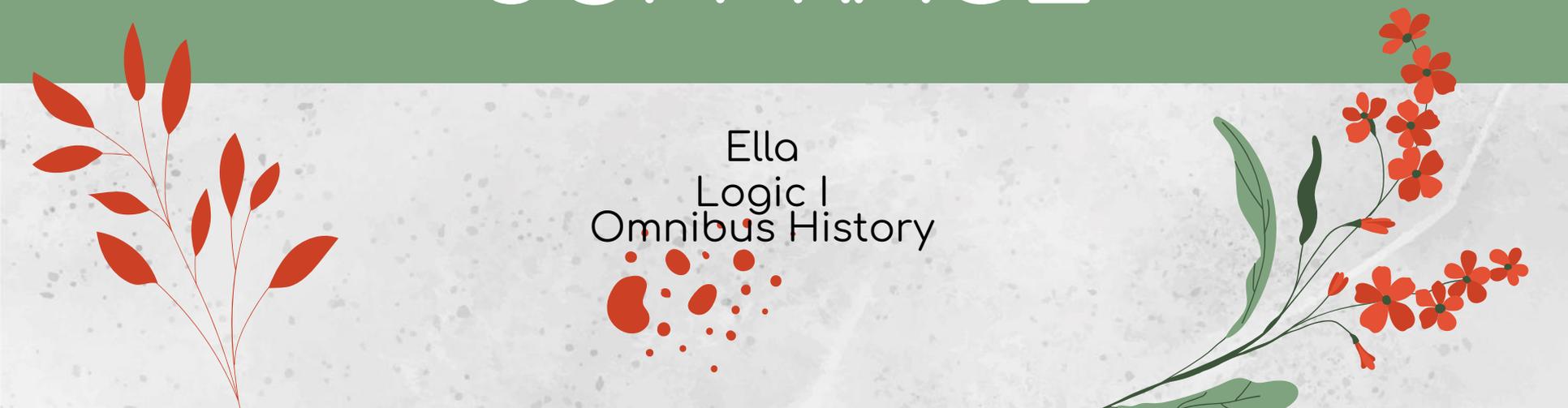




WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

Ella
Logic |
Omnibus History



WHAT WAS WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE?

Women's Suffrage was a **Civil Rights movement** that occurred from 1848-1917. The main goal of the organization was to secure **voting rights for women**.

Suffragists used many tactics, including **pickets, hunger strikes, marches, and speeches**. They often faced opposition in the forms of **arrests** and mistreatment. In 1920, the **19th Amendment** granted women their voting rights.

Head of suffrage parade in Washington, D.C.,
March 3, 1913



Main Ideas



01

What events and injustices caused Women's Suffrage?



02

How did women fight for voting rights in the U.S.?



