



March 2020



Volume 41



Number 3



cricketmedia.com



\$6.95

SUFFRAGETTE SERIES No 11.

EVERYBODY
WORKS BUT
MOTHER:
SHE'S A
SUFFRAGETTE



I WANT TO VOTE, BUT
MY WIFE WONT LET ME

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CAT- ASTROPHE!

In the fight against the vote, antisuffrage organizations often tried to portray prosuffrage women unflatteringly as masculine—and the men who were married to them as having lost their masculinity. They drove this message home by making connections between women and cats. Cats were considered to be gentle, reserved, homebody creatures—similar to how the ideal woman was viewed. So, antisuffrage groups designed posters that showed a man in a domestic scene with a cat. They implied that if women were allowed to vote, they would be too busy to do housework, which would leave men having to care for the family and make the meals—and lose their masculinity.

Discover American History

**19TH
AMENDMENT
AUGUST 26, 1920**

HOORAY!

**A VOTE =
A VOICE**



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page
11



page
20



page
14



page
2

ABOUT THE COVER

In the late 1800s and early 1900s, women were determined to gain the right to vote. They participated in marches and parades to raise public awareness for their cause. Their efforts were successful with the passage of the 19th Amendment in 1920.

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FEATURES

4 A Call to Action

by Howard Mansfield

6 A Famous Friendship

by Jean McLeod

11 A Successful Experiment

by Sandra E. Guzzo

14 Getting Perspective: Opposing Pictures

by Will Bremen

18 Zelophehad's Daughters

by Ruth Tenzer Feldman

20 Finding Inspiration

by Nathalie Alonso

26 Deeds, Not Words

by Nathalie Alonso

31 Tennessee in the Spotlight

by Andrew Matthews

34 The League of Women Voters Today: Getting Out the Vote—and More

by Kathiann M. Kowalski



DEPARTMENTS

2 Getting Started

24 Did You Know?

by Chris Ware

38 In Other News

by Emily Cambias

40 Going Global

by Bryan Langdo

42 Say What?

44 Freeze Frame

45 Your Letters

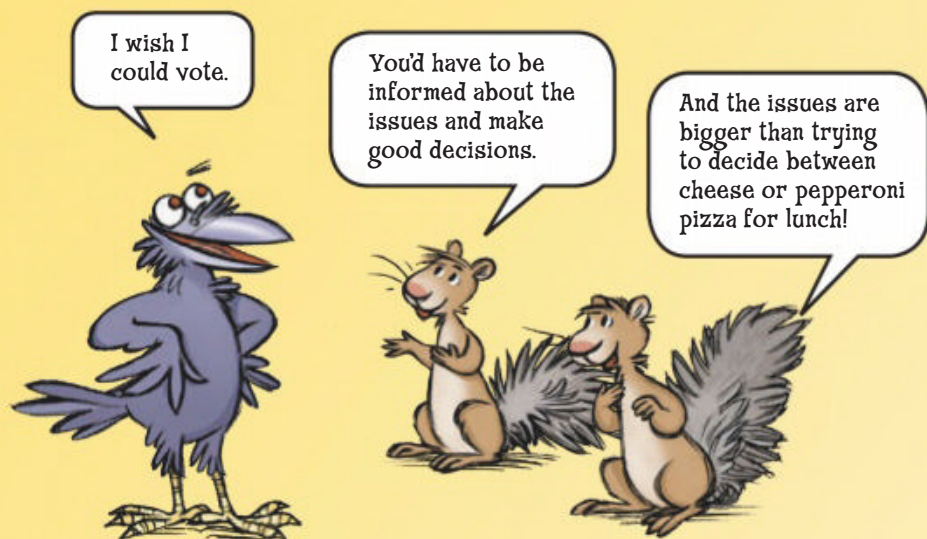
46 Spotlight On . . .

by Ebenezer

47 Dr. D's Mystery Hero

by Dennis Denenberg

49 Just for Fun



Getting Started

Imagine a world in which women did not have the **same** rights as men. A world in which women could not own **prop-**erty in their own names. A **world** in which women could not keep money that they earned. A **world** in which a mother had no rights to her children. A world in which a woman's male relatives—a **husband**, a father, a son, a brother, an **uncle**, or a cousin—made decisions **for** her. A world in which women **did** not have any voice in matters **that** affected them, their families, **their** communities, and their country.

Generations of American women didn't have to imagine such a world. They lived in it. Sure, a few remarkable women refused to accept conditions that said women should be **subservient** to men. They refused to follow society's customs that expected women to stay home to cook and clean and care for a family. Some women pursued an education and a profession outside the home. But those women were the exception.

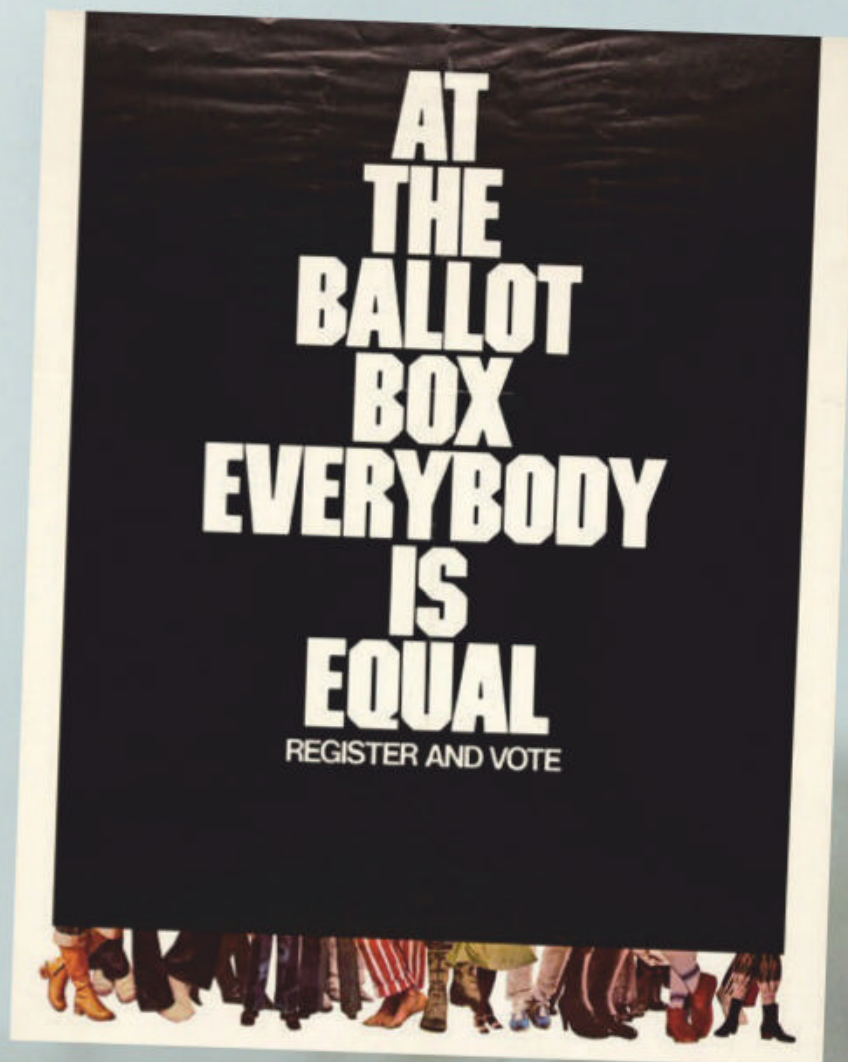
Things began to change in the 1800s. Although it was not considered appropriate for women to speak in public, some courageous women

Subservient means inferior or subject to the authority or control of another person.

began to do exactly that. They did so because they believed that slavery was wrong, and they wanted to see it abolished.

It wasn't easy. And it wasn't well received. Yet, women met, talked, wrote, discussed, and planned. They organized and got involved. Their efforts helped pass the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments in the mid-1800s. Those amendments abolished slavery, granted citizenship to former enslaved people, and gave African American men the right to vote. But when the right to vote for women was not included in the 15th Amendment, some women decided to keep fighting. Their experiences helping to emancipate enslaved people encouraged women to devote their energies to emancipate themselves.

It took many decades of work before results were achieved. Women worked tirelessly to persuade people to support women's suffrage. They gave speeches and organized conventions. They collected petitions. They marched and protested publicly. Bad weather and heckling did not stop them. Nor did getting beaten and imprisoned. Convinced that their cause was just and right, women persevered until the United States ratified the 19th Amendment in 1920. This is their story. 🇺🇸



Emancipate means to liberate or free from bondage.

Suffrage is the right or privilege of voting.

A Call to Action

by Howard Mansfield



Today, the restored Wesleyan Chapel, where the first convention met to discuss women's rights, is part of the Women's Rights National Historical Park in Seneca Falls, New York.

Temperance is abstinence or restraint from using alcohol or hard liquor.

Over the course of three summer days in 1848, Seneca Falls became a historic gathering place. Residents of the small town in upstate New York already were active in the major social reform movements of the era. The **temperance** and antislavery movements used conventions, declarations, and petitions to dramatize their causes. A small group of women thought they could try the same things to start a women's movement.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Coffin Mott, Jane Hunt, Martha Coffin Wright, and Mary Ann M'Clintock decided to organize

a convention. The women placed a small notice in the local *Seneca County Courier* and persuaded a minister to open his chapel to them. On the morning of July 19, a crowd was milling outside when Cady Stanton arrived to find the chapel locked and the key missing. Cady Stanton hoisted her nephew through a window to unlock the building.

During the next three days, more than 300 women and men discussed "the social, civil, and religious condition and rights of women." Cady Stanton, then 32 years old, had no experience in public speaking. But as the principal author, she read a Declaration of Sentiments in the

convention's first order of business. The organizers modeled their declaration after the Declaration of Independence. Men took the place of the tyrannical King George and were charged with denying women their rights and their pursuit of happiness. The document detailed the ways in which women were denied the vote, as well as property rights and rights in marriage and divorce. The Declaration of Sentiments was reread and amended. Then 68 women and 32 men signed it.

The next day, the convention met to debate a set of 12 resolutions. All the resolutions passed unanimously with the exception of the ninth one. That resolution called for giving women the vote. It was extensively debated and only narrowly approved. Most of the convention's organizers had argued against including a call for women's suffrage. But Cady Stanton argued that the vote was essential if women were to take their equal place alongside men in the world.

When the rest of the country learned about the convention, the negative response surprised the convention's organizers. A local newspaper called the declaration "unnatural." A Philadelphia newspaper said that outside of the roles of wife and mother, women had no rights: "A woman is a nobody. A wife is everything. A pretty girl is equal to 10,000 men, and a mother is, next to God, all powerful." A few papers were sympathetic. Frederick Douglass's *North Star* and Horace Greeley's *New York Tribune* were supportive. Douglass, a former enslaved person and a leading abolitionist, had spoken at the convention.



Lucretia Coffin Mott helped organize the women's rights convention in Seneca Falls, New York.

After Seneca Falls, the young movement did not have any specific strategy. A convention followed two weeks later in Rochester, New York. As newspaper attacks spread the word, local conventions were held in small towns in Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts.

Then, in 1850, a national convention was held in Worcester, Massachusetts. It became the first annual convention held to discuss women's rights. It made its goal the need to secure "political, legal, and social equality with man." It established the first official committees to work for women's suffrage. And so, from a discussion by a group of women over tea in a small upstate New York town, a national movement to petition for women's rights was launched. 🖊️

DID YOU KNOW?

The first day of the Seneca Falls meeting was to be for women only, but the organizers did not know how to ask the men who were present to leave. In fact, the women asked Lucretia Coffin Mott's husband, James Mott, to preside at the convention.



Elizabeth Cady Stanton

A Famous Friendship

by Jean McLeod



Susan B. Anthony

A chance meeting on a street in Seneca Falls, New York, dramatically altered history. In the spring of 1851, Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton were introduced after an abolitionist meeting. It was the beginning of one of the most famous friendships in U.S. history.

Cady Stanton lived in Seneca Falls with her abolitionist husband and young children. Anthony, born in Adams, Massachusetts, was a Quaker reformer. She traveled and lectured on the evils of liquor and the importance of abolition. When she called later at the Stanton home,

the two women spent the next several hours sharing thoughts on abolition, temperance, and women's rights. Anthony was particularly interested in hearing Cady Stanton talk of the women's rights convention that she and four other women had organized in 1848. The visit passed quickly. Each woman found in the other a friend with whom she could share ideas.

Over the next few years, Anthony became more interested in women's rights. She visited Cady Stanton often. She grew to share her friend's conviction that the right to vote was the most important step in gaining

A **Quaker** is a member of the Society of Friends, who tolerated other cultures and opposed war.

