

From: Corinne Porter <corinne.porter@nara.gov> <corinne.porter@nara.gov>
Sent time: 03/15/2019 10:05:52 AM
To: Rachel Colombana <rachel.colombana@archivesfoundation.org>
Cc: Ray Ruskin <ray.ruskin@nara.gov>; Michael Hussey <michael.hussey@nara.gov>
Subject: Re: Rightfully Hers script

I'm not sure that I can be of any help to Jim with Getty - (b) (6) actually worked on the licensing with them before she retired, but I do have all of the paperwork if he has any questions about our agreement.

On Fri, Mar 15, 2019 at 9:59 AM Rachel Colombana <rachel.colombana@archivesfoundation.org> wrote:

Thanks for everything!

In terms of the Getty images, I think that'll probably live with Jim Doumas or elsewhere but let me know if I can be of help. I'm happy to figure out who's leading that.

Rachel Colombana

Director of Corporate and Institutional Giving
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On Fri, Mar 15, 2019 at 6:50 AM Ray Ruskin <ray.ruskin@nara.gov> wrote:

Rachel,

Thanks for mentioning this. I should have a gallery very soon. There are a lot of social media and web references on the same panel of the brochure as well that I want to clear internally. I will send you a draft version as soon as I can confirm that other content.

Also while I'm thinking of it, Patrick and I were having an email exchange about licensing the Getty image used in the lenticular graphic for purposes of advertising. Will you be handling that? You will want to talk with Corinne to figure out how to piggyback on our license. We created our own modified version of the image.

Thanks again,

Ray

Ray Ruskin
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National Archives, Museum Programs
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On Thu, Mar 14, 2019 at 5:34 PM Corinne Porter <corinne.porter@nara.gov> wrote:

Hi Rachel,

Of course. Final script is attached.

And yes, NARA does produce the exhibit brochure. Ray and I are already working on it and we have already taken into account the time needed for NAF to approve our use of the sponsor logos in our schedule. I've copied Ray since he can say more about the sponsor logos.

Thanks,

Corinne

On Thu, Mar 14, 2019 at 5:08 PM Rachel Colombana <rachel.colombana@archivesfoundation.org> wrote:

Hi Corinne -

Could you share the final script for the exhibit? Our comms team is prepping promotional materials and messages for the Opening, and it would be helpful to know how the stories are told in the exhibit.

Also, on a slightly related note - does LX/NARA design the exhibit brochure? I know sponsor logos are included, so regardless of who produces we'll just want to provide the right files and approvals.

Thanks so much!

Rachel Colombana

Director of Corporate and Institutional Giving

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EXHIBIT INTRODUCTION

ID#	GR.CS.0.010
Story Title	Exhibit Intro Panel
FRAME/CASE/ GRAPHIC?	
Type	
Label copy [108 words]	<p>American democracy dramatically expanded in 1920. In that year, millions of women won the right to vote when the newly ratified 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution prohibited the states from denying the vote on the basis of sex.</p> <p><i>Rightfully Hers: American Women and the Vote</i> celebrates the 100th anniversary of this major milestone in American history.</p> <p>The 19th Amendment is a landmark voting rights victory, but it did not open the polls to all women. Millions of women remained unable to vote for reasons other than sex. <i>Rightfully Hers</i> highlights the relentless struggle of diverse activists throughout U.S. history to secure voting rights for all American women.</p>

SECTION 1: WHO DECIDES WHO VOTES?

ID#	GR.B.1.010
Story Title	Who Decides Who Votes? Intro Panel
FRAME/CASE/ GRAPHIC?	Graphic
Type	Section Panel
Label copy [145 words]	<p>Who decides who votes?</p> <p>The U.S. Constitution as drafted in 1787 did not specify eligibility requirements for voting. It left that power to the states.</p>

	<p>Subsequent constitutional amendments and Federal laws have gradually restricted states' power to decide who votes. But before 1920, the only constitutional restriction prohibited states from barring voters on the basis of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude." States' power to determine voter eligibility has made the struggle for women's voting rights a piecemeal process from the earliest days of the republic through the first decades of the 21st century.</p> <p>The ratification of the 19th Amendment in 1920 was a landmark constitutional victory that limited states' power to exclude women from voting, but it did not make all women voters. Millions of women had already gained the vote from their states, and millions more remained excluded from the polls for reasons other than sex.</p>
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ID#	GR.CS.0.010
Story Title	New Jersey
FRAME/CASE/ GRAPHIC?	Graphic Panel
Label copy [117 words]	<p>America's first woman voters</p> <p>In 1776, New Jersey became the first of the new United States to grant some women the right to vote. Its state constitution restricted the vote to property owners but made no mention of sex or race. Later statutes even referred to voters as "he or she."</p> <p>For 30 years, New Jersey women who met the property qualification (predominantly single women and widows) were active participants in elections at all levels—local, state, and national. In 1807, New Jersey took the vote away from women and free black men when it passed election laws that restricted voting rights to tax-paying white males. New Jersey women did not regain the vote until the 19th Amendment's ratification in 1920.</p> <p><i>Above: Women voting in New Jersey toward the close of the 18th century. Undated engraving.</i></p> <p><i>Courtesy of Bettmann/Getty Images</i></p>

