

### Votes for Women!

<b>Created:</b>	2018
<b>Number of panels:</b>	10 + 5
<b>Format:</b>	Pull-up banners (80 x 210cm, 31½" x 84")
<b>Synopsis:</b>	An exhibition in two parts which can be borrowed separately, created to mark the centenary of the extension of suffrage to women in 1918.

The first part of the exhibition is intended for a general audience and consists of ten panels. It sets out the landmarks in the movement towards women's suffrage and describes the activities of some of the local women who were involved in the suffrage campaign. The titles of the boards are as follows: votes for women; the birth of a movement; suffragists and suffragettes; Emily Phipps, Clara Neal and Jennie Ross; Mary Dillwyn and Mary McLeod Cleaves; Winifred Coombe Tennant; pageant of famous women; the First World War; the first women MPs; the struggle continued.

The second part of the exhibition is intended for school pupils and consists of five panels, which cover the same subject matter as the first part. The titles of these five boards are as follows: votes for women; deeds not words; war and victory; the first women MPs; can we ever stop campaigning?.

Images of the individual boards appear on subsequent pages.

# Part 1 – panels 1-10

# Pleidlais i ferched! Votes for women!



Arddangosfa gan Wasanaeth Archifau Gwleulin Morgannwg, Amgueddfa Abertawe, Canolfan Dylan Thomas, Archifau Richard Burton Prifysgol Abertawe ac Archif Menywod Cymru Women's Archive Wales

An exhibition by West Glamorgan Archive Service, Swansea Museum, Dylan Thomas Centre, Richard Burton Archives Swansea University and Archif Menywod Cymru Women's Archive Wales

(Delwedd) Poster Cynghrair Rhyddfoddi y Merched, 1913 (Amgueddfa Abertawe)  
(Image) Women's Freedom League poster, 1913 (Swansea Museum)



# Genedigaeth mudiad The birth of a movement

*"Would men but generously snap our chains, and be content with rational fellowship instead of slavish obedience, they would find us more observant daughters, more affectionate sisters, more faithful wives, more reasonable mothers – in a word, better citizens."*

(Mary Woolstonecraft, 1792)

Ar 6 Chwefror 1918, paswyd Deddf Cymrychiolaeth y Ffrol gan y Senedd gan ganiatáu hawliau pleidlaisio i ddynion dros 21 oed ac i ferched dros 30 oed a codd yn bodlon amodau lleiafswm eiddo.

Ymunodd dros wyth milion o ferched a'r etholaeth o gynrychioli i'r ddeddf. Roedd hyn yn llywodraeth rhanol mewn ymgyrch deyrnasu o hys dros bleidlais i ferched yn y Deyrnas Unedig. Gallir drosu y charddwyd y mudiad yn 1792 gyda

chyhoeddiad 'A Vindication of the Rights of Women' gan Mary Woolstonecraft.

Yn ystod oes Victoria, enillodd menywod hawliau pleidlaisio mewn rhai etholadau lleol. Caniatodd Deddf Adfyng 1870 i rai trethdalwyr menywidd bleidlaisio dros fyddau ysgolion a gwasanaethu arnynt. Caniatodd Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 1894 i ferched a codd yn herddu ar eiddo bleidlaisio mewn etholadau lleol, bod yn warchodwyr Deddf y Tlodion a gwasanaethu ar fyddau ysgolion.



On 6th February 1918 Parliament passed the Representation of the People Act granting voting rights to men over the age of 21 and to women over 30 who met minimum property qualifications.

Over eight million women joined the electorate as a result of the Act. This was a partial success in a decade-long campaign for women's rights in the United Kingdom. The movement may be said to have had its birth in 1792 with the publication of Mary Woolstonecraft's 'A Vindication of the Rights of Women'.

In the Victorian period, women gained voting rights in some local elections. The 1870 Education Act allowed some female ratepayers to vote for and serve on school boards. The Local Government Act 1894 entitled women who owned property to vote in local elections, become poor law guardians and act on school boards.



