

The Women's Suffrage Movement

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Official program, woman suffrage parade, Washington, D.C. March 3, 1913. The U.S. Capitol is in the background at right. A woman on a white horse leads the procession. The banner on the woman's long horn says "Votes for Women." The marcher following the woman on the horse is wearing a white dress and a red, white and blue ribbon.

Overview	
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Students will be able to identify Primary Sources ▪ Students will be able to recall events of the Woman’s Suffragist Movement (1910 – 1920) ▪ Students will be able to identify where, when, and why the suffrage movement began. ▪ Students will be able to explain changing social conditions and the ideas of equality that led to the beginning of the woman suffrage movement. ▪ Students will be able to identify individual subjects who campaigned for suffrage rights. ▪ Students will be able to describe and compare effective methods used by suffragists in the national movement and they have affected current events. ▪ Students will create a poster for National History Month
Recommended Time Frame	Two (2) weeks during the month of March – Women’s History Month
Grade Level	Era 6: Grade 8 – High School
Curriculum Fit	U.S. History And Geography: The Development of an Industrial Urban and Global United States (1870 – 1930)
Materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Summary of Woman’s Suffrage Movement ▪ Biographies of The Suffrage Movement Participants: Susan B. Anthony, Sojourner Truth and Alice Paul ▪ Chronology of Woman’s Suffrage Movement: 1910 – 1920 ▪ Photo Analysis Worksheet NARA ▪ Summary of Suffrage Special ▪ Quiz: The Suffrage Special ▪ Summary of Equal Rights Amendment ▪ Summary of Women’s History Month ▪ Test Your Knowledge of Women’s History Month
Michigan Department of Education High School Social Studies Content Expectations	
U.S. History And Geography: 6.3 Progressivism and Reform	6.3.3 Women’s Suffrage – The learner will analyze the successes and failures of efforts to expand women’s rights, including the work of important leaders (e.g., Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton) and the eventual ratification of the 19th Amendment.

Procedures

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Introduction Exercise<ul style="list-style-type: none">- What is a Primary Source and how are they used?- Navigation of the Library of Congress Website www.loc.gov ▪ History of Woman’s Suffrage Movement<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Reading and Discussion: What is Women’s Suffrage?- Group Activity: Compare and contrast the suffragist backgrounds, efforts and acts of Susan B. Anthony, Sojourner Truth and Alice Paul- Timeline: Woman’s Suffrage Movement Chronology- Woman’s Suffrage Movement Chronology: 1910 – 1920- Photo Analysis of Women’s Suffrage Movement Photos- The Suffrage Special- Essay Assignment - Choose one of “Suffrage Special” states and identify specific events that occurred within that state to progress the Woman’s Suffrage Movement. ▪ Women’s Rights<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The Equal Rights Amendment- <u>Current Events</u> Essay Assignment - What current events show evidence of the effects the Woman’s Suffragist and Equal Rights Movements? Provide specific details and provide detailed resources (i.e., photos, news articles, internet, etc.) ▪ Women’s History Month<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Reading and Discussion: Women’s History Month- Poster Assignment- Test Your Knowledge of Women’s History Month
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Evaluation

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Students will identify and be able to utilize Primary Sources▪ Students will identify and recall suffrage movement events and/or photos on a chronological timeline of the woman’s suffragist movement.▪ Students will identify facts regarding prominent individuals involved in the woman’s suffragist movement▪ Students will explain the origins and importance of the Equal Rights Amendment.▪ Students will recognize how the events of the Woman’s Suffrage and Equal Rights Movements have affected current events
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Extension

DVD

- **Iron Jawed Angels** – HBO Films
Run Time: 124 minutes
Audio Commentary: With Director Katja von Garnier and writer Sally Robinson
MPAA: Not Rated
Subtitles: English, Francais, Espanol
Number of Discs: 1
ISBN: 0-7831-2536-4
Closed Captioning
Aspect Ratio: Widescreen [16:9 Transfer]
Sound Track Language: English
Sound Quality: Dolby® Surround Stereo 2.0 - Espanol, Dolby® Surround 5.1- English, Dolby® Surround Stereo 2.0 - English, Dolby® Surround Stereo 2.0 - Francais

Websites

- Library of Congress www.loc.gov
- National Women's History Project www.nwhp.org
[Biography Center](#)
[Women's Rights Movement](#)
[Great Speeches](#)
[Honored Latinas](#)
[Performers](#)
[Authors & Presenters](#)
[Distinguished Speakers Bureau](#)
[Pathbreakers](#)
[Women's Equality Day](#)
[Museums & Organizations](#)
[International Women's Day](#)
- Public Broadcasting System pbs.org
 - Webisode 4: Segment 6: Women's Suffrage
Source: Freedom: A History of US
Topics: United States History: 1801-1861. Womens Studies.
Resource Type: Lesson Plan
 - Webisode 9: segment 2: Susan B. Anthony
Source: Freedom: A History of US
Topics: United States History: 1850-1877. Womens Studies.
Resource Type: Lesson Plan
- The Equal Rights Amendment www.equalrightsamendment.org
*Video: "The Equal Rights Amendment: Unfinished Business for the Constitution"
17 minutes: educational documentary that premiered in July 1998 in Seneca Falls, NY,
part of the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the 1848 Woman's Rights Convention.*
- The History Channel www.history.com
DVD Bundle: 16 DVDs/13 Hrs 20 Minutes: Teaching Women's History DVD Collection

Extension**Museum Tours featuring Suffragist Exhibitions**

- Detroit Historical Museum - Detroit, MI
www.detroithistorical.org
- Detroit Institute of Arts (DIA) – Detroit, MI
www.dia.org
- Museum of African-American History (MAAH) – Detroit, MI
www.maah-detroit.org
- The Henry Ford – Greenfield Village – Dearborn, MI
www.hfmqv.org

Rubric

- Students will identify leaders and events of the Women’s Suffrage
- Students will compare and contrast the suffragist backgrounds, efforts and acts of Susan B. Anthony, Sojourner Truth and Alice Paul
- Students will create a timeline of Woman’s Suffrage Movement Chronology

- Students will complete a Photo Analysis of Women’s Suffrage Movement Photos

- Students will identify specific events from the “Suffrage Special” that occurred within a specific state that progressed the Woman’s Suffrage Movement.

