

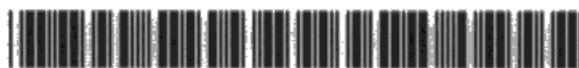
Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒

Question 2 ☒

The source is extremely valuable for an enquiry into the reasons for opposition to the Contagious Diseases Acts. The source, written by the figurehead and leader of the movement, is a retrospective account that highlights the moral argument and briefly references the medical argument. The source also presents "valuable insight into the nature of the governments response to their motives; expressing many MP's confusion, the governments opposition and their belief that other initiatives took priority. Overall, the source is more valuable in revealing the opposition to the acts than the government response due to its content and author who lead the protest against the Acts.

The author of the source, Josephine Butler, ~~not~~ immediately adds prominence to the ~~re~~ investigation into the reasons for opposition to the Contagious Diseases Acts. Butler was a devout Christian mother and wife with an impeccable



sex and respectable reputation. Her beliefs even suggested that seduction should be made illegal, thus ~~the act~~ her being the author and leader of the movement helps characterise the movement as a moral crusade. Language in this source further exemplifies the moral tone "victims of vice", "brutalising" and "sacred" colour the source with religious ~~to~~ undertones. At this period in time protesters argued that the medical examinations were institutional rape, comparing medical instruments to "steel penis". This language further exemplifies the opposition to the acts as a "moral crusade". Much of the opposition to the Acts revolved around beliefs concerning Victorian morality. Butler asserts that the acts put a woman's "reputation... in the power of the police." suggesting that the acts infringed upon a woman's rights. Campaigners for the repeal of the Acts also publicised the suicide of "Miss Percy" an innocent singer/performer who took her own life following the subjection and humiliation of her "imprisonment" by the police, despite being innocent. This exemplifies the



value of the source for a looking into reasons for the repeal due to its infringement upon women and their freedoms.

Moreover, the source is written in 1890, after the repeal of the acts has been achieved. This retrospective view adds a clear oversight of events which adds to the value of the source.

~~Another~~ While the source holds much value into the moral and feminist argument for the repeal, there is limited information regarding the medical concerns brought forward by the campaign. Butler sets out her priorities when she says the ~~disea~~ ~~are~~ conditions of the disease are in the "first instance, are moral, not physical".

This undermines the work of James Stansfeld who forged a medical council to deal with and put forth a scientific argument for repeal. Moreover, in an enquiry, ~~Butter~~ Butler admitted to having no first hand experience with prostitutes. The lack of medical argument in Butler's argument reduces its value as it fails to highlight the medical opposition ^{as this reduces its value.}

The Source also gives



value into the nature of the responses. Firstly, the source highlights the public response, asserting "that support came from "many well known in public life" this may allude to Henry Storks, an MP, who formed the Northern Counties League which resulted in the formation of a national movement for the repeal. Moreover Butler highlights the nature of response in the sources prominence. For her to publish a "Personal Reminiscences" book, it suggests an apt amount of public support and publicity. The source also highlights the governments response when the source stated the the government quote "this is very awkward for us, this revolt of women". The campaign for repeal was considered one of the first feminist movements, thus the source accurately highlights the bewildered male politicians. Moreover the source shows the governments initial ignorance when it says "its quite a new thing" one London MP claimed to not have heard any of the debates thinking that the rape Acts were for



cattle. Thus the source shows value in the confused response to the campaign.

The source, however, shows less value into the government response. Butler had the aim to repeal, thus her writing would use emotive language to vilify the government such as "vice" "brutalizing" and "dreaded consequences".

Moreover, the source doesn't reference the government's views on its growing colonial ambitions. The growth of the austro-prussian and italian empire required regulation of venereal disease, thus the source doesn't portray the powerful nature of the government's opposition.

Overall, the source is valuable in investigating both the reason for the repeal campaign and the response to it. However, it is more valuable in demonstrating its opposition due to the nature and author ~~whereas~~ as it gives an opinion from the leader, ~~equally these reasons weaken the factors displaying the response as~~ ~~but~~ Butler had a motive to vilify the government.



who is most likely informed on the reasons for wanting its repeal. However, it is less useful for investigating the response to the manifesto as Butler would not make a case for them, moreover it fails to mention the greater context. Thus the source is more valuable in investigating the opposition than the reaction.