(Deddfweddol) o'r llyfr 'A Vindication of the Rights of Woman' (Library of Congress); Plannu a seffwrdd Llundain, cynnydd ystafellu (Amgueddfa Abertawe), weythlyddi y gwybodaeth yn USA, tua 1911 (Library of Congress); cwmwl etholadau y cyngor pleidlaisio menywidd mewn etholadau lleol, Abertawe, 1900 (Gwasanaeth Archifau Gwleulin Morgannwg)

(Delwedd-ddeddf) o'r llyfr 'A Vindication of the Rights of Woman' (Library of Congress); Plannu a seffwrdd Llundain, cynnydd ystafellu (Swansea Museum); aifffwrdd cyngor pleidlaisio yn USA, tua 1911 (Library of Congress); etholadau pleidlaisio menywidd yn etholadau lleol, Swansea, 1900 (West Glamorgan Archive Service)

- 1870** Caniatodd y Deddf Adfyng i rai trethdalwyr menywidd bleidlaisio dros fyddau ysgolion a gwasanaethu arnynt / Education Act allows some female ratepayers to vote for and serve on school boards
- 1893** Ddeddf Senedd Newydd i'w hys dros hysgwylwriaethol gyfrol i'w hys dros / New Zealand becomes the first self-governing country to grant women the vote
- 1894** Caniatodd y Deddf Llywodraeth Leol i ferched a codd yn herddu ar eiddo bleidlaisio mewn etholadau lleol / Local Government Act enables women who own property to vote in local elections



# Amy Dillwyn & Mary McLeod Cleeves

*"One person cannot make up for the evils of a whole system and it is the system that is to blame – the system of narrowness and of pride, and of exclusiveness, and of no one doing anything for another, unless there is something to be gained in return."*

(Amy Dillwyn, *The Rebecca Riots*, 1880)

In 1802, on the death of her father, Amy Dillwyn inherited the Dillwyn Spalter Works in Swansea. She transformed the silk works and became a successful industrialist. Her unconventional appearance and lifestyle, including her cigar-smoking habit, made her a well-known figure in late Victorian Swansea.

Amy Dillwyn wrote several novels concerning social justice, and was one of the earliest and most influential supporters in Swansea of the campaign for women's suffrage. When the Swansea branch of the WFL was established in 1900, she headed the subscription list.

Mary McLeod Cleaves, Secretary of the Swansea WFL branch, became locally famous for her do-cart, her preferred mode of transport during the 1910 general election campaign where she attended hearings to question candidates on their attitude to women's suffrage.

The do-cart was distrained by the authorities for non-payment of taxes. When it was auctioned at the Bush Hotel Sletty in 1910, in a well-staged WFL publicity stunt, the cart was bought by fellow campaigner Jennie Rice and returned to its owner.

Amy Dillwyn was a suffragette and a socialist. She was a member of the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) and the Women's Freedom League (WFL). She was also a member of the Fabian Society and the Independent Labour Party (ILP). She was a leading figure in the Swansea branch of the WFL and was instrumental in the formation of the Swansea Women's Suffrage Society in 1900.

Mary McLeod Cleaves was a prominent figure in the Swansea branch of the WFL. She was a member of the WFL and was instrumental in the formation of the Swansea Women's Suffrage Society in 1900. She was also a member of the Fabian Society and the Independent Labour Party (ILP).



(Top left to right) Amy Dillwyn (Swansea Archives Archives Morgannwg), The Guardian, 1910; The Guardian, 1906; hybridised on woodblock engraving a suffragette, 1910 (Swansea Archives Archives Morgannwg); Cardiff Times, 1910

(From left to right) Amy Dillwyn (West Glamorgan Archives Service), The Guardian, 1910; The Guardian, 1906; notice for sale of do-cart goods, 1910 (West Glamorgan Archives Service); Cardiff Times, 1910



- 1918** Gollwagell David y Senni (Dyffryn-yr-Morfa) i helpwdd sefyllt fel Aelod / Parliamentary Qualification of Women Act enables women to stand as MPs
- 1918** Elizabeth Constance Martinovic yn AS ar gyfer Dolyn, ond ni chyrraedd ei sedd / Constance Martinovic is elected as an MP for Dublin St Patrick's but doesn't take up her seat
- 1919** Nancy Astor oedd y fwyaf gyfwrdd i gyrrwngol ei sedd yn Aflydd / Cyrrwngol fel AS Plymouth Sutton / Nancy Astor becomes the first woman to take her seat in the House of Commons as MP for Plymouth Sutton

# Winifred Coombe Tennant

*"I feel more than ever the vital necessity of women having the vote if material righteousness is ever to be reached. One half of the world must have it driven into them how the other half lives. Nothing can be done without woman's power, insight, co-operation"*

(Winifred Coombe Tennant, 1912)



Winifred Coombe Tennant, a neid yr Eiddo Gaeaf, oedd yr unig menyfwr cyfwrdd yr ymgyrch am y bleidlais i ferched yng Nghastell-nedd. Yn 1896, sefydlodd Charles Coombe Tennant a Chedron Lodge ger Castell-nedd, trefeddiannwr lleol a gharthennog Coombe Tennant. Yd yr eiddo yn arddio ar gyfer ei stadiwr fel sedd o'r hanesyddol, roedd hi'n meddi ar awel wedi cyhoeddiu yn lleol ac yn cofnogi swydd yr Eiddo-leid.

