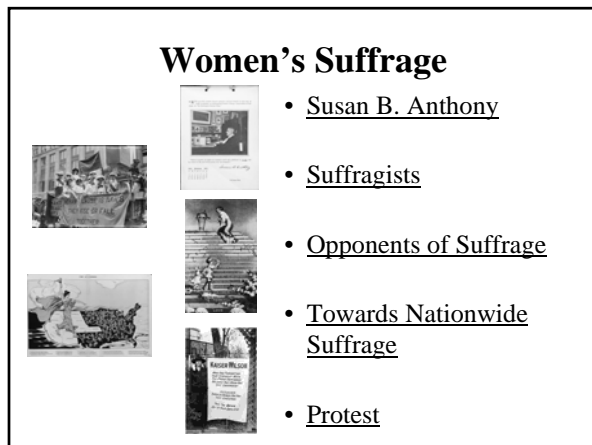
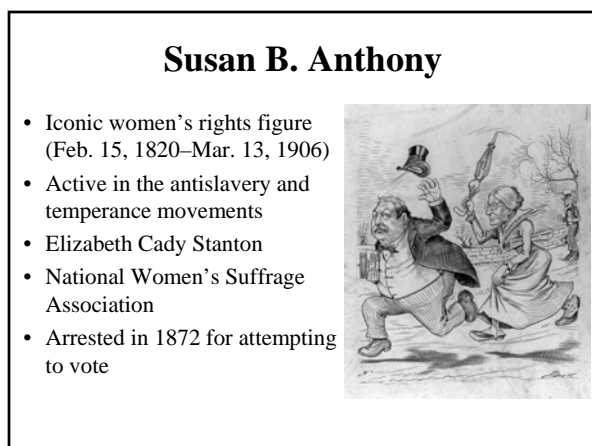


Women's Suffrage



Women's Suffrage

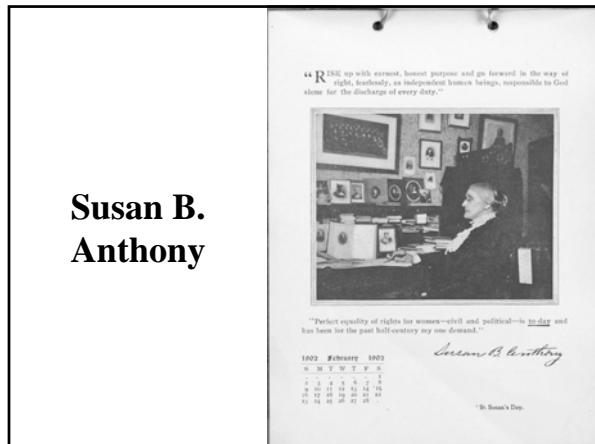
- Susan B. Anthony
- Suffragists
- Opponents of Suffrage
- Towards Nationwide Suffrage
- Protest



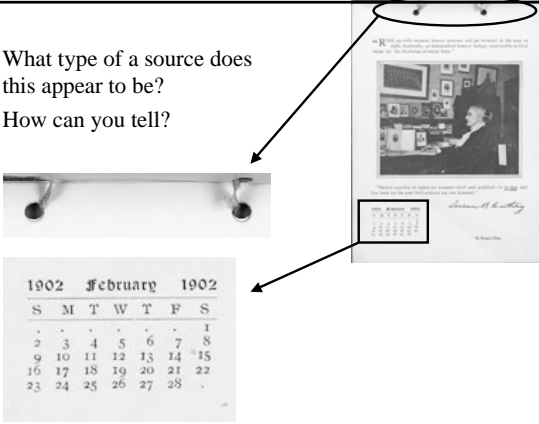
Susan B. Anthony

- Iconic women's rights figure (Feb. 15, 1820–Mar. 13, 1906)
- Active in the antislavery and temperance movements
- Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- National Women's Suffrage Association
- Arrested in 1872 for attempting to vote

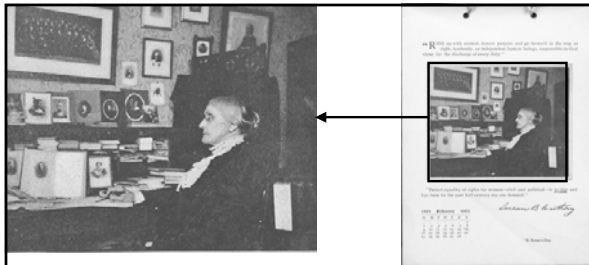




- What type of a source does this appear to be?
- How can you tell?



