

GED
Social Studies
Day 6



COMUNIDADES LATINAS
UNIDAS EN SERVICIO





What does
democracy
mean to you?

Why does
voting matter?

Women's Rights and the 19th Amendment



A 1915 illustration by Henry Mayer, titled "The Awakening," suggested the geographical force behind the suffrage movement.



What do you know
about the women's
suffrage movement in
the United States?



In the left column, write down everything you think you know about how women won the right to vote, whether ideas, facts, names, places or anything else.

| What I K now | What I W ant to Know | What I L earned |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| | | |

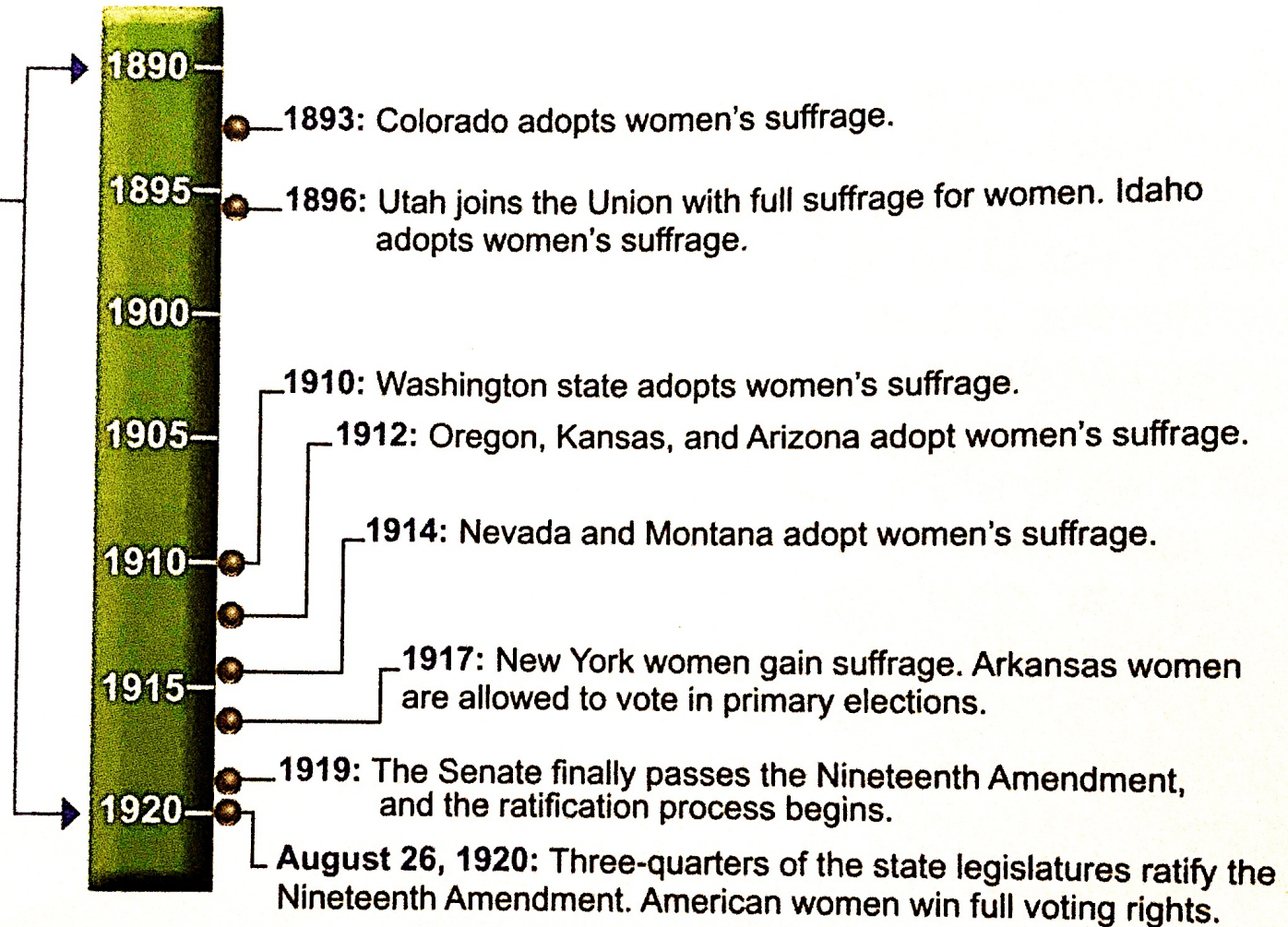
- If you're not sure where to start, here are some prompts to get you thinking:
- What period in history did the movement take place in? What was the social and cultural climate of the United States at that time?
 - How and why did the movement begin?
 - Who were some of the key figures in the movement?
 - What strategies did suffragists use to fight for their right to vote?
 - When did women get the right to vote?

