

Women's Suffrage Notes

Seneca Falls, New York 1848

- In the early 1800s, many women were involved in the _____ and _____ (no alcohol movements)
- A group of _____ and _____ gathered at a conference in _____, NY in _____
- This conference was led by _____ and _____

Seneca Falls, New York 1848

- **Goal:** “to discuss the _____, _____ and _____ condition and _____ of woman.”
- Took place over 5 days in July 1848
- It was only advertised by an unsigned notice in the *Seneca County Courier*
- “The convention will not be so large as it otherwise might be, owing to the busy time with the farmers,” Mott told Stanton, “but it will be a beginning.”

Seneca Falls, New York 1848

- About _____ people including 40 men attended
 - Conference attendees wrote the
-
- Struggled over passing a resolution to include women's suffrage
 - 100 men and women signed the Seneca Falls Declaration

15th Amendment, 1871

- Granted _____
men the right to vote
- Disappointed many women who thought
African American men AND women would be

- African Americans were split over whether
men should get the vote before women

Frederick Douglass, 1869 (former slave)

“When women, because they are women ... are dragged from their houses and hung upon lamp posts; when their children are torn from their arms, and their brains dashed upon the pavement ... Then they will have an urgency to obtain the ballot equal to our own.”

But was this not true for black women?

“Yes, yes, yes. It is true for the black woman but not because she is a woman but because she is black!”

From a debate at an Equal Rights Association Meeting, May 12-14, 1869

Sojourner Truth, 1869 (former slave, woman)

“There is a great stir about colored men getting their rights, but not a word about the colored women ... And if colored men get their right, and not colored women theirs, you see the colored men will be masters over the women, and it will be just as bad as it was before.”

Voting for Women before 1910

- _____
_____ (NAWSA)
- **Leaders:** Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- **2 BIG STRATEGIES:**
 - Try to win suffrage _____
 - Try to pass a Constitutional Amendment (but this would need to be ratified by _____ of the states of 36 states)

Pros and Cons?

Win suffrage STATE BY STATE	
PRO	CON

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT	
PRO	CON

Susan B. Anthony (NAWSA)

- In the _____
tried several times to
introduce an Amendment bill
for women's suffrage
- Always killed in

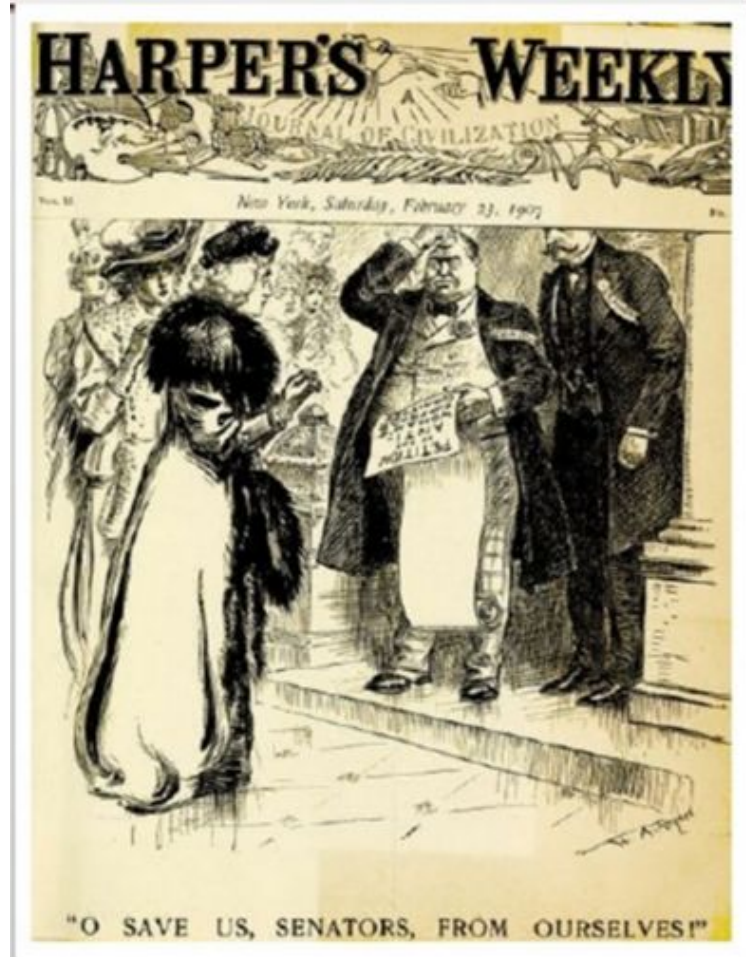


Anti-Suffragists

- Those who

extending the right to vote
to women were called

- Many were women!



Political cartoon mocking anti's: "O Save Us, Senators, from Ourselves!"

Beliefs of Anti-Suffragists

- Women were high strung, _____, and emotional
- Women were not smart or _____ enough
- Women should _____
- Women were too _____; they would get tired just walking to the polling station
- Women would become _____ if they voted

Caption:

“The repertoire of this admirable combination includes all the familiar sophisticated melodies:

“Protect the Home,” “Sweet Woman’s Sphere’s the Home,” “Keep Your Dear Mother Out of Politics,” “Oh Leave Things A They Be,” “Let the Woman Mind the Baby,” “Let Em Use Their Influence,” etc. etc. etc.



Why were some of the western States open to women's suffrage long before the East?

- Many of the states were _____ and if women counted they would have _____ in Congress
 - _____ is by _____
- The West in general had been less tied to tradition
- The _____ movement, which took place in the 1880s and 1890s, _____ many women
- In _____, the _____ supported woman suffrage so that women could vote in support of pro-Mormon practices and laws

The Next Generation

- Elizabeth Cady Stanton died in 1902
- Susan B. Anthony died in 1906
- **Early 1900s:** many _____,
_____ *women* were going to
_____ and joining the suffrage movement
- Many _____ women also joined
the cause hoping the right to vote would help
_____ working conditions

Carrie Chapman Catt



- Led the National Woman Suffrage Movement (_____)
- Careful _____ strategy
- _____ President Wilson even though he didn't outright support suffrage because _____ were a safer bet than Republicans (more traditionalists)
- Acting _____ was _____ important so as to not _____ the movement

Alice Paul

- Led the _____ (NWP) and believed in more aggressive strategies
- _____
- Adopted un-ladylike strategies from _____ suffragists (e.g. _____ politicians, _____, etc.)
- _____ to support President Wilson if he wouldn't support women's suffrage
- NWP members were _____ for picketing in front of the _____.
 - Put in jail, went on a hunger strike, and were force-fed



19th Amendment, 1920

- _____ was the 36th state to ratify the amendment, and it was the deciding factor
- *The _____ of citizens of the United States to _____ shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of _____.*
_____ shall have power to _____ this article by appropriate legislation.