show*. 12 Mar. 1909. *Votes for Women Archive*, Google News,

news.google.com/newspapers?nid=IMJZBBnUFLgC&dat=19090312&printsec=frontpage&hl=en. Accessed 21 Feb. 2020. This cartoon, published on the front page of *Votes for Women* newspaper, is an example of how political imagery was able to foreshadow the movement. Asquith was consistently promising to fulfill the requests of WSPU and NUWSS however women were hesitant that he would follow through.

Women to Build Aeroplanes. *The National Archive*,

www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/pathways/firstworldwar/document_packs/women.htm.

Accessed 9 Feb. 2020. This shows a poster/cartoon in which imagery is being used to attract women to the workforce in the absence of men who were fighting World War 1.

WSPU Logo. *Alison Williams*,

alisonwilliamswriting.wordpress.com/2014/07/15/emmeline-pankhurst-deeds-not-words/.

Accessed 9 Feb. 2020. This website includes the logo for the Women's Social and Political Union which includes the colors white, green, and purple. I included the logo in my website because the colors became extremely popularized in the future of the movement.

Secondary Sources

Adams' Cartoon. *Brexit Means...* 29 Aug. 2016. *The Telegraph*,

www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2016/08/28/britain-will-retain-access-to-single-market-and-curb-migration-u/. Accessed 21 May 2020. This cartoon attacks Former Prime Minister Theresa May's political awareness and knowledge of Brexit. Similar to cartoons during the British women's suffrage movement, this cartoon suggests that May is not as educated as other politicians. It also has the decrepit features in her face that were prominent in propaganda during the suffrage movement. This cartoon serves as an example of how derogatory cartoons that target females are created on massive scales in the modern world.

"Artists' Suffrage League." *Artist Biographies*,

www.artbiogs.co.uk/2/organizations/artists-suffrage-league. Accessed 9 Feb. 2020. This website provided a brief overview of the Artists' Suffrage League and included as to why there were formed in the first place. This website was essential to my research because it gave me general bearings on how to further research ASL and also directed my next step towards researching the Mud March which was ASL's first major work.

Aspinall, Georgia. "Here Are The Countries Where It's Still Really Difficult For Women To Vote." *Grazia*, 2 June 2018,

graziadaily.co.uk/life/real-life/countries-where-women-can-t-vote/. Accessed 9 Feb. 2020. This website provided information on the current world and women voting.

Although we celebrate universal suffrage for everyone over the age of 21 in the United States and the United Kingdom, there are areas in the world where women are held back from voting due to societal barriers that have yet to be broken down. I included this

information in my website because it is important to know where voting is still held back from women.

Atcherley, Steve. "Eleanor Frances Atcherley and the Wakefield Women's Suffrage Society."

Atcherley UK, 24 Apr. 2018,

www.atcherley.org.uk/wp/eleanor-frances-atcherley-and-the-wakefield-womens-suffrage-society-part-1/. Accessed 9 Feb. 2020. This webpage provided a span of images and information which I included in my website. A NUWSS poster that advertises the Conciliation Bill is hosted on this website which I included in mine because it once again showed how artwork was harnessed to make a change. I was also able to use the quotes from Member of Parliament Winston Churchill and Prime Minister Herbert Asquith who both rejected this bill repeatedly, showing that no matter how hard NUWSS and WSPU worked their oftens were subdued.

Awcock, Hannah. "On This Day: Black Friday 18th of November, 1910." *Turbulent London*, 18 Nov. 2018,

turbulentlondon.com/2018/11/18/on-this-day-black-friday-18th-november-1910/.

Accessed 9 Feb. 2020. This website explains the day of Black Friday which was helpful to me because it expanded my understanding of the event. Furthermore, I quoted part of this article because the author explains very clearly how the WSPU felt betrayed by PM Asquith because he promised to grant limited suffrage to some women who were part of the upper class but he did not fulfill his promise.

---. "On This Day: The Mud March, 9th February 1907." *Turbulent London*, 9 Feb. 1907,

turbulentlondon.com/2017/02/09/on-this-day-the-mud-march-9th-february-1907/.

Accessed 9 Feb. 2020. This article recounts the day the NUWSS held their first organization in which the Artists' Suffrage League contributed approximately 80 embroidered banners. This article helped me understand the effects of the banners and how the elegance of the banners combined with a *peaceful* procession was able to earn NUWSS a reputable title.