Then, in the middle column, write down **what you want to know** about the suffrage movement.

a The benchmark dates on a timeline show the equivalent intervals into which the full time span of the timeline is divided. In this case, the timeline shows the period from 1890 to 1920 divided into five-year intervals.

b This timeline illustrates some of the historic events that occurred during the years leading to the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment, which granted U.S. women the right to vote.

b SELECTED DATES IN THE FIGHT FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE



USING LOGIC

Timelines typically show a trend in events. By reviewing each event and the events that occurred before and after each one, you should be able to see the trend.

Beginning in the second half of the 1800s, many women in the United States worked to gain the right to vote. Organizations such as the National Woman Suffrage Association and the American Woman Suffrage Association worked to gain this right through a national constitutional amendment and individual state constitutional amendments. Susan B. Anthony (1820–1906) served as a leader in the National Woman Suffrage Association. After a number of states granted suffrage, women began to use their new voting rights to once again push for a national amendment. In 1920, the Nineteenth Amendment granted women throughout the United States the right to vote.

1. Which of the following inferences can you make about Susan B. Anthony?
 - A. She voted in the 1920 presidential election.
 - B. She opposed anti-slavery and temperance amendments.
 - C. She traveled and lectured on the importance of women's suffrage.
 - D. She lived in one of the first states to grant women the right to vote.



In 1913, more than 5,000 suffragists from around the country paraded down Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington D.C.

Two courageous women became early leaders in the women's suffrage movement at a time when women's rights was a startling idea to many Americans. Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815–1902) was already active in the antislavery movement when, in 1840, she was outraged by an antislavery convention's refusal to accept female delegates. As a result, she began campaigning for women's rights and was a key organizer of the first Seneca Falls Convention in 1848. After she met Susan B. Anthony (1820–1906), the two women formed the National Woman Suffrage Association and worked to gain the right to vote through amendments to state and national constitutions.

In her effort to challenge the lack of suffrage for women, Susan B. Anthony voted in the 1872 presidential election. She was arrested and put on trial. The judge ordered the jury to find her guilty and imposed a \$100 fine. When she refused to pay, the judge did not sentence Ms. Anthony to prison, which effectively ended her chance of an appeal. A prison sentence would have allowed the suffrage movement to appeal the decision and take the question of women's voting rights to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Memorial

To the Honorable Senate
and House of Representatives
of the United States in
Congress Assembled

The American
Woman Suffrage Association
respectfully prays your honorable
bodies to enact a law authorizing
women, who are citizens of the
United States resident in the
District of Columbia, and all other
Territories, to vote and hold office
upon the same terms and conditions
as men.

Also that you will take such
additional steps as are necessary,
by amending the Federal Constitu-
tion or otherwise, to prohibit
political distinctions on account
of sex everywhere throughout
the United States.

This Memorial is
presented in accordance with
resolutions adopted at the last
annual Meeting of the said
American Woman Suffrage
Association at which were

The American Woman
Suffrage Association
(AWSA), founded by Lucy
Stone, Julia Ward Howe,
and Thomas Wentworth
Higginson, sent this 1872
petition to
Congress asking that
women in DC and the
territories be allowed to
vote and hold office.

