

Central Illinois Teaching with Primary Sources Newsletter

EASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
EDWARDSVILLE

THE STRUGGLE FOR SUFFRAGE

INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

Topic Introduction	2
Connecting to Illinois	3
Learn More with American Memory	4
In The Classroom	6
Test Your Knowledge	8
Image Sources	9



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Welcome to the **Central Illinois Teaching with Primary Sources Newsletter** a collaborative project of Teaching with Primary Sources Programs at Eastern Illinois University and Southern Illinois University Edwardsville. Our goal is to bring you topics that connect to the Illinois Learning Standards as well as provide you will amazing items from the Library of Congress. Suffrage is mentioned specifically within ISBE materials for the following Illinois Learning Standards (found within goal, standard, benchmark or performance descriptors), 14- Understand political systems, with emphasis on the United States. 16- Understand events, trends, individuals and movements shaping the history of Illinois, the United States and other nations.

When we head to the voting booth, we usually don't think about a time when women were considered too fragile or uneducated to have their voices heard through votes. Actually, 90 years hasn't been that long ago and the fight for women's suffrage started long before 1920.

The first step toward suffrage was the Seneca Falls Convention, July 19 and 20, 1848. Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Martha C. Wright, Mary Ann McClintock and Jane Hunt founded the convention with the intent "to discuss the social, civil and religious conditions and rights of women." Stanton received the task of creating a Declaration of Sentiments outlining the objectives of the meeting. The declaration was unanimously adopted and signed by 32 men and 68 women.

This conference was merely a stepping stone. In 1851, Susan B. Anthony would join forces with Elizabeth Cady Stanton in the battle for women's suffrage. Anthony appeared before every Congress between 1869 and 1906, pleading the case for suffrage. Each time her pleas were denied with Congress refusing to even bring women's suffrage to a vote. This didn't stop Anthony. In November 1872, she succeeded in casting her vote, only to be arrested two weeks later for knowingly casting an illegal vote.

Susan B. Anthony was not the only woman arrested for her



strong beliefs in women's suffrage. On August 28, 1917, ten suffragists were arrested on charges of obstructing traffic while they picketed the White House. Protesters suffered physical and verbal abuse by spectators.



Instead of protecting these women, police began arresting them. In an attempt to break the picketers, police arrested Alice Paul. Paul was sentenced to seven months in prison, placed

in solitary confinement and received meals of only bread and water. Seeing no other option, she began a hunger strike. When Paul wouldn't buckle to threats of being institutionalized, doctors began to force feed her. Twice a day for one month, Paul was forced to have a tube placed up her nostrils and liquid food pumped through the tube to her stomach. Newspapers carried Alice Paul's story creating support for the suffragist. Finally on January 9, 1918, President Wilson announced his support for women's suffrage. The Susan B. Anthony amendment passed the Senate by one vote on June 4, 1919. On August 18, 1920, the Nineteenth Amendment was ratified.

Victory came too late for many of the women who started the suffrage movement. Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony and others had passed on before seeing their hard work achieve its goal. Only one signer of the Seneca Falls Declaration, Charlotte Woodward, lived long enough to cast her ballot.

Library of Congress, American Memory accessed 8.17.10 <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/aug28.html>

PBS Kids, Accessed 8.17.10 http://pbskids.org/wayback/civilrights/features_suffrage.html

Smithsonian, Accessed 8.17.10 <http://www.npg.si.edu/col/seneca/senfalls1.htm>

Susan B. Anthony Center for Women's Leadership, Accessed 8.17.10 <http://www.rochester.edu/sba/suffragehistory.html>

Scholastic, Accessed 8.17.10 <http://teacher.scholastic.com/activities/suffrage/>



When Illinois entered the Union as the 21st state in 1818, the state's constitution followed suit with other states and gave the vote specifically to "white male inhabitants above the age of 21 years." Frances Elizabeth Willard, an Illinois suffragist, would declare, "the idea that boys of 21 are fit to make laws for their mothers is an insult to everyone." By 1868, Wyoming and Utah had already granted women the right to vote and women in Illinois were ready to bring suffrage to their state.