---. "On This Day: Women's Sunday 21st of June 1908." *Turbulent London*, 21 June 2018, turbulentlondon.com/2018/06/21/on-this-day-womens-sunday-21st-june-1908/. Accessed 9 Feb. 2020. This website helped me understand Women's Sunday which was a culmination of intellectuality, visual imagery, and unification. About 30,000 suffragettes from the WSPU and advocates of WSPU in general marched in green, white, and purple clothes carrying banners designed by the Artists' Suffrage League. Similar to the Mud March, this earned the WSPU a respectable reputation even though they tended to be radical and militant most of the time.

Berenson, Barbara. Telephone interview. 4 Jan. 2020. Barbara Berenson, a former senior attorney at the Massachusetts District Court, studied woman suffrage in Massachusetts following her retirement. After reading her book on the topic, I contacted Berenson and scheduled an interview in which we discussed the cross sections between women's suffrage movement all over the world and their significance in the modern world.

Berenson, Barbara, and Spandana Vagwala. Interview. 21 Feb. 2020. As a continuation of my first interview, I had a second phone call with Barbara Berenson. Although Mrs. Berenson did not specialize in the UK movement, her knowledge of Massachusetts

suffrage history and current world barriers around voting proved useful. I included 2 audio clips from my second interview with Mrs. Berenson in which she talks about current barriers around voting today and why it is important to acknowledge the woman suffrage movement a little over a 100 years later.

Bush, Julia. "The Anti-Suffrage Movement." *British Library*, 5 Mar. 2018, www.bl.uk/votes-for-women/articles/the-anti-suffrage-movement. Accessed 9 Feb. 2020. This article contextualizes the roots of anti-suffrage organizations, which I include in my website, and their motives and actions. It helped understand the one of the forms of the barrier and how artwork began to break it down.

Butterly, Amelia. "100 Women: The Female Protesters against Giving Women the Vote." *BBC News*, BBC, 6 Feb. 2018, www.bbc.com/news/uk-42704341. Accessed 9 Feb. 2020. This BBC article provides amazing context for why females were often part of the anti-suffrage movement that happened alongside the fight for the female vote. It explains how most people, including females, didn't want to upset the natural order of society. This article helped me understand the opposing force which was the ultimate barrier in the movement.

"Clemence and Laurence Housman Found the Suffrage Atelier." *COVE*, editions.covecollective.org/chronologies/clemence-and-laurence-housman-found-suffrage-atelier. Accessed 9 Feb. 2020. This website provided historical context about the founding of Suffrage Atelier which was important because it helped me understand what the difference between the Artist's Suffrage League and Suffrage Atelier was and how Suffrage Atelier allowed for more public involvement.

Collinson, Alwyn. "How Black Friday Changed the Suffragette Struggle." *Museum of London*, 14 Nov. 2018, www.museumoflondon.org.uk/discover/black-friday. Accessed 9 Feb. 2020. This website provides first hand accounts from Black Friday which I used in my website. I used the information in this website to write about Black Friday and the quotes to add a somewhat "in the moment" dynamic.

"The Common Cause." *Spartacus Educational*, spartacus-educational.com/Wcommoncause.htm. Accessed 9 Feb. 2020. This webpage provides a brief overview of NUWSS and their connection to the Common Cause newspaper. It also has a picture of the cover page of a newspaper edition in which a political cartoon is featured. I included this picture in my website.

"The Early Suffrage Societies in the 19th Century." *Women and the Vote*, Living Heritage, www.parliament.uk/about/living-heritage/transformingsociety/electionsvoting/womenvote/case-studies-women-parliament/millicent-garrett-fawcett/the-early-suffrage-societies-in-the-19th-century---a-timeline/. Accessed 9 Feb. 2020. This website provides a timeline of early suffrage societies and part of the early movement. It helped the building of my website because I knew what parts of historical context to include and in what order to put them in.

"Equal Franchise Act 1928." *Parliament UK*, www.parliament.uk/about/living-heritage/transformingsociety/electionsvoting/womenvote/parliamentary-collections/collections-the-vote-and-after/equal-franchise-act-1928/. Accessed 9 Feb. 2020. This website provided a description of the 1928 act that gave universal suffrage to everyone in the United Kingdom over the age of 21. It briefly

detailed what allowed for this change to happen and break down another barrier in the UK society.

Holland, Brynn. "First Statue of a Woman to Be Erected in Parliament Square." *History*, 29 Nov. 2018,

www.history.com/news/first-statue-of-a-woman-to-be-erected-in-parliament-square.

Accessed 26 Feb. 2020. This website includes information about the legacy of Millicent Garrett Fawcett. This website helped me conclude my website with a quote from Millicent Fawcett referring to John Stuart Mill's efforts which ignited the main part of the movement. It closed the circle of my website before I moved on to talk about the modern day significance.