A **conviction** is a fixed or strong belief.

An editorial cartoon captures women's situation in the 1800s. It shows all the ways that a woman is trusted and respected—as a mother raising children and giving advice and as a wife managing the home and supporting her husband. But the final frame points out that women are treated no better than “the convict and the idiot when it comes to her competency to vote.”



At first, Anthony felt uncomfortable speaking in front of groups, but Cady Stanton told her, “I have no doubt that a little practice will render you an admirable lecturer.” Likewise, when Cady Stanton hinted that at times she was tired and thought of retiring from public

When Cady Stanton's children were older and she could leave them, she traveled with Anthony. For 10 years, the two women campaigned for suffrage together. As soon as they reached a town, Anthony began organizing. She found a hall, put up posters, handed out leaflets. When the meeting time arrived, Cady Stanton stepped forward to do what she did best—give a humorous, well-planned address. Together, Anthony and Cady Stanton founded suffrage associations and organized annual conventions. They met with lawmakers, and campaigned in several states. From 1868 to 1872,



In 1921, a statue of Cady Stanton, Anthony, and Lucretia Coffin Mott was enshrined in the U.S. Capitol in Washington, D.C.



FAST FACT

A Vindication of the Rights of Woman, published by English author Mary Wollstonecraft in 1792, made the earliest public case for recognizing women's rights.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association gathered for its convention in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1919.



they published *The Revolution*, a weekly newspaper that advocated for women's rights. They also co-edited the first three volumes of *A History of Woman Suffrage*.

Then, the 15th Amendment was ratified in 1870. It stated, "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." But there was no mention anywhere of the right to vote for women.

For decades, Cady Stanton and Anthony had worked for freedom

and justice—for the abolition *and* the suffrage movements, for African Americans *and* women. When Congress passed the 15th Amendment, legislators refused to expand the wording to grant voting rights to women. And with the nation trying to recover from the Civil War (1861–1865), women were told that the timing wasn't right to fight for women's suffrage.

Cady Stanton and Anthony refused to be patient. In May 1869, they formed the National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA). Their goal was to pass a constitutional



amendment giving women the right to vote. In addition to suffrage, the NWSA pushed for other rights, such as easier divorce and property laws for women. It also criticized the 15th Amendment for not including women.

The NWSA's agenda did not appeal to all women. So, a second women's suffrage organization emerged in 1869. The leaders of the American Woman Suffrage Association (AWSA) included men and women. They decided to focus just on the vote for women. They also believed it would be easier to achieve suffrage by changing laws state by state, instead of trying to amend the Constitution. The more moderate AWSA became the larger and better-organized group.

In 1890, efforts to unite the two groups into one were successful. The National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) carried the fight for the next 30 years. Cady Stanton and Anthony led the organization for the first decade. New suffrage leaders, such as Carrie Chapman Catt and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, took over in 1910. After the 19th Amendment was rati-

fied, the NAWSA evolved into the League of Women Voters.

Neither Cady Stanton nor Anthony lived to see their dream of full women's suffrage in the United States come true. Cady Stanton died in 1902. Anthony died in 1906. But together, the two women devoted more than 50 years to the cause. Truly, they can be considered the Founding Mothers of women's rights. 📖

DID YOU KNOW?

Racism threatened the unity of the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA). The group did not exclude African American women, but southern white women did not want to work alongside black women. Southern NAWSA chapters made their own rules that excluded black women from joining. In an effort to address the issue during the 1913 women's march in Washington, D.C., African American women were allowed to participate, but they were told to march in a segregated group toward the back of the parade. Some black women leaders, such as Ida B. Wells-Barnett (LEFT), ignored the rule and marched with their state delegations.



FAST FACT

In 1878, Elizabeth Cady Stanton introduced the first attempt at a women's suffrage amendment in Congress.



Suffrage Milestones

July 19, 1848 Seneca Falls Convention opens in New York. It is the first convention organized by women to discuss women's suffrage and rights.

1869 Two women's rights organizations are established: the National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA) and the American Woman Suffrage Association (AWSA).

1878 The 19th Amendment is first introduced in Congress.

July 10, 1880 Wyoming Territory, which allows women to vote, joins the Union as a state. It is the first state to give women the vote.

March 3, 1913 The Woman Suffrage Procession is the first major organized march in Washington, D.C., for political purposes.

1916 The National Woman's Party is founded. Its objective is to gain women's suffrage by passing an amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

April 1917 The United States enters World War I (1914–1918). More than 1.5 million women join the work force. Their contributions during the war result in greater support for women's suffrage.

January 1918 Following years of resistance and after seeing the way women serve during the war, President Woodrow Wilson announces his support for women's suffrage.

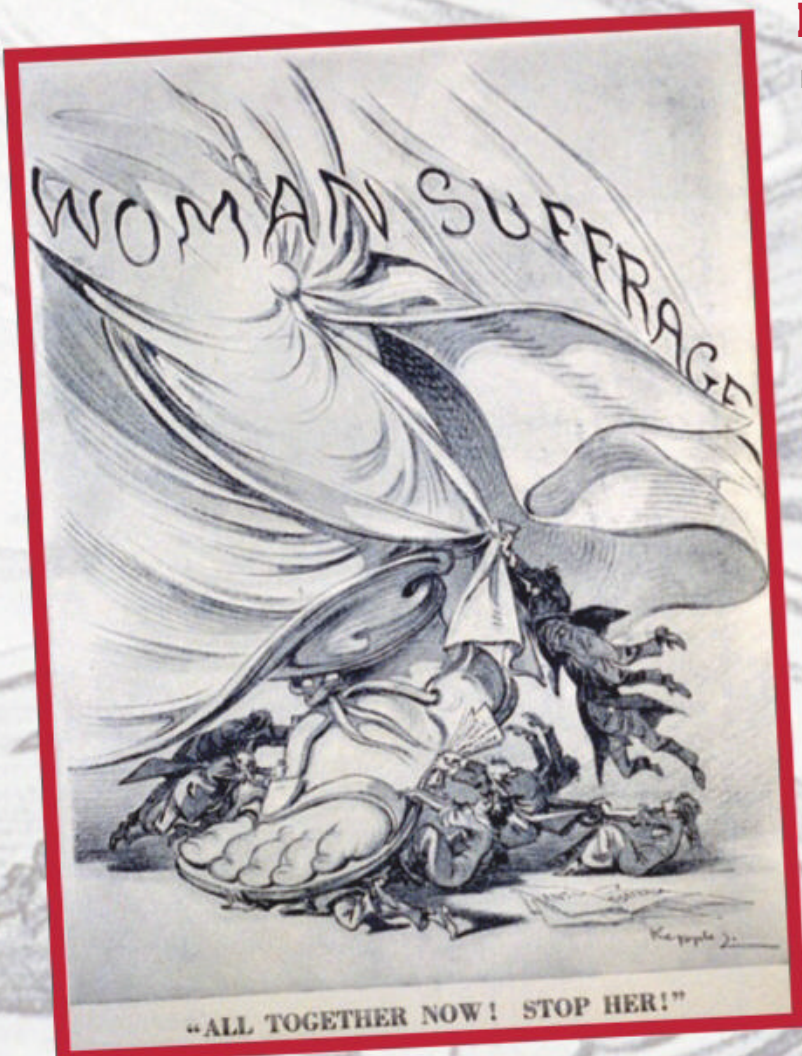
June 4, 1919 Both the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate reach the two-thirds majority needed to pass the 19th Amendment. Three fourths of the states must vote for the amendment for it to be ratified.

August 26, 1920 The 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution is ratified. It reads, in part, "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."

1890 The two rival women's suffrage organizations merge to form the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA).

1912 Running at the head of the Progressive, or Bull Moose, party for a third term as president, Theodore Roosevelt includes women's suffrage as one of the issues on his party's platform.

There's no stopping her now! Small antisuffrage figures are no match for "Woman Suffrage" as she strides forward in this editorial cartoon.



A Successful Experiment

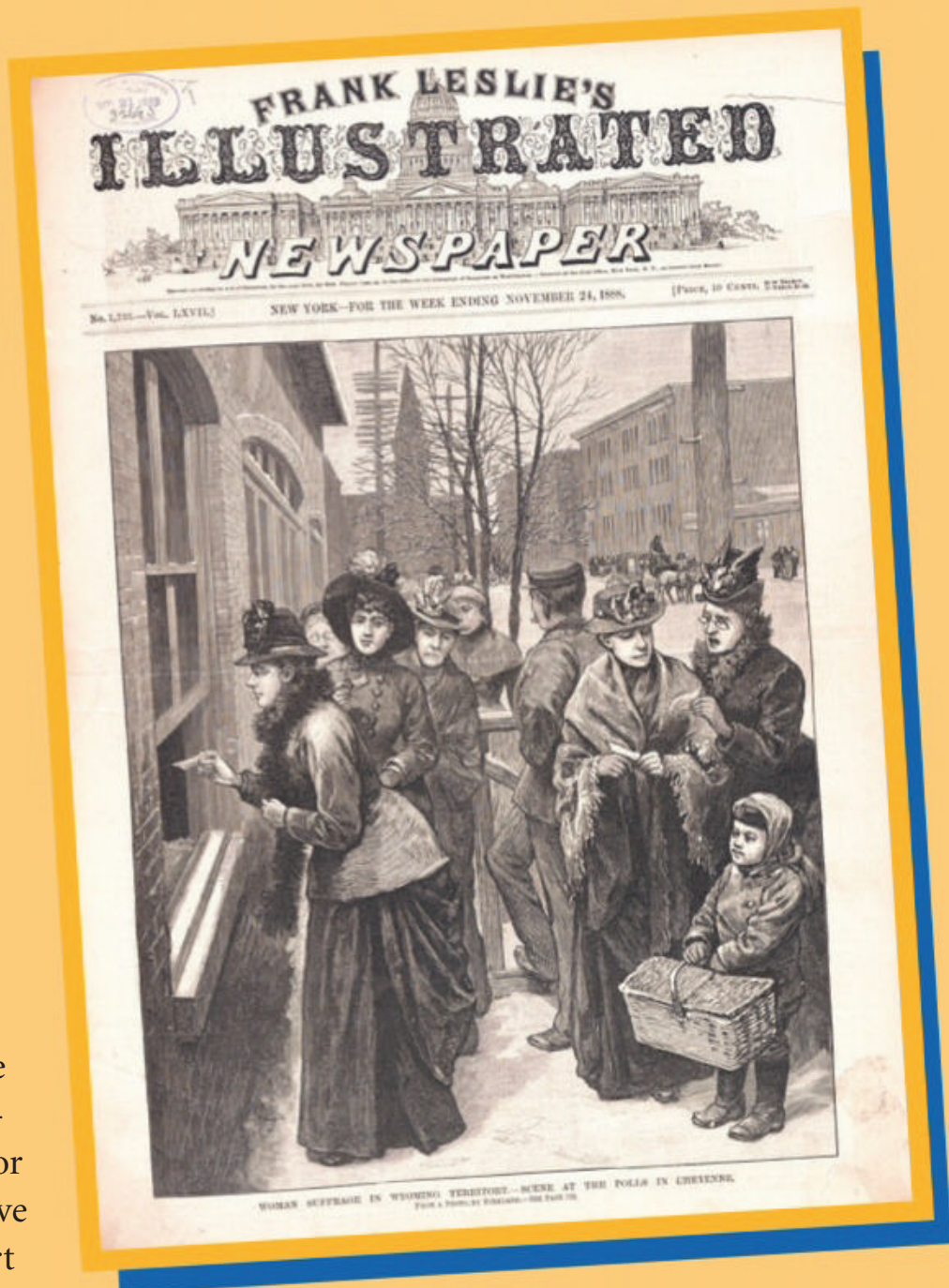
by Sandra E. Guzzo

The “Wild West” took on new meaning in December 1869. That’s when the 22-member Wyoming Territory legislature became the first government in the world to give women the right to vote and to hold public office. How did such a measure pass on the American frontier, when the rest of the world viewed women’s suffrage as a highly contested issue?

Some Wyoming legislators believed that giving women the vote simply was the “right” thing to do. Other leaders were interested in publicity and attracting more people—especially women—to the sparsely populated territory. Still other politicians felt that women would add a “civilizing” presence to voting areas. Whatever the motives, the other territories and states in the United States sat up and took notice.

Colonel William H. Bright, a 45-year-old saloonkeeper from South Pass City, introduced the proposed suffrage bill. Many stories credit his pro-suffrage wife, Julia, with persuading him to sponsor it. Another woman who lived in town also may have influenced Bright. Legend has it that Esther Hobart McQuigg Morris invited Bright to a tea party and made him promise to introduce the bill. Historians have disputed Morris’s role in the matter. They believe Bright and a man named Edward M. Lee deserve most of the credit.

