

Social Studies Enrichment Packet

Plouffe Academy

Women's Suffrage – 8th grade

Content Objectives

At the completion of this unit you should be able to:

describe the political and economic situation of women in the United States from the early 1800s to 1920.

detail the reasons why women needed to have full citizenship and some independence.

explain what changes that occurred in US history to enable women to gain these rights.

identify key people in the Suffrage movement and their roles.

explain the 19th Amendment of 1878.

Language Objectives

Students will use past tense and adjectives successfully to discuss the Women's Suffrage movement.

Students will write opinion essays arguing for equal rights of women in the U.S.

Key Vocabulary

Abolish – To put an end to.

Abuse – hurt someone by treating them badly.

Amendment – A legal change or addition to a law or body of laws.

Ballot – The piece of paper used to vote; the act of voting.

Citizen – A person who is loyal to a given country and has the protection of that country.

Citizenship – Having the duties, rights and privileges of being a citizen of a country.

Controversial - Producing an argument or debate.

Enfranchise – To give the rights of citizenship to a person or group of people, especially to give that group the right to vote.

Federal – Belonging to the central government of a country as opposed to the local government of a city or state.

Militant – Fighting or making war; Aggressive or combative.

Municipal – Belonging to a city or town.

Petition – An appeal, especially to a person or group in authority; A written document formally requesting a right or benefit from an authority or government.

Picket – A person or group of people standing outside a building to protest.

Provincial – Relating to a province; Not sophisticated or worldly.

Ratification - To approve and make valid.

Suffrage – The right to vote; The act of voting.

Wages – Money you receive for working

Background Information

1. Describe the role of women during the Colonial Era (1600 – 1780) of America. Were women independent? Could they own property? Could they participate in government?
2. Describe the role of women during the Industrial Revolution and Civil War Eras were they legally independent and free?
3. Why is voting or participating in government important? Who should be able to vote?
4. What does it mean to have equal rights?

Life in the 1800s

Look back on your notes from your studies of the Industrial Revolution, the era of Slavery, and the Civil War. What do you remember about the following topics? Read the following page for some additional information.

	Early 1800	Late 1800s
How did people travel?		
How did people communicate?		
Who worked on the farms in the South?		
Did slaves have any rights?		
Who worked in the factories in the North?		
Did the immigrants have an easy life?		
How did people get news or information?		
Who went to school?		

In the late 1800's men attended school and could earn a college degree. Men often pursued business, law, or medicine. The man was considered the breadwinner of the family. He worked to provide for his family.

Girls could attend school, but the only subjects taught were language, reading, and writing. Girls were taught skills such as knitting, midwifery, and cooking. Immigrant women often worked as domestic help or in factories and were considered to be of a lower class.

Women were forbidden from attending college and did not hold professional jobs such as lawyers, doctors, or theologians. The role of women in society was to marry and bear children. It was socially unacceptable for a woman to choose to remain single.



Married women became an “extension” of her husband according to law. All that she owned, all that she earned, even her children became her husband’s property to do with as he chose.

By marriage, the husband and wife are one person in law: that is, the very being or legal existence of the woman is suspended during the marriage, or is at least incorporated and consolidated into that of the husband... (From Commentaries on the Laws of England, Volume 1, William Blackstone. 1765. pp. 442)

1. Read the quote above, which was a common opinion at the time about the role of a woman. Do you agree or disagree? Why or why not?

Overview of Women's Suffrage in the United States

Compiled by the Center for American Women and Politics

Directions: Read the following passage and complete the summary on page 10.

Women in the 19th Century (1800s)

For many women in the early 19th century, activity was limited to the domestic life – taking care of the home and children. Women were dependent on, including fathers, husbands, or brothers. Once married, women did not have the right to own property, maintain their wages, or sign a contract.

In colonial America, most Black women were considered property. Women were expected to obey their husbands and not express opinions. It was considered improper for women to travel alone or to speak in public. Immigrant women, women of color, and low-income women worked outside of the home, often in domestic labor or sweatshops and were often exploited by their employers.