ID#	GR.CL.1.020
Object Title	Minor v. Happersett
ReD#	30381
Frame/case?	Frame
Label copy [66 words]	<p>A failed argument for a citizen's right to vote</p> <p>In 1872, Virginia Minor sued a Missouri registrar for refusing to allow her to register to vote. She argued that the 14th Amendment conferred citizenship on women and that voting was a citizenship right. In <i>Minor v. Happersett</i> (1875), however, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled unanimously that the Constitution did not guarantee a citizen's right to vote and that states could restrict voting rights to men.</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of the Supreme Court of the United States</i></p>

SECTION 2: WHY DID WOMEN FIGHT FOR THE VOTE?

ID#	GR.B.2.010
Section Title	Why did women fight for the vote?
Label copy [117 words]	<p>Why did women fight for the vote?</p> <p>Women fought long and hard for the franchise—the right to vote—for a multitude of reasons. Many suffragists argued that the right to vote should be universal and that it was unjust to bar American women from the polls. They also argued that women's inability to vote resulted in tangible economic, political, and social harm to them, their families, and their communities.</p> <p>This section features a few of the countless stories from women whose lives were affected by their inability to vote. The arguments that suffragists made for women's enfranchisement reveal their belief that it was an essential tool for protecting their well-being as well as achieving what they saw as women's fundamental rights as citizens.</p>

ID#	GR.CL.2.010
Object Title	Letter to Hon Edwin Webb from Mary Stevens, Assn. of Army Nurses of the Civil War, urging support for woman suffrage
ReD#	30364
Frame/case?	Frame
Label copy [65 words]	<p>“My father trained me in my childhood days to expect this right”</p> <p>Some women fought for decades—as many as 50 years—for their right to vote. Mary O. Stevens, a former Civil War nurse, sent this letter to House Judiciary Chairman Rep. Edwin Webb in 1917 stating, "I have given my help to the agitation . . . a good many years. It seems as if the time was come for this great act of justice."</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of the U.S. House of Representatives</i></p>

ID#	GR.CS.2.011
Story Title	Why working women need the vote
FRAME/CASE/ GRAPHIC?	Graphic
Label copy [75 words]	<p>Why working women needed the vote</p> <p>During the 19th century, increasing numbers of women left home to find paid employment. White wage-earning women had limited job options, and women of color faced even fewer possibilities. Wage-earning women received lower pay than men for working long hours, often in unsafe and unsanitary conditions. Working-class women called the vote “a powerful weapon of self-defense” that strengthened their fight for greater equality in the workplace and for legislation that improved their working conditions.</p>

ID#	GR.CL.2.040
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Object Title	Poster "For the long work day, for the taxes we pay, for the laws we obey, we want something to say"
FRAME/CASE/ GRAPHIC?	Graphic
Label Copy	<i>Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe Institute, Harvard University</i>

ID#	GR.CL.2.031
Object Title	"Teachers Need the Vote!" Handbill
FRAME/CASE/ GRAPHIC?	Graphic
Label Copy	<i>Virginia Commonwealth University Libraries</i>

ID#	GR.CS.2.050
Object Title	Photograph showing working conditions for working-class women or pamphlet explaining why working women need the vote
ReD# (if applicable)	30842, 26626
FRAME/CASE/ GRAPHIC?	Graphic
Label Copy [193 words]	<p><i>The manufacturer has a vote; the bosses have votes; the foremen have votes; the inspectors have votes. The working girl has no vote. When she asks to have the building in which she must work made clean and safe, the officials do not have to listen. The bosses can say to the officials: "Our votes put you in office. To do what these girls want would reduce our profits. Never mind what they say. They don't know what they are talking about. Anyway, it doesn't matter; they can't do anything." That is true.</i></p> <p><i>For until the men in the Legislature at Albany represent her as well as bosses and the foremen, she will not get justice; she will not get fair conditions. That is why the working woman now says that she must have the vote.</i></p>