Second Count: And the jurors aforesaid upon their oath
aforesaid do further present that said Susan B. Anthony

now or late of Rochester
in the County of Monroe with force and arms, on, to-wit: at and in
the first election district of the eighth ward of the City of Rochester
in the County of Monroe is said Northern District of New York
and within the jurisdiction of this Court, on to-wit: the first day of November, in the year of
our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two at an election duly held at and in the
first election district of the said eighth ward of
said City of Rochester

in said County, and in said Northern District of New York, which said election was for Representatives in the
Congress of the United States, to-wit: a Representative in the Congress of the United States for the State of New
York at large, and a Representative in the Congress of the United States for the said County of Monroe,
Congressional District of the State of New York, said first election district of said eighth ward
of said City of Rochester being then and there a part of said County of Monroe, Congressional
District of the State of New York, did knowingly, wrongfully and unlawfully vote for a Representative in the Congress
of the United States for the State of New York at large, and for a Representative in the Congress of the
United States for said County of Monroe, without having a legal right to vote in said first
election district (the said Susan B. Anthony being then and there a person
of the female sex)

And the said Susan B. Anthony then and there well knew, contrary
to the laws of the United States of America in such case made and provided, and against the peace of
the United States of America and their Rights.

Richard Dowling
Attorney of the United States for the Northern District of New York.

This indictment charged
Susan B. Anthony with
"wrongfully and
unlawfully" voting in the
1872 election in Rochester,
NY, "being...a person of the
female sex." She was one
of several women arrested
for illegally voting.

PETITION FOR
WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

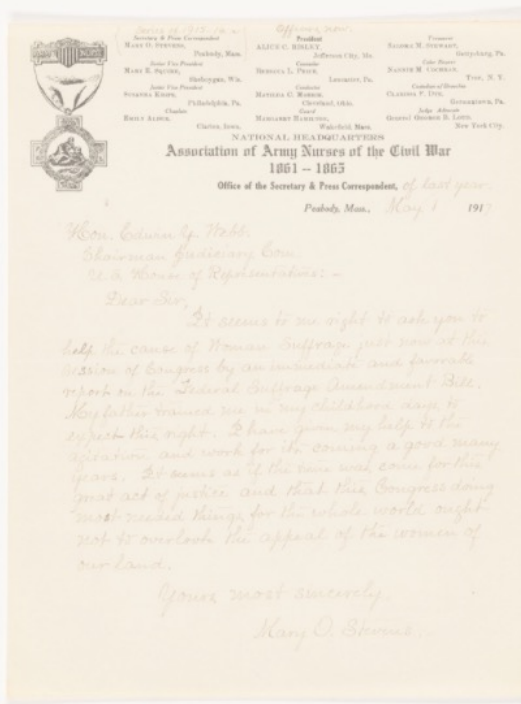
The undersigned, Citizens of the United States, Residents of the Eastern Dist- of Col,
County of _____ Town of _____ solemnly pray your Honorable body to
adopt measures for so amending the Constitution as to prohibit the several States from
disfranchising United States Citizens on account of Sex

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>Colored MEN:</p> <p>Frederick Douglass Jr Nathan Sprague Ignatius Dorsey Matthew H. Hunt Jack, Moore Wm. A. Jones Samuel B. Brown S. Williams Edw. Brown John A. Linder William Taylor Thomas A. Rice Samuel L. Law H. L. Linsdale B. H. Hager John W. Cunningham W. B. Cudlip Hm. Smith</p> | <p>Colored WOMEN:</p> <p>Mrs. Frederick Douglass Jr Mrs. Nathan Sprague Mrs. Ignatius Dorsey Mrs. George A. Sprague Mrs. Sophia J. Sprague Mrs. Sarah A. Sprague Mrs. Mary V. Berry Harriet M. Lee Caroline Burnett Jane Lawson Alice Scott Rozie Harris Abbie Kelley Briggs Mrs. Elizabeth Chase Mrs. Caroline Chase</p> |
|---|---|

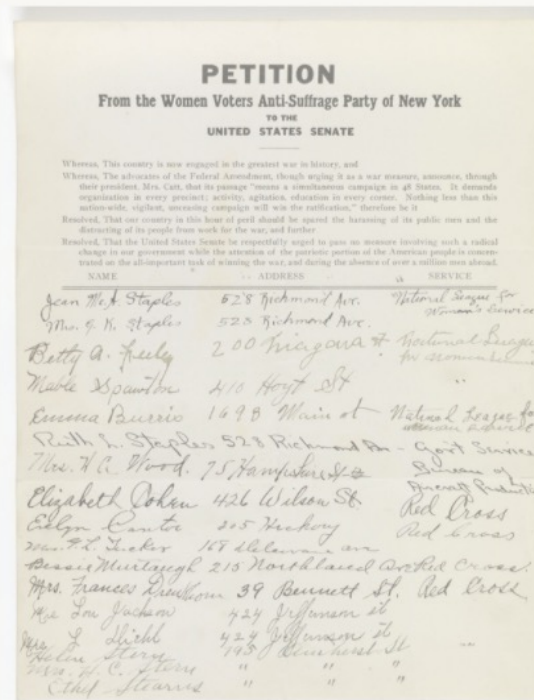
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Frederick Douglass's son,
daughter, and son-in-
law signed this 1878
petition to Congress in
favor of woman suffrage,
along with other residents
of the District of Columbia.