- Students will identify current events show evidence of the effects the Woman’s Suffragist and Equal Rights Movements.

- Students will complete a Poster Assignment for Women’s History Month

- Test Your Knowledge of Women’s History Month

Materials

- Handout: Summary of Woman's Suffrage Movement
- Biographical Comparison and Contrast Worksheet
- Handout: Biographies of The Suffrage Movement Participants: Susan B. Anthony, Sojourner Truth and Alice Paul
- Handout: Chronology of Woman's Suffrage Movement: 1910 – 1920
- Photo Analysis Worksheet NARA
- Handout: Summary of Suffrage Special
- Handout: Summary of Equal Rights Amendment
- Handout: Summary of Women's History Month
- Poster Assignment

What are Primary Sources?

Primary sources are actual records that have survived from the past, like letters, photographs, articles of clothing and music. They are different from secondary sources, which are accounts of events written sometime after they happened.

The primary sources found at the Library of Congress include published and unpublished documents and recordings like books, correspondence, newspapers, advertisements, maps, laws, pamphlets, memoirs, narratives, speeches, public records, and music; as well as visual arts items like photographs, paintings, cartoons and films. Approximately 10,500,000 of these are digitized and accessible by computer.

How to utilize Primary Sources

Utilize footage from the Library of Congress Web site to facilitate understanding of the lesson.

What is Woman's Suffrage?

Women's suffrage is the right of women to vote. The women's suffrage movement was the struggle to gain the same right to vote as men.

With a few exceptions, women today have the same voting rights as men. However, this was not always the case. During US colonial times, voting was limited to adult males who owned property. Many people thought that property owners had the strongest interest in good government; therefore, they were the best qualified to make decisions.



Digital ID: mnwp 276016
Call Number: Location: National Woman's Party Records, Group II, Container II:276, Folder: Group Photographs Nos. 45-58
Part of Records of the National Woman's Party
Repository: Library of Congress, Manuscript Division, Washington, D.C. 20540 USA
<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.mss/mnwp.276016>

Summary

Founded in 1913 as the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage (CU), the National Woman's Party (NWP) was instrumental in raising public awareness of the women's suffrage campaign. Using a variety of tactics, the party successfully pressured President Woodrow Wilson, members of Congress, and state legislators to support passage of a 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution guaranteeing women nationwide the right to vote. In so doing, the NWP established a legacy defending the exercise of free speech, free assembly, and the right to dissent.

The NWP effectively commanded the attention of politicians and the public through its aggressive agitation, relentless lobbying, clever publicity stunts, and creative examples of civil disobedience and nonviolent confrontation. Its tactics were versatile and imaginative, drawing inspiration from a variety of sources—including the British suffrage campaign, the American labor movement, and the temperance, antislavery, and early women's rights campaigns in the United States.

Traditional lobbying and petitioning were a mainstay of NWP members, but these activities were supplemented by other more public actions—including parades, pageants, street speaking, and demonstrations. The party eventually realized that it needed to escalate its pressure and adopt even more aggressive tactics. Most important among these was picketing the White House over many months, leading to the arrest and imprisonment of many suffragists.

The willingness of NWP pickets to be arrested, their campaign for recognition as political prisoners rather than as criminals, and their acts of civil disobedience in jail shocked the nation and brought attention and support to their cause. Through constant agitation, the NWP effectively compelled President Wilson to support a federal woman suffrage amendment. Similar pressure on national and state legislators led to the ratification of the 19th Amendment in 1920.

Bibliographical Comparison and Contrast Group Activity

Objectives

- Students will be able to identify efforts and acts of Suffragist leaders Susan B. Anthony, Sojourner Truth and Alice Paul
- Students will be able to compare and contrast efforts of Suffragists leaders Susan B. Anthony, Sojourner Truth and Alice Paul

Materials

- Handouts – Biographies of Susan B. Anthony, Sojourner Truth and Alice Paul
- Comparison and Contrast Worksheets

Procedures

- In groups of three (3) or four (4), students will review the portraits and read the biographical details of Suffragists Susan B. Anthony, Sojourner Truth and Alice Paul.
- Students will use the comparison and contrast worksheets to identify and record specific content from the biographies of their individual backgrounds.
- Students will identify the detailed efforts and acts of each biography that contributed to the Suffragist movement.
- Students will compile their findings as a group to orally present to the class.

Woman's Suffrage Movement - Biography

Susan B. Anthony

(1820-1906)



An outstanding American reformer, who led the struggle to gain the vote for women. She devoted 50 years to overcoming the nation's resistance to woman suffrage, but died before the 19th Amendment was finally ratified (August 18, 1920).

Anthony was born on February 15, 1820, in the village of Adams, Massachusetts, the second of eight children. In 1827 her family moved to Battenville, New York, and in 1845 settled permanently in Rochester, New York. Encouraged by her father, a onetime schoolteacher, Anthony began teaching school when she was 15 years old and continued until the age of 30.

A liberal Quaker and dedicated radical reformer, Anthony opposed the use of liquor and advocated the immediate end of slavery. From 1848 to 1853 she took part in the temperance movement and from 1856 to 1861 worked for the American Anti-Slavery Society, organizing meetings and frequently giving lectures. In 1863, during the American Civil War, she founded the Women's Loyal League to fight for emancipation of the slaves. After the end of Reconstruction she protested the violence inflicted on blacks and was one of the few to urge full participation of blacks in the woman suffrage movement.

Anthony's work for women's rights began in 1851, when she met Elizabeth Cady Stanton. From 1854 to 1860 the two concentrated on reforming New York State laws discriminating against women. Anthony organized women all over the state to campaign for legal reforms. She would often deliver speeches written by Stanton, who was occupied with her young children

Anthony and Stanton became convinced that women would not gain their rights or be effective in promoting reforms until they had the vote, and nationwide suffrage became their goal after the Civil War. In 1869 they organized the National Woman Suffrage Association to work for a constitutional amendment giving women that right. Although the newly freed slaves were granted the vote by the 15th Amendment, women of all races continued to be excluded. From 1868 to 1870 Anthony and Stanton published a newspaper, *Revolution*, focused on injustices suffered by women. To dramatize her fight, Anthony defiantly registered and cast a ballot in the 1872 presidential election and, when arrested and convicted, refused to pay the \$100 fine. She went to Europe in 1883, met women's rights activists there, and in 1888 helped form the International Council of Women, representing 48 countries. At the age of 80 she resigned as president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, but she continued to be a regular speaker at its conventions until her death in Rochester, New York, on March 13, 1906.