Housego, Molly, and Neil R. Storey. *The Women's Suffrage Movement*. Bloomsbury Publishing, 2012. This concise book provides a series of images of leaders and their efforts in the movement. It follows a chronological sequence of events in the movement. This book helped me form the timeline in my website.

John Stuart Mill. UK Parliament,

www.parliament.uk/about/living-heritage/transformingsociety/electionsvoting/womenvote/parliamentary-collections/1866-suffrage-petition/john-stuart-mill/. Accessed 9 Feb.

2020. This website provides a picture of John Stuart Mill. As someone who tremendously tried to give women the vote in his time in Parliament, I thought to include his image would serve as a good visual.

"John Stuart Mill on Women's Rights." Narrated by Tom Shipka. *JS Mill. 88.5 FM WYSU*, wysu.org/content/commentary/john-stuart-mill-womens-rights. Accessed 9 Feb. 2020.

This radio episode offers words on John Stuart Mill and the incredible amounts of effort he put into trying to give women the vote in his time as a member of Parliament. I included part of this radio episode as an audio clip in my website because it explained Mill's efforts very clearly.

Joseph, Yonette. "100 Years On, Posters Offer Window Into Struggles of U.K. Suffragists." *The New York Times*, 4 Feb. 2018, www.nytimes.com/2018/02/04/world/europe/uk-centennial-women-voting-rights.html. Accessed 9 Feb. 2020. This New York Times article examines several different cartoons and posters which I use in my website while also explaining the key role imagery, whether it be pro-suffrage or anti-suffrage, often in the form of propaganda, played in the movement, a role of change.

Krizanovich, Karen. "Suffragette Timeline: The Long March to Votes for Women." *Telegraph UK*, www.telegraph.co.uk/film/suffragette/suffragette_timeline/. This detailed timeline includes an extensive list of key events with a description of each, with a general focus on Millicent Fawcett, Emmeline Pankhurst, and other key leaders during the movement. This webpage helped me understand how certain events pushed more than others and led me to research the artwork that was showcased in these events.

Lack, Jessica. "The Role of Artists in Promoting The Cause of Women's Suffrage." *Frieze*, 2 Sept. 2018, frieze.com/article/role-artists-promoting-cause-womens-suffrage. Accessed 9 Feb. 2020. This recent article examines the role of visual imagery in the movement and how they mobilized the movement forward. This article helped me understand the role of

art and it provided evidence that supported my thesis, that artwork indeed served as a conduit for change.

Lewsey, Fred. "Our Weapon Is Public Opinion." *University of Cambridge*,

www.cam.ac.uk/suffrage. Accessed 9 Feb. 2020. This extensive webpage was very helpful in my research. The Cambridge University of currently has many of the posters from the movement. The website analyzes different posters from the movement while including audio clips from Lucy Delape, a feminist history specialist. This webpage helped me understand the meanings behind images I included in my website and also helped improve my understanding of my topic.

"Lydia Becker: The Life and Times." *Chadderton Historical Society*,

www.chadderton-historical-society.org.uk/lydia%20becker.htm. Accessed 26 Feb. 2020.

This website includes quotes from Lydia Becker. I included 2 of these quotes in my website because it shows how Lydia Becker voiced herself. This is important because she is the beginning of the mainstream movement.

"Marshall McLuhan's 1969 Deck of Cards." *Open Culture*, Aug. 2015,

www.openculture.com/2015/08/marshall-mcluhans-1969-deck-of-cards-designed-for-out-of-the-box-thinking.html. Accessed 26 Feb. 2020. This website includes a quote from Canadian Marshall McLuhan, a philosopher, who offered valuable words on the power of art as a weapon to cause change. I included this quote in the finality of my website since it provided as a wholesome conclusion.

Millicent Garrett Fawcett. 13 June 1908. *The London School of Economics and Political*

Science, www.lse.ac.uk/library/collection-highlights/womens-suffrage. Accessed 8 Feb.

2020. From the London School of Economics and Political Science, this pictures shows Millicent Garrett Fawcett leading the NUWSS procession in June of 1908.

Museum of London. "Art & Women's Suffrage." *Google Arts and Culture*, se. Accessed 9 Feb.

2020. This online exhibit from the Museum of London provides images, posters, cartoons, etc which reference the role of art, especially from ASL and SA and what art was able to do for the women's suffrage movement in Britain. This exhibit helped me understand the role of artwork in the movement and how art lived up to its role.