- Where does Anthony appear to be seated?
- What does she appear to be doing?
- Does this photo look natural or posed?
- Why might the makers of this calendar have included a photo of her in this pose and setting?




The calendar includes two quotes from Anthony, listed above and below the photo.

- Which do you think best sums up Anthony's life and philosophy? Why?
- Why might the calendar's makers have included these quotes? Why do you think they positioned them as they did?

"**R**ISK up with earnest, honest purpose and go forward in the way of right, fearlessly, as independent human beings, responsible to God alone for the discharge of every duty."

"Perfect equality of rights for women—civil and political—is to-day and has been for the past half-century my one demand."



Note how the calendar has February 15th in red and marked as "St. Susan's Day."

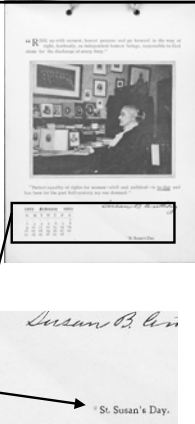
- What does this mean?
- Why might the makers of the calendar have done this?

1902 February 1902

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
.	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	.


Susan B. Anthony

"St. Susan's Day."



- Who do you think the audience for this calendar might have been?
- What sort of people might have been likely to buy it?
- Do you think this calendar would have helped the cause of women's suffrage, hurt it, or neither? Why?

"**R**ISK up with earnest, honest purpose and go forward in the way of right, fearlessly, as independent human beings, responsible to God alone for the discharge of every duty."



Suffragists



Carrie Chapman Catt of
NAWSA

- Little real progress made by 1900
- Change in tactics: more public agitation and demonstrations
- Suffragists came from all classes and walks of life