	<p>—Clara Lemlich, “The Inside of a Shirtwaist Factory,” 1912</p> <p>Above: Photograph of Magnolia Cotton Mills spinning room, Mississippi, ca. 1912</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of the Children's Bureau</i></p> <p>Below: Photograph of African American women working in Alexander Propper & Company plant, New York City, November 4, 1918</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of the War Department General and Special Staffs</i></p>
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ID#	GR.CL.2.020
Object Title	Petition for relief from political disabilities from Emily Barber
ReD#	30374
Frame/case?	Frame
Label copy [64 words]	<p>“She has been obliged to teach for one third of the wages accorded to a male teacher”</p> <p>In 1879, Emily Barber, a teacher, sent this petition to Congress calling attention to the inequalities she endured as a wage-earning woman. She pointedly noted that she paid equal taxes with men but had no say in how they were spent, and that “with acknowledged superior capacities for teaching and governing schools,” she made only a third of male teachers’ pay at her school.</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of the U.S. Senate</i></p>

ID#	
Story Title	For women's empowerment and protection
FRAME/CASE/ GRAPHIC?	Case

Label copy [124 words]	<p>For women's empowerment and protection</p> <p>When the suffrage struggle began, most free women in the United States were the legal dependents of their fathers or husbands. Male voters were supposed to represent themselves and their dependents at the polls. Many suffragists argued that men could not adequately represent women's interests and that male-created laws led to further gender inequality.</p> <p>As non-voters, women found other ways to be heard. Many organized to press for social and political reforms. Besides woman suffrage, they participated in the antislavery movement, campaigns to limit the sale and consumption of alcohol, and efforts to improve working conditions, public health, and education.</p> <p>Not all women reformers were suffragists, but many eventually fought for the vote because they believed they needed it to promote their causes effectively.</p>
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ID#	Case #2A
Object Title	Petition for relief from political disabilities from Mariann Hosmer
ReD#	30358
Frame/case?	Case
Label copy [69 words]	<p>"If I could have had a <u>vote</u>, it would have saved me and my children \$500.00"</p> <p>In 1877, Marriann Hosmer of Bedford, Massachusetts, petitioned Congress to give women the ballot, "not as a <u>gift</u> but as an act of justice to all women; that they may have a right to their property, their children and themselves; which they have never had." Without the vote, she had been unable to counter a measure—passed by one vote—that called for a costly road through her farm.</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of the U.S. House of Representatives</i></p>
Record Thumbnail	

ID#	Case #2A
Object Title	Petition to Hon. E.G. Lapham from the WCTU Dept of Franchise
ReD#	30375
Frame/case?	Case
Label copy [53 words]	<p>"The ballot . . . is a most potent element in all moral and social reforms"</p> <p>Frustrated by their limited ability to secure government regulation of alcohol, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union—the largest women's organization in the country at the time—endorsed woman suffrage in 1881. Pointing to links between drunkenness and domestic violence, temperance reformers argued that women needed the ballot as a means of home protection.</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of the U.S. Senate</i></p>

ID#	GR.CL.2.060
Object Title	The Crisis, "Votes for Women" Issue, August 1915
Frame/case/graphic	Graphic (Flipbook)
Label copy [569words]	<p>African American voices for woman suffrage</p> <p>Black woman suffragists often argued that the vote was even more essential to African American women because they were doubly disadvantaged by their race and sex. This 1915 issue of <i>The Crisis</i> features essays from 26 black leaders, encouraging African Americans to support woman suffrage. The essays make a number of arguments for why black women needed the vote, most especially its importance in the ongoing civil rights struggle.</p> <p><i>The Modernist Journals Project (searchable database). Brown and Tulsa Universities, ongoing. http://www.modjournal.org</i></p>

ID#	GR.CS.2.061
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Story Title	The struggle persists
FRAME/CASE/ GRAPHIC?	Graphic
Label copy [74 words]	<p>Some women still need the vote</p> <p>Ratification of the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution in 1920 did not open the polls to all women. While states could no longer deny the vote on the basis of sex, many women, especially African American women in the South, were barred from voting for other reasons. Women who were denied the ballot after the 19th Amendment still faced social, economic, and political harm as they persisted in the fight for their enfranchisement.</p>

ID#	GR.CL.2.070
Object Title	Letter from Laura Jeffers to FDR
ReD#	30398
Frame/case?	Frame
Label copy [71 words]	<p>“The negro has a right to select the men who are to govern”</p> <p>Laura Jeffers sent this letter to President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1934 to urge his intervention in the “White mans Primary” [sic] in Texas. Jeffers explained that despite paying poll taxes, black voters were prevented from voting in primaries, which determined who could run for, and therefore win, office. She further argued that voting discrimination hurt black Texans’ ability to get good-paying government jobs at the height of the Great Depression.</p> <p><i>National Archives, General Records of the Department of Justice</i></p>

SECTION 3: HOW DID WOMEN WIN THE 19TH AMENDMENT?

