Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The reason I chose to do the webquest instead of the movie is:

Supporters of women's suffrage (called **suffragists**) took two approaches to get women the right to vote. Some suffragists worked to pass women's rights legislation at the state level. They moved state-by-state campaigning for laws that would grant women the right to vote. This “State-by-State Approach” won millions of women the right to vote before any federal legislation was passed.

The second approach was to get the U.S. Congress to **amend**, or change, the Constitution. This is called the “Federal Approach”, and it was this one that in 1920 guaranteedthat all women in the U.S. (regardless of which state they lived in) had the right to vote.

So how did the suffragists from either of these approaches get the movement to, well, move? Read the definitions in the picture of the four "civic tactics" suffragists used. (You’ll see these tactics again!) To get a closer look at the image, click the link below it. Then answer the questions.

<https://www.icivics.org/viewpdf?path=/sites/default/files/Women%27s%20Suffrage%20Infographic_website.pdf>

\*\* The info graphic is located at the end of this assignment

**1. In your own words, describe what each tactic means. Provide examples of any tactics that are familiar to you.**

Seneca Falls Convention:

Many women had been advocating for suffrage in the United States since it was founded, but their efforts did not gain traction until the late 1800s. In 1848, a group of people met in Seneca Falls, New York for the very first convention on women's rights. This gathering was later named the **Seneca Falls Convention**. The meeting is often seen as the official start of the women's suffrage movement in the United States. The Seneca Falls Convention marked the first time that American women (and men who supported equal rights) joined together to decide what changes needed to be made to improve women’s social, legal, and political rights in society.

[**https://www.history.com/topics/womens-rights/seneca-falls-convention**](https://www.history.com/topics/womens-rights/seneca-falls-convention)

Click the link to watch the video about how the Women's Suffrage Movement got its start. Stop the video at minute 2:55, and answer the questions below.

**2. What happened at the Seneca Falls Convention?**

**3. Why do you think it was important that women assembled and organized at the convention?**

It was extremely important for women to assemble and organize their goals and decide on their mission. Women wanted their voices to be heard, but they needed people to vote for their rights. And... who could vote in the late 1800s? Men! Women needed men to support the movement and vote in favor of suffrage. Many men (and some women, too) opposed the women's suffrage movement, but others were supportive. Visit the link to read about some of the men who, under the direction of the women leaders, assembled and organized in support of the women's suffrage movement.

[**https://www.nyu.edu/about/news-publications/news/2017/august/brooke-kroeger-on-men-in-suffrage-movement.html**](https://www.nyu.edu/about/news-publications/news/2017/august/brooke-kroeger-on-men-in-suffrage-movement.html)

Scroll down to the image of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw. Start reading below that image (where it says "The Men's League got its unlikely start...") and stop reading at the image of the scrapbook shown here. After reading, answer the questions.

**4. Why did the leaders want to recruit men whose names would "impress the public and the legislators"?**

**5. What was meant by the quote, "These were names to knock your socks off."?**

Suffragists needed people to know about their cause in order to get people to support it! Leaders of the movement traveled all over the country to increase the public’s awareness of the fight for women’s suffrage. During the 1900s, suffragists began producing different goods. They designed, created, and sold food, tea, dolls, playing cards, badges, plays, songs, and even movies. There were women's suffrage grocery stores, shops, and restaurants. All these visible symbols made the women's suffrage movement pretty hard to ignore! Each product also raised money that allowed the suffragists to keep working across the country for a cause that everyone was becoming more aware of.

[**https://www.loc.gov/exhibitions/women-fight-for-the-vote/about-this-exhibition/new-tactics-for-a-new-generation-1890-1915/**](https://www.loc.gov/exhibitions/women-fight-for-the-vote/about-this-exhibition/new-tactics-for-a-new-generation-1890-1915/)

Follow the link, then scroll down, and click the yellow cartoon of the babies that says, "Marketing of the Movement". Click on one of the “Exhibition Items” below the paragraph then answer the questions on this slide based on what you read about it.

**6. What item did you choose?**

**7. How did the item you chose help the movement?**

Another way that suffragists got out the word was by talking. Many suffragist leaders and supporters of the movement took part in public speaking all over the country. Their speeches were crucial to increasing public awareness and often inspired new leaders and suffragists to join the cause. One leader known for her great speeches was Sojourner Truth.

Sojourner Truth was a well-known preacher, abolitionist, and suffragist. She was formerly enslaved and became an advocate for equal rights for women and African Americans. Truth faced discrimination from those who opposed either cause. After an amendment was proposed to give African American men the right to vote—and not women (regardless of race)—many of the white leaders in the suffrage movement felt that supporting such an amendment would hurt their cause. Truth wanted equality for both groups, and she strongly believed that if men had the right to vote, so should women.

[**https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ry\_i8w2rdQY**](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ry_i8w2rdQY)

<https://www.bhamcityschools.org/cms/lib/AL01001646/Centricity/Domain/5481/English%20Language%20Arts%20Grade%2010%20Curriculum%20Guide/Week%201-%20English%2010%20Resource.pdf> **(Transcript)**

Watch this video performance of Sojourner Truth's most famous speech, “Ain’t I a Woman?” to answer the questions below. You may use the transcript to read along.