The first women's suffrage convention in Illinois began on February 11, 1869.

Organized by Mary Livermore, the conference lasted two days. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony traveled from New York to show their support at the conference. Delegates succeeded in passing several resolutions and by the end, the Illinois Woman Suffrage Association was formed. Unfortunately, the conference didn't prove enough to sway the Illinois Constitutional Convention which ultimately rejected women's suffrage. Livermore, who was elected president of the Illinois Woman Suffrage Association, would continue the fight for suffrage until her death in 1905.



Women's suffrage began to gain ground in 1891 when Ellen Martin, a lawyer from Lombard, Illinois and 14 other women entered the local polling place on April 6, demanding their right to vote. Martin had done her research into the village's laws and found that the rule read that all "citizens" over 21 years could vote in municipal elections. Martin argued that women were indeed citizens. After hearing her argument, the judges ruled in her favor allowing Ellen Martin to be the first woman in Illinois to legally vote.

In 1912, Grace Wilbur Trout, president of the Chicago Political Equality League, began the final push for women's suffrage in Illinois. Under her direction, more programs were organized to increase lobbying public

officials to support women's right to vote. A bill was introduced to the General Assembly in 1913 that would give women the right to vote for president of the United States. William McKinley, Speaker of the House, informed Trout that he would bring the bill up for a final vote only if he was convinced there was sentiment for the bill in the state. Trout utilized all her resources. McKinley began receiving phone calls every 15 minutes and received a barrage of telegrams and letters all in favor of suffrage.

The bill was brought to a vote in the House on June 11, 1913. Trout urged members favoring suffrage not to leave before the vote and sent her colleagues out to



gather other members from their homes to come vote. Trout's efforts paid off with the bill passing 83-58. On June 26, 1913, Governor Dunne signed the bill. Illinois had become the first state east of the Mississippi to grant women the right to vote for president.



Illinois State Historical Society, Ahead of their Time, A Brief History of Women Suffrage in Illinois by Mark W. Sorensen, http://www.historyillinois.org/links/illinois_history_resource_page/suff.html, Accessed 8.17.10

Library of Congress, American Memory, Collection Connection <http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/connections/photos-chicago/>, Accessed 8.17.10

Illinois Periodicals Online, Mary Livermore and the Illinois Women's Suffrage Movement by Bruce D. Janu and Wendy Hammond Vent <http://www.lib.niu.edu/1996/ih319602.html> Accessed 8.17.10

Helen M. Plum Memorial Library, Ellen Martin-Champion of Women's Voting Rights, Accessed 8.17.10 <http://plum.lib.il.us/lombardhistory/ellenmartinhouse.htm>



Votes for Women, Selections from the National American Woman Suffrage Association Collection, 1848-1921

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/naw/nawshome.html>



This online collection contains 167 items from the larger *National American Woman Suffrage Association Collection*. The selected items include many important texts from the beginning of the movement for women's right to vote through 1920, when the Nineteenth Amendment was passed. The collection shows a wide variety of

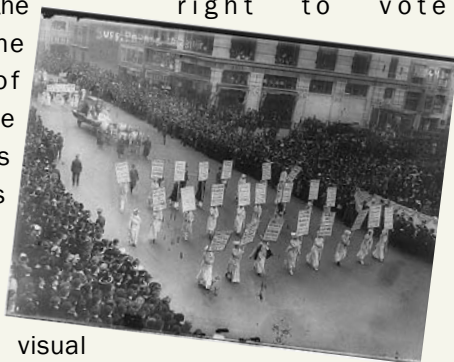
opinions and strategies that helped win voting rights for women. *Library of Congress, American Memory, Collection Connection* Accessed 8.17.10