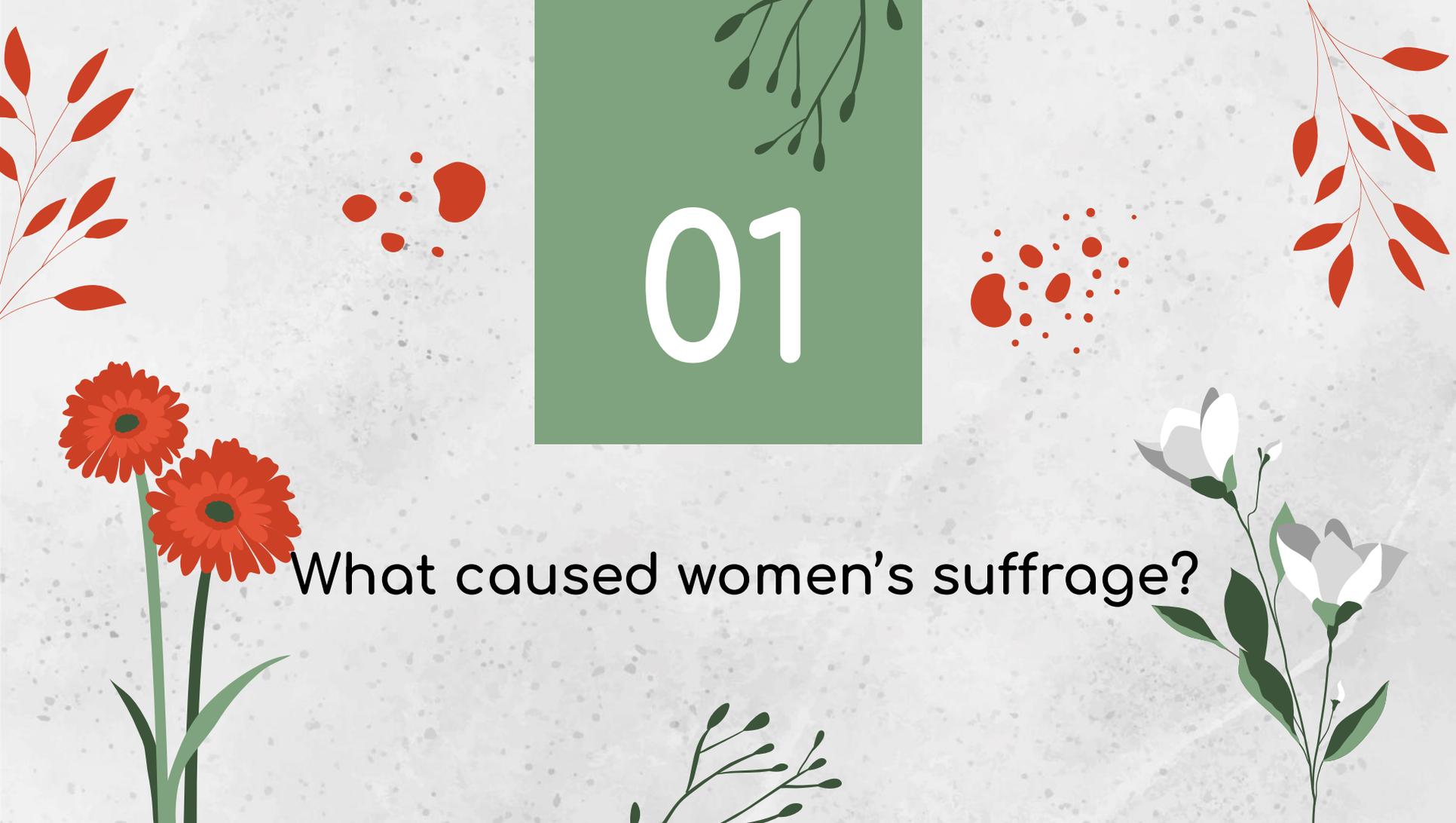
03

Who were the key leaders of Women's Suffrage?



04

What were some challenges that suffragists faced?

The background is a light gray with a subtle speckled texture. It features several decorative elements: a green rectangular box in the upper center containing the white number '01'; red leaves and branches in the top left and top right corners; a cluster of red dots in the upper left and another cluster of red dots of varying sizes in the upper right; two bright orange daisies on the left side; and a white flower with green leaves on the right side. At the bottom center, there are green stems with small buds.

01

What caused women's suffrage?

What caused women's suffrage?

