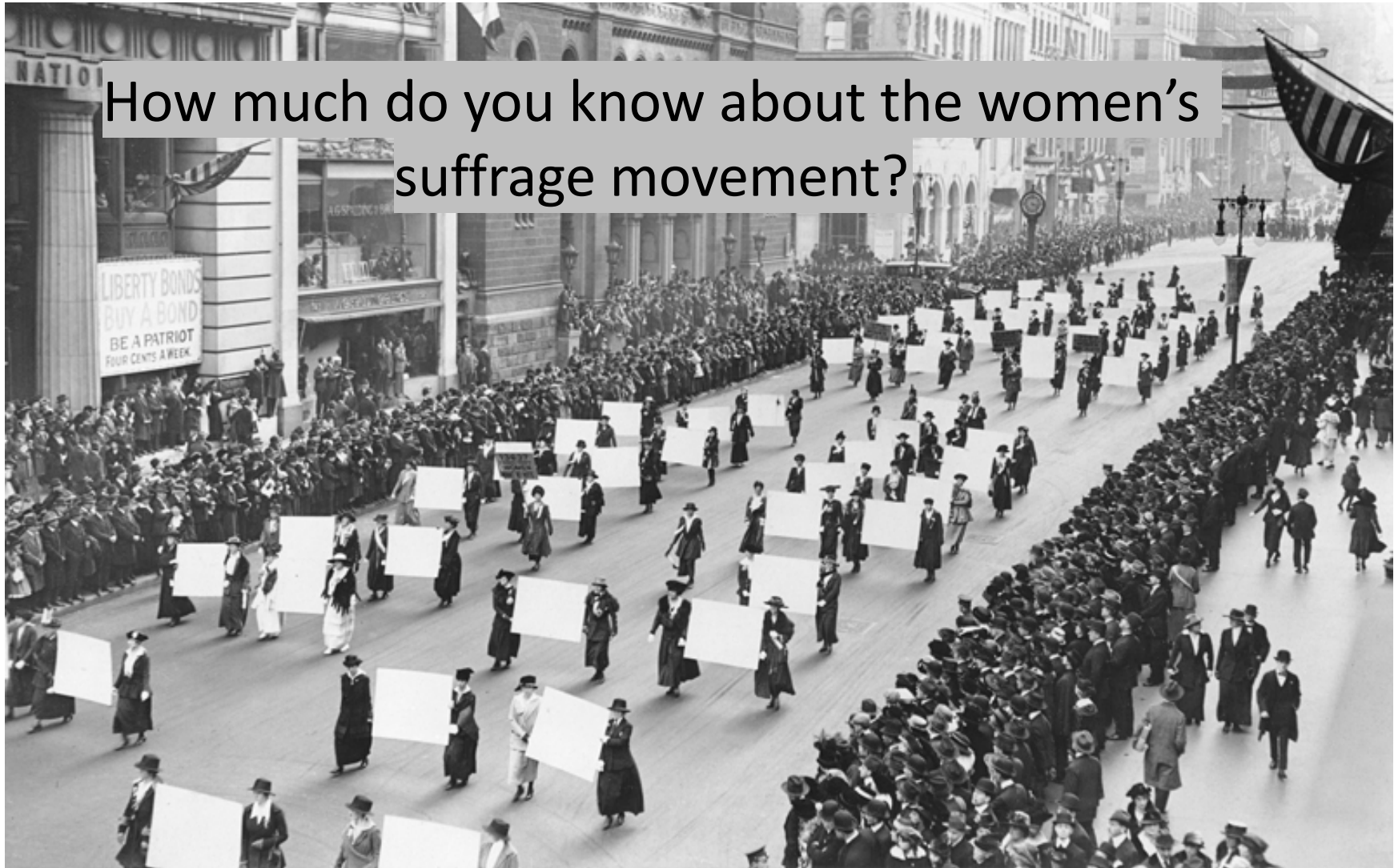


How much do you know about the women's suffrage movement?



1. *Suffrage* from the Latin word *suffragium* refers to...

