

## WOMEN'S HISTORY QUIZ ANSWERS

### HOW WELL DO YOU KNOW YOUR WOMEN'S HISTORY?



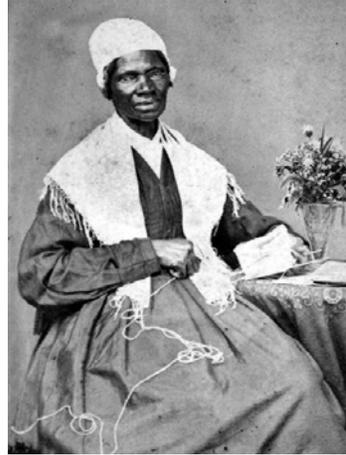
(Suffragettes march for ratification of the 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment at the Republican National Convention in Chicago in 1920. Alice Paul, the chief organizer of the march and the author of the amendment, stands second from right.)

1. c. In 1889, Jane Addams was passionate about the cruel failings of modern cities such as unsanitary housing, ill-ventilated factories, and drunkenness. Her rhetoric became part of standard suffrage literature.
2. b. Reared a Quaker, Susan B. Anthony was involved in temperance and abolition but turned her attention to women's suffrage. In their great partnership, she was the speaker and Elizabeth Cady Stanton the strategist.
3. a. Susan Avery worked out of her Fourth Street parlor, converting women to support suffrage. She was a consummate spokeswoman for temperance, single tax and suffrage.
4. c. Visit Alva Belmont's Marble House in Newport, R.I., to buy china imprinted with "Votes for Women" and see where she convened the Conference of Great Women in 1914.
5. b. Amelia Bloomer began publishing *The Lily* in 1849, the first newspaper owned and edited by a woman for women. She introduced Susan B. Anthony to Elizabeth Cady Stanton.
6. c. Madeline Breckinridge disagreed with Laura Clay, and instead favored passage of a federal amendment because she knew many states would not do the right thing on their own. The federal amendment passed in 1920.
7. c. The Carrie Chapman Catt Center for Women and Politics is located at Iowa State University. She believed the League of Women Voters would encourage women to use their hard-won voting rights.



(Carrie Chapman Catt)

8. b. They started out as passionate partners in their campaign for Kentucky suffrage, but Laura Clay was a Jeffersonian states' rightist who believed each state should enact law, not be mandated by the government.
9. a. Mary Flanery said, "I can hold my own with the boys" when asked about her election. She began her career as a journalist for the *Ashland Daily Independent* newspaper.
10. b. Matilda Gage's own masterwork was *Woman, Church and State* (1893). She was discouraged by the slow pace of suffrage and turned her attention to combat efforts to unite church and state.
11. b. The 1894 Woman's Property Act was Josephine Henry's greatest legacy but she regarded the property act as a first step to woman suffrage. She also wrote a chapter in Stanton's *The Woman's Bible*.
12. a. Ida B. Wells-Barnett organized the Alpha Suffrage Club among African-American women in Chicago and brought members with her to the 1913 suffrage parade in Washington, D.C. When told they would have to march in back she refused; as the parade rolled, she joined the white Illinois delegation.
13. b. Miriam Leslie was a businesswoman and magazine editor and publisher in the days when a woman's place was still in the home. The bequest was key to the final success for passage of the suffrage amendment.
14. a. Inez Milholland died at 30 from pernicious anemia. Her last public words were, "Mr. President, how long must women wait for liberty?" She was memorialized under the Capitol dome as martyr of the movement.
15. a. In 1867, at the first annual meeting of the American Equal Rights Association, Sojourner Truth said, "I suppose I am about the only colored woman that goes about to speak for the rights of the colored women... Now colored men have the right to vote. There ought to be equal rights now more than ever."



(Sojourner Truth)

16. b. When slavery was outlawed in 1865, Lucretia Mott advocated giving black Americans the right to vote. With Elizabeth Cady Stanton, she organized the 1848 Seneca Falls Women's Rights Convention.
17. a. Born in Delaware, Mary Ann Shadd Cary moved to Canada but returned to the U.S. to graduate from Howard University as an attorney. She joined the National Woman's Suffrage Association, working with Anthony and Stanton and testified before the Judiciary Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives.



(April 22, 1913: Mrs. Stanley McCormick and Mrs. Charles Parker holding a banner for the National Woman Suffrage Association.)

18. a. Hunger strikes and force-feeding were portrayed in the film, "Iron-Jawed Angels." Quaker Alice Paul was a Ph.D. lawyer who founded the National Woman's Party and wrote the Equal Rights Amendment.
19. a. As a progressive Republican and a pacifist, Rep. Jeannette Rankin joined 56 members of Congress in voting against the U.S. entry into World War I, which contributed to her defeat when she tried to get to the Senate in 1918.

20. a. The Rev. Amelia Tucker had been pastor of Louisville's Brown Temple AME Zion Church. She worked to pass a bill that would make it illegal for businesses to discriminate based on race.
21. c. At the 1848 Seneca Falls convention, Elizabeth Cady Stanton read her "Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions," and the most controversial line stated, "It is the duty of the women in this country to secure to themselves their sacred right to the franchise."
22. c. Harriet Tubman worked with her friend Susan B. Anthony on woman suffrage and spoke on tour about her experiences as "Moses." Queen Victoria invited Tubman to England for the queen's birthday.



(Harriet Tubman)

23. a. Lucy Stone (and Julia Ward Howe) supported the 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment, which enfranchised black men but not women. Stone delivered three suffrage lectures in Louisville in 1853.
24. b. When told by organizers they threatened ratification votes in Southern states and would have to march at the back of the parade, Mary Terrell complied. Her colleague, Ida B. Wells-Barnett, refused.
25. a. Julia Ward Howe became active in woman's suffrage and aligned herself with Lucy Stone. She also became the first woman elected to the American Academy of Arts and Letters.
26. c. Currently, Kentucky has 13 women out of 100 representatives in the House and 6 women out of 38 people in the Senate. There are no black, Asian or Hispanic women serving in the Kentucky Legislature.