Myers, Rebecca. "When Did Calls for Women's Suffrage Start in Britain?" *Independent*, 28 May 2013,

www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/home-news/when-did-calls-for-women-s-suffrage-start-in-britain-8631682.html. Accessed 19 Feb. 2020. This article explains, in great detail, the legislative changes Parliament made surrounding suffrage. It also provides examples in which women were able to get away with voting. Such examples and context is important to include in my website. This article helped me include details that are important to understand the origins of the fight for women's suffrage

News Service. "Charlie Hebdo Targets Muslim girl With Islamophobic Cartoon." *Yeni Safak*, 26 May 2018,

www.yenisafak.com/en/world/french-magazine-targets-muslim-girl-with-islamophobic-cartoon-3412277. Accessed 26 Feb. 2020. This website includes demeaning images from recent times. Similar to the cartoons that attacked the appearance of women suffrage leaders, this cartoon demeans a Muslim university student who voiced her opinions on student education reforms in France. Rightfully voicing her opinions led to her being

ridiculed just liked women in the suffrage movement. This is why I included the image of the girl and the harsh cartoon in my website.

"NUWSS Pamphlets." *British Library*, www.bl.uk/collection-items/nuwss-pamphlets. Accessed 9 Feb. 2020. The British Library holds a collection of pamphlets from the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. It also explains the origins of NUWSS which was crucial for historical context in my website.

Radford University, Author. "Suffragette Artists." *Radford.Edu*, Radford University, www.radford.edu/rbarris/Women%20and%20art/amerwom05/suffrageart.html. Accessed 9 Feb. 2020. This analysis on suffrage art, from Radford University, was a key component in my research, Not only was I able to find several cartoons and posters that I used in my website, the analysis highlights the effects of imagery from the movement and how it played a role with the public.

"Records of the Artists' Suffrage League." *The National Archives*, Open Government, discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/bc1ea322-efc2-4730-9d63-826a87e0acd7. Accessed 9 Feb. 2020. A collection from the Women's Library held in London School of Economics and Political Science. This record described the main female artists that worked for ASL including Mary Lowndes, Emily Ford, and Dora Meeson Coates.

The Representation Act of 1928 (amended). *Parliament UK*, www.parliament.uk/about/living-heritage/transformingsociety/electionsvoting/womenvote/parliamentary-collections/collections-the-vote-and-after/equal-franchise-act-1928/. From this website I was able to use a picture for my website that showed the Act which

broke down the biggest barriers to provide universal suffrage to everyone over the age of 21 in the UK.

Sawer, Marian. "Purple, Green, and White: An Australian History." *MAAS Magazine*, 27 Oct.

2015. *Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences*,

maas.museum/magazine/2015/10/purple-green-and-white-an-australian-history/.

Accessed 20 Feb. 2020. This article in the magazine by the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences examines the largely popularized colors (white, green, and purple) which originated in the Women's Social and Political Union. Marian Sawer explains the reasoning and significance behind the color which came to represent the fight for women's suffrage in the UK. I quoted her in my website because she provides an astute analysis.

700 Banners in Women's Sunday. 1908. *Turbulent London*,

turbulentlondon.com/2018/06/21/on-this-day-womens-sunday-21st-june-1908/. Accessed

9 Feb. 2020. ASL designed 700-800 banners for Women's Sunday which was able to elevate NUWSS's reputation even higher. It was important to include this image because it captures how big of a part the banners played in the visual dynamic of the procession.

Sheppard, Alice. "Suffrage Art and Feminism." *Hypatia*, vol. 5, no. 2, 1990, pp. 122-36. *JSTOR*,

www.jstor.org/stable/3810160. Accessed 19 Jan. 2020. This article studies how imagery,

specifically banners and postcards, carried a message to the public, specifically a message of female empowerment. It provides the argument that imagery was able to speak to the public which was crucial evidence for my argument.

Simmonds, David. *Inside Theresa May's Brain*. 2 Feb. 2019. *The Guardian*,

www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/picture/2019/feb/02/inside-theresa-mays-brain-cartoon. Accessed 19 May 2020. This cartoon of Theresa May mocks her ability to deal with the Brexit situation in England that was going on during the time of her term as prime minister. The cartoon claims that May was not helping the situation and often ruined deals which became a pattern of behavior. Simmonds also uses defining facial features which are not true to May's actual facial structure in order to create a degrading image of a female politician in today's times. This is an example of how political imagery that brings down women is still created on a large scale today.

"Stanley Baldwin's Letter to Millicent Fawcett." *The Woman's Library Collection*, uploaded by History Hub, Royal Holloway University of London, LSE Library, 9 Feb. 2018, www.youtube.com/watch?v=RBST2Tj-W9U. Accessed 25 Feb. 2020. This video includes a brief explanation and reading of the letter exchange between Millicent Garrett Fawcett and the PM at the time when universal suffrage was granted. I included this video in my website because the events explained in the video serve as the perfect close for my website. To have the letter read aloud and briefly analyzed serves well for viewers.