The Seneca Falls Convention

The women's suffrage movement began in July 1848 with the first Women's Rights Convention in Seneca Falls, New York. Suffrage means *having the right to vote*. Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton were two American women who attended the World Anti-Slavery Convention held in London in 1840. Because they were women, they were forced to sit in the galleries as observers. Upon returning home, they decided to hold their own convention to "discuss the social, civil and religious rights of women."

Using the Declaration of Independence as a guide, Stanton drafted the Declaration of Sentiments which drew attention to women's low status and called for change, including women having "immediate admission to all the rights and privileges which belong to them as these citizens of the United States." After the Seneca Falls Convention, the demand for the vote became the centerpiece of the women's rights movement.

The first day of the convention only women were invited. Over 300 hundred women attended at the Wesleyan Chapel in Seneca Falls, NY. Elizabeth Cady Stanton made her first public speech there, explaining the purpose and goals of the convention:

We are assembled to protest against a form of government, existing without the consent of the governed – to declare our right to be free as man is free, to be represented in the government which we are taxed to

support, to have such disgraceful laws as give man the power to chastise and imprison his wife, to take the wages which she earns, the property which she inherits, and, in case of separation, the children of her love;

On the second day of the convention the general public (including men) was invited. About 50 men attended; including the famous abolitionist Frederick Douglass. Lucretia Mott spoke and the group voted on 12 resolutions about equal rights for women. The biggest debate was regarding suffrage. Passing of the suffrage resolution marked the beginning of the Women's Suffrage Movement in America.

After the convention, women began to better organize and branch out in their efforts to secure voting rights. Just two weeks later another convention was held in a bigger city of Rochester. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott joined forces with other suffragists in the fight for women to vote. Susan B. Anthony who was working for abolition, was introduced to Stanton on May 15, 1851 through their mutual friend Amelia Bloomer.

For the next 50 years the two women formed a partnership and commitment to women's suffrage. Together they wrote speeches and traveled all over the country (and the world!) to speak about women's rights. They edited and published a woman's newspaper, the Revolution, from 1868 to 1870. In 1869 they formed the Nation Woman Suffrage Association.



Statue of Bloomer introducing Anthony to Stanton, Seneca Falls, NY.

Suffrage during the Civil War

During the Civil War, women's suffrage and the abolition movement were closely connected. Activists such as Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Harriet Tubman, and Sojourner Truth lectured and petitioned the government for the emancipation of slaves with the belief that, once the war was over, women and slaves alike would be granted the same rights as white men.

At the end of the war, however, the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments fractured the suffrage movement. The 1868 ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment ignored the women's movement; it defined "citizenship" and "voters" as "male, ". The exclusion of women was reinforced with the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment in 1870, which gave Black men the right to vote.

In a disagreement over these Amendments, the women's movement split into two factions. In New York, Stanton and Anthony established the National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA), which promoted universal suffrage and opposed the Fifteenth Amendment. Lucy Stone, Julia Ward Howe, and Henry Blackwell organized the American Woman Suffrage Association (AWSA) in Boston, which supported the Fifteenth Amendment and had Black and white members.

Many Black women worked for women's suffrage and leading reformers, including Harriet Tubman, Frances E.W. Harper, Ida B. Wells, and Mary Church Terrell, established the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs (NACWC) and campaigned in favor of women's suffrage and improved education.

The NWSA and AWSA merged in 1890 to form the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) under the leadership of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and later Susan B. Anthony and Carrie Chapman Catt. The NAWSA campaigned for women's suffrage at both the national and state levels, and several key states approved women's suffrage because of the organization's lobbying. In 1916, one of NAWSA's members, Alice Paul founded the National Women's Party, which protested at the White House in support of a national amendment and resulted in the imprisonment of suffragists. In response to public outcry about the prison abuse of suffragists, President Woodrow Wilson reversed his position and publicly supported a suffrage amendment.