Lee was a 32-year-old lawyer from Connecticut. He had been appointed secretary of the Wyoming Territory earlier that year. Although he was a true friend of women’s suffrage, he used another argument to win the legislators’ support. He told them it would attract settlers. Wyoming had only



Women line up to vote in Wyoming.



A statue of 69-year-old Louisa Ann Gardner Swain, the first woman known to have voted in a general election—in 1870—stands outside the Wyoming House for Historic Women in downtown Laramie.

8,000 residents at the time. Men outnumbered women six to one. What better way, Lee argued, to increase the population and to encourage more women to settle in the territory?

Lee knew that it was easier to pass such a bill in a territory than it was in a state. In a territory, all that was needed was a simple majority vote by the legislature, with the approval of the governor. In a state, however, citizens vote on changes to the state constitution. Lee became a spokesperson for prosuffrage views at a time when Wyoming women did not even have a suffrage organization.

Nationally known suffragists also played an important role in the bill's passage. Famous **orator** Anna Dickinson paid a visit that was hailed by the *Cheyenne Leader* as “quite an event in our city.” Redelia Bates spoke in Cheyenne in November 1869, just before the legislators met. Audiences found Dickinson and Bates to be attractive and charming. Those were two qualities that appealed to the mostly male population.

The suffrage bill was not without its opponents, however. Representative Ben Sheeks led the attack against it. He expressed some of the popular notions of the time. He believed that a woman's place was in the home. He claimed that only bad and ignorant women would vote. He said that politics was a dirty business and that suffrage would result in conflict in the home. Despite the opposition, the bill passed both houses of Wyoming's territorial government. All that remained to get it passed was the governor's approval.

Many legislators thought Governor John A. Campbell would use his power to veto the bill. They were wrong. Campbell took the issue seriously. Deciding that “an experiment” was justified, he signed the bill on December 10, 1869.

An **orator** is a skilled public speaker.

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On September 6, 1870, Louisa Ann Gardner Swain, a woman of social standing in Laramie, became the first of 1,000 eligible female voters to cast her ballot. The governor said that the women conducted themselves with “as much tact, sound judgment, and good sense as men.” He pronounced the experiment a success.

In 1890, Wyoming applied for statehood. Congress threatened to refuse the request if Wyoming insisted on maintaining women’s suffrage for its citizens. Wyoming’s leaders claimed they would rather give up statehood than revoke the voting rights of their women residents. When Wyoming joined the Union as the 44th state on July 10, 1890, its female residents kept their right to vote. Colorado, Utah, and Idaho followed Wyoming’s lead and also granted women’s suffrage to their citizens in the 1890s. But for every success, there also were setbacks. State legislatures in California, Oregon, Montana, and Nevada all considered but then failed to pass women’s suffrage laws.

In 1910, Washington became the fifth state to give women the right to vote. By 1918, 14 western territories and states supported full women’s suffrage, compared with only three eastern states. Of the western states, New Mexico was the only one that did not support women’s suffrage prior to passage of the 19th Amendment. Wyoming, first as a territory and first as a state, led the way. 🗳️

This 1915 editorial cartoon captures the symbolic “awakening” of the nation’s women: Women in the eastern states look to the West, where women’s suffrage first gained support.



GETTING PERSPECTIVE OPPOSING PICTURES

by Will Bremen

Both prosuffrage and antisuffrage supporters published editorial cartoons to convince people of their point of view. In an age before television, movies, and the Internet, editorial cartoons were a great way to reach people. It is interesting to see how often the two sides used similar concepts to support their opposing ideas.

This is
going to be
interesting.



Do you think
you'll be
influenced by
the antis?



No way! I'm
100 percent
for women's
suffrage!





VS



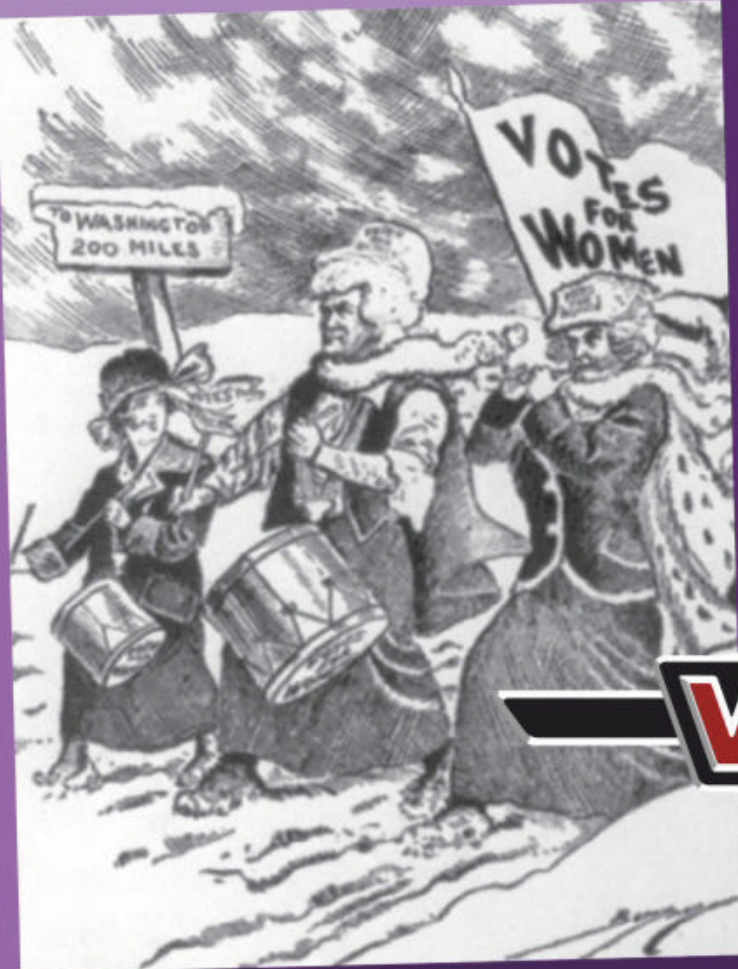
On the left, a prosuffrage viewpoint about women who vote portrays an attractive, feminine woman being congratulated on winning the vote, while the antisuffrage viewpoint on the right identifies women who vote as looking like men and lacking any charm and beauty.



VS



During World War I (1914–1918), women stepped outside their traditional roles as wives and mothers to volunteer as nurses. Prosuffrage supporters made the case that, as Uncle Sam says in the drawing on the left, “If you are good enough for war you are good enough to vote.” Antisuffragists, meanwhile, portrayed nontraditional women as freaks filling a “chamber of female horrors.”



Cartoonists copied familiar U.S. historic events to make their point. The drawing on the left compares women who marched for suffrage in 1913 with the patriotic men who fought for the nation's independence during the Revolutionary War (1775–1783). The second cartoon reminds viewers of the scene when the Declaration of Independence was written in 1776, but it portrays the women who demand their independence as unattractive and mannish.



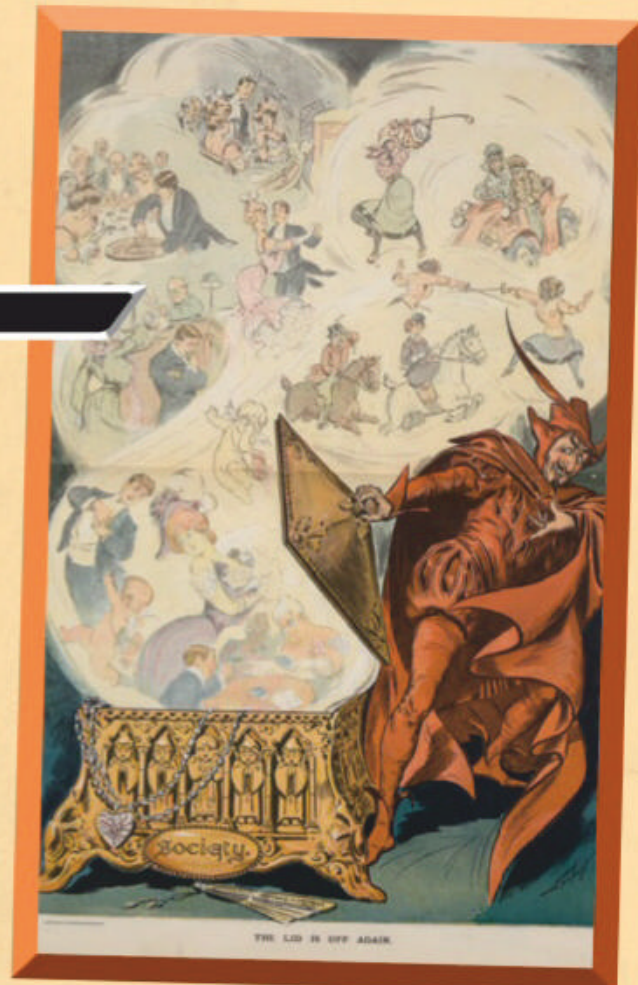
VS

In the prosuffrage image on the left, a group of attractive young suffragists politely respond to a friendly farmer's offer of help by asking him to "vote for the cause!" The antisuffrage image on the right, meanwhile, equates suffragists as frighteningly lawless and violent.



VS





These two editorial cartoons comment on the impact of suffrage on women's roles at home. The prosuffrage poster on the left challenges the antisuffrage claim that women are "Queen[s] of the Home." It shows a worn-out woman exhausted by her household workload. The antisuffrage poster on the right, meanwhile, predicts bad things will happen if women are allowed out into society. The fumes escaping from the box show women engaging in "unfeminine" activities, such as being granted divorces, driving automobiles, gambling, and smoking.



Both these editorial cartoons make use of steps in their messages. The prosuffrage drawing on the left lists the ways that gaining the vote will open great opportunities for women. In contrast, the antisuffrage drawing on the right predicts that trying to achieve the goal of suffrage will force women to sacrifice everything that is important to them.

Zelophehad's Daughters

by Ruth Tenzer Feldman

Fallible means capable of making mistakes.

A float in the Woman Suffrage Procession in 1913 referenced the “Women of the Bible Lands.”

On October 29, 1908, about 100 women paraded through the mining town of Boone, Iowa. Joining the first women’s suffrage march in that state was Dr. Anna Howard Shaw. Shaw was the president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA). One parade banner read: “Like the Daughters of Zelophehad We Ask For Our Inheritance.”

Like whom?

As an ordained minister, Shaw would have known the biblical reference. It refers to five unmarried sisters, whose father—Zelophehad—died without sons. According to the

Bible’s Book of Numbers (chapters 27 and 26), the sisters appealed to Moses and the elders to claim their father’s share of tribal land. One translation of the Bible quotes them as saying, “[W]hy should the name of our father be done away from among his family, because he hath no son? Give us therefore a possession among the brethren of our father.” Moses was said to have consulted God. He then issued a law. It stated that the daughters, and women in the same circumstances in the future, receive their father’s share of land, provided that they married within their tribe.

