

time onwards working-class women joined the campaign, too. In 1900, over 29,000 female Lancashire factory workers signed a petition demanding the vote because, they said, not having it lowered their position in relation to men, both at home and at work.

By 1900 women had won the right to be town councillors and to vote in local elections provided they had the right amount of property. The campaign to win the right to vote in national elections went on for more than 20 years.

assignments

1 Use the sources and information in Part 8.

a Explain how (i) cartoons (ii) government reports (iii) newspapers can be used to investigate attitudes to women and work in the nineteenth century.

b What do you think are (i) the advantages (ii) the disadvantages of

- drawings and paintings
- photographs
- written sources

as evidence for that investigation?

2 Use the sources and information on pages 105–109.

a How reliable do you think William Pickard's statements to the Select Committee were as evidence about the pit brow girls' work? Explain your reasons as fully as possible.

b What uses do his statements have for an historian as evidence in an investigation into the work of the pit brow girls?

3 Suppose a reporter is able to go back in time from the present to the mid-nineteenth century to make a radio or television documentary about different people's attitudes to women and work. The reporter decides to interview:

- a** The husband of a 'perfect lady' (page 103)
- b** Barbara Leigh Smith (page 103)
- c** One of the pit brow girls in source 10
- d** Emily Faithfull (page 106)
- e** William Pickard (page 107)

Write what you think each of them would tell the reporter.