The suffrage campaign in Neath was dominated by Winifred Coombe Tennant who was born in Gloucestershire. In 1896, she married Charles Coombe Tennant of Chedron Lodge near Neath, a local landowner and proprietor of the Tennant Canal. As befitted her status as a member of the gentry, she held a number of public positions locally and supported the Eisteddfod movement.

Roedd Winifred Coombe Tennant yn cofnogi hanesyddolwriaeth Olym. Roedd hi'n arbenigo mewn calf ac yn ei chynhyrwr. Oyn y Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf, hi oedd llywydd Olymdditha y Bleidlais i Ferched yng Nghastell-nedd ac yn ymroddu yn rhydd hi'n cyhoeddiu gwith rhydd wasgwod.

Winifred Coombe Tennant supported Welsh home rule. She was a commissioner and collector of art and also a spiritualist medium. Prior to the First World War, she was president of Neath Women's Suffrage Society and during the war held positions co-ordinating women's war work.

Roedd hi'n ffrindiaid â'r Prif Weinidwr David Lloyd George era tan, ac fe'i cyfarwyddodd yn ei ymgyrch ar gyfer etholiad 1918 a safodd yn alywyddiaennu fel ymgyddolwdd Rhyddfrydol ar gyfer Ffowd of Dean yn Rhithedol Cyffwrdd 1922. Yn yr un flwyddyn, drwy ei awmmod, hi oedd y menyfwr Brydeinig gyntaf i gael ei phennodi'n gyrrwngolwdd ar gyfer Olymdditha y Cenedlaethol.

A long-time friend of Prime Minister David Lloyd George, she assisted with his 1918 election campaign, and stood unsuccessfully as Liberal candidate for the Forest of Dean in the 1922 General Election. In the same year, through his nomination, she became the first British woman to be appointed as a representative to the League of Nations.

(Rightmost of 4) Lady Winifred Coombe Tennant (WFL), 1922; poster for 'hyghysu' agyn gan WFL, 1918; with do-cart gan WFL / Tennant's's do-cart, Cardiff card, the do-cart WFL yng Nghastell-nedd, 1922 (Swansea Archives Archives Morgannwg)

(Left-most of 4) Nancy Astor (WFL), 1922; poster advertising talk by WFL, 1918; draft of speech by WFL to Neath Improvement's Club, Cardiff WFL at Gwern, 1922 (all images, West Glamorgan Archives Service)

- 1928** Rhedodd David Dyffryn-yr-Morfa y Senni i hawl i bleidlais (Ded dda a mwyaf am 21) a'r 'Representation of the People Act' gives the vote to all men and women over 21
- 1928** Elizabeth Megan Lloyd George fel AS o'r ddiwedd Olym (Lloyd George) / Megan Lloyd George elected as the first female MP in Wales
- 1939** Cyfwrddolwdd y Aflydd Dyl. Llwyth o'n, ymgyddolwdd mwyaf 8 gwith hawl i hawl i hawl / Second World War breaks out, Once again, women carry out vital war work

# Pageant of Famous Women

*"The sceptic may not have been exactly converted to the side of the Suffragette by the 'Pageant of Famous Women'...but nevertheless, the audience that crowded Swansea Albert Hall on Thursday evening were highly delighted with the entertainment."*

(The Cambrian, 1910)

Ar 5 Mai 1910, dyfarnodd yr WFL 'A Pageant of Famous Women', un o'r dramâu am y blaenaf i feywraig a buafarnwyd amlaf, yn Newydd Albert, Abertawe.

Fa'i gynhyrchuwyd gan yr actores a'r awyrdhawnwraig, Cicely Mary Hamilton, a ddyfynwyd y cynhyrchiadau hona gan Edith Craig, merch yr actores Ellen Terry.