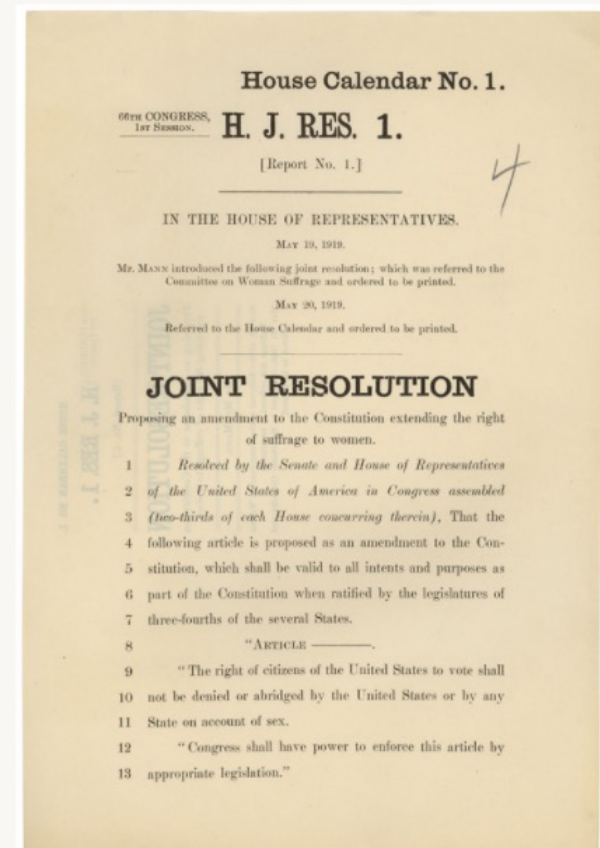
By 1900, women could vote in only four states, but the campaign for a national constitutional amendment continued. When the Nineteenth Amendment was ratified in 1920, women throughout the United States finally gained the right to vote.



Some women fought for decades for the right to vote. In 1917, Mary O. Stevens, a former Civil War nurse, sent this letter to Rep. Edwin Webb, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, which held hearings on women's suffrage.



There was strong opposition to enfranchising women. This 1917 petition from the Women Voters Anti-Suffrage Party of New York urged the Senate not to pass a federal suffrage amendment giving women the right to vote.



This Congressional resolution, passed in 1919, proposed extending the right to vote to women and became the 19th Amendment to the Constitution.

2. Which of the following inferences can you make about Elizabeth Cady Stanton?
- A. She opposed the antislavery movement.
 - B. She made speeches on women's suffrage.
 - C. She worked for prison reform.
 - D. She had difficulty working with others.

3. What can you infer about women's suffrage in the United States before 1920?

- A. Women were prohibited from voting in any election throughout the United States.
- B. Only white women had the right to vote throughout the United States.
- C. Women in some states could vote for governor, but women in other states could not.
- D. Women who were part of the suffrage movement could vote because of their political activism.

“Suffragists weren’t given the right to vote; they won it.”

What do you think about this statement?

Strategies used by suffragists

- #1: Protest

Organized protest did not become a main tool of the movement the , but some suffragists were performing acts of civil disobedience well before Paul or Burns entered the picture . In 1872, Susan B. Anthony , pictured circa 1850, was arrested in Rochester , N.Y., for voting. She channeled her indignation into a speech the following year: It is downright mockery to talk to women of their enjoyment of the blessings of liberty while they are denied the use of the only means of securing them provided by this democratic republican government .”



In 1913, the day before President Woodrow Wilson's inauguration , thousands of suffragists descended on Washington for the Woman Suffrage Procession , organized by Paul and Burns for NAWSA . Inez Milholland , a 26-year-old suffragist, led the parade on horseback .

