Name:

Date:

Facilitator:

School:

**7.01 Voting Rights for Women**

**I. Write the correct term next to the statement.**

| 19th Amendment Universal suffrage Seneca Falls Declaration Wyoming | 14th and 15th Amendments Anti-Suffrage Society Elizabeth Cady Stanton State by state | Working conditions World War I Carrie Chapman Catt |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1. This 1848 document argued that women should have the right to vote based on the principles of the Declaration of Independence.
 |
|  | 1. This leader of the early woman suffrage movement, along with Susan B. Anthony, focused on a Constitutional amendment granting women the right to vote in national elections.
 |
|  | 1. This shift to a focus on voting rights for both women and all African-Americans occurred during the Civil War.
 |
|  | 1. These gave legal and voting rights to black males only.
 |
|  | 1. This organization believed that if women had the right to vote it would harm marriages and the family.
 |
|  | 1. The woman suffrage movement initially focused on a national campaign to grant all women the vote; later, splinter organizations switched to this approach.
 |
|  | 1. In 1869 this state became the first state to grant women the right to vote through its state constitution.
 |
|  | 1. The new strategies of the woman suffrage movement in the early 1900s focused on more aggressive protests and getting government representation to improve this issue.
 |
|  | 1. Despite growing support in the early 1900s, the Wilson administration did not push giving women the right to vote until after this.
 |
|  | 1. This leader’s “Winning Plan” stressed getting women the right to vote in 36 states, the number needed to pass a Constitutional amendment.
 |
|  | 1. This granted women the right to vote in 1919. Congress passed it by a narrow margin with President Wilson’s support in 1920.
 |

**II. Answer all the questions.**

1. The 1848 Seneca Falls Declaration made demands for women’s rights based on arguments made in the
	1. International Anti-Slavery meeting
	2. Fifteenth amendment
	3. Bill of Rights
	4. Declaration of Independence
2. Opposition to slavery and the demands of the Civil War changed the movements focus from woman suffrage to…
	1. State-by-state amendments
	2. The National Woman Suffrage Association
	3. The 14th and 15th Amendments
	4. Universal suffrage
3. Which amendment extended Constitutional protection to black males and was the first official government document to define citizens and voters as exclusively male?
	1. The 15th Amendment
	2. The 19th Amendment
	3. The 14th Amendment
	4. The 18th Amendment
4. Organized opposition to the Woman Suffrage movement came from which of the following?
	1. Frederick Douglass, the famous abolitionist
	2. The Anti-Suffrage Society
	3. The “Winning Plan”
	4. The International Anti-Slavery Association
5. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony led the suffrage movement for the first 50 years and focused their efforts on the strategy to
	1. Pass a Constitutional amendment granting women the right to vote in national elections
	2. Launch an intimidating protest movement to push for state-by-state victories
	3. Build strong relationships with Congress, the president, and the Supreme Court justices to gain support for their cause
	4. Argue for universal suffrage and extend the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments
6. Which was the first state to succeed in the Seneca Falls Declaration, demanding that women should have the right to vote?
	1. Wyoming
	2. New Jersey
	3. Massachusetts
	4. Utah
7. How did U.S. involvement in World War I impact the Woman Suffrage Movement?
	1. Soldiers coming home from Europe were exposed to the woman suffrage movement in England and became more supportive.
	2. Congress refused to consider requests for domestic issues.
	3. People no longer considered granting women the vote a priority because they had a war to fight.
	4. President Wilson decided to support voting rights for women after witnessing the contributions women made in the war effort.
8. What was the name of Carrie Chapman Catt’s strategy to secure a woman’s right to vote in 36 states in order to assure passage of a federal amendment?
	1. Woman Suffrage
	2. The Fifteenth Amendment
	3. The “Winning Plan”
	4. The Nineteenth Amendment
9. When did Congress finally approve the Nineteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution guaranteeing women the right to vote?
	1. 1920
	2. 1917
	3. 1870
	4. 1848
10. It took women a long time to get voting rights for all the following reasons EXCEPT:
	1. The Civil War and the 14th and 15th Amendments that followed weakened the momentum of the movement.
	2. Many splinter organizations and competing strategies blurred the focus.
	3. The leaders in the Woman Suffrage Movement used overly emotional arguments.
	4. Many Americans felt that that giving women the right to vote would be harmful to the existing social and political structures.

**III. Voting Rights for Women:**

The Woman Suffrage Movement began by making rational demands based on the ideals of the Declaration of Independence to argue that women deserved the right to vote. After 72 years, fighting fierce opposition, the movement prevailed, and the U.S. Constitution was amended to guarantee women the right to vote. Now apply what you have learned about Voting Rights for Women to a fictional election scenario.

* Read the election scenario.
* Decide which key points from the narrative correspond to the details in the new scenario.
* Match key points to the new scenario. Then explain the connections.

**Election Scenario**

A small but vocal group of 16 and 17 year olds organize to demand the legal voting age be lowered to 16 nation-wide.

Decide which key point relates to the scenario below and write it in the space provided. Then, explain the connection.

**Related key points**

* Universal suffrage
* Nineteenth Amendment
* Seneca Falls Declaration
* The “Winning Plan”
* Anti-Suffrage Society
* Wyoming

| **Scenario** | **Related key point and explanation** |
| --- | --- |
| 1. A high school senior in the Midwest wonders why his 18-year-old sister gets to vote in the upcoming presidential race and he does not. He writes a letter in the local newspaper arguing that 17 year olds are equal to any 18 year old in rational thought and ability to make sound decisions about leadership in government; and therefore should have the vote. The demand gets dubbed “teen suffrage.”
 | **Related key point:**  |
| **Explain the connection:**  |
| 1. A vocal group of 16 year olds argue that if they are able to make decisions about driving a car and have taxes taken from their paychecks, they should be able to vote as well. The 16-year-old group joins the 17-year-old group to demand voting rights for both groups.
 | **Related key point:**  |
| **Explain the connection:**  |
| 1. In the midwestern state where the movement originated, the legislature passes a bill granting 16 and 17 year olds the right to vote in state and local elections, but cannot grant the right to vote in national presidential elections (the original request).
 | **Related key point:**  |
| **Explain the connection:**  |
| 1. Parents, angry that the teenagers whom they consider to be self-absorbed, moody, and often irrational may soon be allowed to vote, quickly organize to stop the movement.
 | **Related key point:**  |
| **Explain the connection:**  |
| 1. State-by-state, teen suffrage gains momentum. The leader of the movement realizes that the original goal of voting in presidential elections will only be realized if they can get ¾ of the Congress to pass a federal amendment. So he sets forth a nation-wide campaign targeting the 37 states (¾ of 50) where Teen Suffrage has the best chance of passing.
 | **Related key point:**  |
| **Explain the connection:**  |
| 1. After decades of struggle, when the founder of the movement has teen-agers of his own, there are finally enough states to pass a national amendment granting 16 and 17 year olds the right to vote.
 | **Related key point:**  |
| **Explain the connection:**  |