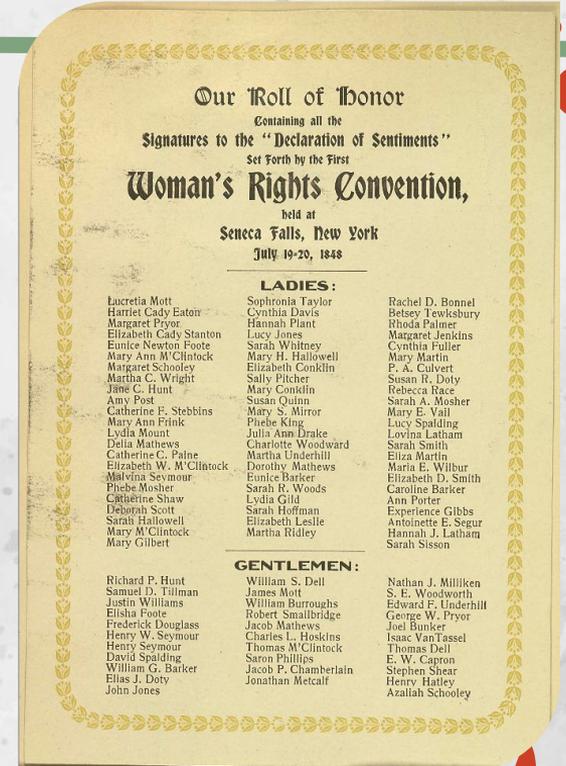


Women's Suffrage postcard depicting a suffragette with shield and sword

- **Social and economic injustices**
 - Married women had little to no legal standing
 - Many women were denied the right of education
- **Property rights**
 - Working women could not keep their paychecks- they went to the husbands
 - In case of a divorce, the children were kept by the husband
- **Voting Rights**
 - Only men were allowed the right to vote
 - The 15th Amendment, which gave African-American men the right to vote, was opposed by some women because they felt it excluded women

Seneca Falls Convention

- Ordered by **Elizabeth Cady Stanton** and **Lucretia Mott**, 300 people held a convention in Seneca Falls, NY, in July of 1848. They created a list of demands called “the **Declaration of Sentiments**” that protested injustices against women
- Some of these demands were voting rights, property rights, ect.
 - The conventioners disagreed over the matter of voting
 - They split into 2 separate organizations: the NWSA and the AWSA.
 - They later rejoined in 1890 to become the NAWSA- the National American Woman Suffrage Association.



To learn more: [Seneca Falls Convention | The Vote](#)

Signers of the Declaration
of Sentiments

The background is a light gray with a subtle, mottled texture. It features several decorative elements: a cluster of red leaves in the top left, a green branch with small leaves in the top center, a large red bird-of-paradise flower on a green stem in the middle left, a cluster of red dots in the bottom left, and a green branch with small leaves in the bottom center. A solid green rectangle is positioned in the top right corner.

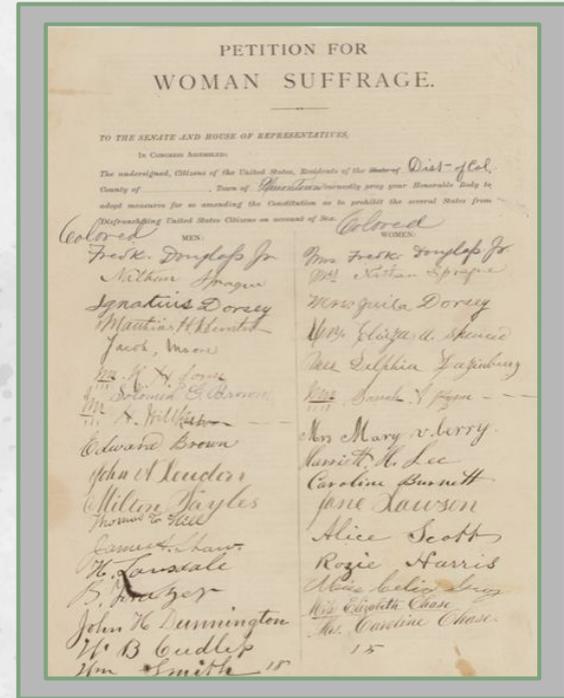
02

How did women fight for
voting rights?

How did women fight for voting rights?

To learn more: [Women's Suffrage March in Washington | YouTube](#)

- **Petitions**
 - Nearly 17,000 petitions for women's suffrage were circulated, signed with over 3.3 million signatures!
- **Marches**
- **Speeches**
- **Arrests**
 - Some women caused themselves to be arrested so that attention could be brought to suffrage
- **Hunger strikes**
- **Parades**
- **Picketing**
- **Journalism and newspaper articles**



03

Who were the key
leaders of women's
suffrage?