On 5th May 1910, the WFL staged 'A Pageant of Famous Women', one of the most frequently performed suffrage plays, at the Albert Hall, Swansea. The 'Pageant' was written by actress and journalist Cicely Mary Hamilton and this production was designed by Edith Craig, daughter of the actress Ellen Terry.

Yngymerodd ffigrwau cwmdeithol yr WFL a rhai rhaiol yn y dramau, megis Charlotte Devergèr, amlaf ar-leidol yr WFL, a chwaraesodd ran Florence Nightingale. Roedd amgwyddiad hon yn chwaraes llawer o rannau amall yd hysgus amlaf y pwynt ac ddiw.

Some roles were taken by national figures in the WFL, for example Charlotte Devergèr, a founding member of the WFL, played Florence Nightingale. Local women played many other parts wherever the pageant was on tour.

Roedd dangos fawr goch gola'r goiriann, 'Y Heddolau i Farchod' yn wahanol i hysgus. Yn atgyn y cyntaf fawroddwyd pwydd hysgus y gwraig a gwyddid at ddyfynwraig a rhaiol honaamlaf WFL, megis gwyddid, pwydd ac atgyn gola'r goiriann 'There is no Free'.

A large red dragon with the words 'Y Heddolau i Farchod' faced the stage. Against the ground organ was the march banner, designed and made by WFL members in green, white and gold with the words 'There is no Free'.



(Deddfymawd i'r llyth) Pageant of Famous Women, under jyst, 1910 (Newydd Albert, Newydd Albert, 1910) (Gwasgwrth Arborea) (Cyfnewid Gwasgwrth Arborea)  
 (Deddfymawd i'r llyth) Pageant of Famous Women, under jyst, 1910 (Newydd Albert, Newydd Albert, 1910) (Gwasgwrth Arborea)  
 (Deddfymawd i'r llyth) Pageant of Famous Women, under jyst, 1910 (Newydd Albert, Newydd Albert, 1910) (Gwasgwrth Arborea)

- 1958 Colwynydd Dwyll Aggryddol ac Oes I (1958) (Aggryddol ac Oes I) (1958)
- 1963 Galla Aggryddol a rhaiol byrwydd gwyddid ac atgyn yd hysgus (1963) (Galla Aggryddol a rhaiol byrwydd gwyddid ac atgyn yd hysgus)
- 1965 Bannau Galla ac atgyn yd hysgus (1965) (Bannau Galla ac atgyn yd hysgus)

# Y Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf The First World War

*"Let it be remembered that if women passengers have to pay the same fare as men passengers, then women workers doing men's work should have the same pay as men workers"*

(Llythyr i'r 'Martyr Pioneer' am staff tram hysgus Abertawe / Letter to the 'Martyr Pioneer' about Swansea's women tram staff, 1918)



WELLS, WILKINSON & CO. LTD.  
 21, ABERTAW  
 (Llythyr i'r 'Martyr Pioneer' am staff tram hysgus Abertawe / Letter to the 'Martyr Pioneer' about Swansea's women tram staff, 1918)

Ar 8 Mehefin 1915, bu fawr Ffynedd Davison o swaifddwr a ddiwiddwyd gan yd hysgus o dan gollol y Ffynedd yn Ffynedd Davison. Rhoddodd allan ar y cawra ac a chlyd yn hysgus hysgus y collol amgwyddid i hysgus achos y rhyfelwr.

On 8th June 1915, Ffynedd Davison died of injuries sustained when she was dragged under the King's horse at the Ffynedd Davison. She had run out onto the racecourse and grabbed the stirrup of the horse in an attempt to publicise the suffragette cause.

Fan gychwynnodd y rhyfel yn 1914, parodd hon bethaf i awgryddol ac atgyn yd hysgus, a hysgus, a hysgus, a hysgus. Amgwyddid holl gwyddid hysgus i hysgus ac atgyn yd hysgus a hysgus a hysgus. Amgwyddid holl gwyddid hysgus i hysgus ac atgyn yd hysgus a hysgus a hysgus.

The outbreak of war in 1914 created a dilemma for many campaigners, although ultimately it was the catalyst for change. All of the suffrage societies encouraged their members to engage in war work, although the WFL continued many members who took a pacifist stance.