Winning the Vote

In 1878, the Woman's Suffrage Amendment was first introduced to Congress, where it was supported by many, but not passed. During World War I women worked hard for the war effort. 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.

AMENDMENT XIX, Ratified August 26, 1920, it stated that 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. It also said that Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation.

Sources and additional materials

Suffrage in America: The 15th and 19th Amendments, National Park Service:

<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/womenshistory/15th-and-19th-amendments.htm>

Alice Paul Institute: Who Was Alice Paul: <https://www.alicepaul.org/who-was-alice-paul/>

Carrie Chapman Catt Center, Iowa State University: <https://cattcenter.iastate.edu/home/about-us/carriechapman-catt/>

African American Women and the Nineteenth Amendment, National Park Service:

<https://www.nps.gov/articles/african-american-women-and-the-nineteenth-amendment.htm>

Summary Activity

There was a strong opposition to women being involved in public affairs. Women were not supposed to venture into other activities outside of _____.

Women were allowed to go to school to learn about _____.

Women were not allowed to _____ or study for a profession.

A married woman was deprived of all rights, a single woman was _____, by her father or brother. A married woman was _____ to her husband.

The first _____ meeting was held in _____

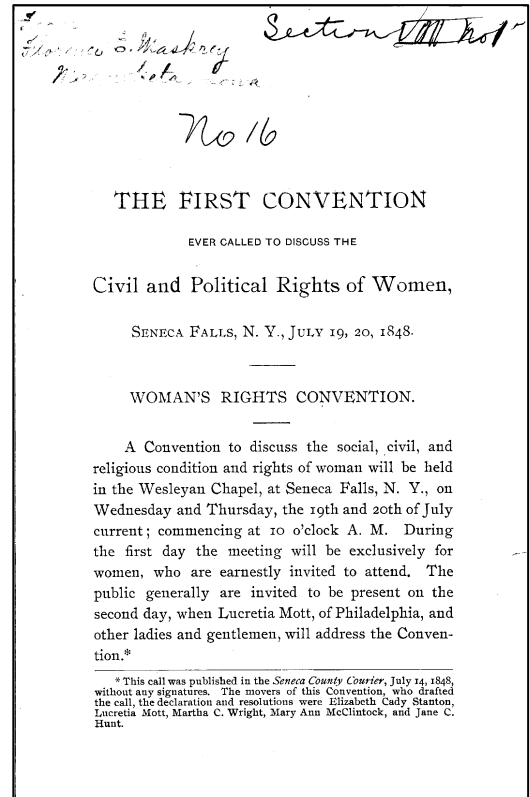
_____ on July 19-20 _____. The purpose was "to discuss the social, civil, and religious conditions and rights of women..."

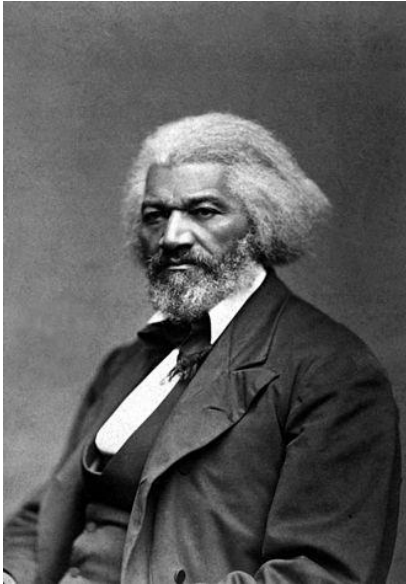
This meeting was organized by _____ and _____.

During the meeting, the attendees signed a document called the _____.

_____. In total 68 women and 32 men signed the document,

which was _____ after the Declaration of _____.





_____, an activist who escaped slavery and worked hard for _____, was in attendance at this meeting.

He used his newspaper, the _____, to help publicly push the case for women's rights.