Key leader #1: Elizabeth Cady Stanton



"I would have girls regard themselves not as adjectives but as nouns." – Elizabeth Cady Stanton

Elizabeth Cady Stanton was one of the most important figures in the suffrage movement. She was both the co-founder and **president of the NAWSA**, and worked tirelessly to achieve women's voting rights.

Stanton opposed the 15th Amendment that gave African-American men the right to vote, because she believed that it excluded women. With **strong leadership** and **impactful tactics**, she became a fundamental leader. In her words, *"The history of the past is but one long struggle upward to equality."*

Key leader #2: Susan B. Anthony

Susan B. Anthony was crucial to the suffrage movement. Along with Elizabeth Cady Stanton, she was a founder of the **NAWSA** and was voted its **vice-president**.

Anthony also used influential tactics in securing the vote for women. In 1872, she was **arrested** for defying government by **voting** in an election. Though she was given a fine of \$100, she refused to pay and said, "that the fine imposed upon your petitioner be remitted, as an expression of the sense of this high tribunal that her conviction was unjust."

*"I declare to you that woman must not depend upon the protection of man, but must be taught to protect herself, and there I take my stand."
-Susan B. Anthony*



Key leader #3: Carrie Chapman Catt



Carrie Chapman Catt was the most conservative leader for suffrage. She promoted a careful “**state-by-state**” strategy and acted “ladylike” to preserve the dignity of the suffragettes.

Among her other efforts, Catt was also a key leader of the **NAWSA**. Through her efforts, many important states (such as New York) began to approve of the suffrage movement.

“The vote is the emblem of your equality, women of America, the guarantee of your liberty.” -Carrie Chapman Catt

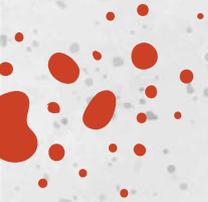
Key Leader #4: Alice Paul



"There will never be a new world order until women are a part of it." -Alice Paul

Alice Paul was essentially Carrie Chapman Catt's opposite. Rather than using quiet, ladylike tactics, she implemented **radical** and **aggressive** tactics that brought much attention to the problem of suffrage—such as **parades**, **hunger strikes**, and **picketing**.

Some of Paul's methods were so aggressive that she was forced to leave the NAWSA and form the **NWP**, or **National Women's Party**. In **1913**, she orchestrated a suffrage parade in **Washington D.C.** that was so large and radical that the U.S. cavalry was forced to come and settle the crowds!



Key leader #5: Mary Church Terrell



Mary Church Terrell was a key leader in suffrage for African-American women. For her entire life, she worked hard to end racism against black women, and in 1896, she founded the **National Association of Colored Women**.

In addition, she worked with many suffrage groups such as the **Colored Women's League of Washington**, the **National Association of Colored Women**, and the **NWSA**. She contributed to these organizations through her skills of teaching and public speaking.

"...so, lifting as we climb, onward and upward we go, struggling and striving, and hoping that the buds and blossoms of our desires will burst forth into glorious fruition ere long." -Mary Church Terrell

African-American Women Suffragists



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White women were not the only suffragists protesting for equality. **Mary Church Terrell**, **Nannie Helen Burroughs**, **Ida B Wells**, **Sojourner Truth**, and other famous women were all prominent in the suffragist movement.

African-American suffragists faced challenges just like the white suffragists. Besides the normal persecution, they were **segregated** at gatherings and subjects of **racism**.



To learn more: [Untold Stories of Black Women in the Suffragist Movement](#)





04

IV: What were some challenges that the suffragists faced?

What were some challenges that the suffragists faced?