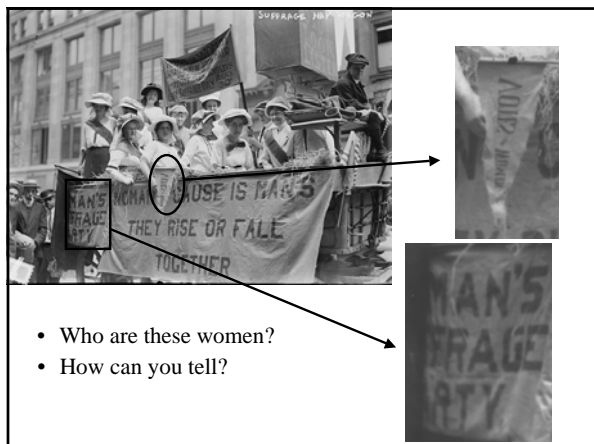
Alice Paul of the
NWP

Suffragists

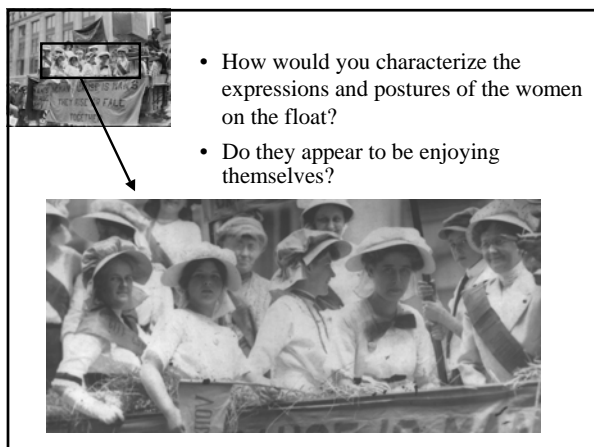




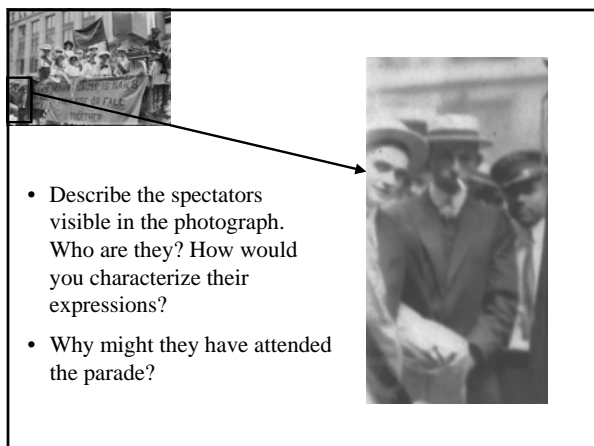
- What type of a source is this?
- Briefly describe the scene shown in the photograph. What do you think is happening here?



- Who are these women?
- How can you tell?



- How would you characterize the expressions and postures of the women on the float?
- Do they appear to be enjoying themselves?



- Describe the spectators visible in the photograph. Who are they? How would you characterize their expressions?
- Why might they have attended the parade?



- What is sticking out of the wagon?
- Why might these suffragists have chosen a “suffrage haywagon” as their ride for the parade?



- What does the large banner say? What might this mean?
- How effectively do you think this banner promotes the cause of woman’s suffrage?

Opponents of Suffrage

- Ironically, many suffrage opponents were women
- National Association Opposed to Women’s Suffrage (NAOWS)
- Often used religion to define and justify what they believed to be women’s “proper” place in society
- Opponents saw suffrage as a threat to traditional gender roles

Opponents of Suffrage



- What type of source is this?
- Briefly describe the scene depicted in the cartoon.



Compare and contrast the appearances of the upper steps and the lower steps. How do their appearances differ?





- What do the words on each of the upper stairs say?
- Which word seems out of place?
- Why do you think the artist included it with the others?



- What do the words on each of the lower stairs say?
- What is the artist implying here?



- What is at the top of the stairs?
- What is the artist implying here?



- What does the woman hold in her arms?
- Describe the expression on the woman's face.
- What is the artist implying here?
- How persuasive do you find his argument here?

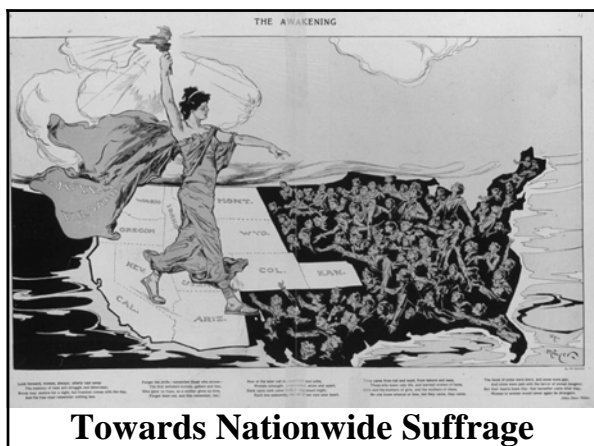


- How convincing do you find the artist's argument that women could achieve "admiration," "career," "artistic success," and "professional triumph" without the vote?
- How convincing do you think audiences at the time might have found it?