A) those who suffer to obtain the right to vote

B) a vote given in deciding a controversial question

C) the sacrifices which must be made to establish representative government

Suffrage from the Latin word *suffragium* refers to...



B) a vote given in deciding a controversial question

2. What is the difference between the word *suffragist* and *suffragette*?

A) *Suffragist* refers to males and *suffragette* refers to females.

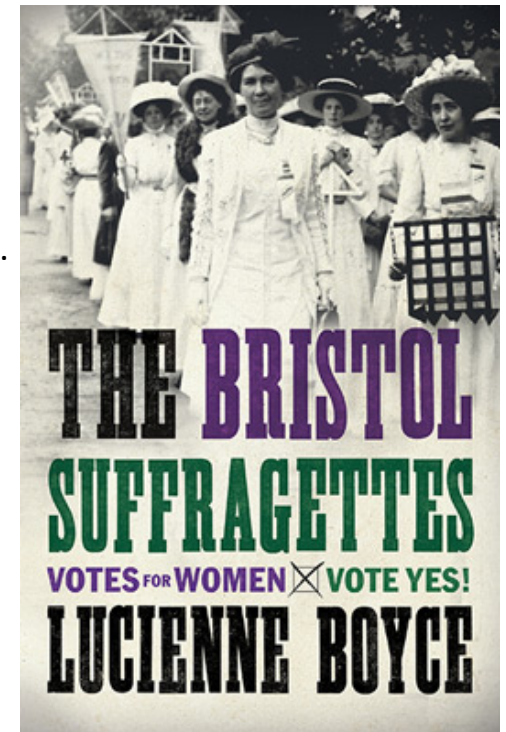
B) *Suffragist* was used to refer to women seeking the right to vote whereas these women referred to themselves as *suffragettes*.

C) *Suffragette* is a derogatory term while *suffragist* is not.

2. What is the difference between the word *suffragist* and *suffragette*?

C) *Suffragette* is a derogatory term while *suffragist* is not.

At first the term was used to mock the suffragists,
but they embraced it and used it to their advantage.



3. The Women's Rights Convention was held in Seneca Falls, NY in 1848. The document drafted at this convention was called...

- A) "The Inalienable Rights for Women"
- B) "The Declaration of Rights of Women"
- C) "The Declaration of Sentiments"



3. The Women's Rights Convention was held in Seneca Falls, NY in 1848. The document drafted at this convention was called...

C. "The Declaration of Sentiments"

This statement was modeled after the Declaration of Independence, stating, "We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men *and women* are created equal." It enumerated a list of rights women were demanding, some of which have yet to be achieved.



4. The legislatures in Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin all ratified the 19th amendment on June 10, 1919. Wisconsin was given credit for being the first to ratify because...

A) Its papers were the first to be filed in Washington, D.C.

B) A legislator in Illinois delayed the vote in Springfield due to the birth of his daughter.

C) The official time stamp on Michigan's papers was smudged and therefore judged invalid.

4. The legislatures in Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin all ratified the 19th amendment on June 10, 1919. Wisconsin was given credit at being the first to ratify because...

A) Its papers were the first to be filed in Washington, D.C.

(Pictured below is David James, father of Wisconsin activist Ada James, who raced across the country to deliver Wisconsin's papers to the US State Department by June 13, 1919.



