



## How much do you know about women's suffrage?

1. *Suffrage* from the Latin word *suffragium* refers to...
  - A) Those who suffered to obtain the right to vote
  - B) A vote given in deciding a controversial question
  - C) The sacrifices which must be made for representative government
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.
3. The Women's Rights Convention was held in Seneca Falls in 1848. The document drafted at this convention was called...
  - A) "The Inalienable Rights for Women"
  - B) "The Declaration of the Rights of Women"
  - C) "The Declaration of Sentiments"
4. The legislatures in Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin all ratified the 19<sup>th</sup> 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.
5. Early women's suffragists were criticized for which of the following:  
(Choose two answers.)
  - A) Lack of support for women of color
  - B) Violence and destruction of property
  - C) Association with the temperance (anti-alcohol) movement



**Match the national leaders of the women’s suffrage movement to the description:**

- |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| ___ Lucretia Mott (1793-1880)          | ___ Sojourner Truth (1797-1883)     |
| ___ Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815-1902) | ___ Mary Church Terrell (1863-1954) |
| ___ Susan B. Anthony (1820-1906)       | ___ Carrie Chapman Catt (1859-1954) |
| ___ Alice Stone Blackwell (1857-1950)  | ___ Matilda Joslyn Gage (1826-1898) |
| ___ Ida B. Wells-Barnett (1862-1931)   | ___ Alice Paul (1885-1977)          |

- A. A former slave, she became an abolitionist and women’s rights activist. Famous for her speech “Ain’t I a Woman?”
- B. Cofounder of the national movement and co-organizer of the Seneca Falls Convention in 1848.
- 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, Native American Justice.
- D. Born in Ripon, Wisconsin, but active at the national level, she was integral in gaining passage of the 19<sup>th</sup> amendment to the US Constitution.
- E. Recruited by Stanton to travel and give many rousing speeches. One of her most famous lines was: “Failure is impossible”. She led the movement to focus first and foremost on women’s suffrage as its first priority.
- F. Cofounder of the national movement and co-organizer of the Seneca Falls Convention in 1848. She was a Quaker and a noted anti-slavery activist as well.
- G. Born into slavery, she became a teacher and journalist who documented and publicized a book about lynching in the south. She helped organize the Chicago Alpha Suffrage Club, one the first for black women.
- 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.
- I. Editor of the leading women’s rights newspaper *Woman’s Journal*.
- J. Women’s suffrage leader, clubwoman, and widely read author who often called on white women to include black women in the movement.



**Match these Wisconsin leaders of the women's suffrage movement to the description:**

\_\_\_ Olympia Brown (1835-1926) (Racine)

\_\_\_ Clara Bewick Colby (1846-1916) (Madison)

\_\_\_ Belle Case LaFollette (1859-1931)(Summit, Baraboo, Madison)

\_\_\_ Laura Ross Wolcott (1834-1915) (Milwaukee)

\_\_\_ Jessie Jack Hooper (1865-1935) (Oshkosh)

\_\_\_ Ada James (18776-1952) (Richland Center)

\_\_\_ Theodora Winton Youmans (1863-1932) (Waukesha)

- A. The first woman physician in Wisconsin; active in the early women's suffrage movement.
- B. Women's suffrage leader and president of the Wisconsin League of Women Voters; she ran for US Senate in 1922
- C. Emigrated from Britain to Wisconsin in childhood and an early female student at UW-Madison; a prominent orator and journalist who started a Nebraska newspaper called the *Women's Tribune*.
- D. Women's suffrage leader who was very active in the 1912 referendum effort and other reforms during the early 1900's.
- E. The first woman to be ordained a minister in the United States and president of the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association for 28 years.
- 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 Woman Suffrage Association.
- 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.



**True or false?**

\_\_\_\_\_ 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.

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

\_\_\_\_\_ 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.

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

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. Wisconsin women were not allowed to vote prior to 1920.

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. The 19<sup>th</sup> amendment was first introduced in the US Congress in 1878.

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

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



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

\_\_\_\_\_ The 14<sup>th</sup> amendment is ratified. "Citizens" and "voters" are defined exclusively as male.

\_\_\_\_\_ Suffragists organize a parade down Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, DC on the eve of the inauguration of President Woodrow Wilson.

\_\_\_\_\_ Three quarters of the state legislatures ratify the Nineteenth Amendment on August 26, 1920.

\_\_\_\_\_ Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott organize the first women's rights convention in Seneca Falls, NY.

\_\_\_\_\_ President Woodrow Wilson addresses the Senate about adopting woman suffrage at the end of World War I.

\_\_\_\_\_ Susan B. Anthony casts a ballot for Ulysses S. Grant in the presidential election and is arrested and brought to trial.

\_\_\_\_\_ A Woman Suffrage Amendment is proposed in the U.S. Congress. When the 19<sup>th</sup> amendment finally passes forty-one years later, it is worded exactly the same. (1878)

\_\_\_\_\_ Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony found the National Woman's Suffrage Association (NWSA).

\_\_\_\_\_ Wisconsin becomes the first state to ratify the 19<sup>th</sup> amendment

\_\_\_\_\_ Twenty thousand suffrage supporters join in a New York City suffrage parade.