ID#	GR.B.3.010
Section Title	How did women win the 19 th Amendment?
Label copy [75-125 words],	<p>How did women win the 19th Amendment?</p> <p>The 19th Amendment was not easily won. From the 1830s to 1920, a diverse group of activists used a multitude of strategies to win voting rights for women. Some focused on amending the U.S. Constitution. Others appealed to the states for women’s admission to the polls. They lobbied privately in their parlors and publicly in the halls of Congress. They wrote articles and circulated petitions, preached from soap boxes and pulpits, organized massive marches, and suffered jail terms.</p> <p>These efforts secured piecemeal victories that gave millions of women the vote before 1920 and made possible the triumph of the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.</p>

ID#	GR.CS.3.010
Story Title	Seneca Falls
FRAME/CASE/ GRAPHIC?	Graphic
Label copy [75-125 words]	<p>A new declaration of independence</p> <p>The first women’s rights convention in American history was held at Seneca Falls, New York, in 1848. Organized by a group of women active in the antislavery movement and various campaigns for women’s advancement, the meeting attracted more than 300 participants.</p> <p>The Seneca Falls Convention adopted two documents. The first was a list of women’s grievances called the Declaration of Sentiments, which attendees modeled on the Declaration of Independence. The second was a series of resolutions that called for greater women’s equality, including broader educational and professional opportunities, the right of married women to control their wages and property, and—most controversially—the right to vote.</p> <p>After this historic gathering, voting rights became a central issue in the emerging debate about women’s rights in the United States.</p>

ID#	
Story Title	A schism over suffrage strategy
FRAME/CASE/ GRAPHIC?	Case
Label copy [75-125 words]	<p>A schism over suffrage strategy</p> <p>As the U.S. Congress considered the rights of emancipated slaves following the Civil War, woman suffragists unsuccessfully lobbied for universal suffrage—the protection of voting rights for all citizens. The 15th Amendment’s ratification in 1870 prohibited states from denying the vote on the basis of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Voting protections for women of any race were not included.</p> <p>Suffragists’ vehement disagreement over supporting the 15th Amendment resulted in a “schism” that split the movement. Two new suffrage organizations founded in 1869 focused on different strategies to win women voting rights:</p> <p>The National Woman Suffrage Association was led by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, who opposed the 15th Amendment because it excluded women. The American Woman Suffrage Association, formed primarily by Lucy Stone, supported the 15th Amendment. In 1890, the two organizations merged into the National American Woman Suffrage Association. For the next 30 years this massive woman suffrage organization led much of the struggle for the vote.</p>

ID#	Case #3A
Object Title	A Petition for Universal Suffrage
ReD#	06415
Frame/case?	Frame
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>Unanswered call for “universal suffrage”</p> <p>In January 1866, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucy Stone, and others, sent Congress this petition for “universal suffrage.” The</p>

	<p>petition asked that while placing “safeguards round the individual rights of four millions of emancipated slaves . . . you extend the right of suffrage to women.”</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of the U.S. House of Representatives</i></p>
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ID#	Case #3A
Object Title	NWSA Petition
ReD#	04172
Frame/case?	Case
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>Crusade for a constitutional amendment</p> <p>Since the 15th Amendment only protected freedmen’s voting rights, the National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA) focused on obtaining a constitutional amendment enfranchising women. This 1873 petition signed by NWSA founders Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B Anthony urges Congress to pass legislation giving women the right to vote. Neither Stanton nor Anthony lived to see the 19th Amendment added to the U.S. Constitution.</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of the U.S. Senate</i></p>

ID#	Case #3A
Object Title	AWSA Petition
ReD#	12965
Frame/case?	Case
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>A grassroots strategy for woman suffrage</p> <p>Believing that a Federal woman suffrage amendment was impossible to win in 1869, the American Woman Suffrage Association (AWSA) concentrated on gaining women’s access to the polls at state and local</p>