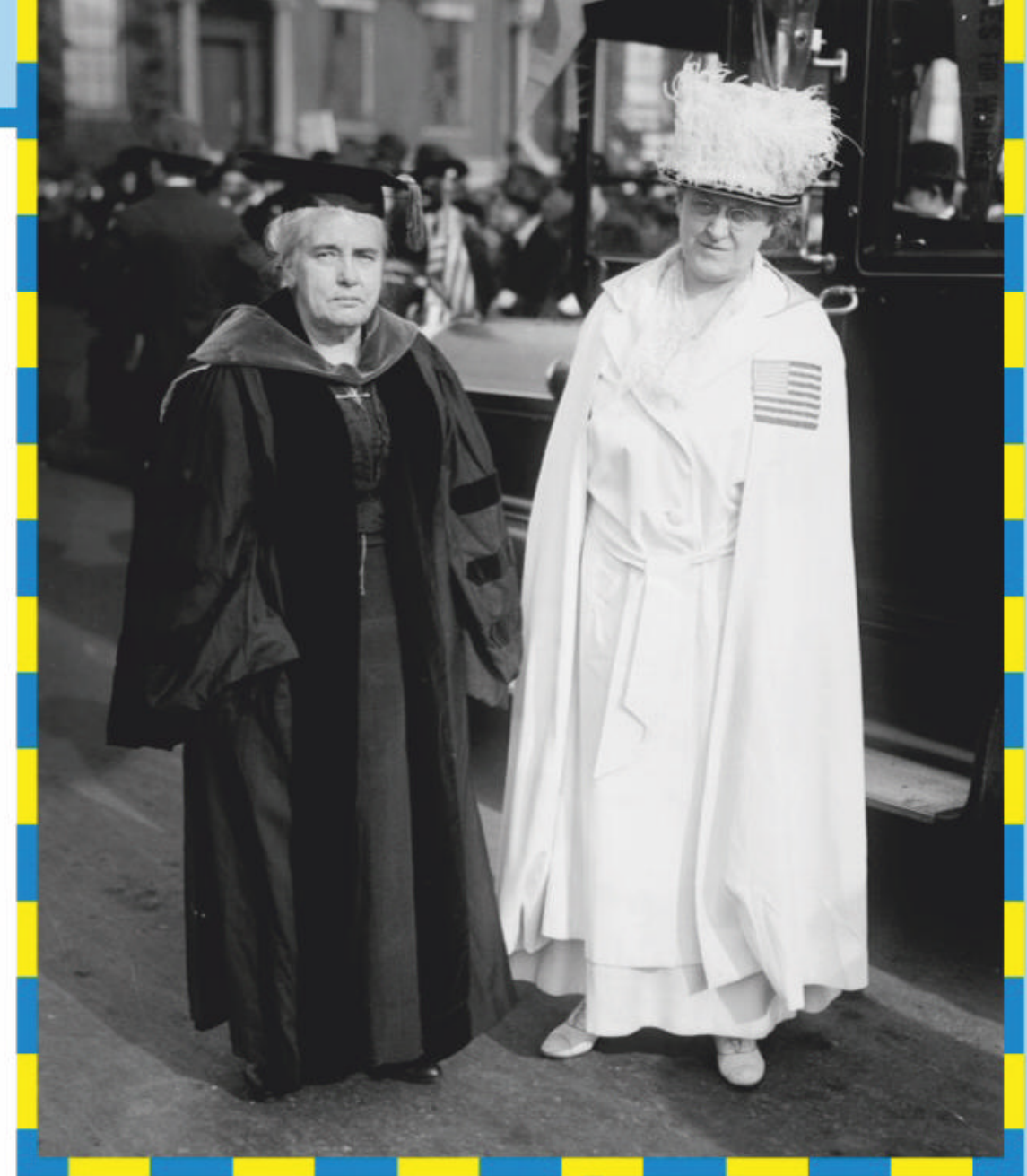
American suffrage leader Elizabeth Cady Stanton also cited the same story to counter arguments that the Bible commanded women to be subservient to men. She regarded the Bible as bearing “the impress of **fallible** man” rather than the literal word of God. Cady Stanton had been dissatisfied with the Church of England’s revised King James version of the Bible published in 1888. She organized



a committee to write its own revision. *The Woman's Bible: Part I*, was published in 1895. It contained essays on selected portions of the Bible's first five books, which includes Numbers. Commenting on the Zelophehad story, Cady Stanton wrote: "It would have been commendable if members of the late Constitutional Convention in New York had, like Moses, . . . [taken] the case [of women's rights] to the highest court in the moral universe." She also scolded antisuffrage women: "The daughters of Zelophehad were happy to accept all the necessary burdens, imposed by laws of inheritance, while the daughters of the **Knickerbockers** trembled at the thought of assuming duties involved in self-government."

The book's first edition—50,000 copies—sold out quickly. Yet, key younger members of the NAWSA were far from pleased. Carrie Chapman Catt, Shaw, and others criticized Cady Stanton for her approach. They sought to **appease** the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. That group was one of the largest and most influential women's organization. It took a more literal view of Christian doctrine. At the NAWSA's 1895 convention, its members pushed for a resolution that it had "no official connection with the so-called 'Woman's Bible' or any other theological publication."

Susan B. Anthony warned against adopting the resolution. She reminded women's suffrage leaders of Cady Stanton's role for nearly 50 years as "the acknowledged leader of progressive thought and demand in regard to all matters pertaining



to the absolute freedom of women." The resolution passed anyway.

Zelophehad's daughters became a symbol for women's rights in general. Catt, who served as president of the NAWSA both before and after Shaw, ended her address at the organization's 1900 convention this way: "As the daughters of Zelophehad appealed to Moses and his great court for justice, so do the daughters of America appeal to you."

The story still resonates today. One feminist website notes: "If you are in need of inspiration to stand up for yourself . . . enjoy the story of five . . . sisters who took their fate into their own hands." 🖱️

Ruth Tenzer Feldman is the author of numerous books, including *Blue Thread*, in which the daughters of Zelophehad meet a girl from 1912, during Oregon's campaign for women's suffrage.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw (left) and Carrie Chapman Catt (right) both referenced Zelophehad's daughters in public suffrage speeches.

Knickerbockers was a nickname used for wealthy and long-time residents of New York City.

To **appease** means to give up something usually by going against one's principles.

FINDING

INSPIRATION

by Nathalie Alonso

Militant means aggressive support for a cause, often involving extreme, violent tactics.

American women were not the only ones fighting for the right to vote in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Across the Atlantic Ocean, their British counterparts also actively sought suffrage. The women's suffrage movement in England became known for its **militant** efforts. Those tactics had a profound impact in the United States.

Getting a Movement Moving

In 1866, 1,500 English women signed a petition asking the British House of Commons to grant them the right to vote in elections for Parliament. The petition, which was rejected, is considered the beginning of an organized women's suffrage movement in England. The movement gained little momentum over the next few decades, however.

Frustrated by the lack of progress, British activist Emmeline Pankhurst founded the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) in 1903. The WSPU was devoted to achieving women's suffrage. Pankhurst's daughters, Christabel and Sylvia, were among the founding members. Another daughter, Adela, was active in the group. It was a women-only organization.

Other suffrage organizations existed in England at the time. Their members campaigned peacefully, by signing petitions and offering prayers. Those suffragists followed what was considered to be appropriate female behavior for the time. The WSPU, however, raised activism to a new, more violent level. It preferred visible, **confrontational** tactics. Its slogan became “Deeds, not Words,” and its members became known as “suffragettes.”

The WSPU decided to hold whichever party was in power accountable for women’s inability to participate in the political process. It organized demonstrations, rallies, and marches to draw attention to its cause. Members heckled politicians, smashed windows, and destroyed property. They also engaged in acts of civil disobedience, such as chaining themselves to railings.

When arrested and jailed for their conduct, the WSPU activists demanded to be recognized as political prisoners. When their request was denied, they went on hunger strikes. They refused to eat anything. In some cases, the suffragettes were force-fed. Force-feeding entailed inserting a rubber tube through the women’s noses or mouths as way to force food into their stomachs. When the public learned of the way the WSPU activists were treated, it grew sympathetic to their cause.

Americans in England

The influence of the British suffrage movement was felt in the United States through the experiences



Emmeline Pankhurst believed a more militant approach to suffrage was needed in Great Britain.

Confrontational means dealing with situations in a hostile way.



FAR LEFT: Members of the Women’s Social and Political Union (WSPU) burned down the tea pavilion at the Royal Botanic Gardens in London. **LEFT:** British suffragettes were willing to face arrest for the cause.

When Alice Paul heard Christabel Pankhurst (RIGHT) speak on behalf of women's suffrage, she was compelled to join the cause. FAR RIGHT: While in London, Lucy Burns (right) met Emmeline Pankhurst (center).



Paul and Burns organized the Woman Suffrage Procession, the first political protest march to be held in Washington, D.C.

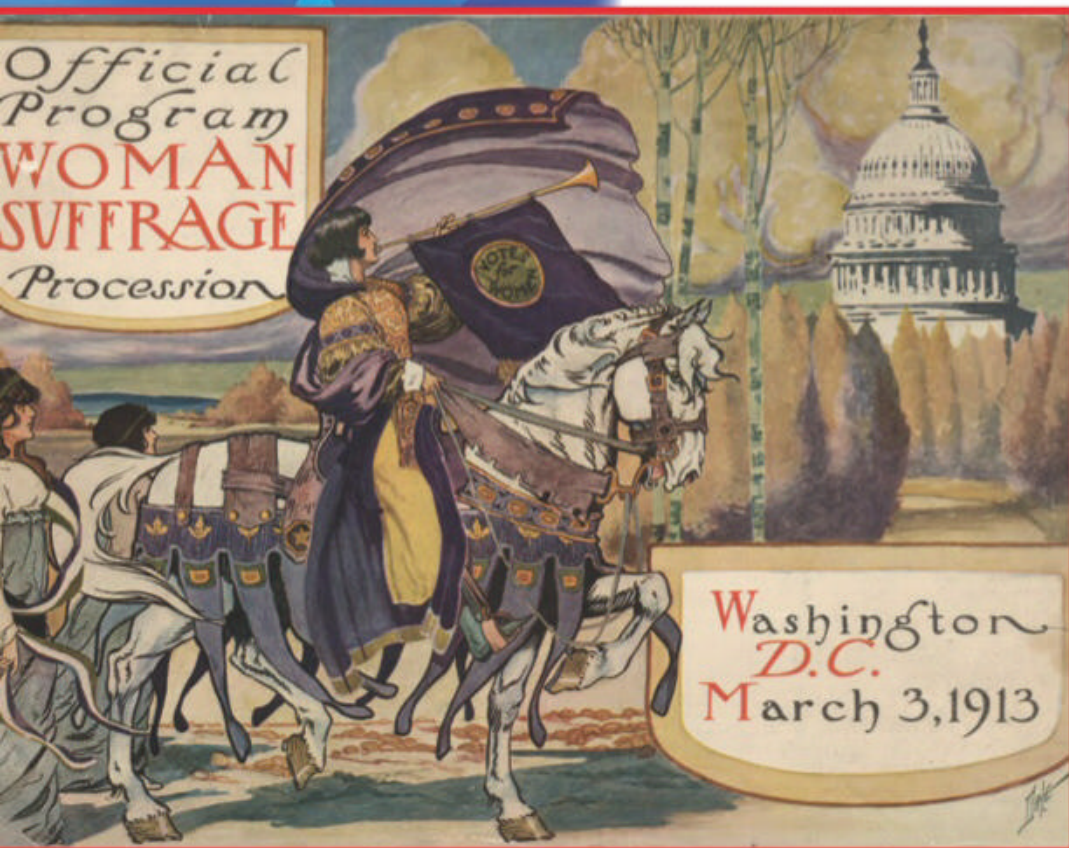
of two American women. Alice Paul and Lucy Burns arrived in England at the height of the WSPU's activity.

Paul was born in 1885 in Mount Laurel, New Jersey, to Quaker parents. Her Quaker upbringing taught her to believe that men and women were equal. Her parents stressed the importance of education for women and of working to improve society. Paul's mother, Tacie, belonged to the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA). As a child, Paul attended NAWSA meetings with her mother.

After graduating from Swarthmore College, Paul moved to England in 1907 to study social work. One day, while taking classes at the University of Birmingham, Paul witnessed a crowd heckling a woman who was giving a speech about women's suffrage. The woman was Christabel Pankhurst. Paul was immediately drawn to the cause.

Paul became active with the WSPU. As a Quaker, she rejected violence. She chose instead to support acts of civil disobedience. She was imprisoned several times for her participation in demonstrations. While in jail, she went on hunger strikes and was force-fed. During an arrest at a London police station, Paul met Lucy Burns.

Like Paul, Burns was well educated. She was raised in an Irish Catholic family in New York City. She had earned degrees from Vassar College



and Columbia and Yale universities. She was a student at Oxford College in England when she met the Pankhursts. She soon left her studies to join the WSPU, eventually becoming a paid organizer. Paul and Burns quickly became friends.

Ready for Action

Paul returned to the United States in 1910. Burns returned in 1912. Both women joined the NAWSA and were appointed to its Congressional Committee. For years, the NAWSA's focus had been reform on a state-by-state basis. However, Paul and Burns believed that an amendment to the U.S. Constitution was the way for women to achieve suffrage.

Inspired by the approach of the British suffragettes, Paul and Burns's first initiative was to organize a massive parade in Washington, D.C., in March 1913 to demand an amendment. Similar to the British women's tactics, Paul and Burns also decided to hold responsible the party in power. They planned to hold the Woman Suffrage Procession the day before Woodrow Wilson's inauguration as the 28th president of the United States. It was the first major nationwide event to draw attention to the suffrage movement.

On March 3, 1913, thousands of women—some on foot, others on horseback or riding in wagons—descended on Washington, D.C. They marched along Pennsylvania Avenue, from the U.S. Capitol toward the White House. The parade began well. But after a few blocks, mobs attacked the marchers. About 100 women were injured. The police did not defend the marchers and no arrests were made. The treatment of the marchers generated publicity for the movement.

Paul and other suffragists met with the president on March 17. Wilson told them it was not yet time for an amendment to the Constitution. Paul and Burns were determined to continue campaigning for a constitutional amendment. They founded the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage (CU). The CU began organizing street meetings and distributing pamphlets.