"Votes for Women" Suffrage Pictures, 1850-1920

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/vfwhtml/vfwhome.html>

In the nineteenth century, when women (and some men) first began to join forces to proclaim that women should have the right to vote and to participate as full citizens of the United States, it was unusual for women to go out in public to gather signatures for petitions, much less to step onto public platforms to speak. In many ways, the campaign for the right to vote

represented the emergence of women into the public sphere. This "visibility" was documented and extended through the creation and distribution of visual



images. Publicity was also a major objective of some suffrage events, particularly in the twentieth century. The parades, pageants and demonstrations that promoted woman suffrage were sometimes deliberately flamboyant in order to attract coverage by the press. Here you will find 38 images covering suffragist speakers, portraits, picket lines and more. This collection also contains an

excellent special presentation "Time Line: One Hundred Years Towards Suffrage". *Library of Congress, American Memory*, Accessed 8.17.10

Women of Protest, Photographs from the Records of the National Women's Party

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/suffrage/nwp/>

Here you will find a selection of 448 photographs depicting people and events associated with the militant wing of the American women's suffrage movement. The images span from about 1875 to 1938 but largely date between 1913 to 1922, during and immediately after the suffrage campaign. Features that are found with this collection include, a gallery of suffrage prisoners, time line from 1912-1997 and essays including tactics and techniques of the campaign.

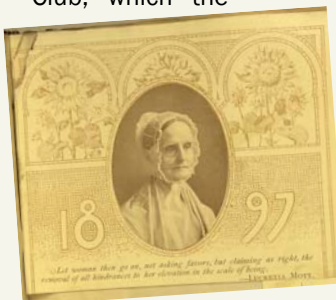


Library of Congress, American Memory, Accessed 8.17.10

Miller NAWSA Suffrage Scrapbooks 1897-1911

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/suffrage/millerscrapbooks/>

Between 1897 and 1911, Anne Fitzhugh Miller and her mother, Elizabeth Smith Miller filled seven large scrapbooks with convention programs, letters, press clippings, photographs, pins, ribbons, banners and other memorabilia. The scrapbooks were created primarily to document the activities of the Geneva Political Equality Club, which the Millers founded in Geneva,



New York. They also record some of the persistent efforts of a growing number of dedicated women and men working for women's suffrage at the state, national and international levels. These scrapbooks capture the spirit of the suffrage struggle and provide a unique opportunity to share in the personal frustrations and gratifying victories of a cause in progress.

Library of Congress, American Memory, Accessed 8.17.10



LEARN MORE WITH AMERICAN MEMORY COLLECTIONS

An American Time Capsule: Three Centuries of Broad­sides and other Printed Ephemera

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/rbpehtml/>

Printed ephemera tends to be an item that is used for a certain purpose and then discarded. The Library of Congress has over 28,000 broadsides and printed ephemera in this collection. Many historical events can be brought to life through a simple broadside. The items relating to woman suffrage range from convention programs to broadsides that answer questions on women's views of suffrage, both for and against. You can imagine a group of women handing out these flyers to gain support for their cause. Printed broadsides were almost like posters that could be taped to a store window telling people passing by of important conferences, meetings or even just urging people to vote for suffrage.



Library of Congress, American Memory, Accessed 8.17.10

Photographs from the Chicago Daily News, 1902-1933

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/ndlpcoop/ichihtml/cdnhome.html>



The women's suffrage movement had strong roots in Chicago. Grace Wilbur Trout, president of the Chicago Political Equality League, was a major force in the suffrage movement. Jane Addams, Chicago's premier reformer, was also a prominent figure for women's suffrage. She served as a delegate to the Women's Suffrage Legislature in 1911. Due to the intensive efforts of Illinois suffragettes, the Illinois state legislature granted women the right to vote in 1913. Portraits, marches, pickets and parades are just some of the images held in this collection. Images from the June 7, 1916 Republican National Convention where an estimated 5,000 people marched in a parade down Chicago's Michigan Avenue to pressure Republican support can be found in this collection.