	<p>levels. AWSA hoped that grassroots victories would gradually build support for national action on the issue. While a Federal amendment was not their immediate priority, this 1871 petition to Congress from AWSA leadership reveals its support for one.</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of the U.S. House of Representatives</i></p>
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ID#	GR.CL.3.030
Object Title	Petition for 16th Amendment
ReD#	30373
Frame/case?	Frame
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>Seeking a citizen's right to vote</p> <p>After women failed to gain voting rights along with freedmen under the 15th Amendment, the National Woman Suffrage Association pivoted its strategy to winning another Federal amendment that would include women. This 1880 petition unsuccessfully pressed for a 16th Amendment that would have based the right to vote on U.S. citizenship. Today, the Constitution still does not guarantee a citizen's right to vote.</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of the U.S. House of Representatives</i></p>

ID#	Case #3B
Object Title	Senate Journal for 45th Congress, 2nd Session (Sargent introduces suffrage amendment)
ReD#	30372
Frame/case?	Case
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>A long-awaited amendment</p>

	<p>This <i>Congressional Record</i> entry from January 10, 1878, notes that California Senator Aaron Sargent introduced a woman suffrage amendment identical to the future 19th Amendment. Suffragists quickly gained congressional attention to their cause, but winning its endorsement took much longer. For 42 years, the measure was introduced at every session of Congress but was ignored or voted down. It finally passed Congress in 1919 and went to the states for ratification.</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of the U.S. Senate</i></p>
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ID#	GR.E.3.020
Caption ID	Berryman "Let the People Vote on It" cartoon
ReD#	30832
FRAME/CASE/Graphic?	Graphic
Label Copy	<p>"Let the People Vote on it" political cartoon by Clifford Berryman, June 26, 1918</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of the U.S. Senate</i></p>

ID#	GR.CS.3.111
Story Title	Woman Suffrage in the West
FRAME/CASE/GRAPHIC?	Graphic
Label copy [75-125 words]	<p>First woman suffrage victories in the West</p> <p>In the 19th century, only states and territories west of the Mississippi River granted women voting rights equal to men. Wyoming opened its polls to women first, followed by Utah, Colorado, and Idaho.</p>

	<p>A variety of factors contributed to early the success of women's suffrage in the West. Western suffragists had effectively organized at the grassroots level to win support for their cause. Although some men supported enfranchising women as an act of justice, politicians and voters primarily embraced woman suffrage for political and practical reasons. Regardless of motive, these early victories in the West provided critical leverage to the nationwide advancement of the woman suffrage movement.</p> <p>Engraving showing a scene at the polls in Cheyenne, Wyoming, November 24, 1888</p> <p><i>Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C.</i></p>
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ID#	GR.CL.3.110
Object Title	Letter from F.E. Warren to Mary E. Homes confirming WY adopted constitution containing equal rights for men and women
ReD#	30397
Frame/case?	Frame
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>An early voting rights victory</p> <p>The Territory of Wyoming opened its polls to women in 1869, half a century before the 19th Amendment was ratified. As the territory sought statehood, Wyoming women fought to protect their voting rights. This telegram from the governor confirms their success. Wyoming entered the union on June 27, 1890, and for the first time since New Jersey disfranchised women in 1807, women in a U.S. state enjoyed full voting rights.</p> <p><i>National Archives, General Records of the Department of State</i></p>

ID#	GR.CL.3.100
Object Title	Memorial of Utah women against the Christiancy-Luttrell Bills that would disfranchise them

ReD#	30359
Frame/case?	Frame
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>Congress disfranchises Utah women</p> <p>In 1870, Utah's majority Mormon territorial legislature adopted woman suffrage. Congress, which was strongly opposed to the Mormon practice of polygamy, passed legislation in 1887 that outlawed the practice and disfranchised Utah women—the only time that Congress took voting rights from women. It argued that women in plural marriages could not vote independently. Utah won statehood in 1895 and once again fully enfranchised women. This memorial opposed an attempt Congress made to disfranchise Utah women in 1878.</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of the U.S. House of Representatives</i></p>

ID#	GR.CS.3.112
Story Title	At the polls story
FRAME/CASE/ GRAPHIC?	Graphic
Label copy [75-125 words]	<p>Pressing for voting rights at the polls</p> <p>Between 1868 and 1875, suffragists employed a new strategy to challenge women's disfranchisement. They claimed that because women were citizens, the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment—which provides citizens equal protection under the law—granted them the right to vote. Hundreds of women from California to Maine tried to register and to vote using this argument. A few were successful, but most were turned away.</p> <p>This strategy won publicity for the suffragists' cause but ultimately failed to secure voting rights for women. The Supreme Court ruled in 1875 that neither the original Constitution nor the 14th Amendment made voters of all citizens.</p>