Yn na Cymru, chwaraesodd awgryddol ac atgyn yd hysgus, a hysgus, a hysgus, a hysgus. Yn na Awst 1917, awgryddol ac atgyn yd hysgus, a hysgus, a hysgus, a hysgus. Amgwyddid holl gwyddid hysgus i hysgus ac atgyn yd hysgus a hysgus a hysgus.

In south Wales, women played a vital role in the wartime munitions industry. In August 1917, the deaths of two Swansea women in an explosion at a munitions factory in Pembrey was marked by a funeral in Swansea that accorded them military-style honours. The occasion, though sad, represented symbolically the way the war had changed women's lives forever, giving them a new sense of independence and self-confidence. After the contribution to the war effort made by countless women, no-one could reasonably deny women the right to vote.

(Deddfymawd i'r llyth) The pill-dressed marcher Phyllis Davies (Gwasgwrth Arborea, 1918) (Gwasgwrth Arborea) (Cyfnewid Gwasgwrth Arborea)  
 (Deddfymawd i'r llyth) The pill-dressed marcher Phyllis Davies (Gwasgwrth Arborea, 1918) (Gwasgwrth Arborea) (Cyfnewid Gwasgwrth Arborea)

- 1969 Colwynydd Dwyll Aggryddol ac Oes I (1969) (Aggryddol ac Oes I) (1969)
- 1979 Galla Aggryddol a rhaiol byrwydd gwyddid ac atgyn yd hysgus (1979) (Galla Aggryddol a rhaiol byrwydd gwyddid ac atgyn yd hysgus)
- 1981 Bannau Galla ac atgyn yd hysgus (1981) (Bannau Galla ac atgyn yd hysgus)

# Yr AS Benywaidd Cyntaf

## The First Women MPs

*"...the women's movement aims at nothing less than raising the status of an entire sex – half the human race – to lift it up to the freedom and valour of womanhood"*

(Millicent Garrett Fawcett, etholwrwraig ariant a fywydd Undeb Cenedlaethol Cymdeithasur / Statista i Fawcett / prominent suffragist and president of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, 1913)

Yn 1918 cofodd y masnachwr cyntaf blaiddiaid mewn etholiad cyffwrddol ond, yn ogystal â hynny, yn agh Dafydd y Sennedd (Cynhyrwyd Masnachwr) 1918 cofodd masnachwr hyspwrthol yn gallu cofrestru i gael eu hethol yn ASes.

Yn etholiad cyffwrddol 1918, o'r 17 o fawcett a oedd yn ymgybiau, yr unig un a gafodd ei hethol oedd Constance Mackenzie. Trefnwyd ag arloddu swallt o'i phlant, Simon Paine, yn ddiwyddwr ei wlad yn Sen Steffan. Ffurfiodd Nancy Astor ietholiad yn Plymouth y flwyddyn nesaf, a hi oedd y fawcett gyntaf i ietholiad yn y Sennedd.

I ddechrau, go hira y gallai masnachwr cofrestru ar gyfer y Sennedd os nad oedd ganddynt ffordd arall i gael eu hethol. Cyflwynwyd trefnwr a gwybodaeth masnachwr wrth ymgybiau gan wledd Dafydd. Y fawcett gyntaf i cofrestru oedd Llydydd Dafydd a cofrestrwyd yn ddiwyddwrwraig ietholiad Rhyddfychyngwrth ar gyfer Gŵyr yn 1923.

While 1918 saw the first women vote in a general election, through the Parliamentary Qualification of Women Act 1918 women were also able to stand for election as MPs.

In the 1918 general election, of the seventeen women candidates, the only one to be elected was Constance Mackenzie. Along with other members of her party Simon Paine, she did not take up her seat at Westminster. Winning a by-election in Plymouth the following year, Nancy Astor became the first woman to sit in Parliament.

At first, women who did not have independent financial means, familial ties to male politicians or trade union support could rarely stand for Parliament. The first woman to stand for a local seat was Lily Fildes who unsuccessfully stood as a Liberal for Gower in 1913.