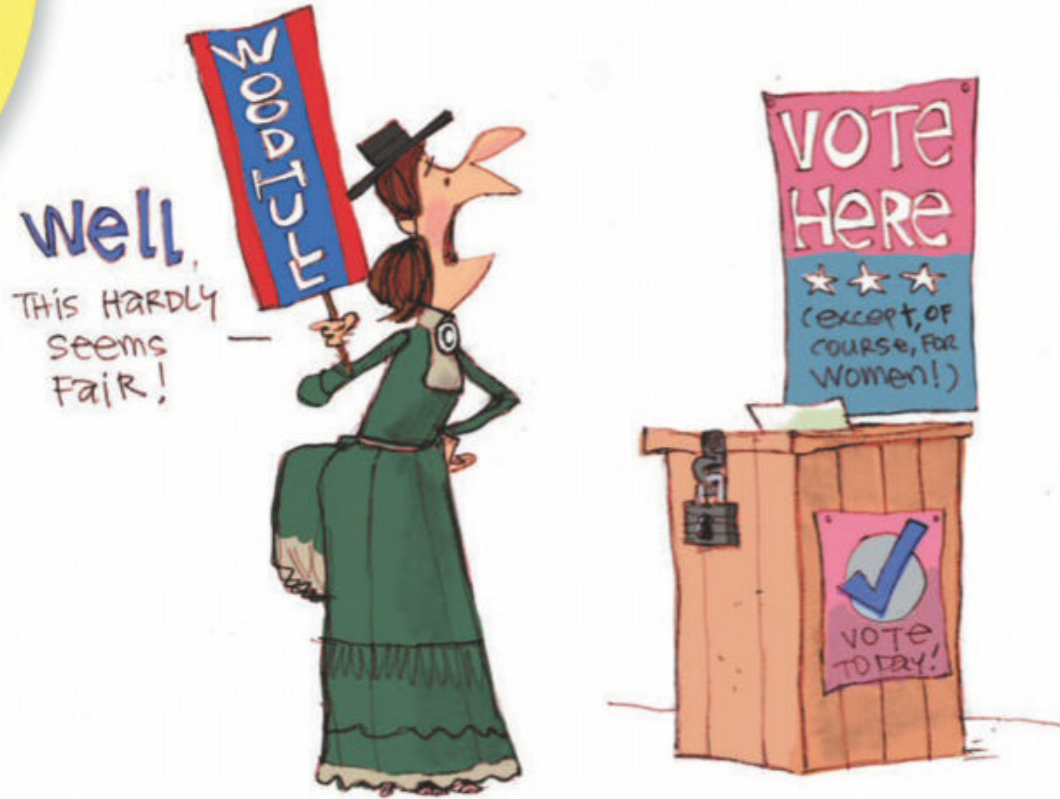
Tensions grew between the NAWSA and the CU. Leaders at the NAWSA thought that the CU's approach would anger politicians who supported suffrage and endanger efforts at the state level. Paul and Burns meanwhile grew impatient with the NAWSA's cautious approach. In December 1913, the NAWSA cut ties with the CU. For Paul and Burns and other younger suffragists, the CU became the organization that would take the fight for suffrage to the next level. 🗳️



A suffrage newspaper shared coverage of the women's march in 1913.

DID YOU KNOW?

by Chris Ware

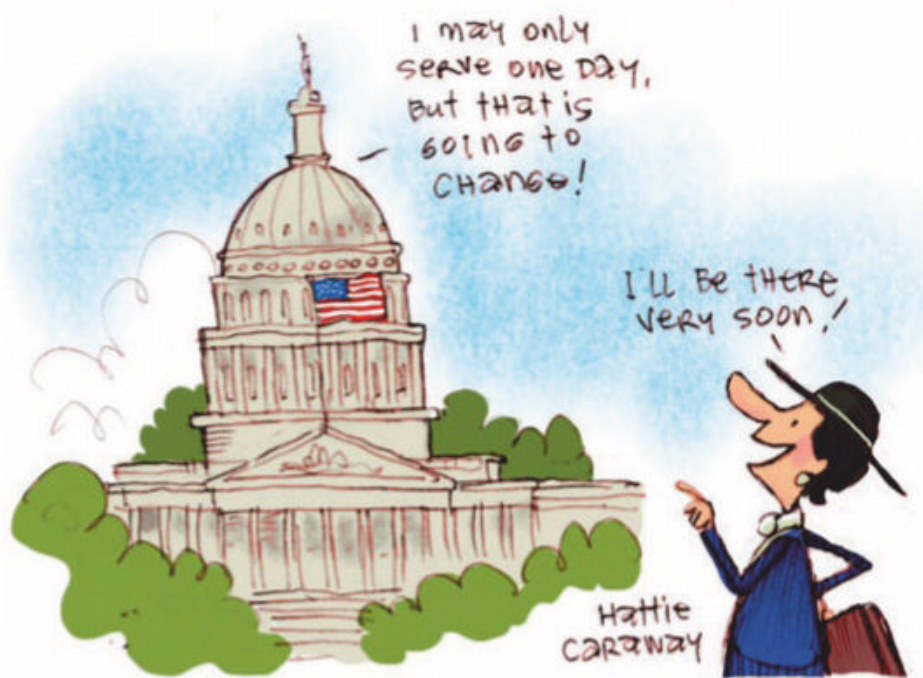


The first woman to run for U.S. president was 34-year-old Victoria Woodhull. She ran as the Equal Rights party candidate—in 1872! She was an early, vocal, and fearless supporter of women's rights. Woodhull wasn't able to cast a vote for herself because election laws prevented women from voting at the time.



Thanks to the efforts of Jeannette Rankin, women in Montana gained the right to vote in 1914. That's six years before the 19th Amendment became a federal law. Rankin's work as a pacifist and for the women's suffrage movement helped her become the first woman elected to Congress in 1916. She won election to a second term in the House of Representatives in 1940.

Rebecca Latimer Felton was a writer, a political organizer, and a champion of women's rights. For more than 30 years, she served as an advisor to her husband, William Felton, in his political career. She was the first woman to serve in the U.S. Senate. She served for only one day in 1922 to finish the term of a senator who died in office. But she predicted that other women were sure to follow in her footsteps. Hattie Caraway was one of those women. She became the first woman to win election to the U.S. Senate in her own right in 1932.



IF THEY DON'T
GIVE YOU A SEAT
AT THE TABLE,
BRING A
FOLDING CHAIR.
-SHIRLEY
CHISHOLM



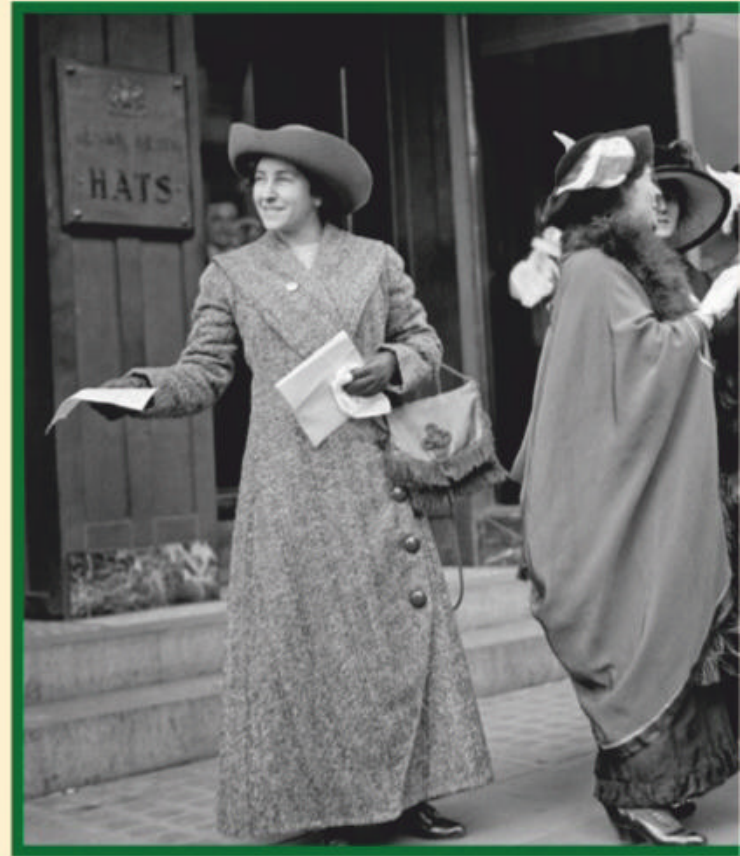
Shirley Chisholm was the daughter of immigrants—her dad was from Guyana and her mother was from Barbados. She became an outspoken champion for women and minorities. She referred to that fact that she was both an African American and a woman as her “double handicap.” Yet, she still won election to Congress from New York in 1968. Four years later, she ran for president as a Democrat. She was the first black candidate to run for that office from a majority party. She served seven terms in Congress.

DEEDS, NO

by Nathalie Alonso

Suffragist leaders Alice Paul and Lucy Burns wanted an amendment to the U.S. Constitution. And they decided to apply political pressure to get it. They made sure President Woodrow Wilson, members of Congress, and other elected officials knew their goal. Beginning in 1913 with the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage (CU) and continuing after the CU became the National Woman's Party (NWP) in 1916, Paul and Burns encouraged the use of different tactics to get support for a federal amendment for women's suffrage.

In one of the more famous moments in the struggle for women's suffrage, lawyer Inez Milholland led the start of the 1913 Woman Suffrage Procession riding on a white horse.



Public Awareness

The CU and the NWP worked to raise public awareness about their cause. They employed traditional methods, such as giving speeches and hosting rallies. They organized marches, pageants, and demonstrations. To spread word of its successes and raise support, the CU launched a weekly newspaper called *The Suffragist* in 1913. The newsletter featured essays, poems, and political cartoons. It was published until 1920.

Lobbying and petitioning were important elements of the suffragists' strategy, especially early on. The CU and the NWP members traveled

DOT WORDS



around the country. They held meetings, collected signatures, and recruited supporters.

In April 1916, Burns and 22 other CU members boarded a train in Washington, D.C. They embarked on a five-week tour of western states where women had already obtained the right to vote. They hoped to convince women who could vote to support candidates for public office who were in favor of a federal suf-

frage amendment. They also wanted to encourage women to oppose candidates who didn't support an amendment. The tour became known as the Suffrage Special.

Silent Sentinels and the Night of Terror

The NWP's most effective public protests involved picketing the White House. No other activist group had done that before. After Wilson won election to a second term in office, members of the NWP began showing up to stand outside the White

House in January 1917. They held up signs with slogans calling for suffrage. One famous message read: "Mr. President, How Long Must Women Wait for Liberty?" Other banners used quotes from Wilson himself to drive home their point. Wearing purple, gold, and white sashes, the picketers showed up six days a week, rain or shine. They became known as the Silent Sentinels.

Although passersby harassed the picketers, the NWP's protest was tolerated at first. But when the United States entered World War I (1914–1918) in April 1917, some people viewed the women's criticism of Wilson as unpatriotic. Starting in June, about 500 NWP picketers were

LEFT: Handing out flyers on city streets was one way to spread the suffrage message. BELOW: A crowd gathers around suffragist Aimee Hutchinson as she gives a prosuffrage speech in New York City.





Parades attracted crowds and helped publicize the suffrage cause.

arrested. They were charged with obstructing traffic and fined. Many of them refused to pay the fine. They were then sent to jail. More than 160 women served time in jail for picketing the White House. Paul and Burns were among them. The women demanded to be treated as

political prisoners, but their request was denied.

Over time, the jail sentences got longer. In October 1917, Paul was sentenced to seven months in prison, the longest of all sentences. Eventually, the prisoners were so numerous that some were sent to the Occoquan Workhouse in Virginia. The workhouse had originally been a men's prison. Everything there was filthy, from the bedding to the water and the uniforms. Paul and other women went on hunger strikes to



BELOW: Picketers outside the White House got attention, but the demonstrations also led to women being arrested for their actions (LEFT).





In 1916, Alice Burke and Nell Richardson drove from New York to San Francisco in their automobile nicknamed the Golden Flyer to attract publicity for the suffrage cause.

protest the conditions. Some, including Paul, were force-fed.

The women were physically abused, too. The worst instance occurred on November 14, 1917. In what became known as the Night of Terror, guards at the Occoquan Workhouse beat 33 of the women who had been arrested for picketing. One woman had a heart attack. As a result of public outcry, the women were released later that month. Some of the women wrote about their experiences in *The Suffragist*.

Watchfires for Freedom

Despite the threat of awful consequences, the NWP continued to protest. Finally, in January 1918, Wilson announced his support for the women's suffrage amendment. That month, the amendment was passed by the U.S. House of Representatives. The U.S. Senate continued to oppose it, however.