In 1850, the first National Women's Rights Convention was held.

Later, two women's suffrage organizations were formed. One was

led by _____ and _____, while the other was

led by _____.



VOTES FOR WOMEN

I desire to become a member of _____ Assembly District
Woman Suffrage Committee _____ County.
Name _____
Street _____
City _____
NEW YORK STATE HEADQUARTERS
505 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY
[AT Home and State Conventions, December 29]

The Story of an Hour by Kate Chopin

Fiction

Directions: Read this short story by Kate Chopin. Think about the relationship between Mrs. Mallard and her husband. Answer the questions that follow.

Kate Chopin was born in St. Louis, Missouri in 1850. She married when she was 20 years old. In the next eight years, she had six children. Chopin's husband died in 1882, and her mother died the following year. Chopin was very depressed and in need of money to support her family, so her doctor suggested that she start writing.

Starting in the 1890s, she wrote two novels and about a hundred short stories. Her writing often had feminist themes. She is well-known as one of the first American authors to write true depictions of women's lives and feelings. Kate Chopin died in 1904, at the age of 53.

Her short-story *The Story of an Hour* is fiction, but many think it is an accurate description of the frustration and despair many women felt at that time.

The Story of an Hour By Kate Chopin (1894)

Knowing that Mrs. Mallard was afflicted with a heart trouble, great care was taken to break to her as gently as possible the news of her husband's death.

It was her sister Josephine who told her, in broken sentences; veiled hints that revealed in half concealing. Her husband's friend Richards was there, too, near her. It was he who had been in the newspaper office when intelligence of the railroad disaster was received, with Brently Mallard's name leading the list of "killed." He had only taken the time to assure himself of its truth by a second telegram, and had hastened to forestall any less careful, less tender friend in bearing the sad message.

She did not hear the story as many women have heard the same, with a paralyzed inability to accept its significance. She wept at once, with sudden, wild abandonment, in her sister's arms. When the storm of grief had spent itself she went away to her room alone. She would have no one follow her.

There stood, facing the open window, a comfortable, roomy armchair. Into this she sank, pressed down by a physical exhaustion that haunted her body and seemed to reach into her soul.

She could see in the open square before her house the tops of trees that were all aquiver with the new spring life. The delicious breath of rain was in the air. In the street below a peddler was crying his wares. The notes of a distant song which some one was singing reached her faintly, and countless sparrows were twittering in the eaves.

There were patches of blue sky showing here and there through the clouds that had met and piled one above the other in the west facing her window.

She sat with her head thrown back upon the cushion of the chair, quite motionless, except when a sob came up into her throat and shook her, as a child who has cried itself to sleep continues to sob in its dreams.

She was young, with a fair, calm face, whose lines bespoke repression and even a certain strength. But now there was a dull stare in her eyes, whose gaze was fixed away off yonder on one of those patches of blue sky. It was not a glance of reflection, but rather indicated a suspension of intelligent thought.

There was something coming to her and she was waiting for it, fearfully. What was it? She did not know; it was too subtle and elusive to name. But she felt it, creeping out of the sky, reaching toward her through the sounds, the scents, the color that filled the air.

Now her bosom rose and fell tumultuously. She was beginning to recognize this thing that was approaching to possess her, and she was striving to beat it back with her will--as powerless as her two white slender hands would have been. When she abandoned herself a little whispered word escaped her slightly parted lips. She said it over and over under the breath: "free, free, free!" The vacant stare and the look of terror that had followed it went from her eyes. They stayed keen and bright. Her pulses beat fast, and the coursing blood warmed and relaxed every inch of her body.

She did not stop to ask if it were or were not a monstrous joy that held her. A clear and exalted perception enabled her to dismiss the suggestion as trivial. She knew that she would weep again when she saw the kind, tender hands folded in death; the face that had never looked save with love upon her, fixed and gray and dead. But she saw beyond that bitter moment a long procession of years to come that would belong to her absolutely. And she opened and spread her arms out to them in welcome.