5. Early women's suffragists were criticized for which of the following:

A) Lack of support for women of color

B) Association with the temperance (anti-alcohol) movement

C) Sometimes violent tactics

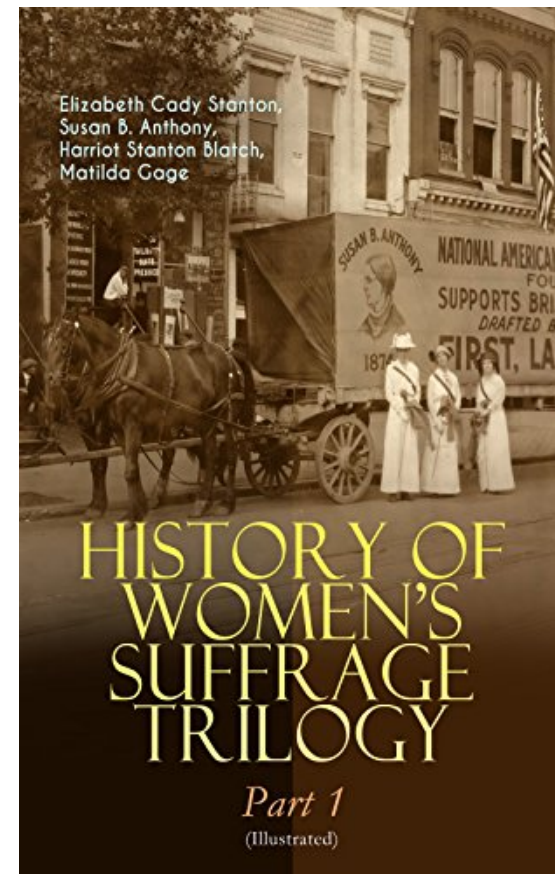
D) All of the above

5. Early women's suffragists were criticized for which of the following

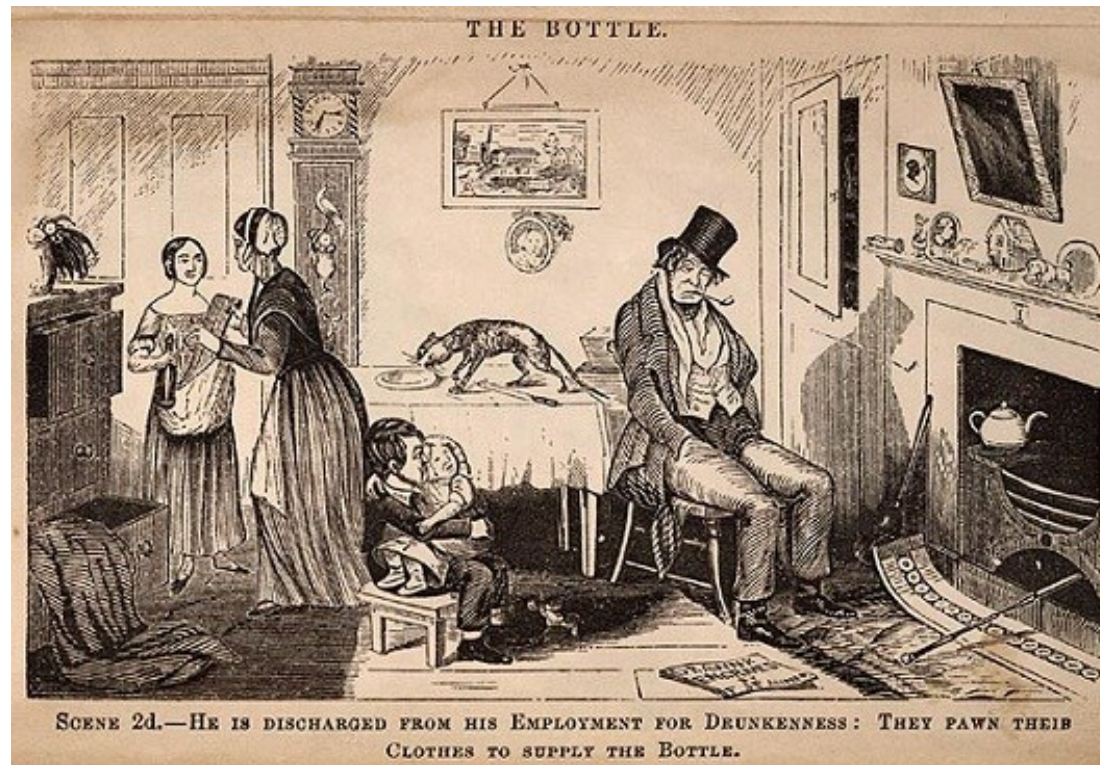
D) All of the above

In the definitive work of the time, *The History of Women's Suffrage*, black women were hardly mentioned.

