Revision points for National 4 and 5 – Domestic impact of war: politics

***Campaign for women’s suffrage –*** the war is often seen as a turning point for women and the traditional view is this was the main reason for women been given the vote.( see part one of revision sheet but consider other reasons for women gaining the vote – suffragists , suffragettes, change in PM , growth of democracy, fear of return to militancy. **Extension of franchise** -1918 Representation of People Act also enfranchised all men over 21( 19 if fought in war) and the respectable women over 30.

***Red Clydeside –*** workers v government. Government feared ‘ revolution’ with workers angry at wage reduction and longer hours and ‘deskilled ‘ labour. Jan 1919- St George’s square and police launched baton charge at crowd, tanks and English troops were also brought in.

***Rent strikes –***further example of the success of women’s campaigning. Shortage of housing and increasing population led to rising rents. Also problems of higher fuel and food costs.1915 the Glasgow women's housing association was set up by Helen Crawford, Mary Barbour and Agnes Dolan and Jesse Saunders in a bid to protect tenants against rent increases. They encouraged the tenants to join together and resist rent increases. **Government response** -**Rent Redistribution Act** froze rents to pre- war levels, rents only increased if improvement made to property.

***Homes fit for heroes-*** PM Lloyd George wanted to maintain the support of the voters and therefore offered better living conditions. 1919 Housing Act promised funding for 500 000 homes. However, hard economic times meant it was difficult for this promise to be met. However , in the inter war years 1.1 million houses were built due to the passing of further Acts by local housing associations.

***First World War and impact on politics -*** growth of political rights of women and also the involvement of women in politics ( see Rent Strikes). WW1destroyed support for the Liberal Party despite them being the dominant party prior to War. They were replaced by the Conservative Party. Support for the new Labour Party was also increasing at this time and there was growth in the popularity of Socialism during the period of Red Clydeside. .

Revision points for National 4 and 5 – Domestic impact of war: industry and economy

***War work*** – **women and war** –biggest increase in female employment was engineering , i.e. munitions – 900,000 ‘ munitionettes’ helped. Dangers of TNT poisoning. .

**Formation of Ministry of Munitions**. **Reserved occupations** also meant skilled men could not be conscripted. At first war , had boosted Scotland’s industry. Demand for products such as jute. Wages also increasing in farming.

**Post war decline of heavy industry** – Scotland had relied too heavily on heavy industry. Problems therefore increased after demand for production fell following the war. **Decline also of fishing industry** –as North Sea closed. Also competition from abroad.

**Emergence of new industries -** motor cars, chemicals, and electrical goods developed in England. Also, problems exacerbated by new machinery which meant reduction of skilled workers. Many Scots felt they were therefore forced to emigrate to find work.