Millicent Garrett Fawcett and the British Women's Suffrage Movement

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Background

Millicent Garret Fawcett was born on June 11, 1847, and was a British suffragette, intellectual, radical and union front-runner, and writer. She is mainly recognized for her efforts as an activist for women to have the right to vote. She was a prominent suffragist for equal rights for women. When Millicent was twelve years, she was sent London, with her sister Garret Elizabeth Anderson (who was the first female doctor in the UK) for the education at one of the private boarding school in Blackheath. Being educated in London provided Millicent with extreme attention to writing and teaching, which continued throughout her life. An essential moment happened when she was 19 years old and went to hear the speech of the radical MP John Stuart Mill. Mill was an initial supporter of worldwide women's suffrage. His speech on equivalent rights for women had an immense impression on Millicent, and she became energetically involved in his movement. She was awe-struck by Mills's applied provision for women's rights on the base of utilitarianism rather than intellectual ideologies. Millicent was also stimulated to back the women's suffrage program when her sister Elizabeth wanted to work as a doctor.

Movements

She commanded the leading suffrage association, the non-violent National Union of Women Suffrage Societies (NUWSS), from 1890 to 1919 as the president and played a crucial part in giving women the right to vote. Imitating her desire for education, she aided in establishing the college named Newnham College in Cambridge. She was also involved in other party-political events, such as the subsidiary employee rights and disabling rules, which were only built on double goodness for the men and the women. She was appointed as the British Government's commitment to South Africa in July 1901 in order to examine circumstances in the attention base camp that was formed there in the rouse of the Second Boer War. Her established report was verified by the activist Emily Hobhouse and talks about the conditions in those. The Fawcett's Cambridge drawing room was an important consultation residence for the followers of women's education in Cambridge, and Millicent herself gave assistance and astute guidance in the initial preparation and development of Newnham. The college was established in 1870, and her daughter, Philippa, would attend the college. (UK Parliament, n.d.)

Millicent Fawcett continuously functioned unbreakable as an activist for women's rights in education, government, and industry until an unanticipated disaster happened. In 1884, her husband, Henry, abruptly became ill because of a long illness. A little time later, he died. This was one of the biggest tragedies in her life. Brokenhearted and widowed at the age of only 38. Millicent Fawcett extracted from community life for quite some time, vending her home and moving in with her sister Agnes. After some time, she amended herself off open talking and party-political deeds, giving herself a certain time to settle and improve. But by the subsequent year, she came back into the community eye, enthusiastic about transferring to the work of progressing women's rights.

Critical Review

She was born into a period where women were realized and not heard, where they had limited rights, and where they were extensively supposed to be 'the frailer sex'. Over her generation, the rights of women were distorted. One of the main things she did after re-entering community life was to have a connection with the Personal Rights Association, an association enthusiastic about reaching equivalent rights for all before the law. Through the relationship, she scrapped for bigger lawful defences for women. Millicent's perceptiveness soon twisted to the Political stadium. In 1888, she became an important adherent of the Women Local Government Society, a British Group that emphasized receiving more women elected to local government. They had specific initial achievements when they assisted two women to get selected to the London County Council, the main local government form for the County of London. This was measured as the main stride advancing for women and a design for upcoming alteration.

In 1901 a new Government of the Liberal came into the power. Initial signs proposed that the new government may be helpful in yielding suffrage rights to women. But the collection's hopefulness rapidly twisted to frustration when the new government refused to even ponder giving women elective rights. This overwhelming disappointment instigated a profound division in the suffrage association, with one side lasting devoted to nonviolent involvement, while others were intensely unsatisfied by the speed of alteration, which twisted into an extra ferocious attitude.

The new hard-hitting campaigners began fetching in more aggressive comportment, such as lobbing bricks from the windows and instigating other practices of possessions destruction. When detained, these extra violent campaigners went on hunger strikes, eager to demand even more consideration from the source. Millicent Fawcett, however, persisted in being dedicated to attaining her dispassionate from the nonviolent and upstanding revenues, disapproving of fierceness as being counterproductive and excessive. While the combat for suffrage continued Millicent's main attention, she persisted in backing the uncountable other societal improvement activities. For example, she battled to halt child abuse to bring an end to the oppression and to stop the extensive repetition of child marriages in India. Other than that, she battled against the exercise of eliminating women from illegal courtrooms, specifically in cases involving erotic criminals. Anywhere there was bribery or prejudice of a specific type, Fawcett appeared to be there, struggling for better consideration, justice,

and politeness. Her anxiety for the well-being of others was a factual stimulation to her supporters. In 1912, the Liberal Party was still not willing to give women the right to vote. After the hard struggle of 12 years, she left the liberal party and joined the Labour Party, eager for a more operative corporation. But after this, World War 1 broke out, however, consideration was abruptly twisted to the combat struggle. However, some groups of women combined the war work and left overdue their political involvement. Though Millicent herself was not a severe pacifist, numerous in the association were, and she didn't want to danger the estranging respected followers. She also did not want to sidetrack treasured NUWSS reserves to the war work. Moreover, Fawcett saw this instant as a chance to highlight the cherished involvement that women were created to the war work.

Conclusions

Her assistance cannot be glorified in the continuing contest for gender equality, because of her struggles, she has fetched about extensive alteration, counting governmental, financial, lawful, and the community developments. She dedicated a great deal of her time to this cause, and her bravery and willpower assisted in lightening an approach to an improved, further equivalent, and fair civilization in the United Kingdom from her continuing inspiration for the world.

In my opinion, it is very important to give the right to the women for a more independent society. Most of the past societies and civilizations didn't flourish just because they didn't give essential rights to their women. Fawcett still continues to break new ground for women. However, Fawcett's work remains incomplete, and there is still a significant quantity of gender inequalities present in our societies. Now, it is important for us to raise our voices and aim to challenge and correct gender imbalances where they are found. As members of society, it is our core responsibility to flourish for a better lifestyle.

References

UK Parliament. (n.d.). Millicent Garrett Fawcett. https://www.parliament.uk/about/living-heritage/transformingsociety/electionsvoting/womenvote/overview/millicent-fawcett/