The NWP responded with a campaign to sway the vote in the Senate. Holding banners, NWP members blocked entrances to the Senate

office building. They were arrested. The NWP also circulated a petition supporting the amendment. They delivered it to Senator Andrieus A. Jones of New Mexico, who was the chairman of the Senate's Woman Suffrage Committee.

The NWP believed that Wilson was not doing enough to advocate for the passage of the amendment. To draw attention to what they considered to be his **hypocrisy**, NWP members burned copies of Wilson's speeches on democracy in freedom in front of the White House and other public buildings. They were called the Watchfires for Freedom. They, too, were arrested.



In 1916, Lucy Burns dropped leaflets over Seattle from a two-seat airplane to spread the word about the National Woman's Party Convention in Chicago.

Hypocrisy is the practice of claiming a moral standard to which one's personal behavior does not adhere.

The Prison Special

In February and March 1919, some NWP members who had been jailed

for demonstrating traveled around the country by train. They gave speeches about suffrage at stops along the way. They wore replicas of their prison uniforms. The tour departed from Washington, D.C., and made stops in 15 different cities. It became known as the Prison Special.

Success

The NWP's efforts and sacrifices were ultimately successful. In June 1919, the Senate passed the 19th Amendment granting women the right to vote. But there was more work to be done. In order for the amendment to become law, 36 of the then-48 states had to ratify the amendment. The suffragists kept touring, lobbying, and petitioning to get to that number. Victory was achieved on August 18, 1920. On that date, Tennessee became the last state needed to ratify the 19th Amendment. 🗳️



Alice Paul (center) sews the 36th star on the National Woman's Party ratification banner. Stars had been added to the banner as states ratified the 19th Amendment.

SAYING NO TO SUFFRAGE

Even as the suffrage movement gained momentum, plenty of people did not want women anywhere near a ballot box. Known as antisuffragists, they gave a variety of reasons for why women should not be allowed to vote. They argued that the majority of women were not interested in voting. They claimed that women were not smart enough to handle the responsibility. They stated that women didn't know enough about government and politics to make good use of the opportunity. They believed that politics would corrupt women. They also contended that men—fathers, brothers, husbands and sons—already represented women's interests.

Antisuffragists also feared that the right to vote would make women neglect their responsibilities

at home as wives and mothers. Another concern was that women who were active in politics would end up abandoning fields in which they had had significant impact, such as education and philanthropy.

In 1911, Josephine Dowell Dodge formed the first national antisuffrage organization in New York City: the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage (NAOWS). Similar to prosuffrage organizations, it organized meetings, gathered petitions, and mailed out pamphlets to make its case for not giving women the right to vote. Less than a decade after its founding—after the 19th Amendment became law in 1920—the NAOWS disbanded. —N.A.

Tennessee in the Spotlight

by Andrew Matthews

Women had fought long and hard for the right to vote. Their supporters in the U.S. Congress had introduced the proposed amendment to the U.S. Constitution every year beginning in 1878. Both houses needed two thirds of their members to support the amendment. And every year, the amendment failed.

But when the U.S. House of Representatives held a vote in 1918, it approved the proposed amendment. Several congressmen made a point of being there despite fighting illnesses. New York representative Frederick C. Hicks left his wife's deathbed—at her request—to cast his vote for ratification.

But the Senate defeated it. The following year, however, the Senate also passed the amendment on June 4, 1919. It was then up to the states. To become a federal law, the amendment needed three quarters of the states to ratify it.

Women suffragists closely watched the state-by-state ratification process and lobbied their legislators to support it.

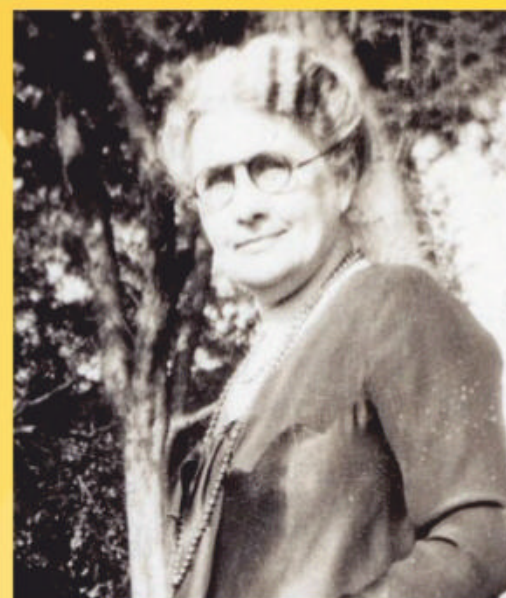




Congressman Harry T. Burn

“[V]ote for suffrage
and don't keep them in doubt. . . .
I've been watching to see how you stood but
have not seen anything yet. . . . Don't forget to
be a good boy, and help Mrs. “Thomas Catt”
with her “Rats.”

—Excerpt from Mrs. Febb E. Burn's
letter to her son, Harry T. Burn



**Mrs. Febb E. Burn,
Harry's mother**

In 1920, 48 states were in the Union. By the summer of 1920, 35 states had ratified the 19th Amendment. Suffrage supporters needed one more state to vote for the amendment. Forty years after first introducing the amendment, its supporters dared to hope for victory. Of the remaining 13 states that had not ratified the amendment, eight had rejected it. That left five states. The suffrage movement leaders believed that the fate of the amendment rested in Tennessee.

On August 9, 1920, Tennessee governor Albert H. Roberts called legislators together to a special session of the General Assembly. Both prosuffrage and anti-suffrage supporters also flocked to Nashville, Tennessee's state capital. Both sides hoped to lobby the politicians and to convince them to vote for their respective causes.

The headline on the front page of the August 26, 1920, *Washington Evening Star* announces: “Suffrage Proclaimed by [Secretary of State Bainbridge] Colby . . . 50-Year Struggle Ends in Victory for Women.”

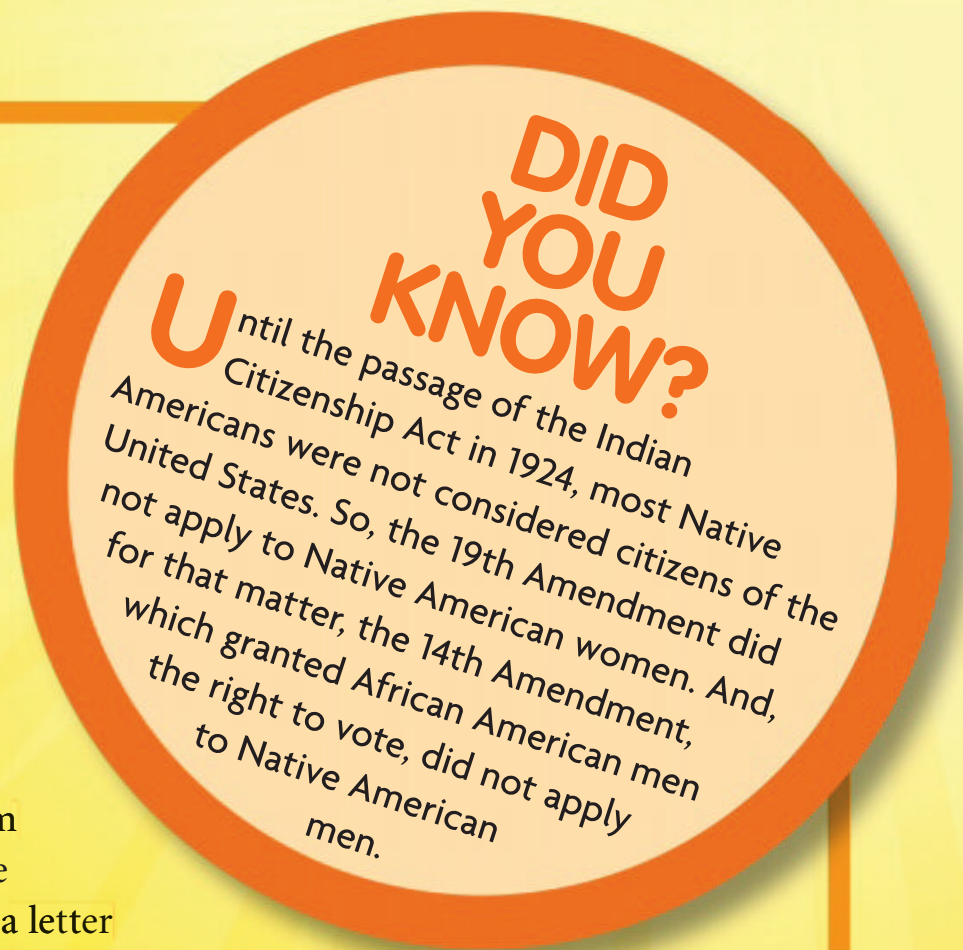


The vote for the amendment passed easily in the Senate. Passage in the House of Representatives, however, was more difficult. A motion was passed to delay the vote on ratification, and the votes ended tied. That outcome moved the issue forward. A roll call was ordered. Every individual member of the house was called on to vote for the record. That's when Harry T. Burn did something surprising.

Burn, a 24-year-old Republican from Niota, was the youngest member of the Tennessee legislature. He had received a letter from his mother, Mrs. Febb E. Burn. In the letter, Mrs. Burn had urged her son to vote for the amendment. When his name was called, Burn changed his original vote from delaying ratification to a vote in support of the amendment. The voting took place on August 18.

Antisuffrage supporters tried to reverse the vote on technicalities. Legislators tried to physically leave the state to prevent the assembly from having a **quorum**. Those efforts were not successful.

On August 24, 1920, the governor certified the assembly's ratification. Tennessee became the 36th and final state need to approve the 19th Amendment. It became part of the U.S. Constitution on August 26, 1920, when U.S. Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby made it official. 🗳️



A **quorum** is the minimum number of officials needed to be gathered together to take care of business.

STATE BY STATE

Here's a look at the order in which the states voted for ratification of the proposed 19th Amendment after Congress sent it to them:

June 1919

Illinois
Wisconsin
Michigan
Kansas
Ohio
New York
Pennsylvania
Massachusetts
Texas

July 1919

Iowa
Missouri
Arkansas
Montana

August 1919

Nebraska

September 1919

Minnesota
New Hampshire
Utah

November 1919

California
Maine

December 1919

North Dakota
South Dakota
Colorado

January 1920

Kentucky
Rhode Island
Oregon
Indiana
Wyoming

February 1920

Nevada
New Jersey
Idaho
Arizona
New Mexico
Oklahoma

March 1920

West Virginia
Washington

August 1920

Tennessee

THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS TODAY

Getting Out the Vote—and More

by Kathiann M. Kowalski

Along with the 19th amendment, the League of Women Voters celebrates its 100th anniversary in 2020. Carrie Chapman Catt founded the grass-roots group with a goal of getting 20 million women to vote and help shape public policy. Today, the organization continues to work on voting rights and other issues. To learn more, *COBBLESTONE* spoke with the league's director for advocacy and litigation, Celina Stewart.

The first board of directors of the National League of Women Voters was photographed in February 1920. Carrie Chapman Catt is in the first row on the right.



Celina Stewart is the first African American woman to fill the position of the league's director of advocacy and litigation.

How has the League of Women Voters's mission changed and evolved?

Our organization began rooted in the desire to empower people in the voting process. That is still very, very true. A key difference is that the organization looks different. Originally, groups of women, particularly women of color, were not included in the suffrage movement.

Now we want all women at the table. And we go beyond just women. We want as many people **enfranchised** to vote as possible.

Voter suppression results in people being discouraged or prevented from voting. Why is that still a problem when the Constitution guarantees people the right to vote?

There's a disconnect between the content of the Constitution and how it is being executed in our republic right now. Efforts to keep people from voting take different forms.

Purging voter lists is a huge problem. That involves trying to get people off the lists before Election Day even happens. Initially, we saw lists that included about 10,000 people. In Georgia, we're now fighting back against a list that is purging 330,000 people.

There's also a lot of **intimidation** before people even get to the ballot box. People have been prosecuted for voting if they relied on bad information or didn't understand the law. [The prosecutions] often are carried out as a message not only to that one person but to whole communities that there are consequences [if you vote incorrectly].

How do redistricting issues play into the right to vote?

Redistricting is the process of changing the lines for each congressional district. Gerrymandering draws lines in a way that can either cram certain types of voters into a small number of districts or spread

them out among multiple districts. Either way, the voters' overall voting power is reduced. Gerrymandering doesn't serve voters. It serves legislators. It is something that all parties do to maintain power. The only way around some of these voting district lines is actually to vote.

Why does the League of Women Voters care about money in politics? How can money influence voters and elections?

Often the party whose backers invest the most money wins. And that can happen without voters



For 100 years, the league has helped citizens to register to vote and to understand the issues.