There would be no one to live for during those coming years; she would live for herself. There would be no powerful will bending hers in that blind persistence with which men and women

believe they have a right to impose a private will upon a fellow-creature. A kind intention or a cruel intention made the act seem no less a crime as she looked upon it in that brief moment of illumination.

And yet she had loved him--sometimes. Often she had not. What did it matter! What could love, the unsolved mystery, count for in the face of this possession of self-assertion which she suddenly recognized as the strongest impulse of her being!

"Free! Body and soul free!" she kept whispering.

Josephine was kneeling before the closed door with her lips to the keyhole, imploring for admission. "Louise, open the door! I beg; open the door--you will make yourself ill. What are you doing, Louise? For heaven's sake open the door."

"Go away. I am not making myself ill." No; she was drinking in a very elixir of life through that open window.

Her fancy was running riot along those days ahead of her. Spring days, and summer days, and all sorts of days that would be her own. She breathed a quick prayer that life might be long. It was only yesterday she had thought with a shudder that life might be long.

She arose at length and opened the door to her sister's importunities. There was a feverish triumph in her eyes, and she carried herself unwittingly like a goddess of Victory. She clasped her sister's waist, and together they descended the stairs. Richards stood waiting for them at the bottom.

Someone was opening the front door with a latchkey. It was Brently Mallard who entered, a little travel-stained, composedly carrying his grip-sack and umbrella. He had been far from the scene of the accident and did not even know there had been one. He stood amazed at Josephine's piercing cry; at Richards' quick motion to screen him from the view of his wife. When the doctors came they said she had died of heart disease--of the joy that kills.

- 1) What news did they bring to Mrs. Mallard?
- 2) Why did they take great care to tell her?
- 3) What does Mrs. Mallard do when she hears the news?
- 4) How did she feel?
- 5) Why does the author mention the clouds?
- 6) Why does she say “free, free, free”?
- 7) She was feeling two opposite things. What were they?
- 8) Her husband has died. How has her life changed?

9) How does she feel about the days to come and the rest of her life?

10) She opened the door and how did she act?

11) Who came in the door? Who died?

Important Leaders in the Women's Movement

Directions: Read about these women and answer the questions below:

Elizabeth Cady Stanton



Born in 1815, Elizabeth Cady Stanton was a leading figure in the early women's rights movement. She, along with Lucretia Mott are often credited for organizing the first women's rights meeting, which was held in 1848 in Seneca Falls, New York. At this meeting, the Declaration of Sentiments was signed, which was modeled after the Declaration of Independence. In this, Stanton and others at the meeting, believed that "both men and women are created equal." Elizabeth

Cady Stanton, together with Susan B. Anthony organized a women's suffrage organization. While the two women believed in women's suffrage, they lobbied against the passage of the 15th amendment, which gave African American men the right to vote. Stanton & Anthony were worried that this would increase the number of voters prepared to deny women the right to vote. Stanton was angry that abolitionists, their former partners in working toward both African American and women's suffrage, refused to demand that the language of the amendments be changed to include women. Stanton wanted universal suffrage. Some believe that Stanton's desire to hold out for universal suffrage fragmented the suffrage movement by pitting African American men against women.

Lucy Stone



Lucy Stone was a prominent abolitionist and suffragist, and a vocal advocate and organizer for women's rights. In 1847, she became the first woman from Massachusetts to earn a college degree.

Lucy's spent her life as a public speaker for the anti-slavery movement and women's rights movement. She was well known for being an outspoken speaker. Under the guidance of William

Lloyd Garrison, she worked with the American Anti-Slavery Society. She later helped initiate the first National Women's Rights Convention held in 1850. Lucy Stone was a supporter of the 15th amendment, which guaranteed black men the right to vote. Her friends, Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, believed the wording of this amendment should include women as well, and did not support this amendment. Lucy Stone reasoned that with the passage of the 15th amendment, it would eventually lead to the women's vote as well.

