

About Women Winning the Right to Vote

- 1) In what year did women in the United States win the right to vote?
- 2) How many years of constant effort had supporters devoted to the woman suffrage campaign?
- 3) What suffrage leader was arrested, tried, and fined for voting in the 1872 election?
- 4) Which was the first state to grant women the vote in presidential elections?
- 5) Why were women arrested and force-fed in prison in 1917?
- 6) What was the margin of victory when the 19th Amendment was finally passed by the U.S. Congress?

Answers:

- 1) 1920
- 2) 1848-1920=72 years
- 3) Susan B. Anthony
- 4) Wyoming, in 1890
- 5) They were arrested for peacefully picketing the White House for woman suffrage
- 6) Two votes in the senate and forty-two votes in the House of Representatives.

Want to Learn More?

Visit our website at www.nwhp.org for information about a vast array of topics related to women's history.

For specific information related to the Women's Rights Movement, visit the Resources section of our website www.nwhp.org where you will find detailed information about the Women's Rights Movement.

For a full array of posters and resources, visit our website www.nwhp.org. Click on NWHP Store on the home page to access our on-line catalog, filled with engaging women's history materials. www.nwhp.org

The National Women's History Project is committed to recognizing and celebrating the diverse and historic accomplishments of women.

**WORKING TO FORM
A MORE PERFECT UNION**
Honoring Women in
Public Service and Government



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Working to Form a More Perfect Union



WOMEN'S

**Equality
Day**

August 26, 2016

WORKING TO FORM A MORE PERFECT UNION ★ WOMEN'S EQUALITY DAY 2016

August 26, 2016, marks the 96th anniversary of women in the United States winning the right to vote. This courageous, 72-year-long political movement was carried out by tens of thousands of women and men working to form a more perfect union.

Yet the significance of the woman suffrage campaign – and its enormous political and social impact – have been largely ignored in the telling of American history. It is a story that needs to be told. It is the story of women creating one of the most innovative and successful nonviolent civil rights efforts the world has ever seen. It is all the more remarkable when one considers the barriers suffragists had to overcome.

With little financial, legal or political power of their

own, and facing a well-financed and entrenched opposition, women fought state by state for their rights as citizens.

To win the right to vote, women circulated countless petitions, gave speeches, published newspapers, and travelled the country to win support. They were frequently ridiculed, harassed and sometimes attacked by mobs and police. Some were thrown in jail, and then treated brutally when they protested.

Still they persevered. Finally, on August 26, 1920, their goal was achieved with the 19th Amendment. Women had won the right to vote and hold public office. The women and men of the nation had moved closer to forming a more perfect union.

This important democratic idea, born in 1776, is still very much alive. Women's Equality Day gives

us an opportunity to reflect on the many benefits of true equality and the role of women in our public life. Women in public service and government have long served us as a nation by working to clear barriers, enforce laws, implement new ideas, and change people's attitudes. That's why we are honoring them this year.

The women we remember today, like so many other outstanding women and champions of equality, offer inspiring stories that give us a better understanding of our own place in history. They remind us that, as Americans, we all have the opportunity – and the responsibility – to overcome life's obstacles, to give our very best effort, and to join with our fellow citizens to actively create “**a more perfect union.**”

HONORING WOMEN IN PUBLIC SERVICE AND GOVERNMENT

Sister Mary Madonna Ashton, CSJ (1923 - Present) Public Health Leader and Minnesota Commissioner of Health

Daisy Bates (1912 - 1999) Civil Rights Organizer, Leader of the Little Rock School Integration

Isabel Gonzalez (1882 - 1971) Champion of Puerto Ricans securing American Citizenship

Ella Grasso (1919 - 1981) Governor of Connecticut, First Woman Governor of any US State Elected in Her Own Right

Suzan Shown Harjo (1945 - Present) Native American Public Policy Advocate and Journalist

Judy Hart (1941- Present) National Park Founding

Superintendent of Rosie the Riveter World War II Home Front National Historical Park and Women's Rights National Historical Park

Oveta Culp Hobby (1905 - 1995) WWII Director of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps and first Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Barbara Mikulski (1936 - Present) Longest Serving Woman in the US Congress

Inez Milholland (1886-1916) Woman Suffrage Leader

Karen Narasaki (1958 - Present) Civil and human rights leader with a long history of civil rights

activism in corporate America, non-profit organizations, and the government.

Sonia Pressman Fuentes (1928 - Present) Women's Rights Leader and Lawyer

Nancy Grace Roman (1925 - Present) NASA Administrator “Mother of Hubble”

Bernice Sandler (1928 - Present) Women's Rights Activist, “Godmother of Title IX”

Nadine Smith (1965 - Present) LGBT Civil Rights Activist and Executive Director of Equality Florida

Bettie Mae Tiger Jumper (1923 - 2001) First Woman Chief of the Seminole Tribe and Presidential Adviser