Enfranchised means granted a privilege or a right. In this case, the right to vote.

Suppression is the act of putting an end to something forcibly.

Purging means getting rid of or eliminating something.

Intimidation is behavior that fills someone with fear.

In the past year, the league has organized rallies to end gerrymandering (RIGHT) and raise awareness about climate change (BELOW).



The League of Women Voters is getting involved with the Census. Why?

The Census is a biggie. It happens once every 10 years. It is an effort to get an accurate count of households and the number of people living in the United States. And it impacts many things: transportation, education, hospitals and emergency resources, and much more. The Census determines how congressional seats are apportioned. It also determines how federal funds will be distributed to states. We're doing our part to make sure that every person is counted.

For the first time, the Census is going to be digital in 2020. That's a challenge because some communities have been historically hard to count. Some folks don't have easy access to technology. We want people to know how to be counted. The league also will serve as a **watchdog**. Together with other organizations, we want to be ready to deal with any issues that come up, so everyone is counted.

knowing who's involved. Money can go through so many places that the public doesn't have transparency. It's really a disservice to the voters because they won't have the information that they need to make an educated vote. If people knew who the donors were, I think people would ask themselves: Do I want to align myself with this person or that corporation? And why are they trying to impact my vote in this way?

A **watchdog** is a person or a group that serves as a protector against illegal practices.

The league also gets involved in other issues, such as immigration, health care reform, and the environment. Why those issues?

The league has more than 700 affiliates around the country, and we're in every congressional district. Those issues have both national and regional impact. It really comes down to not only what we are dealing with across the country, but what is the right thing—and what is the humane thing—to do for our local communities.

At the end of the day, everyone is entitled to decent health care. Immigration tends to peak in border cities and states, but it rises to a national stage as well. On environmental issues, we're involved in a climate change case to help people under 18 fight for a safer world.

Is there a personal voting experience you would like to share with young people?

My parents were active in the **civil rights movement**. So voting was always stressed as something that was super important. We went to vote as a family. As I've gotten older, I really appreciate things like that.

Why is your role at the League of Women Voters important to you?

I'm the first and only African American woman to hold this position at the league. And I don't take that lightly. There are so many challenges that my particular com-



munity faces in trying to vote. To use my knowledge, talent, and experience in order to break down some of those barriers is important to me—not only for myself but for anyone trying to get access.

What other advice or comments do you want to share with young people?

Use the avenues available to you to be heard and to be seen, so people understand what's important to you. Young people today are awesome. Their level of engagement right now is incredible. And I think it's a sign of the times that young people are learning about the issues before they can even vote. They have a tremendous amount of influence and power and reach. 🗳️

Kathiann M. Kowalski has written more than 700 articles and 25 books for young people, including titles on campaign politics and U.S. government. She writes often for *COBBLESTONE* and other Cricket Media publications.

The league encourages young people to speak up and to vote!

Beginning in the 1950s and 1960s, the **civil rights movement** worked to end discrimination in voting rights, employment, public access, and other areas.

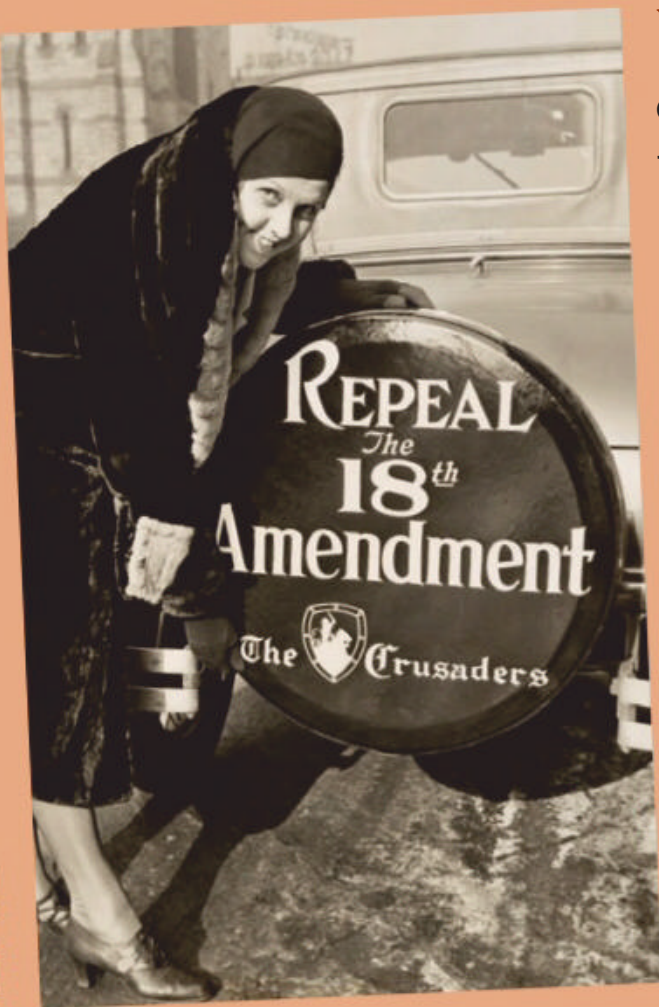
A DISEASE, an Amendment, and New Music

At the same time that American women were fighting for the right to vote in the United States, the country was experiencing other major historic events.

A DEADLY FLU

Doctors weren't worried when the first soldiers fell ill in Kansas on March 4, 1918. It was influenza season, after all. People in surrounding towns had come down with bad cases. But within a few days, dozens of soldiers were sick, and their symptoms got worse. As infected men moved from army camp to army camp, the flu spread quickly. When soldiers were sent overseas, they brought the flu to the trenches of World War I (1914–1918). Many countries downplayed the flu. They were afraid that negative news would hurt their war efforts. Only Spanish newspapers were honest with their readers when they described the outbreak's severity. Other countries began to call the disease the "Spanish flu." Worldwide, more than 50 million people died. Scientists think the deadliness of the Spanish flu was partially due to wartime medicine. Sick soldiers were transported to barracks hospitals. That meant traveling through miles of territory and spreading the infection to people whose immune systems were weakened from injury or hunger.





Prohibition

On January 16, 1920, stores and saloons across the United States sold all their liquor, racing to beat the clock. The next day, the newly passed 18th Amendment went into effect. It made buying or selling alcohol illegal. Activists had hoped that outlawing liquor would help solve social problems, such as violence and corruption. They had argued their case many times, gaining more interest every time. But Prohibition proved wildly unpopular. Illegal bars and bootlegging operations sprang up all over the country. Criminals and gangsters such as Al Capone found ways to profit from the demand for illegal alcohol. Violent fights between rival gangs made headlines across the country. In 1933, the 21st Amendment ended Prohibition. But Prohibition did have a positive impact: The average American adult drank far less alcohol in the 1930s than in the 1910s.

The Sound of Jazz

Jazz emerged in the early 20th century. It was a combination of ragtime, blues, African American spirituals and hymns, and other musical traditions swirling through New Orleans's lively dance halls. It wasn't known elsewhere until the first jazz record, "Livery Stable Blues," was produced in 1917. For most Americans, it was their first time hearing the swinging rhythm and brassy sound of the new genre of music. Musicians such as Louis Armstrong and Duke Ellington helped introduce jazz to larger audiences. Over the next decade, they brought the style of music to new heights. It could be both toe-tappingly exciting and sweet and melancholy. It became so popular that the 1920s often are called the "Jazz Age."

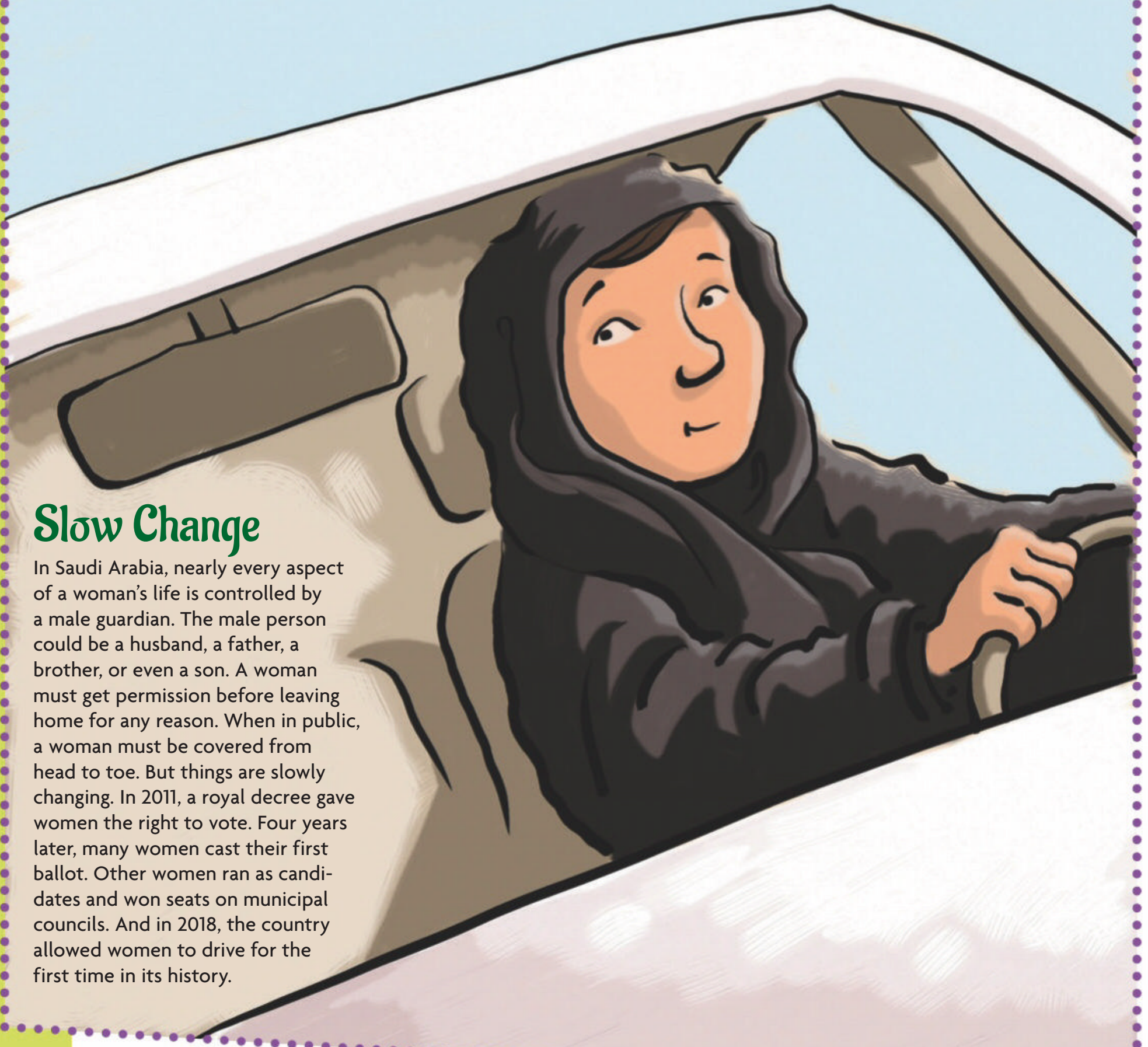


Women Around the World

Women have made great progress toward earning the right to vote and speaking with a political voice—although there are some exceptions!

Slow Change

In Saudi Arabia, nearly every aspect of a woman's life is controlled by a male guardian. The male person could be a husband, a father, a brother, or even a son. A woman must get permission before leaving home for any reason. When in public, a woman must be covered from head to toe. But things are slowly changing. In 2011, a royal decree gave women the right to vote. Four years later, many women cast their first ballot. Other women ran as candidates and won seats on municipal councils. And in 2018, the country allowed women to drive for the first time in its history.



WOMEN STEP UP

Until recently, women in the Republic of Rwanda rarely went to school or worked outside the home. In the 1990s, a civil war plagued the country. The situation led to a **genocide** in 1994. Between 800,000 and 1 million people—mostly men—were murdered. A rebel leader, Paul Kagame, ended the violence and took control of the country. By then, women made up a majority of the population, and Kagame needed their help to rebuild Rwanda. He encouraged girls' education. Rwanda's new constitution allowed women to fill seats in Parliament and take on leadership roles. Today, women make up more than 50 percent of Rwanda's lower Parliament.

A **genocide** is the planned extermination of an entire ethnic group.



STILL WAITING

The world's smallest country is found within the boundaries of Rome, Italy. It is Vatican City. The small city-state is the world headquarters for the Roman Catholic Church and is home to several hundred people. The citizens of Vatican City are mostly male religious leaders, but a few nuns (women) live there, too. The Pope is Vatican City's head of state. Vatican City holds an election each time a new pope must be selected. Only cardinals vote in this election, and only men can be cardinals. Thus, Vatican City remains the one country in the world where women don't have the right to vote.