Library of Congress, American Memory, Accessed 8.17.10

The Nineteenth Century in Print: Periodicals

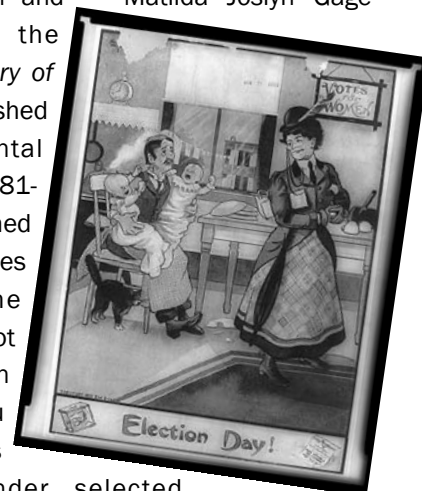
<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/ndlpcoop/moahtml/snchome.html>

Women's suffrage was a major reform issue during the latter part of the nineteenth century. While the journal *Punchinello* published articles and illustrations ridiculing the movement, other periodicals seriously addressed arguments for and against women's right to vote. Some of these periodicals cover the pros and cons of women's suffrage overseas as well as at home in America. These periodicals were written in the 1800s long before the Nineteenth Amendment proving that the fight for women's right to vote had been a long and tedious road. *Library of Congress, American Memory, Accessed 8.17.10*

American Women: Women Suffrage

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/awhhtml/awmss5/suffrage.html>

The long and difficult struggle for women's suffrage is one of the best documented, most widely researched and most seriously debated topics in American history. Historians know so much about the fight for suffrage because of the participants conscious effort to document their journey. In the late 1870s, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Matilda Joslyn Gage began chronicling the movement in *The History of Women Suffrage*, published in three monumental volumes between 1881-1886. They also published various autobiographies and memoirs. The American Woman is not like other American Memory collections. You will find the women's suffrage section under selected collections with subtopics of The Early Leaders, The Next Generation, Suffrage Organizations and The Final Push. *Library of Congress, American Memory, Accessed 8.17.10*





IN THE CLASSROOM: LESSON PLANS, ACTIVITIES AND RESOURCES

In this section you will find items pertaining to the current theme that can be used in your classroom. This is a small sample of items available through the Library, conduct your own search on women's suffrage to find more.

Exhibitions

<http://www.loc.gov/exhibits>

Selling Suffrage West to East

<http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/treasures/trr170.html>

Suffrage Scrapbook

<http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/treasures/trr097.html>

Women's Suffrage Music

<http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/treasures/trr054.html>

Satirizing Anti-Suffragist

<http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/treasures/trr122.html>

Susan B. Anthony Defendant

<http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/treasures/trr005.html>

Woman's Bible

<http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/treasures/trr096.html>

The Seneca Falls Convention

<http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/treasures/trr040.html>

Wise Guide

<http://www.loc.gov/wiseguide>

October 2005: I Protest

<http://www.loc.gov/wiseguide/oct05/protest.html>

March 2007: Generations of Women Moving History Forward

<http://www.loc.gov/wiseguide/mar07/generations.html>

Webcasts

<http://www.loc.gov/today/cyberlc/index.php>

Catch the Suffragist Spirit

http://www.loc.gov/today/cyberlc/feature_wdesc.php?rec=4839

Women who Dare

http://www.loc.gov/today/cyberlc/feature_wdesc.php?rec=4012

Today in History

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/index.html>

January 3, 1793: Lucretia Motts

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/jan03.html>

November 12, 1815: Elizabeth Cady Stanton

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/nov12.html>

July 19, 1848: The Seneca Falls Convention

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/jul19.html>

July 20, 1848: The Seneca Falls Convention

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/jul20.html>

May 28, 1851: Votes for Women

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/may28.html>

December 10, 1869: Wyoming Day

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/dec10.html>

April 4, 1873: Carrie S. Burnham

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/apr04.html>

March 8, 1884: Susan B. Anthony and Congress

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/mar08.html>

January 11, 1885: Alice Paul

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/jan11.html>

August 28, 1917: Picketing for Suffrage

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/aug28.html>

June 4, 1919: Congress Approves Nineteenth Amendment

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/jun04.html>

Prints and Photographs

<http://www.loc.gov/pictures>

Votes for Women: The Struggle for Women's Suffrage

http://www.loc.gov/rr/print/list/076_vfw.html

Pictorial America: Women's Rights

<http://www.loc.gov/rr/print/list/picamer/paWomen.html>

Song of America Project

http://www.loc.gov/creativity/hampson_tour.html

Primary Source Investigation: Reform

<http://www.loc.gov/creativity/hampson/workshop/reform.html#suffrage>

America's Story

<http://www.americaslibrary.gov>

Jump Back in Time:

March 8, 1884: Susan B. Anthony Supports Women's Suffrage Amendment

http://www.americaslibrary.gov/jb/gilded/jb_gilded_susanb_1.html

June 4, 1919: Nineteenth Amendment Granting Women's Suffrage was sent to the States

http://www.americaslibrary.gov/jb/jazz/jb_jazz_19tham_1.html

Chronicling America

<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov>

New York Tribune: November 4, 1917

<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83030214/1917-11-04/ed-1/seq-6>

New York Tribune: October 31, 1915

<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83030214/1915-10-31/ed-1/seq-29/>

IN THE CLASSROOM: LESSON PLANS, ACTIVITIES AND RESOURCES

Teacher's Page

<http://www.loc.gov/teachers>

Classroom Materials:

Primary Source Sets: Women's Suffrage

<http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/primarysourcesets/womens-suffrage/>

Themed Resources: Women's History

<http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/themes/womens-history/>

Lesson Plans:

Suffragist and their Tactics

<http://memory.loc.gov/learn/lessons/00/women/index.html>

Voices for Votes: Suffragist Strategies

<http://memory.loc.gov/learn/lessons/00/suffrage/index.html>

Women, Their Rights and Nothing Less: The Suffrage Movement from 1840-1920

<http://memory.loc.gov/learn/lessons/99/suffrage/intro.html>

Collection Connections:

Miller NAWSA Suffrage Scrapbook

<http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/connections/suffrage-scrapbooks/>

By Popular Demand: "Votes for Women" Suffrage Pictures, 1850-1920

<http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/connections/suffrage-pictures/history.html>

Women of Protest: Photographs from the Records of the National Women's Party

<http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/connections/women-protest/>

Presentations & Activities:

American Memory Timeline: Women's Suffrage in the Progressive Era

<http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/presentationsandactivities/presentations/timeline/progress/suffrage/suffrage.html>

Pages from Her Story: Do You Know Carrie Chapman Catt

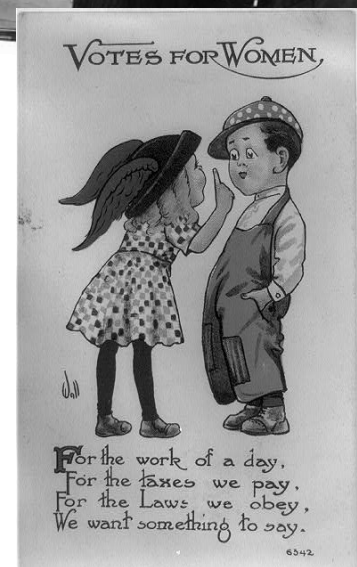
<http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/presentationsandactivities/presentations/herstory/newera.html>

Women's Words of Wisdom: Susan B. Anthony

<http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/presentationsandactivities/presentations/womens-words>

Women Pioneers: Suffrage

<http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/presentationsandactivities/presentations/women-pioneers/suffrage.html>





Declaration of Sentiments: Read the Declaration of Sentiments, explain each in your own words and categorize the grievance. You can view the Declaration of Sentiments at [http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=rbcml&fileName=scrp4006702/rbcmlscrp4006702.db&recNum=10&itemLink=h?ammem/rbcmillerbib:@field\(DOCID+@lit\(rbcmiller001106\)\)](http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=rbcml&fileName=scrp4006702/rbcmlscrp4006702.db&recNum=10&itemLink=h?ammem/rbcmillerbib:@field(DOCID+@lit(rbcmiller001106)))

Grievance (Quote from the Declaration of Sentiments)	Explanation (In your own words)	Category (political, social, or economic)
He has never permitted her to exercise her inalienable right to the elective franchise (the right to vote).		
He has compelled her to submit to laws, in the formation of which she had no voice.		
He has made her, if married, in the eye of the law, civilly dead (having no rights in society or government).		
He has taken from her all right in property, even to the wages she earns.		
He has denied her the facilities (way) for obtaining a thorough education, all colleges being closed against her.		