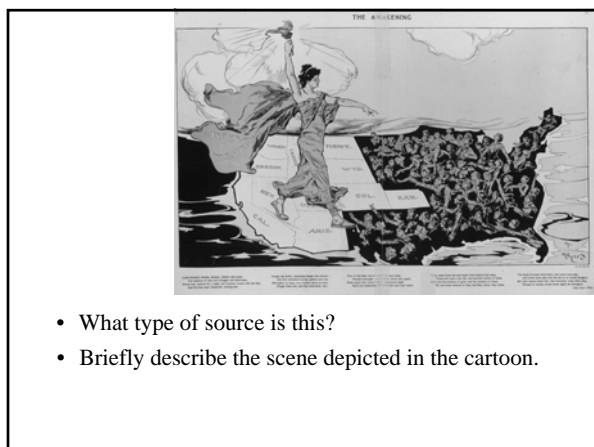


Towards Nationwide Suffrage

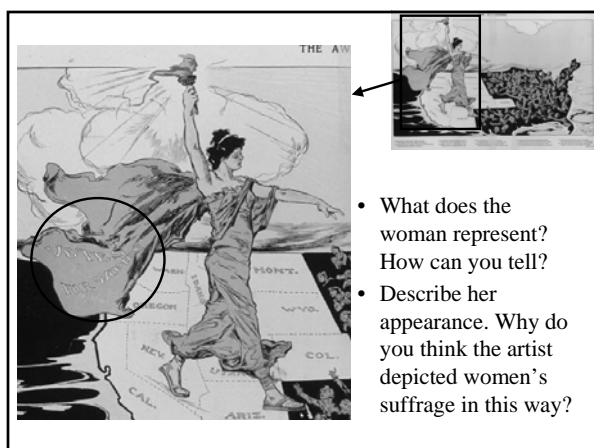
- Western states first to give women the vote
 - Wyoming: 1890
 - Colorado: 1893
 - Idaho, Utah: 1896
 - Washington: 1910
 - California: 1911
 - Arizona, Kansas, Oregon: 1912
- Why were Western states the first?



Towards Nationwide Suffrage



- What type of source is this?
- Briefly describe the scene depicted in the cartoon.



- What does the woman represent? How can you tell?
- Describe her appearance. Why do you think the artist depicted women's suffrage in this way?

- Why are only some states identified by name?
- How are the other states depicted?
- Who do the people there represent? What are they doing?





Why do you think this work is titled “The Awakening”?

Look forward, women, always; utterly cast away
The memory of hate and struggle and bitterness;
Bonds may endure for a night, but freedom comes with a day,
And the free must remember nothing less.

Forget the strife; remember those who strove—
The first defeated women, gallant and few,
Who gave us hope, as a mother gives us love,
Forget them not, and this remember, too:

How at the later call to come forth and unite,
Women untaught, uncounselled [sic], alone and apart,
Rank upon rank came forth in unguessed might,
Each one answering the call of her own wise heart.

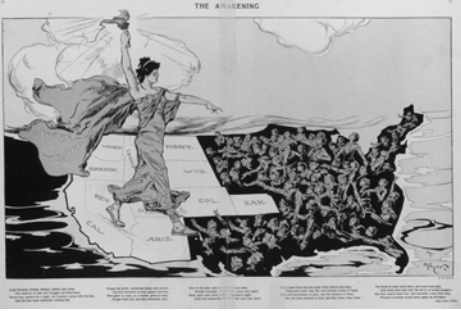
They came from toll and want, from leisure and ease,
Those who knew only life, and learned women of fame,
Girls and the mothers of girls, and the mothers of these,
No one knew whence or how, but they came, they came.

The faces of some were stern, and some were gay,
And some were pale with the terror of unreal dangers;
But their hearts knew this: hereafter come what may,
Women to women would never again be strangers.



This poem is by poet
and suffragist Alice
Duer Miller.

- How would you describe the tone of this poem?
- What does it celebrate?
- What is the theme of the poem?



- Who do you think the intended audience for this work was?
- How effectively do you think it promotes the cause of woman's suffrage?

Protest

- Silent Sentinels
- Alice Paul
- World War I
- Wilson's change of position
- Passage of the 19th Amendment in 1920

Protest



- What type of a source is this?
- Briefly describe the scene shown in the photograph.
- Where does she appear to be located?



- Who does “Kaiser Wilson” refer to?
- What does it mean? (Hint: It may have to do with the first two sentences underneath.)



- What do you think “take the beam out of your own eye” refers to?
- Why might this phrase have been included on the banner?



Who might have been the intended audience for this banner?



How effectively do you think the banner and the picketing of the White House furthered the cause of woman's suffrage?