Anthony always acknowledged Stanton as the founder of the women's rights movement. Her own achievement lay in her inspiration and perseverance in bringing together vast numbers of people of both sexes around the single goal of the vote. On July 2, 1979, the U.S. Mint honored her work by issuing the Susan B. Anthony dollar coin.

Woman's Suffrage Movement – Biography

Sojourner Truth

(~1797 - November 26, 1883)



The woman we know as Sojourner Truth was born into slavery in New York as Isabella Baumfree (after her father's owner, Baumfree). She was sold several times, and while owned by the John Dumont family in Ulster County, married Thomas, another of Dumont's slaves. She had five children with Thomas. In 1827, New York law emancipated all slaves, but Isabella had already left her husband and run away with her youngest child. She went to work for the family of Isaac Van Wagenen.

While working for the Van Wagenen's -- whose name she used briefly -- she discovered that a member of the Dumont family had sold one of her children to slavery in Alabama. Since this son had been emancipated under New York Law, Isabella sued in court and won his return.

Isabella experienced a religious conversion, moved to New York City and to a Methodist perfectionist commune, and there came under the influence of a religious prophet named Mathias. The commune fell apart a few years later, with allegations of sexual improprieties and even murder. Isabella herself was accused of poisoning, and sued successfully for libel. She continued as well during that time to work as a household servant.

In 1843, she took the name Sojourner Truth, believing this to be on the instructions of the Holy Spirit and became a traveling preacher (the meaning of her new name). In the late 1840s she connected with the abolitionist movement, becoming a popular speaker. In 1850, she also began speaking on woman suffrage. Her most famous speech, *Ain't I a Woman?*, was given in 1851 at a women's rights convention in Ohio.

Sojourner Truth met Harriet Beecher Stowe, who wrote about her for the *Atlantic Monthly* and wrote a new introduction to Truth's autobiography, *The Narrative of Sojourner Truth*.

Sojourner Truth moved to Michigan and joined yet another religious commune, this one associated with the Friends. She was at one point friendly with Millerites, a religious movement that grew out of Methodism and later became the Seventh Day Adventists.

During the Civil War Sojourner Truth raised food and clothing contributions for black regiments, and met Abraham Lincoln at the White House in 1864. While there, she tried to challenge the discrimination that segregated street cars by race.

Woman's Suffrage Movement - Biography – Sojourner Truth (Page 2)

After the War ended, Sojourner Truth again spoke widely, advocating for some time a "Negro State" in the west. She spoke mainly to white audiences, and mostly on religion, "Negro" and women's rights, and on temperance, though immediately after the Civil War she tried to organize efforts to provide jobs for black refugees from the war.

Active until 1875, when her grandson and companion fell ill and died, Sojourner Truth returned to Michigan where her health deteriorated and she died in 1883 in a Battle Creek sanatorium of infected ulcers on her legs. She was buried in Battle Creek, Michigan, after a very well-attended funeral.

Women's Convention in Akron, Ohio, 1851

Well, children, where there is so much racket there must be something out of kilter. I think that 'twixt the negroes of the South and the women at the North, all talking about rights, the white men will be in a fix pretty soon. But what's all this here talking about?

That man over there says that women need to be helped into carriages, and lifted over ditches, and to have the best place everywhere. Nobody ever helps me into carriages, or over mud-puddles, or gives me any best place! And ain't I a woman? Look at me! Look at my arm! I have ploughed and planted, and gathered into barns, and no man could head me! And ain't I a woman? I could work as much and eat as much as a man - when I could get it - and bear the lash as well! And ain't I a woman? I have borne thirteen children, and seen most all sold off to slavery, and when I cried out with my mother's grief, none but Jesus heard me! And ain't I a woman? Then they talk about this thing in the head; what's this they call it? [member of audience whispers, "intellect"] That's it, honey. What's that got to do with women's rights or negroes' rights? If my cup won't hold but a pint, and yours holds a quart, wouldn't you be mean not to let me have my little half measure full?

Then that little man in black there, he says women can't have as much rights as men, 'cause Christ wasn't a woman! Where did your Christ come from? Where did your Christ come from? From God and a woman! Man had nothing to do with Him.

If the first woman God ever made was strong enough to turn the world upside down all alone, these women together ought to be able to turn it back, and get it right side up again! And now they is asking to do it, the men better let them.

Obliged to you for hearing me, and now old Sojourner ain't got nothing more to say.

Woman's Suffrage Movement - Biography

Alice Paul (1885–1977)



Social reformer, activist, and lawyer. Born on January 11, 1885, in Moorestown, New Jersey. Alice Paul spent much of her life fighting for women's rights. Influenced by her Quaker family, she studied at Swarthmore College in 1905, and went on to do graduate work in New York City and England.

While in London from 1906 to 1909, Alice Paul became political active and unafraid to use dramatic tactics in support of a cause. She joined the women's suffrage movement in Britain and was arrested several times and served time in jail three separate times. While incarcerated, she even went on a hunger strike.

When she returned to the United States in 1910, Alice Paul became involved the American women's struggle for the right to vote. Driven to change the laws that affect women, she earned a Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1912. At first, Paul was a member of the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA), and served as the chair of its congressional committee.

Out of frustration with NAWSA's policies, Alice Paul left to form the more militant Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage with Lucy Burns. The group was later renamed the National Woman's Party (NWP). It focused on the national level and its members even picketed the White House in 1917 to get its point across—making the NWP the first group to do so. As a part of this action, Paul was jailed in October and November of that year. She chose to go on a hunger strike in protest of her confinement.

After women won the right to vote with the 19th Amendment in 1920, Alice Paul devoted herself to gaining equal rights for women. In 1923, she introduced the first equal rights amendment in Congress. She had meanwhile studied the law and broadened her field to the international arena. Although she did not live to see an equal rights amendment to the U.S. Constitution, she did get an equal rights affirmation in the preamble to the United Nations charter.