ID#	GR.CL.3.130
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Object Title	MASC Oath of Residence
ReD#	N/A
Frame/case?	Frame
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>A pioneering suffragist in Washington, DC</p> <p>In 1871, Mary Ann Shadd Cary, the first African American female newspaper publisher in North America—and 63 other women—unsuccessfully attempted to register as voters in Washington, DC. Afterward, Cary had this affidavit notarized to document that she was refused registration as a voter despite meeting the District’s residency requirements. Later, she was one of the first women to argue for women’s voting rights before Congress.</p> <p><i>The Papers of Mary Ann Shadd Cary, Moorland-Spingarn Research Center, Howard University</i></p>

ID#	GR.CL.3.120
Object Title	Order to U.S. Marshal to deliver SBA to jail
ReD#	06287
Frame/case?	Frame
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>Successful voting, failed legal case</p> <p>In the 1872 election, 15 women in Rochester, New York, including Susan B. Anthony, successfully registered to vote and cast their ballots. They were later arrested and charged with illegal voting. This December 26, 1872, order directed U.S. Marshals to take Anthony to jail, although she was kept under supervision rather than jailed. Only Anthony’s case went to trial. In <i>U.S. v. Susan B. Anthony</i>, she was found guilty and fined \$100, which she never paid.</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of District Courts of the United States</i></p>

ID#	Case #3C
Story Title	Many Arguments, One Amendment
FRAME/CASE/ GRAPHIC?	Case
Label copy [75-125 words]	<p>Many Arguments, One Amendment</p> <p>Arguments over a woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution were driven in part by racial attitudes. Between 1890 and 1920, Southern states gradually disfranchised African American men through such measures as poll taxes, unfairly administered literacy tests, and brute violence. Suffragists' positions on those measures often shaped their arguments for or against Federal intervention on behalf of women's voting rights.</p> <p>This collection of letters and literature from people across the United States represents some of the race-based arguments made in the battle over woman suffrage.</p>

ID#	Case #3C
Object Title	Enid Pierce Petition
ReD#	30368
Frame/case?	Case
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>"Help to break the fetters of Ignorance and set Justice free"</p> <p>Enid M. Pierce, a school teacher in Providence, Rhode Island, sent this petition to Rep. Ambrose Kennedy in July 1916, urging his support for a woman suffrage amendment. Her letter makes an impassioned plea against depriving women the right to vote on the basis of their sex, which she compares to the unjust disfranchisement of African American men in the South because of their race.</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of the U.S. House of Representatives</i></p>

ID#	Case #3C
Object Title	TX Woman Suffrage Letter
ReD#	30367
Frame/case?	Case
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>“This is not a question in which the State’s Rights bogey is involved”</p> <p>Texas Woman Suffrage Association President Minnie Fisher Cunningham sent Congress this pro-suffrage petition in 1916. She argued that woman suffrage would not threaten Southern states’ rights because suffragists sought no other changes to voting qualifications besides the “removal of sex discrimination.” Therefore, Southern states’ laws designed to prevent people of color from voting would not be threatened.</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of the U.S. House of Representatives</i></p>

ID#	Case #3C
Object Title	Southern State Suffrage Association Letter
ReD#	30369
Frame/case?	Case
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>“Do not destroy self-government for the state”</p> <p>A minority of white Southern suffragists—women who supported white supremacy as fervently as their own political rights—insisted on states’ rights to determine eligibility for voting and opposed a Federal woman suffrage amendment. This 1919 petition from prominent Southern suffragists Kate Gordon and Laura Clay makes a direct appeal to Congress’s “race pride,” arguing that white women should obtain the vote by state action rather than a constitutional amendment.</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of the U.S. House of Representatives</i></p>

ID#	Case #3C
Object Title	GA Associate Opposed to Woman Suffrage
ReD#	30363
Frame/case?	Case
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>“Because White Supremacy must be maintained”</p> <p>Many anti-suffragists opposed a woman suffrage amendment because they believed it was a state’s right to determine voter qualifications. Southern anti-suffragists further feared that giving women the right to vote under the Constitution would undermine white supremacy and efforts to prevent African American men from voting. This postcard lists some of the ways that anti-suffragists feared woman suffrage would threaten white supremacy.</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of the U.S. House of Representatives</i></p>