**8. Why does Truth keep asking her audience “ain’t I a woman”? What does she want them to understand?**

**9. What is one of the reasons Truth says that men think women shouldn’t vote?**

**10. Why does she say that reason isn’t right?**

In January 1913, on the day before Woodrow Wilson was inaugurated as President of the United States, the first large display of protesting for the women's suffrage movement occurred. The National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) organized the very first National Women's March in Washington D.C. At the parade, the women unveiled the new goal of the suffrage movement: an amendment to the U.S. Constitution that would guarantee voting rights for women. This was the first time that NAWSA had publicly shared this goal, and it had a big effect on the crowd of onlookers.

There was in fact a very large crowd at this parade, and it was because the women planned the event to be on a special day: the day before President Wilson's inauguration. Many people traveled to Washington D.C. to see the inauguration. In fact, when Woodrow Wilson arrived in Washington, he expected a crowd of people to happily greet him. But few people did, because the crowd had heard about the women's march and went to see that instead! The parade and its aftermath became a bigger deal than the inauguration.

Follow the link and scroll to the bottom of the article to read the last four paragraphs. Answer the questions that follow.

<https://www.history.com/news/this-huge-womens-march-drowned-out-a-presidential-inauguration-in-1913>

1. **How did the crowd react to the parade?**
2. **Still, what was the impact of the march on the movement?**

After the National March in 1913, public opinion started warming up to women's suffrage. But when the United States entered World War I in 1917, many women put the brakes on the movement because protesting during the war seemed unpatriotic.

Some women, however, not only continued but intensified their protesting. These women protested by **picketing** (standing with signs) outside the White House. Their signs criticized the President for not supporting suffrage. They thought it didn't make sense that the President should fight for the spread of democracy to other countries, but not for the women in his own country. Many people were angry that the women weren't supporting the President during the war efforts. One day, people were so angry that they became violent, and started yelling and throwing things at the protesters. The police did not stop the violence but instead arrested the protesters for blocking the street and speaking loudly.

[**https://ny.pbslearningmedia.org/resource/amex29gw-soc-alicepaul/the-great-war-alice-paul-and-womens-suffrage-american-experience/#.XflHoWRKiAs**](https://ny.pbslearningmedia.org/resource/amex29gw-soc-alicepaul/the-great-war-alice-paul-and-womens-suffrage-american-experience/#.XflHoWRKiAs)

Watch the video to learn more about the protesters and their leader, Alice Paul, and answer the questions.

**13. Why did the video say Alice Paul encouraged women to stay in jail?**

**14. How did Paul's protest bring awareness to the suffrage movement?**

One of the most important things the women had to do to get Congress to amend the Constitution was **lobby**. Lobbying is the act of convincing politicians to make or change a law. In this case, women were trying to persuade members of Congress to vote in favor of an amendment to the Constitution that would guarantee every woman's right to vote. Lobbying was something that women were not very experienced in because they were never before allowed in political roles.

[**https://www.nps.gov/articles/lobbyforsuffrage.htm?utm\_source=article&utm\_medium=website&utm\_campaign=experience\_more**](https://www.nps.gov/articles/lobbyforsuffrage.htm?utm_source=article&utm_medium=website&utm_campaign=experience_more)

Read about Maud Younger and the NWP's lobbying methods in the last two paragraphs of the section "Maud Younger and the Deadly Political Index."

**15. What was the "Deadly Political Index"?**

**16. What were the different actions that the lobbyists took to influence the politicians using the index?**

The women's suffrage movement is said to have begun in 1848 at the Seneca Falls Convention and ended in 1920 with the passage of the **19th Amendment**. This Amendment granted all women the right to vote. The suffragists fought hard for those 72 years to secure their right to vote. Because they had gradually convinced one state at a time that equality should be the law and so many states had passed their own women's suffrage laws, the federal government had the support of enough members of Congress to amend the Constitution in 1920. Tennessee was the 36th and final state to grant women suffrage and ensure the passage of the 19th Amendment.

<https://constitutioncenter.org/timeline/html/cw08_12159.html>

Follow the link and find the lists that show how and when states passed women's suffrage laws. Answer the questions that follow.

**17. Wyoming passed suffrage in 1890. How many states gave women the right to vote in the 27 years of the women's suffrage movement between 1890 and 1916?**

**18. New York granted women’s suffrage in 1917. It was the first state in the East to do so. How many states gave women the right to vote in at least one election in the three years after New York, but prior to the passage of the 19th Amendment? (Hint: Make sure you look at all lists on the website to see which states let women vote.)**

Some suffragists tried to get women voting rights in each state, and some suffragists tried to get a national amendment to guarantee that all states allow women to vote. But, no matter the approach, to ensure equal rights for all Americans, all suffragists used civic tactics. Thanks to women leaders and their supporters' unstoppable ability to assemble and organize, increase public awareness, protest, and lobby, women everywhere could no longer be denied the right to vote.

**19. Why were all of the tactics necessary for the women's suffrage movement to achieve its goal?**

file:///C:/Users/cmccoy/Desktop/RUSH/Women's%20Suffrage%20Infographic.pdf