In order to secure the votes needed from southern states for the 19th Amendment, suffragists did not oppose an effort by southern Democrats to add a provision that would allow states to exclude people of color from voting. That provision was ultimately struck down by Progressive senators.



As a result of widespread alcoholism among soldiers after the Civil War, many women experienced financial ruin due to having no property rights, so many women supported prohibition.



The more radical movement, The National Women's Party, headed by Alice Paul, used tactics such as picketing and hunger strikes which resulted in arrests. Paul was influenced by suffragists from England where the movement was more violent.



The national leaders of the women's suffrage movement

Lucretia Mott (F)

Cofounder of the national movement and an organizer of the Seneca Falls Convention in 1848. She was a Quaker, mother of six children, and an ardent anti-slavery activist as well. She was so firm in her convictions that she refused to wear cotton clothing or serve sugar in her home because both were produced with slave labor. She published the *Discourse on Women* which detailed the history of women's repression.



Elizabeth Cady Stanton (B)

Co-founder of the national movement and co-organizer of the Seneca Falls Convention in 1848, she was the primary author of the *Declaration of Sentiments* which she read at the convention.

She was the mother of 7 children which didn't allow her travel in support of the movement as a young woman, but she continued to write throughout her life, and contributed to the 3-volume *History of Women's Suffrage*.

She was critical of the Christian Church for repressing women, and wrote *The Woman's Bible*, removing any references to women's inferiority. Although criticized by her fellow suffragists as blasphemous, it was translated into six languages.



Susan B. Anthony (E)

Recruited by Stanton to travel and give many rousing speeches. One of her most famous lines was: "Failure is impossible." Anthony led the movement to focus first and foremost on women's suffrage. She was also a Quaker and her activism began as an abolitionist.. She was arrested for voting in 1872 and fined \$100 which brought national attention to the women's suffrage movement. She never married, not wanting to give up her rights to a husband, and devoted her life to the movement.



Alice Stone Blackwell (G)

Daughter of Lucy Stone, she became editor of the leading women's rights newspaper *Women's Journal*. She facilitated the consolidation of two major women's suffrage organizations into the National Women's Suffrage Association and brought union and trade women into the movement in the early 20th century.



Ida B. Wells-Barnett (G)

Born into slavery, she became a journalist who documented and publicized the pamphlet, *Southern Horror: Lynch Law in All Its Phases*. She was instrumental in founding the NAACP and helped organize the Chicago Alpha Suffrage Club, one of the first for black women. In the 1913 women's suffrage parade, she was told to walk at the back, but refused to do so. When the white suffragists from Chicago passed by, she jumped into the parade and joined them.





I SELL THE SHADOW TO SUPPORT THE SUBSTANCE.
SOJOURNER TRUTH.

Randall

East Grand Circus Park,

DETROIT.

Sojourner Truth (A)

A former slave , she became an abolitionist and women’s rights activist. Famous for her speech “Ain’t I a Woman?” She was bought and sold 4 times before she gained her freedom. Because of her work for the Union cause during the Civil War, she was invited to meet Abraham Lincoln at the White House.

Mary Church Terrell (J)

Women's suffrage leader, clubwoman, and widely read author who often called on white women to include black women in the movement.



Carrie Chapman Catt (D)

Born in Ripon, Wisconsin, but active at the national level, she was integral in gaining passage of the 19th Amendment to the US Constitution. Known as “the general” with a voice “like a foghorn, she skillfully steered the national campaign for ratification. She founded the League of Women Voters and served as its honorary president until her death in 1947.



Matilda Joslyn Gage (C)

An early leader in the suffragist movement, but one whose views were deemed too radical. She participated in the Underground Railroad and was an outspoken advocate for women's rights, religious freedom, and Native American justice. She was profoundly influenced by the Iroquois society and the status of its women and admitted into its Council of Matrons.