Photo of the suffragettes

- **Arrests**
 - Suffragists were arrested for picketing, hunger strikes, and “disturbing the peace”
 - They were prevented from expressing their opinions with freedom
- **Ignored by Congress**
 - For years, the women suffragists were ignored by Congress- it wasn’t until WWI that President Woodrow Wilson supported the movement!
- **Mistreatment and Racism**
 - Especially in the prisons, women were tortured through acts such as force-feeding
 - Some women were jailed for up to 60 days!

Anti-Suffragists

- Those who opposed Women's Suffrage formed an anti-suffrage organization, called the **National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage (NAOWS)**
- They believed that the woman's place was **in the home**, and voting rights for women would cause the to take the leadership of men in the family

"Women's suffrage will, I believe, be the ruin of our Western civilisation. It will destroy the home, challenging the headship of man, laid down by God." -John Dillon



Anti-suffrage
badge

November 14, 1917: Night of Terror



Alice Paul in prison

- On **November 14, 1917**, 33 suffragists were **arrested** for **picketing** at the White House
 - Among those arrested were **Lucy Burns, Alice Paul, Dora Lewis, and Dorothy Day**
 - The oldest woman arrested was a 73-year-old named **Mary Nolan**
- They were treated brutally: many were **clubbed, choked, and tortured** by the guards
 - Some women had their hands shackled to their cells or were force-fed
- The women even began a hunger strike in prison!
- When the public heard about this event, there was general **outrage**

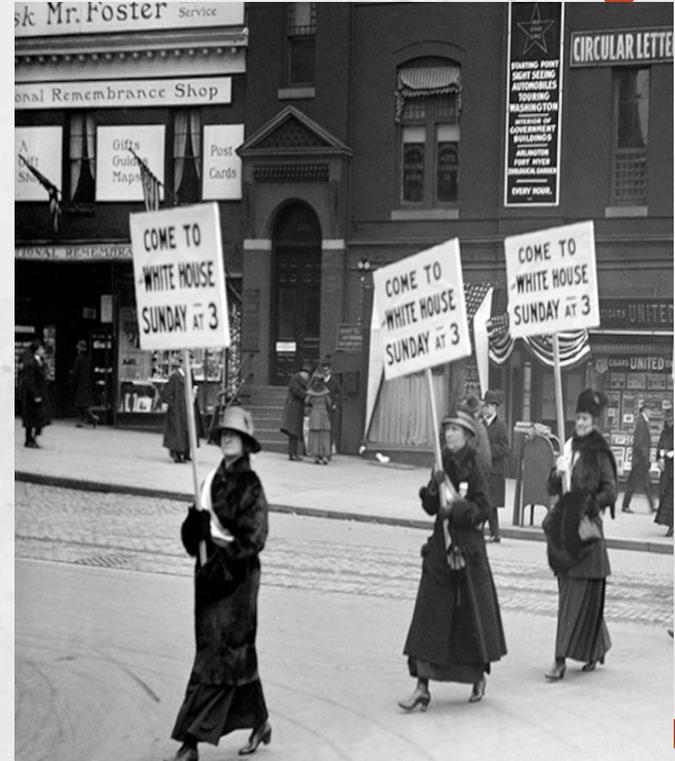
To learn more: [Women Vote- "Night of Terror"](#)