Until she was debilitated by a stroke in 1974, Alice Paul continued to fight for the equal rights amendment. She died on July 9, 1977, in Moorestown, New Jersey.

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

Bibliographical Comparison and Contrast Worksheet

Suffragist	Susan B. Anthony	Sojourner Truth	Alice Paul
Background			
Suffragist Efforts			
Suffragist Movement Activism			

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Bibliographical Comparison and Contrast Worksheet – Page 2

GROUP MEMBERS: _____

What if any, are the commonalities in the backgrounds of the identified Suffragists?

What common efforts did the identified Suffragists share?

Identify specific activism efforts by the identified Suffragists contributed to the progression of the movement?

Chronology of National Woman's Party History



Open-air meetings in Washington DC demand Congress pass national woman suffrage amendment and seek to generate interest in suffrage parade scheduled for March 3.



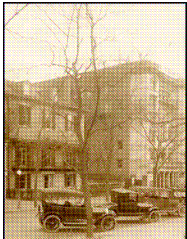
Massive national suffrage parade, organized by Congressional Committee and local suffrage groups, held in Washington, D.C., day before President Woodrow Wilson's inauguration. Parade designed to put immediate pressure on president-elect to support suffrage cause and take advantage of large media presence in town covering inauguration. More than 8,000 people participate in parade led by attorney Inez Milholland Boissevain astride white horse. Proceeds down Pennsylvania Avenue, passing Capitol, Treasury Building (where "ongoing allegorical tableau" directed by Hazel MacKaye is staged), and White House before ending in mass meeting at Constitution Hall. Angry mobs disrupt the march at several points. Congressional investigation examines lack of police protection. (For details, see "Marching for the Vote" on the Library's American Women Web site.)



Newly created National Advisory Council convenes for two-day conference at Alva Belmont's summer house in Newport, Rhode Island, and decides that CU should send two organizers to every suffrage state to mobilize women voters to oppose any congressional candidate from Democratic Party, which had blocked passage of suffrage amendment. For first the time, enfranchised women asked



First national CU convention held in Washington, D.C., to coincide with opening of 64th Congress and arrival of suffrage petition and envoys of western women voters.



Headquarters of Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage officially moves from 1420 F Street NW, to Cameron House on Lafayette Square, Washington, D.C.

Chronology of National Woman's Party History



Digital ID: mnwp 147006

Call Number: Location: National Woman's Party Records, Group I, Container I:147, Folder: Arnie, Annie

Part of Records of the National Woman's Party

Repository: Library of Congress, Manuscript Division, Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.mss/mnwp.147006>



Digital ID: mnwp 276032

Call Number: Location: National Woman's Party Records, Group II, Container II:276, Folder: Group Photographs Nos. 100-110

Part of Records of the National Woman's Party

Repository: Library of Congress, Manuscript Division, Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.mss/mnwp.276032>



Digital ID: mnwp 159049

Call Number: Location: National Woman's Party Records, Group I, Container I:159, Folder: Headquarters: Jackson Place

Part of Records of the National Woman's Party

Repository: Library of Congress, Manuscript Division, Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.mss/mnwp.159049>

Timeline Assignment

Chronology of National Woman's Party History

Objectives

- Students will be able to apply knowledge of historical information utilizing photographic information.
- Students will discover historical events that occurred as part of the struggle for women's rights.
- Students will be able to construct a timeline using resources found on the Library of Congress website www.loc.gov

Materials

- Handout: Chronology of National Woman's Suffrage Party History
- Internet: Library of Congress website www.loc.gov

Procedures

- Students will review the Chronology of National Woman's Suffrage Party History.
- Students will research the information provided on the Chronology of National Woman's Suffrage Party History handout via internet utilizing the Library of Congress website www.loc.gov
- Students will use the information they retrieve from the Library of Congress website to complete the timeline matching the photographs and events with the dates in which they occurred.

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

Woman's Suffrage Movement Chronology 1913 -1920

Answer the following events by identifying the years in which they occurred.

1. Where was the first national suffrage parade held? _____
2. When did the National Advisory Council convene its first meeting? _____
3. In what year was the first National Suffrage parade held? _____
4. In what year did the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage move to its Washington, DC headquarters? _____
5. What year did Sojourner truth give her "Ain't I A Woman" speech? _____
6. When did Susan B. Anthony begin working for women's rights? _____
7. What was Sojourner Truth's name at birth?

8. When were Lucy Burns and Katherine Morey arrested for picketing the White House?

9. Michigan ratifies the 19th Amendment _____
10. Women Across the entire United States vote for the first time _____

Answers: Woman's Suffrage Chronology 1913 -1920

1. Washington, DC
2. 1914
3. 1913
4. 1916
5. 1851
6. 1851
7. Isabella Baumfree
8. 1917
9. 1919
10. 1920

Woman's Suffrage Movement – Photo Assignment

Choose one (1) of the following photographs and complete the attached photo analysis worksheet.