Alice Paul (H)

Leader of the National Women's Party and more radical. She helped organize the picket of the White House in 1917 for which she was arrested and placed in solitary confinement in the mental ward of prison. She led a hunger strike in protest. These actions helped to garner public support and sympathy for the women's suffragists activists.



The National Leaders of the Women's Suffrage Movement

F 1. Lucretia Mott

A 6. Sojourner Truth

B 2. Elizabeth Cady Stanton

J 7. Mary Church Terrell

E 3. Susan B. Anthony

D 8. Carrie Chapman Catt

I 4. Alice Stone Blackwell

C 9. Matilda Joslyn Gage

G 5. Ida B. Wells-Barnett

H 10. Alice Paul

The Wisconsin leaders of the women's suffrage movement

Olympia Brown (E)

The first woman to be ordained a minister in the US. She was president of the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association and later worked for passage of the a federal constitutional amendment. She lived to cast a vote in 1920 at age 85.



Clara Bewick Colby (C)

Emigrated from Britain to Wisconsin in childhood and an early female student at UW-Madison; a prominent suffragist, orator, and journalist who started a Nebraska newspaper called the *Women's Tribune* which became the official paper of the Women's Suffrage Association.



Belle Case LaFollette (G)

The first woman to graduate from Law School in Wisconsin, she served as First Lady of Wisconsin and was an outspoken writer and orator for women's right to vote. She traveled the country between 1915 to 1919 giving speeches in support of women's right to vote. She was in the US Senate gallery in 1919 when the 19th Amendment was approved.



Laura Ross Wolcott (A)

The first woman physician in Wisconsin; active in the early women's suffrage movement. She was denied admittance to the medical society of Milwaukee in 1857. She then went to Paris where she attended lectures at the Sorbonne and worked in a hospital. Upon her return to Milwaukee, she was accepted as a physician. She organized meetings in Milwaukee and Madison at which she met Susan B. Anthony.



Jessie Jack Hooper (B)

Women's suffrage leader and first president of the Wisconsin League of Women Voters; she ran for the US Senate in 1922 as a Democrat against Robert LaFollette and won a remarkable 16% of the vote only 2 years after the passage of the 19th amendment. She was an ardent peace activist as well.



Ada James (D)

Women's suffrage leader who was very active in the 1912 referendum efforts and other reforms in the early 1900s. She was president of the Political Equality League in Wisconsin which combined with the Wisconsin Women's Suffrage Association after the failure of the 1912 referendum on women's suffrage in Wisconsin.



Theodora Winton Youmans (F)

A journalist and active member of the women's club network which subtly advocated for women's rights in society. The articles she wrote provide some of the best sources on the Wisconsin Women's Suffrage Association. A lifelong Republican, she remained politically active all her life.



The Wisconsin leaders of the women's suffrage movement

- E 1. Olympia Brown
- C 2. Clara Bewick Colby
- G 3. Belle Case LaFollette
- A 4. Laura Ross Wolcott
- B 5. Jessie Jack Hooper
- D 6. Ada James
- F 7. Theodora Winton Youmans

1. The more radical tactics of some of the activists in the women's suffrage movement in America were inspired by activists in Great Britain.

TRUE

The British women's suffragists often employed more violent tactics than their American counterparts.



2. Members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union who favored prohibition of alcohol often clashed with women's suffrage advocates.

FALSE

Because married women lacked property rights, many were left destitute when husbands squandered the household income on alcohol so support of the temperance union was a natural partner for those advocating for women's rights.



3. Women who were active in the women's suffrage movement were often ardent abolitionists and worked to ensure that black women would also achieve the right to vote.

FALSE

Because of the racist sentiment of the times, leaders of the women's suffrage movement were less supportive of advocating for black women's rights. Alice Paul, organizer of the women's suffrage parade of 1913, instructed black women to march at the rear of the parade. At great personal risk to themselves, the 22 founding members of the Delta Theda Sigma Sorority, marched in that parade.



4. New York was the first US state to grant women the right to vote in its state constitution.

FALSE

Western states led the nation in granting women suffrage. The First state was Wyoming which became a US territory in 1869 with a women's suffrage provision. In 1890, it entered the union as the first state whose constitution granted women the right to vote.



