

U.S. History

(6.2) Women and Public Life

Guided Notes #5



Name _____

Period _____

By the late 1800s, _____ were finding more opportunities for education and employment. Many women turned outward, beyond the home, to work for change and _____ in society. They sought to use their talents and skills to make life _____ for others as well as for themselves. In the process, women became a greater _____ force. Throughout the early 1800s, women had limited opportunities for higher _____. It wasn't until _____ that a college began admitting women as well as men. Most of the women who attended college at this time were members of the middle or upper _____. They wanted to be able to use their knowledge and skills after _____. However, many professional opportunities were still _____ them. Denied access to their professions, many of these women put their talents and skills to work in various _____ movements. These movements would be the training grounds for later _____ activism. _____ opportunities for educated middle class women expanded in the late 1800s. Women worked as teachers and nurses, the traditional "_____". They also entered the _____ world as bookkeepers, typists, secretaries, and shop clerks. Businesses such as newspapers and magazines began to hire more women as artists and _____. Working class women and those without high school educations found jobs available to them in _____. Women poured into the garment industry, where they took positions that paid _____ than men's jobs did. Employers usually _____ that women were single and were being supported by their fathers. They also _____ that male employees were supporting families. Employers used these assumptions as reasons to pay women _____ wages. By the late 1800s these _____ in public life began to change the way many middle-class women viewed their world. They began to see that they had a role to play in their communities and in society beyond the _____. As in earlier times, women became the _____ of many reform movements during the Progressive Era. Women learned how to _____, how to persuade other people, and how to publicize their cause. Furthermore, participation in these movements taught women that they had the _____ to improve life for themselves, their families, and their communities. Some women gained experience while campaigning for the rights of _____. Many Progressive reformers worked to end child _____, improve children's health, and promote _____. _____, founder of the Henry Street Settlement in New York City, believed the _____ government had a responsibility to tend to the well being of children. She was successful when the Federal _____ Bureau opened in 1912. Progressive women also gained political experience by participating in the _____ movement, which called for the ban on making, selling, and distributing _____ beverages. Reformers believed alcohol was often _____ for crime, poverty, and violence against women and children. Two major national organizations, the _____ (WCTU) and the Anti-Saloon League, led an organized crusade against alcohol. _____ headed the WCTU from 1879 to 1898. Willard made the WCTU a powerful force for _____ and for the rights of women. Many reformers spread the anti-alcohol message in Protestant _____. _____, a former baseball player turned Presbyterian evangelist, preached that the _____ were "the parent of crimes and the mother of sins". Starting in 1900, evangelist _____ took her campaign right to the source. With a hatchet in one hand and a Bible in the other, she smashed up _____ in Kansas and urged other women to do the same. Nation's fiery _____, dramatic raids, and canny sense of publicity made her a national figure in the _____ cause. Prohibitionists eventually won _____ to their cause. In 1917 Congress proposed the _____, which prohibited the manufacture, sale, and distribution of alcoholic beverages. The states _____ the amendment in 1919. The Eighteenth Amendment proved so _____, however, that it was repealed in 1933. African American _____ fought for many of the same causes as white women. Yet these women had the added burden of waging their battles in an atmosphere of _____. Many African American women discovered that they were not _____ in most reform organizations. So they _____ their own. One of the largest organizations of African American _____ was founded in 1896. The _____ (NACW) included some of the most prominent women within the African American community. Such as antilynching activist Ida B. Wells-Barnett and _____ of the Tuskegee Institute. _____, the famous conductor on the Underground Railroad during the 1850s, who had remained active in the civil rights causes, also became a member. The NACW _____ against poverty, segregation, and lynchings. It fought against the persistence of _____

laws that denied African Americans the right to vote. Eventually, the NACW also began to campaign for _____ and women's suffrage. The organization formed settlement houses, hospitals, and _____.

When the delegates to the _____ met in 1848 to campaign for women's rights, little did they know how long it would take for women to win the right to _____. It took _____ more years of organizing, campaigning, and persuading before they won the right to _____. After the _____, suffragists, who had supported abolition, called for getting women the _____ as well as newly freed African American men. They were told that women would have to _____. Many of these suffragists were not satisfied by the ratification of the _____ Amendment in 1868. The amendment gave the vote to African American men but not to _____. It prohibited denying the right to _____ "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude". Now _____ were spurred to action. In 1869 Elizabeth Cady Stanton and _____ formed the National Woman Suffrage Association. The NWSA campaigned for a constitutional _____ to give women the vote. In 1872 some NWSA members supported _____, the first woman presidential candidate. Meanwhile, the _____ (AWSA) was founded in 1869, with Henry Ward Beecher as its president. Unlike the NWSA, the American Woman Suffrage Association focused exclusively on winning the right to _____ on a state-by-state basis. It also aligned itself with the _____ Party. Very soon, suffragists began to rejoice at some _____ in the West. In 1869 _____ Territory became the first to grant women the vote. Before women nationwide won the vote, legislators in _____ states granted women the right to vote. A tireless campaigner for the women's suffrage cause, _____ wrote pamphlets and made speeches. She also testified before every _____ between 1869 and 1906 on behalf of women's suffrage. In 1872 she and three of her sisters staged a dramatic _____. They registered to vote, and on Election Day they _____ in Rochester, New York. Two weeks later they were _____ for "knowingly, wrongfully and unlawfully" _____ for a representative to the Congress of the United States. Before her trial began, Anthony delivered an address in which she spelled out many _____ that justice required that women be given the right to _____. At her trial, the judge refused to allow Anthony to testify on her own behalf, ruled her _____, and fined her \$100. Anthony _____ to pay the fine, hoping to force the judge to _____ her and create a case that could be tried through the courts. The judge, however, did not imprison Anthony for refusing to pay the fine, thus denying her the right to _____ her case to a higher court. In 1875 the _____ ruled that even though women were citizens, citizenship did not give them the right to _____. The Court decided it was up to the _____ to grant or withhold that right. Suffrage associations therefore continued their strategy of trying to persuade each state _____ to grant women the vote. _____ of the suffrage movement put forth a variety of arguments. Some believed that voting would _____ with women's duties at home or would _____ families altogether. Others claimed that women did not have the _____ or experience to be competent voters. Still other believed the notion that most American women did not _____ to vote. Significant _____ interests also opposed women's suffrage. The liquor industry feared that women would vote for _____. Business owners feared that women would vote for _____ that would drive up business costs. Even some _____ and clergy members spoke out against women's suffrage. They argued that marriage was a sacred bond in which the entire family was represented by the _____. In that case, they believed that women did not need the _____. In 1890 the National Woman Suffrage Association and the American Woman Suffrage Association _____. They formed the _____ (NAWSA) under the leadership of _____.

Susan B. Anthony served as NAWSA's _____ from 1892 to 1900. Anthony _____ in 1906. Her final public statement was "_____". Like Susan B. Anthony, most of the early suffragists did not _____ long enough to cast their ballots. In fact, when women nationwide finally won the vote in _____, only one signer of the Seneca Falls Declaration, _____, age 92, was still alive.

