

True or False: (circle T if the statement is True, circle F if the statement is False)

1. T or F In 1869 Utah Territory became the first to grant women the vote.
2. T or F Job opportunities for educated middle class women in the late 1800s included nursing, teaching, typists, and secretaries.
3. T or F After the Seneca Falls Convention in 1848 it took 72 years of organizing, campaigning, and persuading before women won the right to vote.
4. T or F By the late 1800s, women were finding less opportunities for education and employment.
5. T or F Like Susan B. Anthony, most of the early suffragists did not live long enough to cast their ballots.
6. T or F Women poured into the garment industry, where they took positions that paid equal to that of men's.
7. T or F The liquor industry feared that women would vote for Prohibition.
8. T or F Many African American women discovered that they were not welcome in most reform organizations so they formed their own.
9. T or F Elizabeth Cady Stanton was arrested for "*knowingly, wrongfully and unlawfully*" voting for a representative to the Congress of the United States.
10. T or F Some churches and clergy spoke out against women's suffrage because they argued that marriage was a sacred bond in which the entire family was represented by the man so women did not need to vote.

Matching: (match the letter with the correct definition)

11. _____ She was the first woman presidential candidate in 1872 supported by many members of the NWSA
12. _____ She headed the WCTU from 1879 to 1898 and made it a powerful force for temperance and for the rights of women
13. _____ She was the only signer of the Seneca Falls Declaration that was still alive when women nationwide won the vote in 1920, she was 92
14. _____ This former baseball player turned Presbyterian evangelist, preached that the saloons were "*the parent of crimes and the mother of sins*"
15. _____ In 1869 Elizabeth Cady Stanton and this woman formed the National Woman Suffrage Association and campaigned for a constitutional amendment to give women the vote
16. _____ with a hatchet in one hand and a Bible in the other, she smashed up saloons in Kansas and urged other women to do the same

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| a. Susan B. Anthony |
| b. Frances Willard |
| c. Victoria Woodhull |
| d. Carry Nation |
| e. Albert Schweitzer |
| f. Billy Sunday |
| g. Charlotte Woodward |

Fill-in-the-blank: (choose the correct word from the word bank)

women	National Association of Colored Women	Fifteenth Amendment
AWSA	Woman's Christian Temperance Union	vote
Prohibition	National American Woman Suffrage Association	Eighteenth Amendment

17. In 1875 the Supreme Court ruled that even though women were citizens, citizenship did not give them the right to _____, it decided it was up to the states to grant or withhold that right.
18. The _____ was a national organization that became a powerful force for temperance and for the rights of women.
19. One of the largest organizations of African American women was founded in 1896, the _____ campaigned against poverty, segregation, and lynchings.
20. As in earlier times, _____ became the backbone of many reform movements during the Progressive Era.
21. In 1890 the National Woman Suffrage Association and the American Woman Suffrage Association merged to form the _____ under the leadership of Elizabeth Cady Stanton.
22. Prohibitionists eventually won Congress to their cause, in 1917 Congress proposed the _____, which prohibited the manufacture, sale, and distribution of alcoholic beverages.
23. Many suffragists were not satisfied by the ratification of the _____ in 1868 because it gave the vote to African American men but not to women.
24. Progressive women also gained political experience by participating in the _____ movement which called for the ban on making, selling, and distributing alcoholic beverages.

Fill-in-the-blank: (1 point each)

25. Opponents of the women suffrage movement put forth a variety of arguments, please list three arguments below:

➤ _____

➤ _____

➤ _____