5. New Zealand was the first country to grant women the right to vote.

TRUE

New Zealand became the first country to allow women to vote in parliamentary elections in 1893.



6. The Supreme Court once ruled that denying women the right to vote was constitutional.

TRUE

In the case of *Minor v. Happersett*, the Supreme Court ruled in 1875 that the US Constitution didn't grant anyone the right to vote when a state's laws prohibited women from voting. The case was brought by Virginia Minor who attempted to register to vote in Missouri.



7. Wisconsin women were never allowed to vote prior to 1920.

FALSE

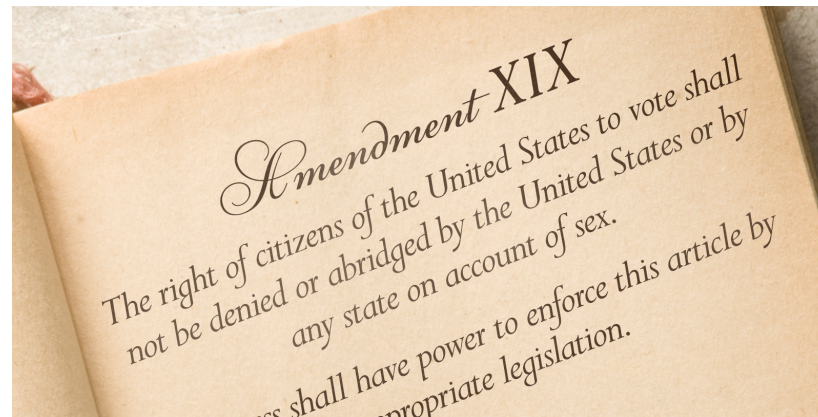
Reverend Olympia Brown attempted to vote in a municipal election in 1887 at a time when women were allowed to vote in elections "concerning school matters". She was denied, and the Wisconsin Supreme Court ruled that women can only vote in in specific school elections.



8. The 19th amendment was first introduced in the US Congress in 1878.

TRUE

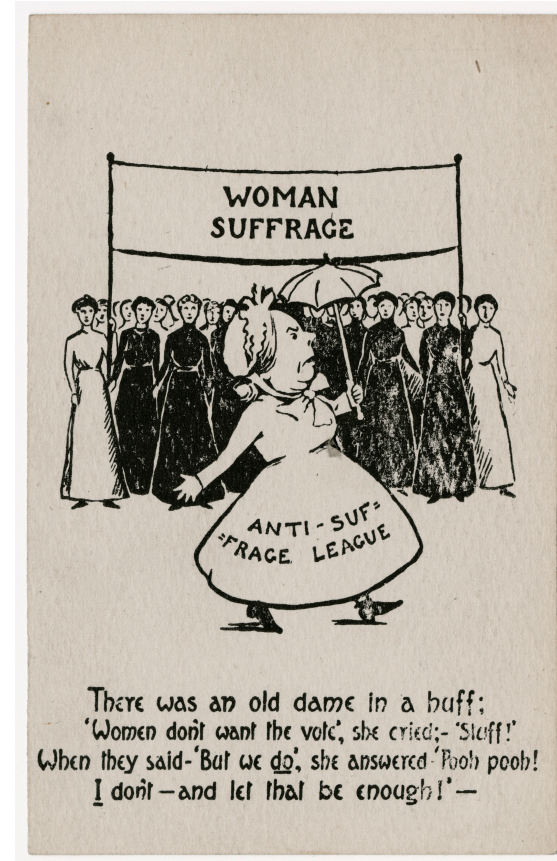
When the 19th amendment is passed in 1919, the wording was exactly the same as the original amendment.