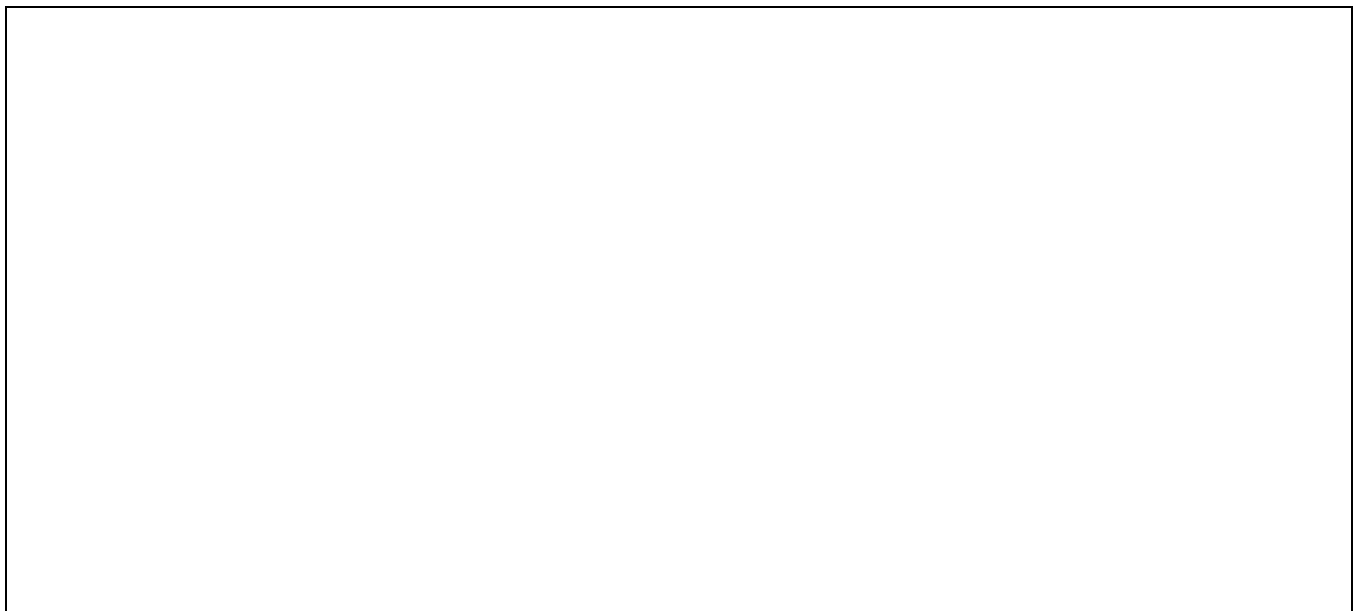


Photo Analysis Worksheet

National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.mss/mnwp.159007>

Step 1. Observation

- A.** Study the photograph for 2 minutes. Form an overall impression of the photograph and then examine individual items. Next, divide the photo into quadrants and study each section to see what new details become visible.



- B.** Use the chart below to list people, objects, and activities in the photograph.

People	Objects	Activities

Photo Analysis Worksheet (Page 2)

Step 2. Inference

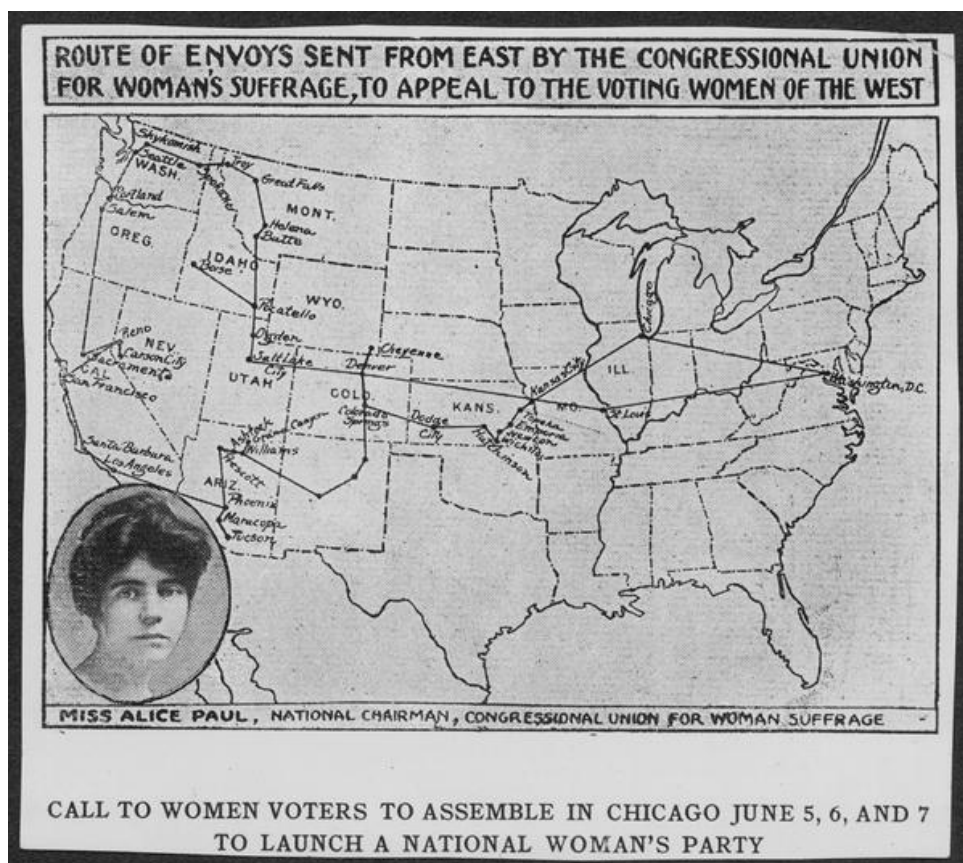
Based on what you have observed above, list three things you might infer from this photograph.

Step 3. Questions

A. What questions does this photograph raise in your mind?

B. Where could you find answers to them?

The Suffrage Special



“The Suffrage Special,” carrying 23 CU members, departs Union Station, Washington, D.C., and begins five-week train tour of western United States to gather support for federal woman suffrage amendment among women voters. Luncheon honors women participating in tour, including Lillian Ascough, Abby Scott Baker, Harriot Stanton Blatch, Lucy Burns, Agnes Campbell, Anna Constable, Sarah T. Colvin, Edith Goode, Jane Goode, Florence Bayard Hilles, Julia Hurlbut, Caroline Katzenstein, Winifred Mallon, Dorothy Mead, Agnes Morey, Katherine Morey, Gertrude B. Newell, Mrs. Percy Read,

Ella Riegel, Elizabeth Rogers, Mrs. Townsend Scott, Helen Todd, and Margaret Whittemore. Train stops in Illinois (Apr. 10-11), Kansas (Apr. 12-14), Colorado (Apr. 15-17), Arizona (Apr. 18-21), California (Apr. 22-26), Nevada (Apr. 26-27), California (Apr. 28), Oregon (Apr. 29-May 1), Washington (May 1-5), Montana (May 5-8), Idaho (May 9-10), Utah (May 10-12), Colorado (May 13), and Missouri (May 15) before returning to Washington, D.C. (May 16). Lucy Burns leaves train in Seattle and boards plane, dropping suffrage leaflets to ground. At each stop, eastern suffragists encourage western women to attend June convention of women voters meeting in Chicago for purpose of organizing Woman's Party.