Victory for Women's Suffrage

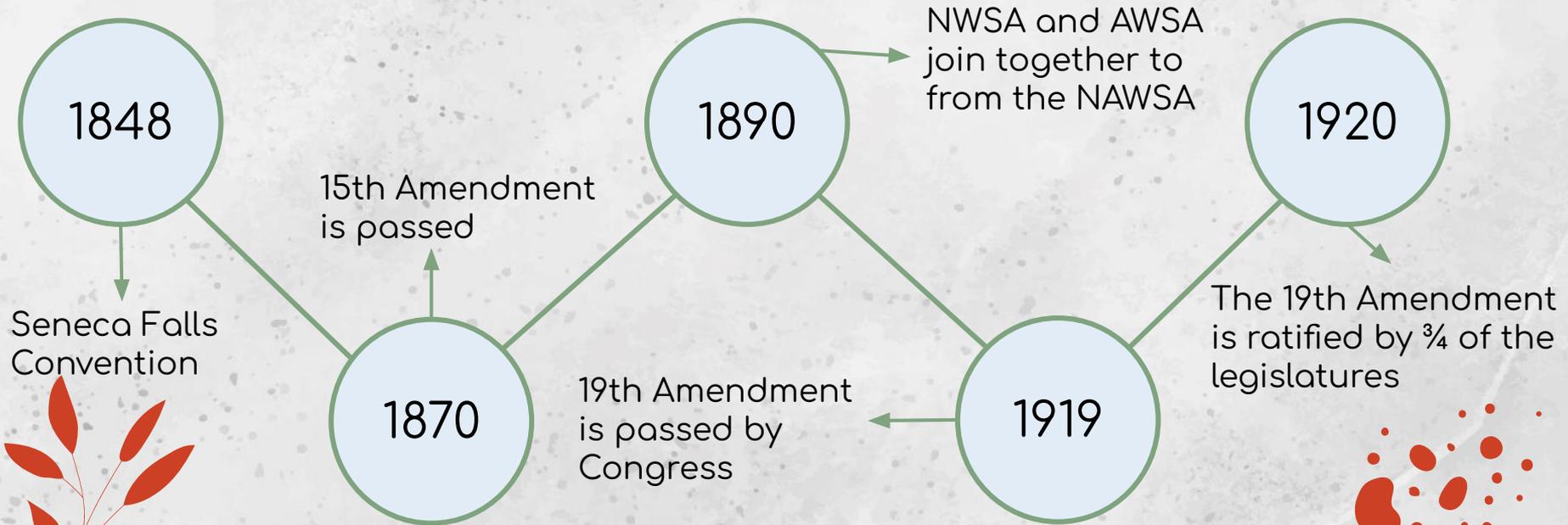
- At the beginning of WWI, the women's efforts were truly noticed
 - Because men had left for the war effort, women filled their jobs and proved their capability
 - President Woodrow Wilson began to consider their efforts
- In 1920, $\frac{3}{4}$ of the U.S. states ratified the 19th Amendment, granting women the right to vote.
- The movement had lasted for 70 years!

"The true republic: men their rights and nothing more; women their rights and nothing less."

-Susan B. Anthony



Timeline of Women's Suffrage





Women's Suffrage Quiz



1. When did women's suffrage occur?
a. 1872-1929 b. 1834-1899
c. 1848-1917 d. 1839-1906
2. What were the two organizations that fused to become the NAWSA? The _____ and _____
3. Name the 2 founders of the NAWSA.
4. The first convention for Women's suffrage was held at _____, NY, attend by 300 people and ordered by Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton.
5. Name 2 challenges that suffragists faced.





Women's Suffrage Quiz (key)



1. When did women's suffrage occur?
 - a. 1872-1929
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2. What were the two organizations that fused to become the NAWSA?
AWSA and NWSA
3. Name the 2 founders of the NAWSA. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony
4. The first convention for Women's suffrage was held at Seneca Falls, NY, attend by 300 people and ordered by Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton.
5. Name 2 challenges that suffragists faced. Answers may include:
Arrests, opposition from Congress, racism, segregation, ect.



To Learn More:

Useful websites and videos on Women's Suffrage:

[Untold Stories of Black Women in the Suffragist Movement](#)

[Seneca Falls Convention | The Vote](#)

[The Women's Suffrage Movement](#)

Listen: →

[Daughters of Freedom | LOC](#)

Original Photographs, petitions, and other sources:

[Gateway to Oklahoma History | Photograph of Women's Suffrage](#)

[Declaration of Rights of the Women of the United States](#)

[Primary Sources- Women's Suffrage | JSTOR](#)

Document: →

[Victory Map- 1919](#)

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