"Suffrage Banners." *Women's Library*, World History Sources,

chnm.gmu.edu/worldhistorysources/r/10/wwh.html. Accessed 9 Feb. 2020. This website talked about how the women's suffrage employed visual imagery in the form of banners and poster to appeal to the public and gain sympathy for them. Women artists from the Artists' Suffrage League and Suffrage Atelier were able to recruit more members as were

larger organizations because their artwork was moving to those who saw it. This helped me understand one way in which artwork worked towards achieving women's suffrage and how they were able to do it.

"Suffrage in War Time." *UK Parliament*, Living Heritage: Women and the Vote, www.parliament.uk/about/living-heritage/transformingsociety/electionsvoting/womenvote/overview/suffragetteswartime/. Accessed 9 Feb. 2020. Although women worked to break barriers throughout the movement, their biggest breakthrough occurred due to their work in WWI. This webpage provides information on how women were instructed by Pankhurst and others to suspend militant activity and execution of processions in order to turn their focus on employing themselves in the jobs that were left behind by the men drafted to fight in the war. This showcased that women truly possessed the potential to have rights equal to men. This information helped me form the page dedicated to women breaking the main barrier.

Tickner, Lisa. *The Spectacle of Women*. Chatto and Windus, London, U of Chicago P, 1988. Lisa Tickner book was a of breakthrough in studying the imagery from the British Women Suffrage movement. Besides reading about various elements of imagery in the entire United Kingdom movement, I was able to use information in my website that pertained to the roots of the Suffrage Atelier and the Artists' Suffrage League. Tickner includes quotes that each organization stated as their mission which I put in my website.

Walker, Lynne. "Women Working Together." *Woman's Art Journal*, vol. 11, no. 2, 1990, pp. 48-50. *JSTOR*, www.jstor.org/stable/3690703. Accessed 9 Feb. 2020. This article reviews the history in studying the artwork from the UK women's suffrage movement.

Prior to the publication of Lisa Tickner's book, which I used in my research, studying the imagery from this movement was almost unheard of. This article analyzes Tickner's book and helped me understand the difficulties in studying my topic. In terms of my website, this article provided a large scale perspective on the movement and its imagery and how that carries into modern times which helped me conclude my website.

Watson, Norman. *Text and Imagery in Suffrage Propaganda*. MA thesis. *Scottish Word Image*, Microsoft Word, www.scottishwordimage.org/debatingdifference/WATSON.pdf.

Accessed 9 Feb. 2020. This paper, written by Dundee writer Norman Watson, was extremely helpful to my research process. Watson analyzes how postcards, a main form of imagery during the movement and included in my website, were able to instigate emotions in the public. It was important for this paper to be a part of my research because it analyzed the effects of postcards not only individually, but how they responded to anti suffrage artwork as well.

"Who Can and Can't Vote in U.S. Elections?" *USA Gov*, www.usa.gov/who-can-vote. Accessed 9 Feb. 2020. This website simply explains which groups of people do not have the right to vote in US elections. Although nations in the world were able to break the barriers that restricted women from voting, there are more barriers yet to be broken so voting is allowed for everyone who deserves it.

"The Women Behind the Banners." *London School of Economics and Political Science*, LSE, blogs.lse.ac.uk/lsehistory/2016/06/08/the-women-behind-suffrage-banner/. This article from the LSE explains the history of the Artists' Suffrage League and specifically the significance of the women who designed the banners that played a crucial role in the

many processions held by both the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies and the Women's Social and Political Union. This article helped me understand the motives of the women who joined the force in creating artwork and how banners and the movement became a part of their lives.

Young, Benjamin, et al. "Sex No Crime: Women's Rights in Great Britain Before the Suffragettes." *Google Arts and Culture*, edited by Research Libraries UK and Joint Information Systems Committee, JSTOR, [artsandculture.google.com/exhibit/sex-no-crime-women-s-rights-in-great-britain-before-t](https://artsandculture.google.com/exhibit/sex-no-crime-women-s-rights-in-great-britain-before-the-suffragettes-jstor/QRnZ4fYt?hl=en)
[he-suffragettes-jstor/QRnZ4fYt?hl=en](https://artsandculture.google.com/exhibit/sex-no-crime-women-s-rights-in-great-britain-before-the-suffragettes-jstor/QRnZ4fYt?hl=en). Accessed 29 Jan. 2020. This webpage, created by a team from the JSTOR database, examines the earlier period in the journey to women's suffrage in Britain. It specifically emphasizes the work of John Stuart Mill who I included in my website.