NAME: _____ **DATE:** _____

The Suffrage Special

A. Choose from the following names of individuals who participated in "The Suffrage Special" train ' Ride.

_____ Lillian Ascough	_____ Lucy Burns	_____ Elizabeth Rogers
_____ Dorothy Mead	_____ Abby Scott Baker	_____ Scarlett Johansenn
_____ Gertrude B. Newell	_____ Jane Pittman	_____ Angela Bassett
_____ Ella Riegel	_____ Agnes Campbell	_____ Sarah T. Colvin
_____ Sojourner Truth	_____ Sarah Jessica Parker	_____ Helen Todd

B. Choose from the following the states which the "Suffarge Special" train stopped.

_____ California	_____ Colorado	_____ Oregon
_____ Detroit	_____ Kansas	_____ Washington
_____ Washington, DC	_____ Idaho	_____ Nevada
_____ Oklahoma	_____ Montana	_____ Arizona
_____ Missouri	_____ Ohio	_____ Illinois

Answers: The Suffrage Special

A. Lillian Ascough	Lucy Burns
Elizabeth Rogers	Dorothy Mead
Abby Scott Baker	Gertrude B. Newell
Ella Riegel	Agnes Campbell
Sarah T. Colvin	Sojourner Truth
Helen Todd	

B. Illinois	Missouri	Colorado
Nevada	Montana	Idaho
Oregon	Utah	California
Kansas	Washington	Arizona

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

Essay Assignment - Woman's Suffrage Movement

Choose one of "Suffrage Special" states and identify specific events that occurred within that state to progress the Woman's Suffrage Movement.

- What? The Woman's Suffrage Movement
- Where? Identify the chosen "Suffrage Special" state.
- Who? Identify specific individuals involved in the Woman's Suffrage Movement within that specific state.
- When? Provide specific dates and cities and events that are important and/or notable to the Woman's Suffrage Movement.
- Why? Explain why the events that occurred in this state were important to The Woman's Suffrage Movement.
- How? How did the events that occurred during the Woman's Suffrage Movement within the chosen "Suffrage Special" state help to progress the national movement?

The Equal Rights Movement - Women Unite

With the side-stepping of women's rights, women activists became enraged, and the American Equal Rights Association was established by Stanton and her colleagues in 1866 in effort to organize in the fight for women's rights. In 1868, the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment proved an affront to the women's movement, as it defined "citizenship" and "voters" as "male", and raised the question as to whether women were considered citizens of the United States at all. The exclusion of women was further reinforced with the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment in 1870, which enfranchised black men. In a disagreement over these Amendments, the women's movement split into two factions. In New York, Stanton and Anthony established the radical National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA). Lucy Stone, Julia Ward Howe, and Henry Blackwell organized the more conservative American Woman Suffrage Association (AWSA) in Boston. These two groups later merged in 1890 to form the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) under the leadership of Elizabeth Stanton.

Susan B. Anthony was arrested for attempting to vote for Ulysses S. Grant in the 1872 presidential election. Six years later, in 1878, a Woman's Suffrage Amendment was introduced to U.S. Congress. With the formation of numerous groups, such as the Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU), the National Council of Jewish Women (NCJW), the National Association of Colored Women (NACW) and, the Women's Trade Union League, the women's movement gained a full head of steam during the 1890's and early 1900's. The U.S. involvement in World War I in 1918 slowed down the suffrage campaign as women pitched in for the war effort. However, in 1919, after years of petitioning, picketing, and protest parades, the Nineteenth Amendment was passed by both houses of Congress and in 1920 it became ratified under the presidency of Woodrow Wilson.

The Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)

The Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) was written in 1923 by Alice Paul, suffragist leader and founder of the National Woman's Party. She and the NWP considered the ERA to be the next necessary step after the 19th Amendment (affirming women's right to vote) in guaranteeing "equal justice under law" to all citizens.

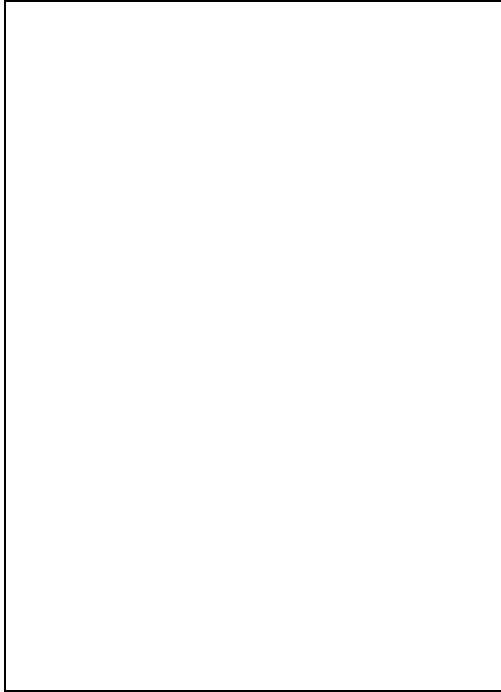
AMENDMENT XIX

- The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.
- Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation.
- Ratified August 26, 1920

The ERA was introduced into every session of Congress between 1923 and 1972, when it was passed and sent to the states for ratification. The seven-year time limit in the ERA's proposing clause was extended by Congress to June 30, 1982, but at the deadline, the ERA had been ratified by 35 states, leaving it three states short of the 38 required for ratification. It has been reintroduced into every Congress since that time.

Upon this victory of the vote, the NAWSA disbanded as an organization, giving birth to the League of Women Voters. The vote was not enough to secure women's equal rights according to Alice Paul, founder of the National Woman's Party (NWP), who moved to take women's rights one step further by proposing the Equal Rights Amendment (E.R.A.) to Congress in 1923. This demand to eliminate discrimination on the basis of gender failed to pass.

The push for the E.R.A. continued on a state-by-state basis, until the newly formed National Organization for Women (NOW) launched a national campaign during the 1960's. Despite many heated debates and protests, the E.R.A., while passed by Congress in 1972, has never been ratified.