Strategies used by suffragists

- #2: Media

The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, which would become the N.W.P., put out a weekly journal , The Suffragist, to advertise its activities and recruit people to the cause . The publication ran from 1913 to 1921 and was staffed by women such as Frances Pepper and Elizabeth Smith , pictured in the newsroom in 1916. During the Silent Sentinel pickets, The Suffragist exposed the ill-treatment of imprisoned protesters .



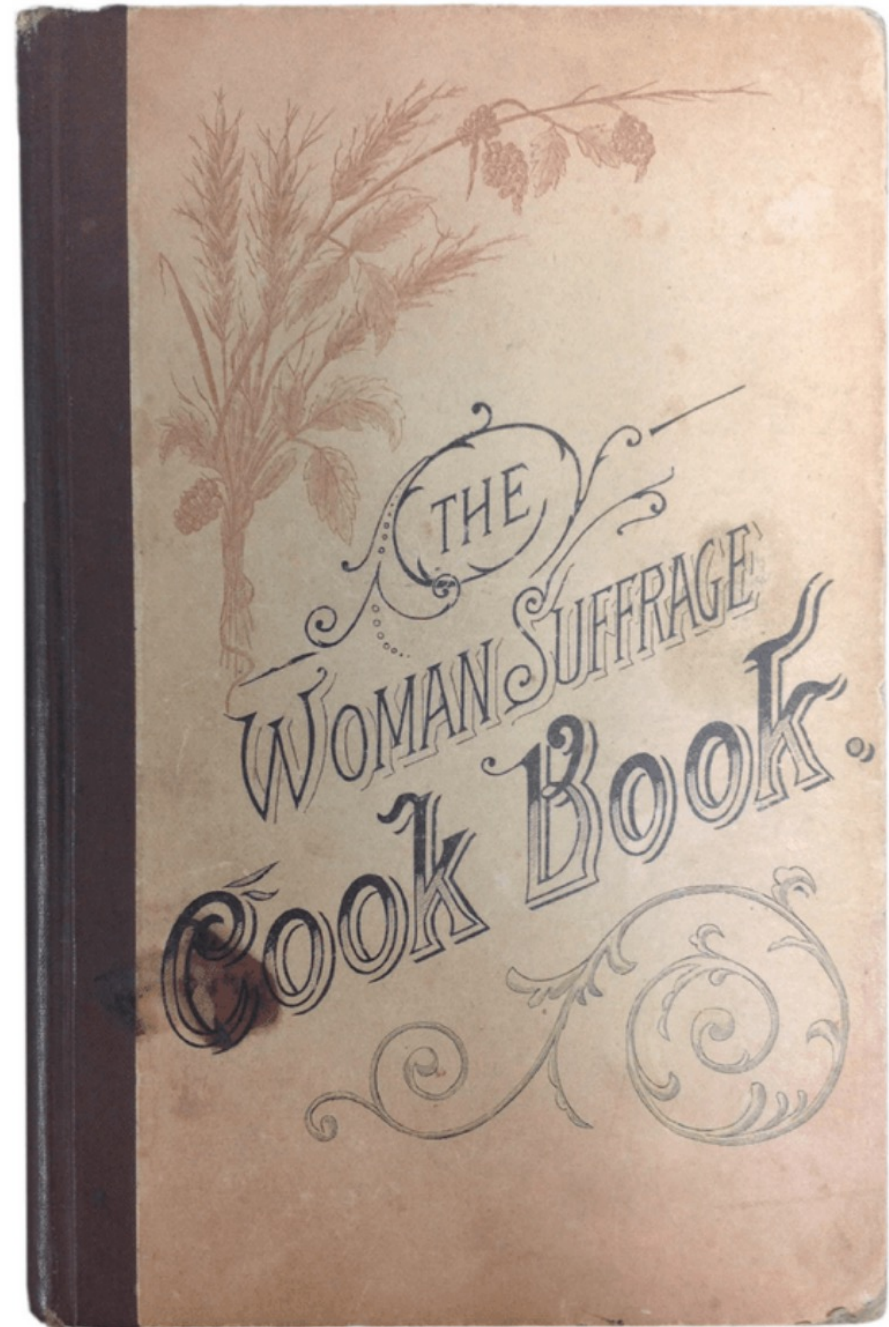
Elizabeth Smith , pictured in the newsroom in 1916