ID#	GR.CS.3.140
Story Title	Anti-Suffrage
FRAME/CASE/ GRAPHIC?	Graphic
Label copy [75-125 words]	<p>Why would women oppose their own enfranchisement?</p> <p>Like their pro-suffrage counterparts, anti-suffragists organized at the local, state, and national level. They, however, resisted rather than promoted efforts to open the polls to women. Anti-suffragists opposed giving women the vote for a variety of political and social reasons.</p> <p>During the long struggle for woman suffrage, American women became increasingly active outside of the home. Some anti-suffragists opposed women’s engagement in the public sphere, arguing that women’s political participation would corrupt their moral virtue and disrupt the social order. Others claimed women could have more influence over government and society by remaining outside politics. Yet others believed woman suffrage to be a threat to white supremacy.</p>

	<p>Fears for elections in the future</p> <p>This illustration portrays one of the many fears anti-suffragists had about the effects of giving women the vote. While the wife goes out to vote, her husband is forced to stay home with the children</p> <p><i>Courtesy of the Alice Marshall Women's History Collection, Archives and Special Collections, Penn State Harrisburg Library, Middletown, The Pennsylvania State University</i></p>
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ID#	Case #3D
Object Title	Anti-suffrage petition OH
ReD#	30437
Frame/case?	Case
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>Resisting new roles for women</p> <p>Between the 1830s and 1920, ideas about women's place in American society changed dramatically. As some women pushed for greater influence in public life, others resisted change. This 1872 petition from 852 women, in Ohio, Iowa, and Oregon lists many of the ways that anti-suffragists feared the vote would threaten women's traditional roles as mothers and wives.</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of the U.S. Senate</i></p>

ID#	GR.CS.3.040
Story Title	African American Suffragists
FRAME/CASE/ GRAPHIC?	Graphic
Label copy [75-125 words]	<p>A critical community of suffragists</p> <p>African American suffragists—female and male—played crucial roles in the struggle for woman suffrage. Though welcomed in suffrage</p>

	<p>organizations early in the movement, by the late 1800s black suffragists were increasingly discouraged or excluded from woman suffrage activities.</p> <p>Many white suffragists feared that including black women in their cause endangered their chances of winning the vote, especially in the South, where most politicians passionately opposed enfranchising African Americans. Other suffragists held racist beliefs and preferred a segregated movement.</p> <p>African American suffragists formed a robust network of black women's clubs that actively worked to win women the vote and promote other reforms. Through these organizations, black clubwomen played an integral role in promoting woman suffrage as well as improving the health, education, and welfare of their communities.</p> <p>Above: Group portrait of members of an African American women voters organization. Georgia, ca. 1919-1920</p> <p><i>Photographs and Prints Division, Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, The New York Public Library</i></p>
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ID#	GR.CL.3.041
Object Title	Frederick Douglass Jr/Rosetta Douglass Sprague Petition
ReD#	12966
Frame/case?	Frame
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>Disfranchised Washingtonians fighting for women's voting rights</p> <p>In 1877, African American residents in Washington, DC—including Frederick Douglass's children Rosetta Douglass (Mrs. Nathan Sprague) and Frederick Douglass Jr.—sent this petition asking Congress “to prohibit states from disfranchising United States citizens on account of sex.” Notably, the petitioners lobbied against disfranchising women in the states without mentioning the District of Columbia, where all residents regardless of race or gender lacked many voting rights.</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of the U.S. House of Representatives</i></p>

ID#	GR.CS.3.044
Story Title	1913 March
FRAME/CASE/ GRAPHIC?	Graphic
Label copy [75-125 words]	<p>Marching for the Vote</p> <p>In the second decade of the 20th century, suffragists staged large and dramatic parades to draw attention to their cause. One of the most consequential demonstrations was a march held in Washington, DC, on March 3, 1913—the day before Woodrow Wilson’s first Presidential inauguration. As more than 5,000 suffragists from around the country paraded down Pennsylvania Avenue, the rowdy, mostly male crowd of onlookers pressed in on the demonstration, at times leaving barely enough room for the marchers to get by. Many women were verbally and physically assaulted while the police stood by either unwilling or unable to control the crowd.</p> <p>Outrage over the violence resulted in a congressional investigation into the lack of police protection for the marchers and increased sympathy for woman suffrage.</p> <p>Official program for the Woman Suffrage Procession held in Washington, DC, March 3, 1913</p> <p><i>Courtesy of the Library of Congress</i></p>

ID#	GR.CL.3.043
Object Title	Marie Baldwin photo
ReD#	30450
Frame/case?	Frame
Label copy [50-70 words]	Many women marched