Lucy Stone was also well known for dress reform. At the time, women wore long dresses with several layered petticoats that included a tight bodice and fitted corset. Stone did not find this practical, and instead wore, a loose fitted jacket with a knee length skirt and trousers underneath. This led to a change in women's fashion around the nation.

Lucy Stone worked tirelessly, with an extensive schedule of public speaking engagements until she passed away in 1893. She did not live to see the passing of the 19th amendment.

Susan B. Anthony



Susan B. Anthony was a political activist that played a pivotal role in the women's rights movement. Born into a Quaker family committed to social equality, she collected anti-slavery petitions at the age of 17. In 1856, she became the New York state agent for the American Anti-Slavery Society.

She was a life-long friend of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and together they worked for equal rights for both women and African Americans.

In November of 1872, Susan B. Anthony along with several other women, illegally voted in the presidential election. Anthony believed that she was legally entitled to vote, and that even if she was not entitled to vote, but voted in good faith in the belief that it was her right, then she would be guilty of no crime. Anthony was later arrested in her home and convicted of illegal voting in a widely publicized trial. She was ordered to pay a one hundred dollar fine, of which she refused to pay.

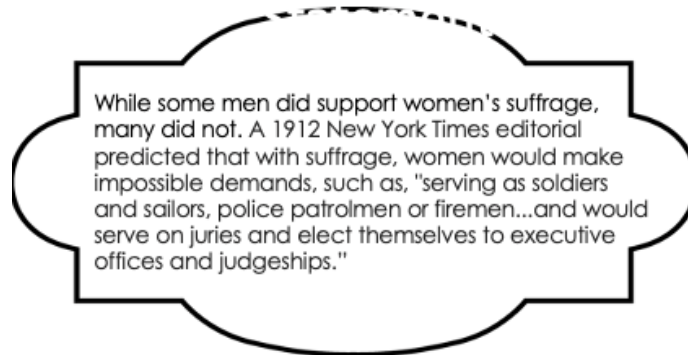
Initially, Anthony was ridiculed, but the public's perception of her changed over time. In fact, her 80th birthday was celebrated in the White House by President William McKinley. She became the first woman depicted on a US coin, when her portrait appeared on the 1979 dollar coin.

1. Summarize Elizabeth Cady Stanton's opinion about suffrage.
2. Why was she against passage of the 15th Amendment?

3. Give two examples of things Lucy Stone did to help the Women's Movement:

4. What important role did Susan B. Anthony play in the Women's Movement?

5. Do you think any of these women was heroic? Why?



6. Think about the quote above. As a person living in 2020, how would you respond to the person who wrote this statement in 1912? Do you believe that a woman can have any job she would like to have? Write your answer below:

7. World War 1 was a turning point in the Women's Movement, why do you think it was?

Sojourner Truth

Directions: Read the article below about Sojourner Truth and answer the questions about inference.

Sojourner Truth was born into slavery in 1797. At nine years old she was separated from her large family and sold with a flock of sheep for \$100.00. She was sold four times before gaining her freedom.

Sojourner gained her freedom in New York in 1826 with her baby daughter. She had four other children who remained slaves until adulthood. She became the first black woman to go to court and win a case against a white man when she fought for the freedom of her five year-old son. He had been illegally sold to a man in Alabama.

Deeply religious, Sojourner Truth traveled and preached, working to end slavery. She gave a famous speech “Ain’t I a Woman” at the first National Women’s Right Convention. Listen to Kerry Washington read the speech https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ry_i8w2rdQY

Sojourner spoke at many conventions and worked to recruit black soldiers for the North in the Civil War and met President Abraham Lincoln.

Sojourner spoke often about ending slavery, women’s right to vote, reforming prisons, and she preached against the death penalty.