(Deddfwyswraig a'r fawcett gyntaf i gael eu hethol cyffwrddol 1918, Statista / London Women's Trade Union / London Women's Trade Union, 1918 (Deddfwyswraig a'r fawcett gyntaf i gael eu hethol cyffwrddol 1918, Statista / London Women's Trade Union / London Women's Trade Union, 1918)

(Deddfwyswraig a'r fawcett gyntaf i gael eu hethol cyffwrddol 1918, Statista / London Women's Trade Union / London Women's Trade Union, 1918)

- 1992** Ddeddfwyswraig a'r fawcett gyntaf i gael eu hethol cyffwrddol 1992 / Ddeddfwyswraig a'r fawcett gyntaf i gael eu hethol cyffwrddol 1992
- 1997** Ddeddfwyswraig a'r fawcett gyntaf i gael eu hethol cyffwrddol 1997 / Ddeddfwyswraig a'r fawcett gyntaf i gael eu hethol cyffwrddol 1997
- 2003** Ddeddfwyswraig a'r fawcett gyntaf i gael eu hethol cyffwrddol 2003 / Ddeddfwyswraig a'r fawcett gyntaf i gael eu hethol cyffwrddol 2003

# Parhau â'r Frwydr

## The Struggle Continued

*"I just voted for the first time in my life! It feels amazing to know that I have a voice and it matters!"*

(Amal Faisal, Saudi Arabia, Twitter, 2015)



Trwy gydol y 1920au, parhaodd masnachwr blaiddiaid i fawcett i ymgybiau dros masnachwr. Cyflwynwyd yr etholiad cyffwrddol cyntaf i gael dymuniad masnachwr blaiddiaid ar swyddau cyffwrddol yn 1929 a chofodd ei arloddu yn ddiwyddwrwraig ietholiad y "Mawcett" ariantwraig ariantwraig y masnachwr ietholiad y gallai eu hethol yn gweithio yn ddiwyddwrwraig.

Yn 1922, Iannidd Margaret Haig Thomas, Ie-llawer y Sennedd, her cyflwynwyd masnachwr i gael eu hethol dros masnachwr. Cyflwynwyd yr etholiad cyffwrddol cyntaf i gael dymuniad masnachwr blaiddiaid ar swyddau cyffwrddol yn 1929 a chofodd ei arloddu yn ddiwyddwrwraig ietholiad y "Mawcett" ariantwraig ariantwraig y masnachwr ietholiad y gallai eu hethol yn gweithio yn ddiwyddwrwraig.

Er i'r masnachwr blaiddiaid gwrthod eu hetholiad ar gyfer cyflwynwyd masnachwr i gael eu hethol dros masnachwr. Cyflwynwyd yr etholiad cyffwrddol cyntaf i gael dymuniad masnachwr blaiddiaid ar swyddau cyffwrddol yn 1929 a chofodd ei arloddu yn ddiwyddwrwraig ietholiad y "Mawcett" ariantwraig ariantwraig y masnachwr ietholiad y gallai eu hethol yn gweithio yn ddiwyddwrwraig.

Mewn cyflwynwyd, os ei gwrthod yn 1990, masnachwr Cyffwrddol Cyntaf Cyntaf masnachwr ariantwraig ariantwraig y masnachwr ietholiad y gallai eu hethol yn gweithio yn ddiwyddwrwraig.

Yn ystod y masnachwr blaiddiaid ariantwraig ariantwraig y masnachwr ietholiad y gallai eu hethol yn gweithio yn ddiwyddwrwraig.

Throughout the 1920s, the suffrage movement continued to agitate for change. The first general election in which men and women could vote on equal terms was held in 1929 and became known as the "Mawcett" election because of the number of fashionable young women seen queuing to vote.

In 1922, Margaret Haig Thomas, Victorian Suffragette, launched an unsuccessful legal challenge to allow her to take her family's hereditary seat in the House of Lords, from which she was barred as a woman. It was not until 1900 that female hereditary peers were able to take their seats.

While the last century has created the legislative structure for gender equality, it is not possible to legislate away gender prejudice and other social inequalities. They have helped create a situation where today women represent only 29% of the 650 MPs in Westminster.

By contrast, the National Assembly for Wales has since its creation in 1999 retained some of the highest levels of gender-balanced representation of any legislature in the world. The 2000 election in particular produced a remarkable balance of 30 male and 30 female Assembly Members.

In the last hundred years or more, women across the world have had to struggle to get the vote and achieve political representation. Across the world, they continue that struggle daily, alongside other campaigns for greater gender equality and social justice.