Lesson from MrKash.com <http://mrkash.com/activities/analyzingsentiments.htm>, Accessed 8.18.10



Library of Congress
American Memory/ Photographs from the Records of the National Women's Party
Suffragist demonstrating against Woodrow Wilson in Chicago, 1916



Library of Congress
American Memory/American Women
Official program-Woman suffrage procession, Washington D.C., March 3, 1913/Dale



Library of Congress
American Memory/Photographs from the Records of the National Women's Party
Helena Hill Weed, Norwalk, Conn. Serving 3 day sentence in D.C. prison for carrying banner, "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."



Library of Congress
American Memory/By Popular Demand: "Votes for Women" Suffrage Pictures, 1850-1920
Suffrage parade, New York City, May 6, 1912].



Library of Congress
American Memory/Music for the Nation: American Sheet Music
Shall women vote / by Frank Boylen.



Library of Congress
American Memory/Photographs from the Chicago Daily News, 1902-1933
Women's suffrage parade, Grace Wilbur Trout leading women holding flags north on South Michigan Avenue



Library of Congress
American Memory/Photographs from the Chicago Daily News, 1902-1933
Suffragists Mrs. George Welles, wearing a sash, holding a pennant, demonstrating with other suffragists



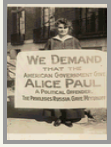
Library of Congress
American Memory/Photographs from the Records of the National Women's Party
Arrest of White House pickets Catherine Flanagan of Hartford, Connecticut (left), and Madeleine Watson of Chicago (right).



Library of Congress
American Memory/Votes for Women: Selections from the National American Women's Suffrage Association Collection.
The torch bearer : a look forward and back at the Woman's journal, the organ of the woman's movement / by Agnes E. Ryan.



Library of Congress
American Memory/By Popular Demand: "Votes for Women" Suffrage Pictures, 1850-1920
Suffragists marching, probably in New York City in 1913.



Library of Congress
American Memory/Photographs from the Records of the National Woman's Party
Lucy Branham protests the political imprisonment of Alice Paul with "Russia" banner.



Library of Congress
American Memory/Miller NAWSA Suffrage Scrapbook, 1897-1911
Lucretia Mott portrait with quote



Library of Congress
American Memory/By Popular Demand: "Votes for Women" Suffrage Pictures, 1850-1920
Suffragists marching, probably in New York City in 1913.



Library of Congress
American Memory/An American Time Capsule: Three Centuries of Broadside and Printed Ephemera
Congressional union for woman suffrage. Mass meeting Belasco theatre Sunday, December 12 3:30 P. M.



Library of Congress
American Memory/Photographs from the Chicago Daily News, 1902-1933
Suffrage parade on Michigan Avenue, with spectators looking on in the rain



Library of Congress
Prints and Photographs
Election Day!



