PANKHURST CENTRE

Emmeline Pankhurst Fact File

https://www.pankhurstmuseum.com/learn

No.	English	Chinese
1	Emmeline Pankhurst Fact File	关于艾米琳·潘克斯特的小知识
2	Who Was Emmeline Pankhurst? Emmeline Pankhurst is one of history's most famous figures. She was the founder of the suffragette movement and campaigned for Votes For Women.	艾米琳·潘克斯特是谁？她是历史上赫赫有名的人物。艾米琳·潘克斯特是妇女参政运动的奠基人，她发起了"为女性投票"运动。
3	When Was Emmeline born and where did she grow up? 1858: born on 15 July in Moss Side, Manchester, into a family who were interested in politics. Emmeline grew up in Manchester, which she called 'a city which has witnessed a great many stirring episodes, especially of a political character.	艾米琳·潘克斯特出生于何时？她在哪里长大？1858年7月15日，她出生在曼切斯特莫斯塞德区的一个政治活跃家庭。她在曼切斯特长大，称它为"一个政治氛围浓厚的城市，见证了许多振奋人心的时刻"。
4	What Did Emmeline Fight For? In Edwardian Britain, women were not allowed to vote in general elections, which meant they had no say in the laws that ruled their lives. Men made all the decisions about what women and girls were allowed to do. Emmeline and her family thought this was unfair. She wanted the government to give women the right to vote, so their voices could be heard and their opinions would count.	艾米琳·潘克斯特在争取什么？在爱德华时代（1901年至1910年），英国女性不允许在大选中投票，也就是说，她们无法决定与她们息息相关的法律。男人决定了女人应该做什么。艾米琳和她的家人认为这是不公平的。她要求政府给予女性投票权，这样女性的声音才能被听见、观点才会被在乎。

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5	Who were Emmeline Pankhurst's Family? Emmeline married Richard Pankhurst, a lawyer who believed in equality between men and women. They had three daughters, Christabel, Estelle Sylvia and Adela, and two sons, Francis Henry (1884-1888) and Harry (1889- 1910).	艾米琳·潘克斯特有个怎样的家庭？ 艾米琳和理查德·潘克斯特结婚，他是一名坚信男女平等的律师。 他们有三个女儿——克丽斯特贝尔、西尔维娅、阿德拉和两个儿子——弗朗西斯·亨利（1884年至1888年）、哈里（1889年至1910年）。
6	What Did Emmeline Pankhurst Do? On October 10, 1903, Emmeline invited a group of women to her house in Nelson Street, to form a group to fight for Votes For Women. The group was called the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU). They became known as the suffragettes.	艾米琳·潘克斯特做了什么？ 1903年10月10日，艾米琳邀请一群妇女来到她在纳尔逊大街的家，建立了一个妇女参政团体——妇女社会政治同盟（WSPU），来争取"为女性投票"。她们被称为妇女参政论者。
7	What Did The Suffragettes Do? They took actions to cause chaos and get publicity for their cause: • Marched in protests • Wrote graffiti – even in the Houses of Parliament • Smashed windows • Chained themselves to railings • Attacked paintings in art galleries • Set fire to post boxes and buildings • Left bombs in empty buildings • Were sent to jail and refused to eat	妇女参政论者做了什么？ 她们积极行动、制造冲击，以争取公众关注。 • 示威游行 • 涂鸦（甚至在议会大厦也有） • 砸窗 • 用铁链把自己拴在门栏外 • 在画廊破坏画作 • 向邮筒和建筑纵火 • 在空屋里放置炸弹 • 狱中绝食

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8	How Did Emmeline Pankhurst Change The World? Emmeline led the suffragettes, making noise, nuisance and disruption throughout the country. Their motto was 'Deeds not Words' because Emmeline believed that women needed to take action. After the First World War in 1918, the government finally gave some women the right to vote. Emmeline died in 1928, just before all women age 21 and over were given the right to vote. Her fight for women's rights has encouraged people throughout the world to stand up to unfairness and fight for equality.	艾米琳·潘克斯特是如何改变世界的？ 她领导了妇女参政论者，在英国发起抗议、制造冲击。艾米琳坚信妇女要行动起来，她们的口号是"嘴动不如行动"。 1918年第一次世界大战结束后，英国政府终于给了部分女性投票的权利。艾米琳于1928年去世，那时所有年满21周岁的女性刚刚赢得了投票权。 她为女性权益所做出的斗争激励了全世界的人民去对抗不平等、争取平权。
9	Where Did Emmeline Pankhurst Live? Emmeline and her family ran the suffragette campaign from their home in Manchester. But in 1907 they moved to London, to be near the heart of the campaign in Parliament.	艾米琳·潘克斯特住在哪里？ 艾米琳和她的家人从曼切斯特发起了妇女参政运动。他们于1907年搬到了伦敦，以更靠近运动的核心——议会。
10	What Emmeline Pankhurst Said: 'I am what you call a hooligan' 'We are here, not because we are law-breakers; we are here in our efforts to become law-makers' 'You have to make more noise than anybody else' 'You must make women count as much as men'	艾米琳·潘克斯特语录： "我就是你们所谓的流氓。" "我们聚在这里，并非我们是不法之徒，而是我们要努力成为立法者。" "你必须制造更多的轰动。" "你必须让女性像男性一样重要。"
11	Statue of Emmeline Pankhurst in Manchester	艾米琳·潘克斯特在曼切斯特的雕像
12	Glossary Suffrage = the right to vote Vote = to have a say in choosing who will be in charge of the country and make the laws Deeds = actions!	词汇表 投票权（suffrage）：拥有投票的权力 投票（vote）：决定谁来治理国家和谁来制定法律 行为（deeds）：行动起来！