

Changing Role of Women

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Women had a big influence in World War I. They were the ones taking care of the children at home, working in factories, becoming nurses, driving ambulances, and so much more. Women in World War I have been recognized, but should be remembered just as much as the men. Many women died during World War I, and not from the war itself, but from working with explosives without the proper protection. Many of them struggled taking care of children alone. Women in World War I played a dramatic role with changing women's standards, and these comics will give you a closer look on what exactly women did in the war.

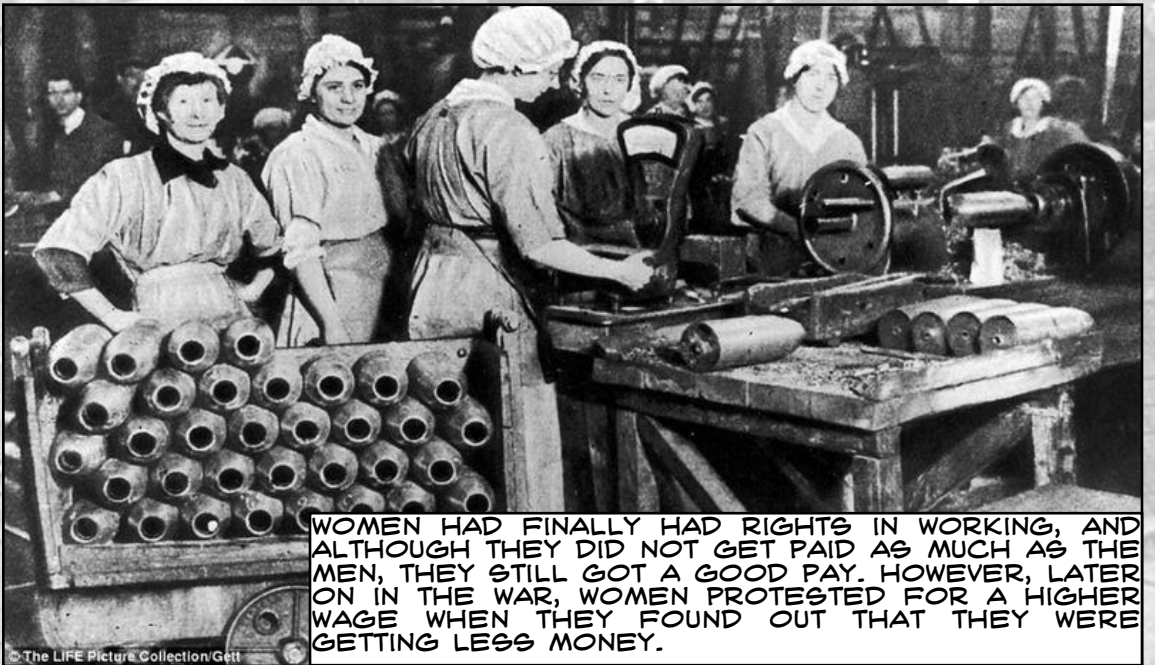
Women in factories



WOMEN WORKED HARD MAKING ALL OF THE WEAPONS USED BY THE MEN IN WAR. OVER 80% OF THE PEOPLE WORKING IN FACTORIES DURING WORLD WAR 1 WERE WOMEN!



THE SHELLS THEY MADE RANGED IN MANY SIZES, SOME BEING AS BIG AS THEM.



WOMEN HAD FINALLY HAD RIGHTS IN WORKING, AND ALTHOUGH THEY DID NOT GET PAID AS MUCH AS THE MEN, THEY STILL GOT A GOOD PAY. HOWEVER, LATER ON IN THE WAR, WOMEN PROTESTED FOR A HIGHER WAGE WHEN THEY FOUND OUT THAT THEY WERE GETTING LESS MONEY.

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WOMEN WORKING HARD AND PACKING SHELLS WITH EXPLOSIVES.



CANADIAN WOMEN HAVE SACRIFICED THEIR LIVES FOR US. THEY WERE WORKING WITH DANGEROUS EXPLOSIVES WITHOUT THE PROPER PROTECTION AND GEAR. WHEN PEOPLE THINK OF WAR, THEY THINK OF THE MEN FIGHTING IN THE TRENCHES, HOWEVER, THEY NEVER PROPERLY THINK ABOUT THE BEHIND THE SCENES, WHICH ARE THESE WOMEN MAKING THE MEN'S WEAPONS AND HELPING US SURVIVE.

Eva White



Eva White was just 21 years of age when Britain declared war on Germany. After the man she was intending to marry died at war she began work as a 'Barnbow Lass'. A Barnbow lasses were the women who worked at barnbow in the factories making shells and bombs.

By 1916 the workforce at Barnbow numbered 16,000 and covered a 200 acre site. It was described locally as a 'city within a city'. Eva's days at the factory were long and arduous, working eight hours a day, six days a week, packing shells with explosives.

It was dangerous work, a fact brought starkly to light in December 1916 when 'Room 42' of the factory exploded, killing 35 women and injuring many more. Despite this tragedy Barnbow's work force returned to making explosives the very next day.

In 1917 Eva married the nephew of the game keeper at Nostell Priory. Their son George Hepworth, who is a regular visitor, says that she rarely spoke of the danger she had faced. Many thanks to George for sharing this story.