

**Lesson Plan: Women at War West Newcastle 1914-1918
Women and Employment During World War One**

Teacher/s:	Date:
Subject: History	Year:
Learning Objectives: Be able to handle data Drawing conclusions from data	Success Criteria: The pupils will understand some of the changes in women's employment caused by World War One
Key Questions: What happened to the range of women's employment during world war one? What were the restrictions and limitations of women's employment?	
Starter Activity/Introduction What was the most employment of women before World War One? What was 'domestic service'? What would it be like working in a factory?	Resources Tables showing the employment of women
Main Activity Use the internet to find out what domestic service and factory work was like? Discuss which type of work women might have preferred? Select a scale for a graph to show the range of employments of women before the war. Superimpose the range and size of employments toward the end of the war.	Resource Tables showing the employment of women.
Plenary The second table shows the range and size of employment in July 1918. The war did not end until November 1918. What would happen to the women's jobs in munitions when the war ended? Why would men want their jobs back? Think of the sacrifices they had made in fighting the war? What might the attitudes be toward women who tried to keep their jobs?	Resources You can investigate what happened to women after the war? Did much change for women? http://www.proni.gov.uk/first_world_war - women in wartime - learning resource.pdf www.parliament.uk/about/living-heritage/.../electionsvoting/womenvote/ http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/magazine-30329606

DID WOMEN WORK?

Type of work women were doing in July 1914	Numbers
On their own or as employers (in charge of the business)	430,000
In Industry	2,187,000
In Domestic service - servants	1,658,000
In Commerce – shops and offices	505,500
Working for the government – teachers, clerks	262,200
In Agriculture - farming	190,000
Hotels, pubs, theatres	181,000
Transport Drivers	18,200
Professional employment doctors, lawyers	542,000
Total	5,966,000 but includes housewives

Type of work women were doing in July 1918	Total Numbers 1914	Increase since 1914
On their own or as employers (in charge of the business)	47,000	+40,000
In Industry	297,000,600	+792,000
In Domestic service - servants	1,258,000	-400,000
In Commerce – shops and offices	934,000	+429,000
Working for the government – teachers, clerks	460,200	+198,000
In Agriculture - farming	228,000	+38,000
Hotels, pubs, theatres	220,000	+39,000
Transport Drivers	117,000	+99,000
Professional employment	625,000	+110,000
Total	7,311,000	+1,343,000 but also included housewives

Using the tables above, draw two graphs showing employment before World War One and during the war.

Place one graph on top of the other.

What does the change show about women and work before and during the World War?

DID WOMEN WORK?

Before 1914 most women were expected to work in the home and the man went out to work to earn a wage. This was not true of all women. About 29% of women went out to work. Some worked in factories. On Tyneside women worked at the big pottery factory of Malings. They came home covered in so much white dust that they were nicknamed 'white mice'. Worse still some women worked at the poisonous lead works along the river Tyne. Others at hard work in the Ropery Works.

A few women managed to study for qualifications as teachers, doctors and lawyers. Even then they were looked down as not capable as doing as good a job as men. If a woman teacher got married she was expected to give up her job.

It was difficult for women to change things because they were not allowed to vote. A protest movement amongs women sprang up to demand the vote. They were called the Suffragettes.



Tyneside women shipyard workers

Use the internet to find out about some of the jobs women did. Many women worked in domestic service. What was this and what were conditions like for these women?



Use the internet to find out who were the first women doctors and lawyers.

Tyneside woman munitions worker

Lesson Plan: Women at War West Newcastle 1914-1918 Caption the Munitions Recruiting Poster	
Teacher/s:	Date:
Subject: History	Year:
Learning Objectives: Gain and deploy a historically grounded understanding of abstract terms such as information, advertising and propaganda. Construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information.	Success Criteria: The children will have a working definition of propaganda.
Key Questions: Why did the British munitions industry need women workers? How were women persuaded to enter the workforce? What does propaganda mean?	
Starter Activity/Introduction Show a range of First World War posters and consider how the images and captions work. Discuss and analyse the munitions image without showing the original caption. How has the artist drawn the woman in the image? What is she doing? How is this business like and bustling? What is going on in the background? Who is the soldier? Who issued the poster? Is the Ministry of Information just giving 'information' or using persuasion?	Resources Blank munitions poster
Main Activity In 1915 the British army was running out of ammunition and industry was facing an urgent shortage of labour. With this context in mind discuss short phrases and captions that might be used on the poster. Key words might include munitions, shells, patriotism, duty, support, war service and shell crisis. Discuss how these might go into a catch phrase: <i>Get your coat on. Do your duty; Come on girls, there's a crisis; The boys need our help.</i>	Resource Blank munitions poster
Plenary Compare the captions created by the children with the original: <i>These women are doing their bit. Learn to make munitions.</i> Numerous website have copies online. Design a munitions recruiting poster based on the classes internet research.	Resources http://www.ibtimes.co.uk/wwi-100th-anniversary-historic-photos-women-working-during-first-world-war-1458984

Caption the Recruiting Poster

In 1915 the British army did not have enough ammunition. This was called the shell crisis. The artist has drawn this poster to persuade women to work in munitions factories. Can you think of some hard-hitting words or phrases to go with the image? You can write them in any of the white spaces.

