

How did three dogs in Ipswich help with the campaign for women's suffrage (right to vote)?

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| When Constance Andrews was released from Ipswich prison on 27 May 1911, she was met by a crowd of people. These included other WFL members, suffragettes, members of the public and police. Many people wanted to show their support for her. |
| In 1911 you had to pay for a dog licence (tax) if you owned a dog. |
| In May 1909 Constance Andrews opened a branch of the WFL in Ipswich. |
| Hortense Lane lived on Whitton Street in Ipswich. She was a suffragette. |
| In 1912 Isabel Tippett, who lived in the Ipswich area, was inspired by the actions of Constance Andrews, Hortense Lane and Elizabeth Knight and took part in the Tax Resistance Campaign. |
| In 1911 the Government collected taxes to help raise money to run the country. |
| The Women's Freedom League (WFL) was a women's suffrage organisation. It used techniques to damage the government, to try to persuade them to give women the vote. |
| Constance Andrews was a teacher and suffragette who lived with her sister and brother-in-law on 160 Norwich Road, Ipswich. |
| In 1909 Hortense Lane refused to pay her Inhabited House Duty tax. She did this to protest for women's suffrage. She believed that if women were asked to pay taxes they should be given the vote to say how the taxes were spent. |
| Constance Andrews, Hortense Lane and Elizabeth Knight were all good friends. |
| By 1911 women in Ipswich had been asking for the right to vote for 43 years. |
| When women went to prison for protesting for the right to vote, it was seen as a sacrifice. It made some people realise how far women were willing to go for their right to vote. |
| If you refused to pay your taxes in 1911 the Government would send bailiffs to your house. The bailiffs would take something that was worth the amount you owed. These items would then be sold at auction, with the money going to the Government. |
| In 1911 Hortense Lane had seven dogs on her farm. Four had licences, but three didn't. She said the three dogs without a licence belonged to her, Constance Andrews and Elizabeth Knight. |
| In early 1911 Constance Andrews gave all of her possessions to her sister, so she owned nothing. |
| In 1909 the Women's Tax Resistance League (WTRL) was formed. It was inspired by the work of women such as Hortense Lane. It encouraged women not to pay tax as part of the suffrage campaign. |
| When Constance Andrews was asked why she had kept a dog unlawfully, she replied 'I don't call it unlawful. I am not a person in the eyes of the law. Therefore I refuse to pay a licence ... Taxation and representation go hand in hand.' |
| In 1912 Constance Andrews was asked to help run the WFL in London. Her actions in Ipswich had been admired. She used this opportunity to get more support for the cause of women's suffrage across the whole country. |
| Hortense Lane and Elizabeth Knight had their farm wagon sold at auction to pay for the money they owed for the dog licences they hadn't paid in 1911. They used this auction to get maximum publicity for the suffrage campaign. The East Anglian Daily Times wrote about their protest. |
| Hundreds of women across the country went to prison for protesting for the right to vote. |

How did three dogs in Ipswich help with the campaign for women's suffrage (right to vote)?

1. Who was Constance Andrews?
2. Who was Constance Andrews friends with?
3. What are taxes?
4. What did Constance Andrews and her friend own that they had not paid their taxes on?
5. What normally happened to you if you did not pay your taxes in 1911?
6. How did Constance's friends use this to help promote women's suffrage?
7. Why couldn't Constance pay her taxes owed this way?
8. What happened to Constance Andrews instead?
9. How did this help get support for women's suffrage?
10. What happened after 1911, but was inspired by the actions in that year?