#3: Publicity Stunts

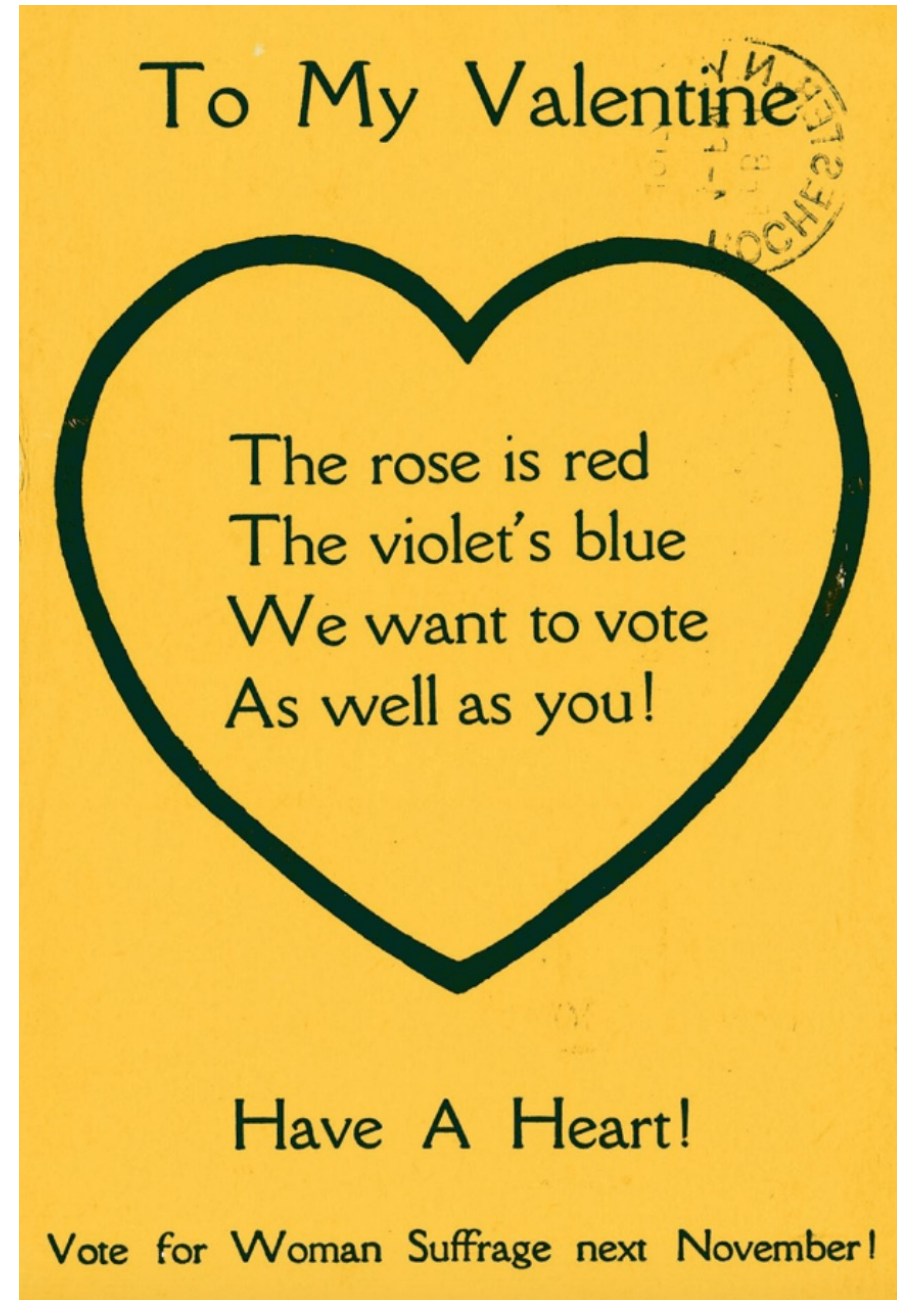


The “suffrage day” baseball game on May 18, 1915...drew plenty of attention to the suffragists’ cause — even if the referendum it promoted failed that fall.