From this article you can guess that:

- a. Slaves were usually asked who they wanted to work for, and Sojourner couldn’t make up her mind.
- b. Slave owners were required to keep families of slaves together.
- c. Slaves were considered equal to animals.
- d. Slaves enjoyed getting moved around and seeing new places.

From this article you can guess that:

- a. Sojourner was intelligent and determined.
- b. Black women had no legal rights in New York at that time.
- c. Slave owners could do whatever they wanted and the law wouldn’t stop them.
- d. Slave children got to stay with their mothers.

From this article you can guess that:

- a. No one in the mid 1800s cared what a black woman had to say.
- b. Black men were not allowed to fight in the Civil War.
- c. Black women were powerful in the mid 1800s even if they didn’t have rights.
- d. Only other black women were interested in Sojourner Truth’s ideas.

From this article you can guess that:

- a. Sojourner was only concerned with African-American issues.
- b. Sojourner fought for equality and justice in many different forms.
- c. Sojourner didn't want criminals to be punished for their crimes.
- d. If you were born into slavery, you would never be able to achieve much in life.

Sojourner Truth, like many of the women we've studied, fought for equality and fair treatment. What is something in your life that you think is unfair? What are some ways you could work to change it?

Timeline of the Women's Suffrage Movement in the U.S.

Directions: Complete this timeline using the information you've read about in the packet.

1848 _____ held in Seneca Falls, New York.
68 women and 32 men sign the _____ calling
For equal treatment of women and men, including the right to _____.

1850 The first _____ takes place in Worcester, Mass.,
attracting more than 1,000 participants.

1868 Ratification of the _____ declaring "All persons born or naturalized
in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United
States and of the State wherein they reside" and that right may not be "denied to any of
the _____ inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and
citizens of the United States"

1869 Split among the _____. Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton form
the _____. The primary goal of the organization is to
achieve voting rights for women by means of a Congressional amendment to the
Constitution. Lucy Stone, Henry Blackwell, and others form the _____
_____ which focuses exclusively on gaining voting rights for women
through the individual state constitutions.

1870 Congress ratifies _____ amendment: "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 race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

1872 Susan B. Anthony arrested for voting for Ulysses S. Grant in the presidential election.

1878 The _____ Amendment is first introduced to Congress.

1893 _____ is the first state to adopt an amendment granting women the right to vote.

1913 Alice Paul and Lucy Burns formed the Congressional Union for Women Suffrage. Their focus is lobbying for a constitutional amendment to secure the right to vote for women. The group is later renamed the _____. Members _____ The White House and practice other forms of _____.

1917 In July picketers were arrested on charges of "obstructing traffic." including Paul. She and others were convicted and incarcerated at the Occoquan Workhouse in Virginia. While imprisoned, Alice Paul began a _____.

1918 In January, after much bad press about the treatment of Alice Paul and the imprisoned women, President Wilson announced that women's suffrage was urgently needed as a " _____."

1919 The federal woman suffrage amendment, originally written by _____ and introduced in Congress in 1878, is passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate. It is then sent to the states for ratification.

August 26 1920 The 19th Amendment to the Constitution, granting women the right to vote, is signed into law.

Design a Women's Vote Poster

Directions: One of the most interesting and powerful aspects of the Women's Movement was the pickets and protest marches the women participated in. Many were dangerous for the women, who were mistreated and insulted by bystanders who did not support change. The women carried signs demanding their rights. We see protestors even today with well designed signs meant to grab the attention and support of bystanders.

On the following page, design your own sign. Think of an interesting slogan. Write it in a manner that would grab a viewer's attention. Be creative!