9. Women's suffrage was ultimately achieved due to a lack of real organized resistance.

FALSE

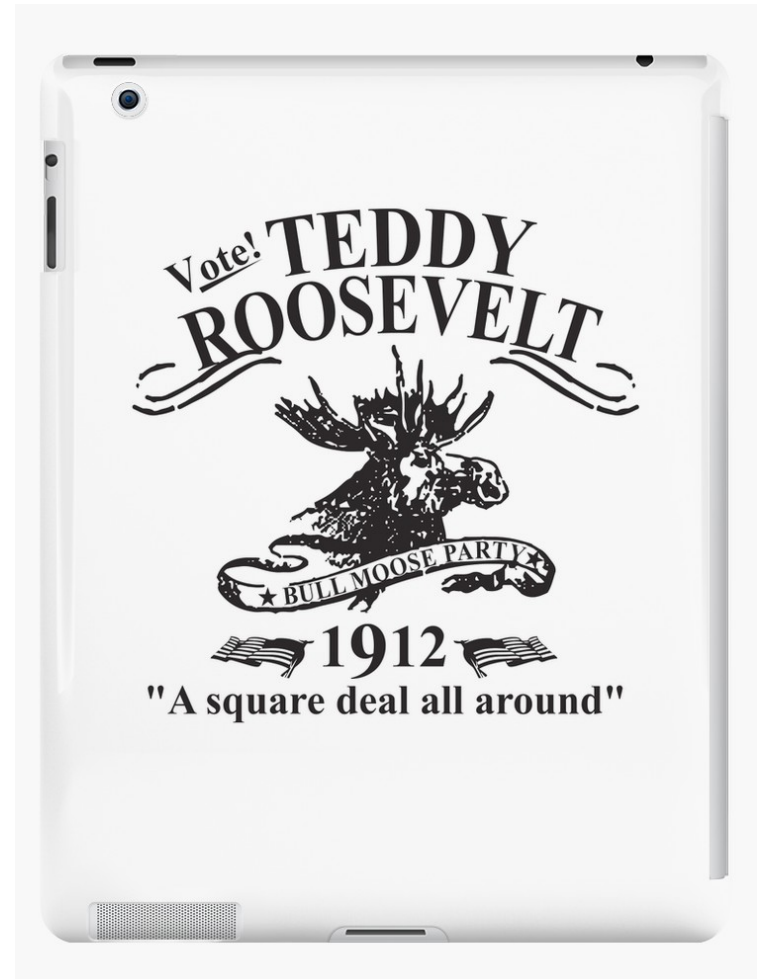
In 1911, the National Association Opposed to Women's Suffrage Was formed. Its members included wealthy, influential women, some Catholic clergymen, distillers and brewers, urban political machines, southern congressmen, and corporate capitalists.



10. The first president to publicly support women's suffrage was Woodrow Wilson.

FALSE

While Woodrow Wilson endorsed women's suffrage on the Democratic Party platform in 1916, it was Teddy Roosevelt's Bull Moose Party that first supported women's suffrage in 1912.



- 1.** Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott organize the first women's rights convention in Seneca Falls, NY. (1848)
- 2.** The 14th amendment is ratified. "Citizens" and "voters" are defined exclusively as male. (1868)
- 3.** Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony found the National Women's Suffrage Association (NWSA). (1869)
- 4.** Susan B. Anthony casts a ballot for Ulysses S. Grant in the presidential election and is arrested and brought to trial. (1872)
- 5.** A Woman Suffrage Amendment is proposed in the U.S. Congress. When the 19th amendment finally passes forty-one year later, it is worded exactly the same. (1878)

- 6.** Twenty thousand suffrage supporters join in a New York City suffrage parade. (1912)

- 7.** Suffragists organize a parade down Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, DC on the eve of the inauguration of President Woodrow Wilson. (1913)

- 8.** President Woodrow Wilson addresses the Senate about adopting woman suffrage at the end of World War I. (1918)

- 9.** Wisconsin becomes the first state to ratify the 19th amendment (1919)

- 10.** Three quarters of the state legislatures ratify the Nineteenth Amendment on August 26, 1920.

Number these events in the struggle for women's suffrage in order:

2. The 14th amendment is ratified. "Citizens" and "voters" are defined exclusively as male. (1868)
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