This cookbook , sold as a fund-raiser at an 1886 suffrage festival in Boston, contained “ thoroughly tested and reliable recipes for cooking, directions for the care of the sick and practical suggestions.” In the preface, its editor, Hattie A. Burr, wrote that she hoped it would “ go forth a blessing to housekeepers, and an advocate for the elevation and enfranchisement of woman . ”



**A 1900 Valentine's Day
card, spreading love and
women's equality**



#4: Cartoons

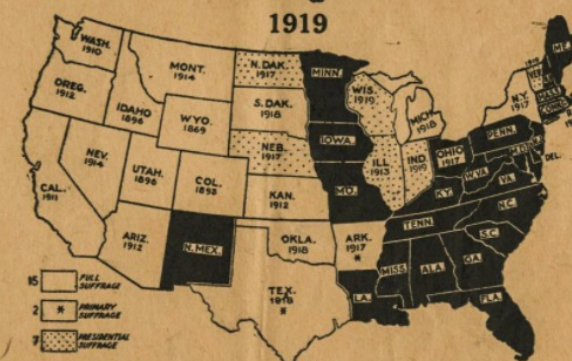
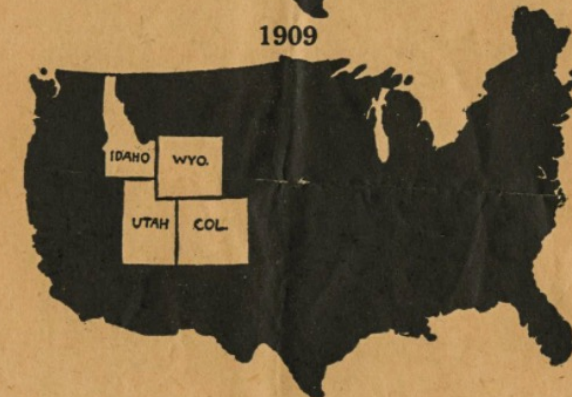
Cartoonists used the press to battle anti-suffrage stereotypes and create a new image for the movement to enfranchise women.



THE MAP BLOSSOMS



Seeing Is Believing!



FINISH THE FIGHT!

NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE PUBLISHING COMPANY
171 Madison Avenue
Printed, 1919



New York City

WHAT BREAKS UP THE HOME?



Unemployment for men.



Bad employment for women and children.



"The easiest way."

WHAT WILL SAVE THE HOME?

The participation of the home-maker in all governmental control of these problems. For this reason we demand

VOTES FOR WOMEN

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION,

505 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

#4: Photographs

Photographs of generations of Black suffragists offer invaluable documents about their thwarted and central roles in the history of women's rights.

Consider an image of the Black suffragist Nannie Helen Burroughs, a leader of the Women's Convention of the National Baptist Convention, who exemplified the crucial role of Black women's organizing work in the Black church around the turn of the century.



NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

”This is part of the untold legacy of the racial bias in the journey toward women’s suffrage: The uses of photography by Black women in the battle for the right to vote offered this country an indispensable lens on itself. Frederick Douglass knew that the civic and moral imagination in the United States was dependent on images. The history of Black suffragists shows us that looking is our collective work.”

Text and images from: For Black Suffragists, the Lens Was a Mighty Sword by Sarah Elizabeth Lewis

The commanding portrait of Sarah Parker Remond, part of the early generation of Black suffragists , testifies to how photographs operate to challenge being denied access to public spaces. In this portrait, circa 1895, taken slightly from below, and empty save a column base, her immaculately fashioned figure appears fully gathered. Remond, who is thought to be the only Black woman to sign the first women's suffrage petition in Britain in 1866 and whose prominence grew when she contested her forcible ejection after she refused segregated seating to attend an opera in Boston in 1853, sits with her hands on her lap, both a subject inviting the gaze and entitled to space .



Reflection Questions

- What symbols, slogans, themes and imagery did suffragists use to garner support for their cause? How effective were these devices?
- What do you think is meant by the statement: “Suffragists weren’t given the right to vote; they won it”? What evidence in the primary sources you’ve seen supports this claim?
- Many tools of protest that activists use today were honed by the suffragists. Which of these strategies and tools do you see activists using in political movements across the country and around the world today?

Homework!

Active Assignments



Week 6

To begin, select an activity from All Activities

[Select New Activity](#) 



All Activities

Completion: 0/5 (0%)



No Due Date