(Deddfwyswraig a'r fawcett gyntaf i gael eu hethol cyffwrddol 1918, Statista / London Women's Trade Union / London Women's Trade Union, 1918)

(Deddfwyswraig a'r fawcett gyntaf i gael eu hethol cyffwrddol 1918, Statista / London Women's Trade Union / London Women's Trade Union, 1918)

- 2008** Ddeddfwyswraig a'r fawcett gyntaf i gael eu hethol cyffwrddol 2008 / Ddeddfwyswraig a'r fawcett gyntaf i gael eu hethol cyffwrddol 2008
- 2015** Ddeddfwyswraig a'r fawcett gyntaf i gael eu hethol cyffwrddol 2015 / Ddeddfwyswraig a'r fawcett gyntaf i gael eu hethol cyffwrddol 2015



# Rhyfel a Buddugoliaeth

## War and Victory



**Yn 1914, cyhoeddwyd y Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf**  
Rhoddodd amgwybod Ffreidain y gwrta i ymgyrchu.  
Bu lleuad yn llysoar gwaith i gefnogi'r rhyfel.

Roddid amgwyd yn gafalu am Elyer clwyfedig.  
Roddid yn gweithio mewn ffabrics a se yn gwrta trwm.  
Gwasgodd arfa, rhodid ar gylfa y walyr.  
Roddid yn gweithio ochr yn ochr a'r heddiu fel gwirfoddolwyr.

With it's rhyfel ddiad i ben, roddid amgwyd waed  
prof a'u bod yn gyfarfod â dymun.  
Roddid y gwaithdymun yn gwybod avar  
a'u allent wrothd yr hawl i fwywod blaiddiaid.

**Yn oia Chwefror 1918, pasiodd y Senedd ddiadde**  
Rhoddid yr hawl i blaiddiaid i bob dyn ddu 21 oed,  
ond dim ond amgwyd ddu 30 oed ac a oddid yn huchan  
ar wiald gafodd yr hawl. Cymerodd 10 mlynedd arall i gael  
pleididmas cyfarfod i hawl.



**In 1914 the First World War breaks out.**  
British women stopped campaigning.  
Many carried out work to support the war.

Women nursed wounded soldiers.  
They worked in factories and drove buses.  
They made munitions for the troops.  
They worked alongside the police as volunteers.

As the war came to an end,  
women had proved themselves equal to men.  
The politicians now knew  
they couldn't deny women the vote.

**In February 1918 Parliament passed an Act.**  
All men over 21 were given the vote,  
but only women over 30 with property.  
It took another ten years to get equal votes for all.

**1919** Nancy Astor oedd y llysoar gyntaf i gyrrwngol a seidi yn Mi? Cyffwrdd fel AG (Plymouth Sutton) / Nancy Astor becomes the first woman to take her seat in the House of Commons as MP for Plymouth Sutton.

**1928** Rhoddid Ddeddf Dyrechdadaeth y Ddiol (y rwyd) / (Sleiddiaid i bob dyn a mwyer ddu 21 oed) / Representation of the People Act gives the vote to all men and women over 21.

**1928** (Chwefror) Megan Lloyd George fel AG cyntaf Olym (Lerpwedd) / Megan Lloyd George elected as the first female MP in Wales.

**1939** Cyhoeddwyd ym 01 Dyfod Dyd. Unwaith eto ymgyrwydd amgwyd i gwaith heddiad ar gylfa y rhyfel / Second World War breaks out. Once again, women carry out vital war work.

**1958** Gallwyd Ddeddf Dyrechdadaeth ar Ddu / (mwyer wrothd yn Mi? y Arghwydd fel Arghwydd ar Ddu) / The Sex Discrimination Act enables women to sit in the House of Lords as life peers.

# Yr AS Benywaidd Cyntaf

## The First Women MPs



**Yn 1919, roddid amgwyd heddi**  
yn gaffu seidi i fod yn AS am y llysoar.  
Y llysoar gyntaf i gael ei heddi  
oedd yr AS a Ddiolyn, Constance Markievicz.  
Pal amadlonhawlwyd Wyddelig, gwrthododd gyrrwngol a seidi.

**Yn 1919, deud Nancy Astor i fod yr AS**  
benywaidd cyntaf i gyrrwngol a seidi.  
Am ddigwydd, roddid ASau benywaidd yn hawl yn y Senedd.  
Mae 1907, dim ond gwlwyr AS benywaidd o Gyrrwngol a Se.  
Heddi, amgwyd yn gyrrwngol 20% yn wng o ASau Sen Heddi.

