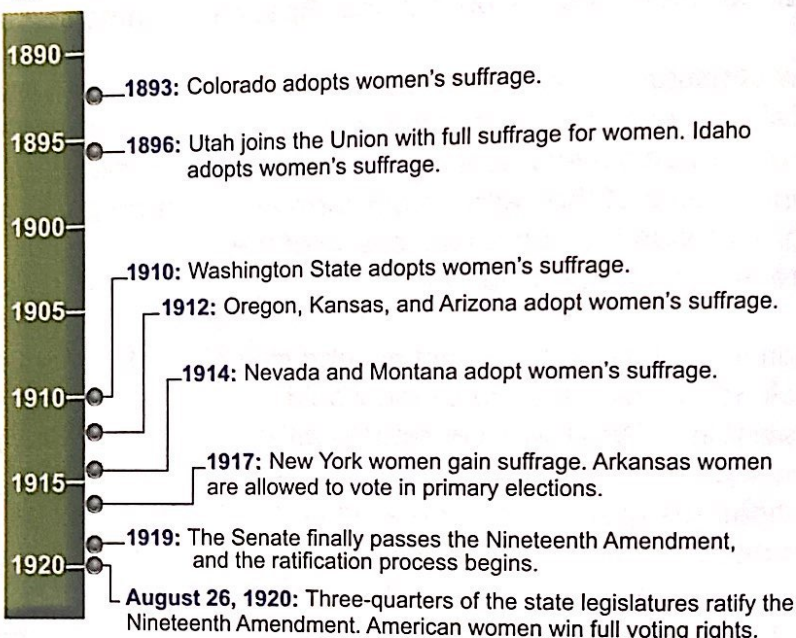


Then answer the question that follows.

a The benchmark dates on a timeline show the equivalent intervals into which the full time span of the timeline is divided. In this case, the timeline shows the period from 1890 to 1920 divided into five-year intervals.

b This timeline illustrates some of the historic events that occurred during the years leading to the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment, which granted U.S. women the right to vote.

b SELECTED DATES IN THE FIGHT FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE



Beginning in the second half of the 1800s, many women in the United States worked to gain the right to vote. Organizations such as the National Woman Suffrage Association and the American Woman Suffrage Association worked to gain this right through a national constitutional amendment and individual state constitutional amendments. Susan B. Anthony (1820–1906) served as a leader in the National Woman Suffrage Association. After a number of states granted suffrage, women began to use their new voting rights to once again push for a national amendment. In 1920, the Nineteenth Amendment granted women throughout the United States the right to vote.

1. Which of the following inferences can you make about Susan B. Anthony?

- A. She voted in the 1920 presidential election.
- B. She opposed anti-slavery and temperance amendments.
- C. She traveled and lectured on the importance of women's suffrage.
- D. She lived in one of the first states to grant women the right to vote.

USING LOGIC

Timelines typically show a trend in events. By reviewing each event and the events that occurred before and after each one, you should be able to see the trend.

DIRECTIONS: Study the information, read the questions, then choose the **best** answers.

Two courageous women became early leaders in the women's suffrage movement at a time when "women's rights" was a startling idea to many Americans. Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815–1902) was already active in the antislavery movement when, in 1840, she and other women delegates were barred from attending an antislavery convention. As a result, she began campaigning for women's rights and was a key organizer of the first Seneca Falls Convention in 1848. After she met Susan B. Anthony (1820–1906), the two women formed the National Woman Suffrage Association and worked to gain the right to vote through amendments to state and national constitutions.

In her effort to challenge the lack of suffrage for women, Susan B. Anthony voted in the 1872 presidential election. She was arrested and put on trial. The judge ordered the jury to find her guilty and imposed a \$100 fine. When she refused to pay, the judge did not sentence Ms. Anthony to prison, which effectively ended her chance of an appeal. A prison sentence would have allowed the suffrage movement to appeal the decision and take the question of women's voting rights to the U.S. Supreme Court.

By 1900, women could vote in only four states, but the campaign for a national constitutional amendment continued. When the Nineteenth Amendment was ratified in 1920, women throughout the United States finally gained the right to vote.

2. Which of the following inferences can you make about Elizabeth Cady Stanton?
 - A. She opposed the antislavery movement.
 - B. She made speeches on women's suffrage.
 - C. She worked for prison reform.
 - D. She had difficulty working with others.
3. What can you infer about women's suffrage in the United States before 1920?
 - A. Women were prohibited from voting in any election throughout the United States.
 - B. Only white women had the right to vote throughout the United States.
 - C. Women in some states could vote for governor, but women in other states could not.
 - D. Women who were part of the suffrage movement could vote because of their political activism.

DIRECTIONS: Study the table, read the questions, then choose the **best** answers.

LEADERS OF THE WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT

LEADER	ACCOMPLISHMENTS
Lucretia Mott (1793–1880)	She was active in both the antislavery and women's rights movements. With others, including Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott organized the Seneca Falls Convention in 1848. In 1866, she became the first president of the American Equal Rights Association, which worked for equality for women and African Americans.
Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815–1902)	A founder of the women's rights movement in the United States, she helped plan the first Seneca Falls Convention. With Matilda Joselyn Gage, Elizabeth Cady Stanton wrote the Declaration of Rights of the Women of the United States in 1876.
Lucy Stone (1818–1893)	An early activist in both the women's rights and antislavery movements, her speech at the Seneca Falls Convention in 1852 influenced Susan B. Anthony. Later in her career, Lucy Stone worked with Frederick Douglass to support passage of the Fifteenth Amendment.
Susan B. Anthony (1820–1906)	She became part of the antislavery movement, and then was introduced to the women's rights movement by Elizabeth Cady Stanton. With Stanton, Susan B. Anthony formed the National Woman Suffrage Association in 1869.

4. What information can you infer from the table?
 - A. Many leaders who fought for women's rights also supported rights for African Americans.
 - B. Men and women did not work together to expand rights within the United States.
 - C. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucy Stone never actually met.
 - D. All supporters of women's suffrage were in the North after the Civil War.
5. What inference can you make about the voting records of these women's suffrage leaders?
 - A. All of the women were arrested for attempting to vote at some time in their lives.
 - B. Although they could not vote nationally, all of the women could vote in their own states.
 - C. The women only supported the right of white women to vote nationally.
 - D. None of the women ever voted in a Presidential election.