A Resolution Proposing an Amendment to The Constitution Of The United States

Record Group 11
Amendments to the Constitution
General Records of the U.S. Government
National Archives and Records Administration

Essay Assignment – Current Events

Identify current events that show evidence of the effects the Woman's Suffrage and Equal Rights Movements? Provide specific details and provide detailed resources (i.e., photos, news articles, internet references, etc.)

Women's History Month

Before the 1970's, the topic of women's history was largely missing from general public consciousness. To address this situation, the Education Task Force of the Sonoma County (California) Commission on the Status of Women initiated a "Women's History Week" celebration in 1978 and chose the week of March 8 to coincide with International Women's Day.

The celebration was met with positive response, and schools began to host their own Women's History Week programs. The next year, leaders from the California group shared their project at a Women's History Institute at Sarah Lawrence College. Other participants not only became determined to begin their own local Women's History Week projects but also agreed to support an effort to have Congress declare a national Women's History Week. In 1981, Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-UT) and Rep. Barbara Mikulski (D-MD) cosponsored the first Joint Congressional Resolution proclaiming a "Women's History Week."

In 1987, the National Women's History Project petitioned Congress to expand the national celebration to the entire month of March. Since then, the National Women's History Month Resolution has been approved with bipartisan support in both the House and Senate. Each year, programs and activities in schools, workplaces, and communities have become more extensive as information and program ideas have been developed and shared.

In 2009, the National Women's History Project will honor women who have taken the lead in the environmental or "green" movement.



Women Taking the Lead to Save the Planet
2009 National Women's Month Project Poster
National Women's History Project www.nwhp.org

Women's History comes alive with the help of these talented Women's History Performers. These costumed performers portray both famous and infamous women from our history with relish and panache. Educational and entertaining, a women's history Performer can add depth and breadth to your programs and events.

The National Women's History Project has listed performers by state as well as in a special section called National Performers. National Performers are available to travel across the country to perform at your event. Performers listed by state are available to perform in the particular state they are listed in.

Poster Assignment

Create a poster for Women's History Month recognizing women's leadership in protecting the environment on a local, state, or national level.

Objectives

- Students will learn about the strides women have made as a result of the Woman's Suffragist Movement.
- Students will practice research skills.
- Students will create a poster for display in the classroom.

Materials

- Poster Board
- Markers
- Magazines
- Scissors
- Glue or tape
- Reference materials

Procedures

1. Students will select a Suffragist Movement subject for a poster.
2. Once their research is complete, students will write a one page description of their subject and paste it in the center of their poster.
3. Students will finish decorating their posters. Students can draw illustrations, find small objects, or cut out photographs from the Library of Congress website that symbolize various aspects of their subject's life.
4. Students must clearly label each item with a sentence describing what the item represents.
5. Once the posters are complete, students will share them with the larger group.
6. Posters will be displayed around the classroom.

Extension Activity

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

On a separate sheet of paper answer the following questions using the National women's History Project website.

Test Your Knowledge of Women's History

1. Who founded Bethune-Cookman College, established the National Council of Negro Women, and served as an advisor on minority affairs to President Franklin D. Roosevelt?
2. What woman was the first African-American woman to win the Nobel Prize for Literature?
3. What Black woman refused to give up her seat to a White man, in Montgomery, Alabama, in 1955, thus sparking the civil rights movement of the following decade?
4. Who was the first woman to run for President of the United States (1872)?
5. Who opened up social work as a profession for women, and also won the 1931 Nobel Peace Prize for her anti-war organizing work?
6. Which Mexican-American woman has repeatedly been the leading money winner in the Ladies Professional Golf Association?
7. Who was the first woman Poet Laureate of the United States?
8. Who was the first "First Lady" to have developed her own political and media identity?
9. Who wrote the first version of the Equal Rights Amendment, in 1923?
10. Who was the first Black woman elected to Congress?
11. What leading suffragist was arrested and convicted of attempting to vote in the 1872 election?
12. Who was the first Chinese-American woman ever elected to hold a statewide office in the United States?
13. What journalist traveled around the world in 72 days in 1890?
14. What woman was turned down by 29 medical schools before being accepted as a student, graduated at the head of her class, and became the first licensed woman doctor in the U.S.?
15. What former slave was a powerful speaker for the rights of women and Black people?
16. When was the Equal Rights Amendment first introduced into Congress?
17. Who was the last queen of the Hawaiian Islands, deposed because American business interests wanted to annex Hawaii to the U.S.?
18. Which woman was banished from the Massachusetts Bay Colony for holding religious discussion meetings in her home?
19. Who spoke out for the advancement of American Indians' rights from speaker's platforms nationwide and before Congressional committees in the 1880s?
20. Who drove a stagecoach across the roughest part of the West without anyone knowing until she died that she was a woman?
21. Who was the first Hispanic woman to serve as U.S. Treasurer?
22. Who was the Shoshone Indian woman who served as guide and interpreter on the Lewis and Clark expedition?
23. Who was Chair of the Board and publisher of The Washington Post and Newsweek magazine, and also oversaw six broadcasting stations?
24. About 20,000 women shirtwaist workers staged a strike for better working conditions. Their action was called the "Uprising of the 20,000." When and where did his strike occur.

Test Your Knowledge of Women's History (Page 2)

25. When did officials of Little League Baseball announce that they would "defer to the changing social climate" and let girls play on their teams?
26. As vice president of the United Farm Workers, what woman has been vital in speaking for civil and economic rights for farm workers throughout the U.S.?
27. When did Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 go into effect, prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sex in federally funded school programs and activities?
28. What woman was invited to teach nuclear physics at Princeton University, even though no female

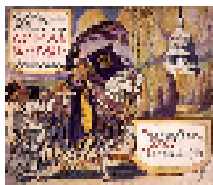
Synopsis

Iron Jawed Angels recounts for a contemporary audience a key chapter in U.S. history: in this case, the struggle of suffragists who fought for the passage of the 19th Amendment. Focusing on the two defiant women, Alice Paul (Hilary Swank) and Lucy Burns (Frances O'Connor), the film shows how these activists broke from the mainstream women's-rights movement and created a more radical wing, daring to push the boundaries of political protest to secure women's voting rights in 1920. Breathing life into the relationships between Paul, Burns and others, the movie makes the women feel like complete characters instead of one-dimensional figures from a distant past.