Library of Congress
Prints and Photographs
National Anti-Suffrage Association



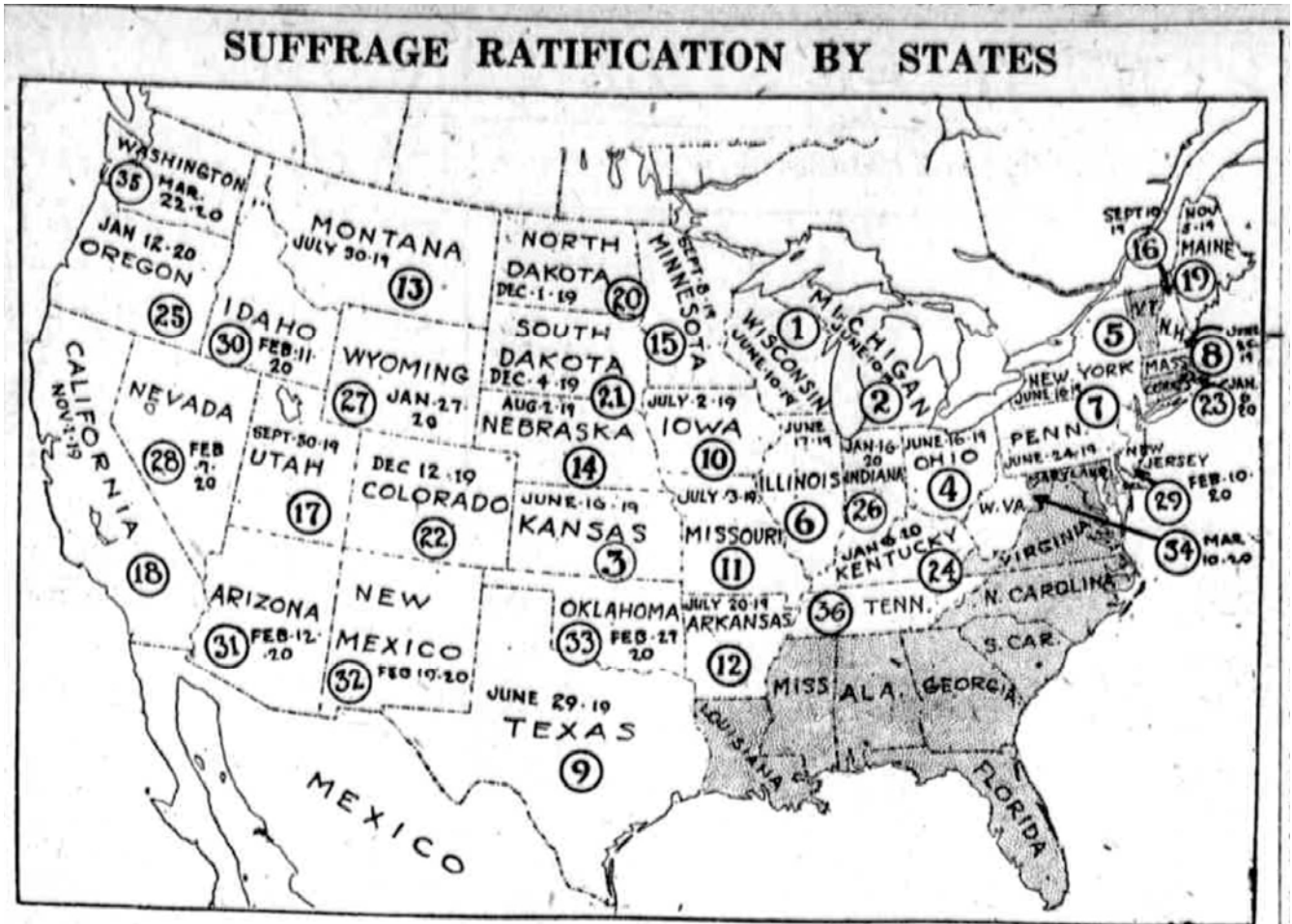
Library of Congress
Prints and Photographs
Shall women vote? No, they might disturb the existing order of things



Library of Congress
Prints and Photographs
Women voting at Pitt.



Library of Congress
Prints and Photographs
Votes for women



This map shows the states which have ratified woman suffrage with the date and order of ratification. The action of Tennessee today completes ratification

Ninety years ago, 27 million women were granted the right to vote for U.S. president when Tennessee became the 36th state to ratify the 19th amendment to the U.S. Constitution. The Evening Public Ledger (Philadelphia PA) highlighted the passage of the Amendment in Tennessee by a narrow margin, profiled suffrage activities in several states and on page 13 provided a map of states that had ratified the Amendment in their own legislature. Read more about it at <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83045211/1920-08-18/ed-1/seq-1/>

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