Let's dig deeper into the origins of a few terms that are commonly used when discussing the cause of women's suffrage. We've also included some famous quotes from a few of the biggest names in the cause for women's suffrage.

Enfranchise means "the act of giving the right to vote." It derives from the French verb *franchir*, meaning "to free." That word comes from two Old French words: *franche*, which means "freedom," and *franc*, which means "free." An antonym is **disenfranchise**. It means "the act of depriving of the right to vote."

Suffrage means "the right or privilege to vote in elections." Its root comes from the Latin *suffragari*, which means "to voice support." **Suffrage** also describes a short intercessory prayer, which refers to a prayer made on behalf of others.

Ratify means "to confirm or approve formally." Its roots are in the Latin *ratus*, which means "fixed." From that Latin word came the Old French word *ratifier*, which shares the same meaning as **ratify**.

"Let women then go on—not asking favors but claiming as a right the removal of all hindrances to her elevation in the scale of being—let her receive encouragement for the proper cultivation of all her powers, so that she may enter profitably into the active business of life."
—Lucretia Coffin Mott

"We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men and women are created equal."
—Elizabeth Cady Stanton

A **ballot** is a “sheet of paper or a card used to cast a vote, often a secret one.” It derives from the Italian word *ballota*, which is a small ball used to register a vote.

A **petition** is a “formal written document requesting a right or a benefit from a person or a group in authority.” It comes from the Latin words *petitus* and *peter*. *Petere* means “to request.”

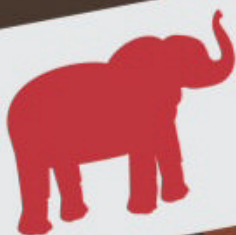
To **lobby** means to “seek to influence public officials or the passage of legislation either in support of or against a cause.” It comes from the Latin word *lobia*, which is a “monastic cloistered, covered walk.” The word has grown to describe how people trying to influence lawmakers used to gather in the halls outside legislative chambers hoping to get a chance to talk to them.

VOTE

VOTE

VOTE

VOTE



“There never will be complete equality until women themselves help to make laws and elect lawmakers.”

—Susan B. Anthony

“I never doubted that equal rights was the right direction. Most reforms, most problems are complicated. But to me there is nothing complicated about ordinary equality.”

—Alice Paul

“When a just cause reaches its flood-tide, as ours has done in that country, whatever stands in the way must fall before its overwhelming power.”

—Carrie Chapman Catt



The 19th Amendment was a major step toward empowering women. Women fought for 70 years for the right to vote. For centuries before that, they had lived under laws that did not recognize them as individuals or give them equal protection under the law. They believed that the right to vote would give them a voice and control over their own lives.



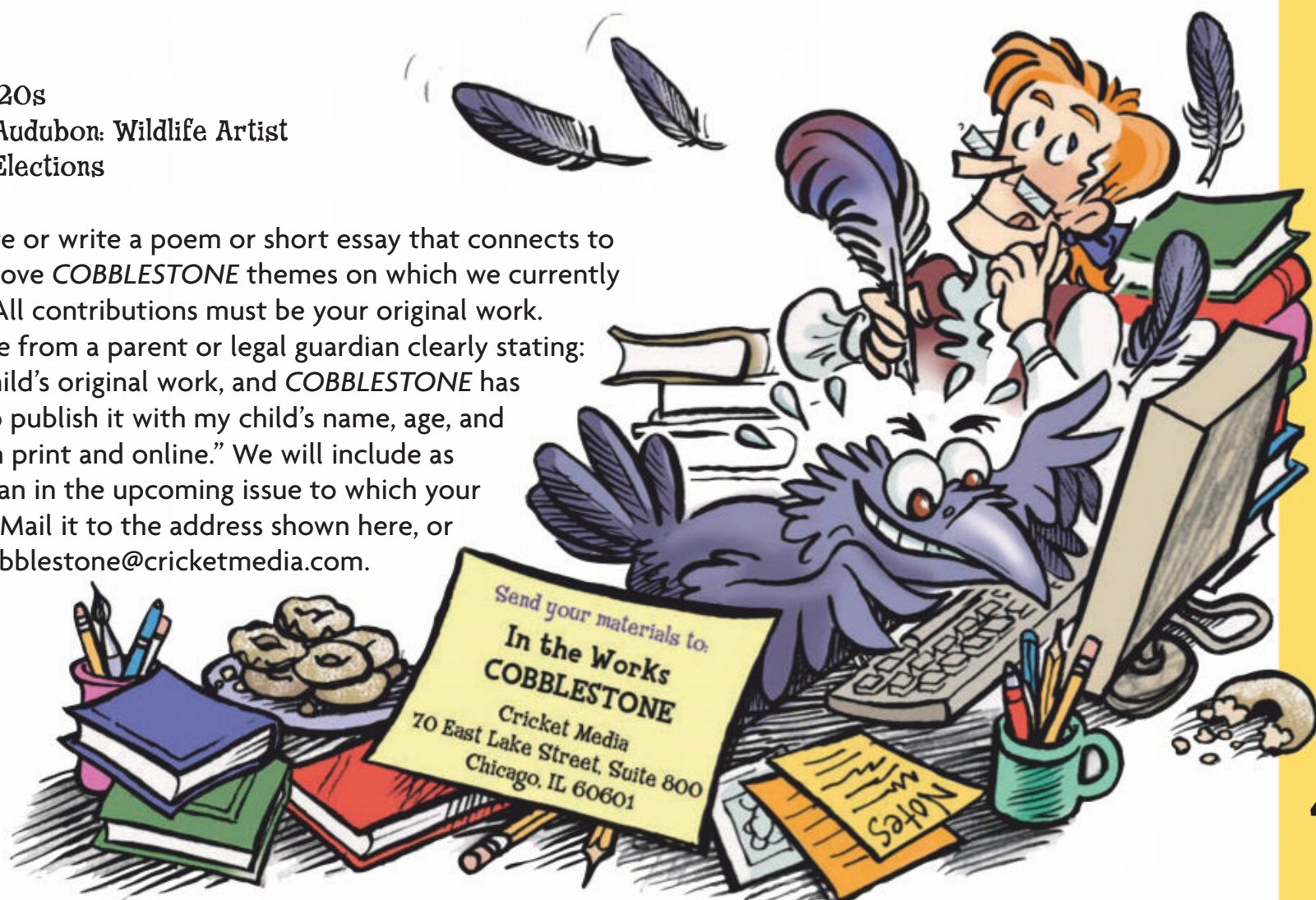
Girls in the 1880s

Historically, girls wore a bonnet outside on hot days or warm days. They used it like a hat to protect them from the sun. They wore a dress every day! They also wore lace-up boots every day! Usually, girls from the 1880s did not go to school. But some girls did go to school. Schools had a girls' side of the room and a boys' side of the room. Also, no matter how old you were, all the students were in a one-room schoolhouse! Oftentimes, girls read and learned cursive. For recess, girls and boys played games together, which was enjoyable. If a girl in the 1880s had free time, she would probably practice knitting or do pleasant games like hand-clap games. Girls also played with dolls. Girls who did not have dolls might imagine having one or try to make one.

*Robin Piotrowski
Marlton, New Jersey*

The Roaring 20s
John James Audubon: Wildlife Artist
Presidential Elections

Draw a picture or write a poem or short essay that connects to one of the above **COBBLESTONE** themes on which we currently are working. All contributions must be your original work. Include a note from a parent or legal guardian clearly stating: "This is my child's original work, and **COBBLESTONE** has permission to publish it with my child's name, age, and hometown, in print and online." We will include as many as we can in the upcoming issue to which your work relates. Mail it to the address shown here, or email it to cobblestone@cricketmedia.com.



SPOTLIGHT
ON...

by Ebenezer



PAULSDALE

Alice Paul played a pivotal role in the passage of the 19th Amendment. So, the Colonel, the squirrels, and I decided to visit the Alice Paul Institute to learn more about her life. The institute is located in Paul's birthplace, now called Paulsdale, in Mount Laurel, New Jersey. It's one of the few National Historic Landmark properties in the United States that honors an individual woman. The house is both a museum and home to the institute, which promotes leadership training for girls and celebrates women's heritage. The historic house has been adapted for the modern work of the institute while still keeping all its historic features. The Colonel went straight to the well-stocked Women's History Library. The squirrels hung out in the huge beech tree in the yard, where Paul used to sit and read when she was a girl. I liked the exhibit Alice Paul: In Pursuit of Ordinary Equality, about Paul's life and the suffrage movement. To learn more about Paulsdale, check out the website at www.alicepaul.org.



DR. D'S MYSTERY HERO

by Dennis Denenberg



LENDING CLOUT

Women suffragists had been organizing under strong leaders to fight for their cause since the 1800s. Any and all of those women are heroes. This month, however, we celebrate a group of mystery heroes. In the 20th century, some powerful allies emerged to help the women in their fight.

Our mystery group started in 1908 in a unique way. An important woman suffragist asked a major New York newspaper editor if he would address a conference of women. The editor felt that he could not find the time to write a speech, but he offered to contact 100 influential men and ask them to support the suffragists' goals. He did as he promised, and those men agreed to help. The organization grew to more than 20,000 members in 35 states by the time the 19th Amendment was ratified in 1920.

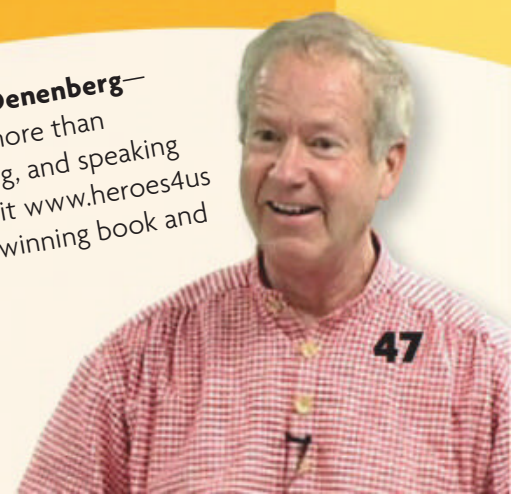
How did this group of men help the women? First, they were public about their support. They wrote articles in leading newspapers. They raised money to help sponsor rallies. They participated

in public marches. Most important, they used their "political clout," their influence as men of high standing, to persuade the nation's mostly male voters that women should be allowed to vote.

This group also may have helped change President Woodrow Wilson's attitude in 1918. Some members were close friends or important supporters of the president. They most likely promoted the cause of women's suffrage when they talked to him.

Generations of women did most of the heavy lifting to win the battle for women's suffrage, but this nearly forgotten group pitched in to help. Can you guess the organization's name? Answer on page 49.

"Dr. D"—also known as **Dr. Dennis Denenberg**—loves history and real heroes. For more than 20 years, he's been writing, teaching, and speaking about heroes all over America. Visit www.heroes4us.com to learn all about his award-winning book and his Hero-Virtue trading cards.



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Smithsonian





Hey, kids!

We're looking for a funny caption for this photo. Send your idea, name, and address to: Just for Fun, COBBLESTONE, Cricket Media, 70 East Lake Street, Suite 800, Chicago, IL 60601, or email it to cobblestone@cricketmedia.com. Include a note from a parent or legal guardian clearly stating: "This is my child's original work, and COBBLESTONE has permission to publish it with my child's name, age, and hometown, in print and online." If your caption is chosen, we'll mail you a copy of the issue in which it appears.



November Winners!



Answer to Dr. D's Mystery Hero from page 47: The Men's League for Woman Suffrage

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Editorial office: COBBLESTONE, 70 East Lake Street, Suite 800, Chicago, IL 60601. Telephone: 312-701-1720.

COBBLESTONE (ISSN 0199-5197) (USPS 520-350) is published 9 times a year, monthly except for combined May/June, July/August, and November/December issues, by Cricket Media, Inc. 70 East Lake Street, Suite 800, Chicago, IL 60601. Additional Editorial Office located at 1751 Pinnacle Drive, Suite 600, McLean, VA 22102. Periodicals postage paid at McLean, VA, and at additional mailing offices. For address changes, back issues, subscriptions, customer service, or to renew, please visit shop.cricketmedia.com, email cricketmedia@cdfsfulfillment.com, write to COBBLESTONE, P.O. Box 6395, Harlan, IA 51593-1895, or call 1-800-821-0115. Allow six to eight weeks for change of address. POSTMASTER: Please send change of address to COBBLESTONE, P.O. Box 6395, Harlan, IA 51593-6395.

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1st Printing Quad Sussex, Wisconsin February 2020



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