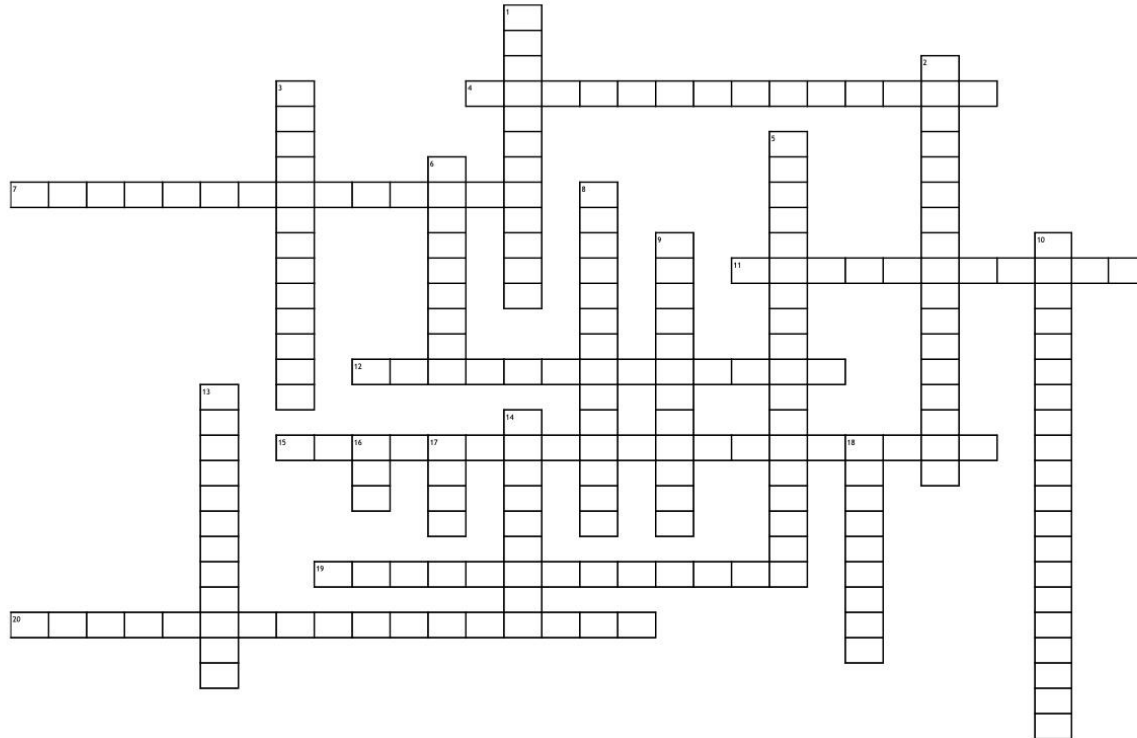
You can find many examples here - <https://www.loc.gov/collections/women-of-protest/about-this-collection/>

Letter to the Editor

Directions: It is June, 1917. Women are protesting all over the country for the right to vote. You must either agree or disagree with their goal and methods. Write a letter to the editor of your local newspaper arguing either that women should be equal citizens as men and have the right to vote or that they should not. Give evidence from your readings to support your argument.

Name: _____

Women's Suffrage Crossword puzzle



Across

4. Carrie Chapman Catt became president of NAWSA after _ resigned?
7. Who gave the Ain't I a women speech?
11. Where did the first women's rights convention take place in the U.S?
12. Who said they would rather have their right arm be cut off then have black men have the right to vote before women?
15. What does the NWP stand for?
19. Who was the president when women got the right to vote?
20. Who was the secretary at the Seneca Falls Convention?

Down

1. What was the name of Fredrick Douglass' newspaper?
2. Who was the president of NAWSA after Anna Howard Shaw retired?
3. What was the name of Elizabeth Stanton and Susan Anthony's newspaper?
5. Who did Susan B Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton work with to start their own newspaper?
6. Who was in London with Alice Paul?
8. Lucy Stone and who else founded the AWSA?
9. Who was the speaker at the Seneca Falls Convention?
10. Who drafted the declaration of sentiments and resolutions?
13. Where was the Women's Suffragist Parade held?
14. Who chaired the convention at Seneca Falls?
16. How many years did the silent sentinels last for?
17. What state did Sojourner Truth give her Ain't I a women speech in?
18. Who formed the NWP?