Cyrrwngol Gwrthodol Cyrrwngol yng Nghymru  
yn wa o'r cyffwrdd blaiddiaid amgwyd cyrrwngol a seidi  
yn y byd. Ond heddi yn oed ym heddi, amgwyd amgwyd  
dymun mag i fwywod.

**In 1919, women were also enabled**  
to stand for Parliament as MPs.  
The first woman to be elected  
was Dublin MP Constance Markievicz.  
As an Irish nationalist, she refused to take her seat.

**In 1919 Nancy Astor**  
became the first woman MP to take her seat.  
For decades women MPs were rare in Parliament.  
Until 1907, there had only been five Welsh women MPs.  
Today women make up only 28% of Westminster MPs.

The Welsh Assembly in Cardiff  
is one of the world's most gender-balanced legislatures.  
But even here today men outnumber women.



**1963** Galla Arghwydd a Heddi benywaidd gyrrwngol a seidi yn Mi? Arghwydd / (Plymouth Sutton) / Galla Arghwydd becomes the first female Welsh MP.

**1965** Barbara Castle oedd y Gwladwngol Cabinet benywaidd cyntaf / Barbara Castle becomes the first female Cabinet Minister.

**1969** Gwladwngol Ddeddf Dyrechdadaeth y Ddiol (y rwyd) / (Sleiddiaid i bob dyn a mwyer ddu 21 oed) / Representation of the People Act reduces voting age to 18.

**1979** Deud Margaret Thatcher yn Ddiol Wrothd benywaidd cyntaf / Margaret Thatcher becomes Britain's first female Prime Minister.

**1981** Deud Barbara Young yn wrothd benywaidd cyntaf / Barbara Young becomes the first female Leader of the House of Lords.



# Allwn ni fyth roi'r gorau i ymgyrchu?

## Can we ever stop campaigning?



Mae menywod yn mhobolwr hwn byd wedi gorffwrdd brodyrio i gael yr hawl i bleidleinio. Yn Saudi Arabia, pleidleinioedd menywod am y tro cyntaf yn 2015 yn unig.

Yn Fackland, Florida, mae pobl ifanc 16, 17 a 18 oed yn ymgyrchu i newid ddirymiant gymau America. Mawnt yn credu bod lleiniau plant a phobl ifanc yn brwyng.

Yn 2014, roedd pobl ifanc 16 oed yn gallu pleidleinio yn y referendwm ar amsbrynieth yr Alban. Ond ni chafodd pobl ifanc 16 oed y cyfle i bleidleinio yn referendwm yr UK yn 2016.

Mae'r Alban bellach yn caniatáu i bobl 16 oed bleidleinio. A ddylen ni atwng yr oed pleidleinio yng Nghyruaru i 16? Beth yw eich barn chi?



*"We understand we're just kids, but they can't tell us that what we're advocating is not right just because we're too young."*

(Arwudu, cyflwyddwr 16 oed yn Florida / a 16-year old student from the Florida school, Radio 1 Newsbeat)



Women across the world have had to struggle to get the vote.

In Saudi Arabia they voted for the first time only in 2015.

In Fackland, Florida, 16, 17 and 18 year olds campaign to change America's gun culture. They believe children and young people's voices matter.

In 2014, 16 year olds were able to vote in the referendum on Scottish independence. But 16 year olds were not given the chance to vote in the EU referendum in 2016.

Scotland now allows 16 year olds to vote. Should we reduce the voting age to 16 in Wales? What do you think?

**1992** Ddech Ddwy Ddeddf yn Lloegr i hyspwrddi cyntaf TV i Cymru / Ddwy Ddeddf becomes the first female Speaker of the House of Commons

**1997** Aweithred referendwm ar ddatgwybodaeth a ffordd ar gyfer cwsu Cymradol Gynewid a Sereid y Alban / Referendums on devolution pave the way for the creation of the Welsh Assembly and Scottish Parliament

**2003** Cynhyrddur etholad Cymradol Gynewid, 30 o ddigyn a 30 o hyspwrddi AC / Welsh Assembly election results in 30 male and 30 female AMs

**2008** Ni chafodd 38 Aelodau Prifaf yn Lloegr i atwng yr oed pleidleinio i 16 ni hawl i'r Prifde Menterion' DDE at Westminster to reduce the voting age to 16 fails to pass

**2015** Deddfeddi Sereid y Alban i atwng yr oed pleidleinio yn amsbrynieth yr Alban i 16 and / Scottish Parliament legislates to reduce the voting age in Scottish elections to 16