Although the protagonists have different personalities and backgrounds - Alice is a Quaker and Lucy an Irish Brooklynite - they are united in their fierce devotion to women's suffrage. In a country dominated by chauvinism, this is no easy fight, as the women and their volunteers clash with older, conservative activists, particularly Carrie Chapman Catt (Angelica Huston). They also battle public opinion in a tumultuous time of war, not to mention the most powerful men in the country, including President Woodrow Wilson (Bob Gunton). Along the way, sacrifices are made: Alice gives up a chance for love, and colleague Inez Mulholland (Julia Ormond) gives up her life.

The women are thrown in jail, with an ensuing hunger strike making headline news. The women's resistance to being force-fed earns them the nickname "The Iron Jawed Angels." However, it is truly their wills that are made of iron, and their courage inspires a nation and changes it forever.

Image Resources



Official Program—Cover illustration by Dale for the National American Woman Suffrage Association parade, Washington, D.C., March 3, 1913. LOT5541. Prints and Photographs Division. LC-USZC4-2996.



Digital ID: mnwp 276016
Call Number: Location: National Woman's Party Records, Group II, Container II:276, Folder: Group Photographs Nos. 45-58
Part of Records of the National Woman's Party

Repository: Library of Congress, Manuscript Division, Washington, D.C. 20540 USA
<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.mss/mnwp.276016>



Washington, D.C. 20540 USA CCW
Digital ID: cph 3b39729 Source: b&w film copy neg.
Reproduction Number: LC-USZ62-93553 (b&w film copy neg.)
Repository: Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division



Digital ID: cph 3c19343 Source: b&w film copy neg.
Reproduction Number: LC-USZ62-119343 (b&w film copy neg.)
Repository: Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division
Washington, D.C. 20540 USA



Digital ID: cph 3a26270 Source: b&w film copy neg.
Reproduction Number: LC-USZ62-25338 DLC (b&w film copy neg.)
Repository: Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division
Washington, D.C. 20540 USA



Digital ID: mnwp 159007
Call Number: Location: National Woman's Party Records, Group I, Container I:159,
Folder: Campaign of 1913
Part of Records of the National Woman's Party
Repository: Library of Congress, Manuscript Division, Washington, D.C. 20540 USA
<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.mss/mnwp.159007>

Image Resources



Digital ID: mnwp 160080
Call Number: Location: National Woman's Party Records, Group I, Container I:160,
Folder: Suffrage Special, 1916
Part of Records of the National Woman's Party
Repository: Library of Congress, Manuscript Division, Washington, D.C. 20540 US
<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.mss/mnwp.160z>



Digital ID: mnwp 159005

Call Number: Location: National Woman's Party Records, Group I, Container I:159, Folder: Campaign of 1913
Part of Records of the National Woman's Party
Repository: Library of Congress, Manuscript Division, Washington, D.C. 20540 USA
<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.mss/mnwp.159005>



Digital ID: mnwp 159007
Call Number: Location: National Woman's Party Records, Group I, Container I:159, Folder: Campaign of 1913
Part of Records of the National Woman's Party
Repository: Library of Congress, Manuscript Division, Washington, D.C. 20540 USA
<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.mss/mnwp.159007>



Digital ID: mnwp 159012
Call Number: Location: National Woman's Party Records, Group I, Container I:159, Folder: Campaign of 1914
Part of Records of the National Woman's Party
Repository: Library of Congress, Manuscript Division, Washington, D.C. 20540 USA
<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.mss/mnwp.159012>



Digital ID: mnwp 159035
Call Number; Location: National Woman's Party Records, Group I, Container I:159, Folder: Envoys from San Francisco
Part of Records of the National Woman's Party
Repository: Library of Congress, Manuscript Division, Washington, D.C. 20540
<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.mss/mnwp.159035>

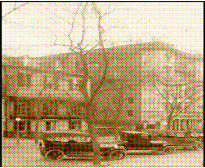
Image Resources



Digital ID: mnwp 147006
Call Number: Location: National Woman's Party Records, Group I, Container I:147, Folder: Arniel, Annie
Part of Records of the National Woman's Party
Repository: Library of Congress, Manuscript Division, Washington, D.C. 20540 USA
<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.mss/mnwp.147006>



Digital ID: mnwp 276032
 Call Number: Location: National Woman's Party Records, Group II, Container II:276, Folder: Group Photographs Nos. 100-110
 Part of Records of the National Woman's Party
 Repository: Library of Congress, Manuscript Division, Washington, D.C. 20540 USA
 December 1919
<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.mss/mnwp.276032>



Digital ID: mnwp 159048
 Call Number: Location: National Woman's Party Records, Group I, Container I:159, Folder: Headquarters: Cameron House
 Part of Records of the National Woman's Party
 Repository: Library of Congress, Manuscript Division, Washington, D.C. 20540 USA
<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.mss/mnwp.159048>



Digital ID: mnwp 160077
 Call Number: Location: National Woman's Party Records, Group I, Container I:160, Folder: Suffrage Parade, May 9, 1914
 Part of Records of the National Woman's Party
 Repository: Library of Congress, Manuscript Division, Washington, D.C. 20540 USA
<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.mss/mnwp.160077>



Digital ID: mnwp 155017
 Call Number: Location: National Woman's Party Records, Group I, Container I:155, Folder: Paul, Alice
 Part of Records of the National Woman's Party
 Repository: Library of Congress, Manuscript Division, Washington, D.C. 20540 USA
<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.mss/mnwp.155017>



Women Taking the Lead to Save the Planet
 2009 National Women's Month Project Poster
 National Women's History Project
www.nwhp.org

Image Resources



Resolution Proposing an Amendment to The Constitution Of The United States
 Record Group 11
 Amendments to the Constitution
 General Records of the U.S. Government
 National Archives and Records Administration



DVD
HBO Films: The Iron Jawed Angels
HBO.com

"Votes for Women" Suffrage Pictures -- Selected Bibliography

Additional images from Library of Congress collections that relate to women's suffrage and, more widely, efforts to improve women's social and economic status can be found in the illustrated books cited in this select bibliography. Also cited are books that discuss the role of visual images in the campaign for women's suffrage, whether the images are drawn from Library of Congress holdings or not.

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