	<p>Organizers of the 1913 Washington, DC, suffrage march attempted to racially segregate the parade, but some women of color walked alongside white women, including Marie Louise Bottineau Baldwin. A member of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, Baldwin marched with other female lawyers in the parade and recalled struggling to “walk four abreast . . . [in a space] no wider than a single car track.” She is pictured in her ca. 1911 personnel file photo for the Office of Indian Affairs.</p> <p><i>National Archives at St. Louis, Records of the U.S. Civil Service Commission</i></p>
Record Thumbnail	

ID#	GR.CL.3.080
Object Title	Alpha Kappa Alpha Letter to Alice Paul and NAWSA Telegram to Alice Paul re: racism
ReD#	N/A
Frame/case?	Frame
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>Fighting racism to march for woman suffrage</p> <p>According to the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA), all women and men were welcome to march in the 1913 suffrage parade in Washington, DC. However, march organizer Alice Paul attempted to discourage black women from participating because she feared white women would not march alongside them. This correspondence shows that black suffragists refused to accept this discriminatory treatment. Ultimately, black women joined the procession, though they marched mostly in segregated units.</p> <p><i>Courtesy of the Library of Congress</i></p>
Record Thumbnail	

ID#	GR.K.3.020
Story Title	Suffragist Spotlight - Mabel Lee

FRAME/CASE/ GRAPHIC?	Graphic
Label copy [75-125 words]	<p>A selfless Chinese American suffragist</p> <p>Born in China in 1896, Mabel Lee moved to New York City with her missionary father. An outspoken feminist, Lee began writing and speaking publicly about woman suffrage while a teenager. In May 1912, she led a contingent of Chinese and Chinese American women in a New York City suffrage parade.</p> <p>Lee marched for women's enfranchisement even though she was barred from becoming a U.S. citizen because of her race—U.S. law at the time banned Asian-descended immigrants from naturalizing. Therefore, she remained unable to vote when New York adopted woman suffrage in 1917 and after the 19th Amendment was ratified in 1920. In 1921, Lee became the first Chinese woman to earn a Ph.D. from Columbia University. She was then a Baptist pastor for nearly 30 years.</p>

ID#	GR.K.3.010
Story Title	Suffragist Spotlight - Ida B Wells-Barnett
FRAME/CASE/ GRAPHIC?	Graphic
Label copy [75-125 words]	<p>Suffragist and civil rights crusader</p> <p>Ida B. Wells-Barnett was a journalist, suffragist, advocate of racial justice, and anti-lynching activist. As co-founder of the Alpha Suffrage Club in Chicago, she traveled to Washington, DC, to march as a delegate from Illinois. She famously refused to comply when ordered to march at the back of the parade with other African Americans, and she marched with the Illinois delegation as she intended.</p> <p>After the 1913 parade, Wells-Barnett helped to pass a suffrage bill in Illinois that gave women the right to vote in local and national elections. She then registered women voters and organized African American women to encourage their participation in politics. Her efforts were crucial in electing the first African American to the Chicago City Council in 1914.</p>

ID#	GR.CS.3.160
Story Title	Wage-Earning Women
ReD#	25087
FRAME/CASE/ GRAPHIC?	Graphic
Label copy [75-125 words]	<p>Wage-earning women in the struggle for woman suffrage</p> <p>Working women—in both the professions and industry—were important players in the suffrage movement. Experience in the workplace made working women acutely aware of their vulnerability to discrimination and exploitation, which motivated many to passionately support women’s voting rights.</p> <p>The growing ranks of working-class suffragists at the turn of the 20th century was especially critical in turning the woman suffrage cause into a mass movement. Working-class suffragists deployed new tactics taken from their experience as labor organizers to effectively agitate for the vote. They were also pivotal in gaining the active support of working-class men and male-dominated trade unions that became crucial to winning women’s enfranchisement.</p> <p>“Women picket during ladies tailors strike,” 1910 <i>National Archives, Records of the U.S. Information Agency</i></p>

ID#	GR.K.3.030
Story Title	Suffragist Spotlight - Rose Schneiderman
FRAME/CASE/ GRAPHIC?	Graphic
Label copy [75-125 words]	<p>A gifted organizer</p> <p>Rose Schneiderman emigrated as a child from Russian Poland. Her Jewish family settled on the Lower East Side of New York City in 1890. Schneiderman went to work at age 13, and by her early 20s, she had become a major force in New York’s labor community. In 1906, she was elected as an officer in the New York Woman’s Trade Union League. She was instrumental in the 1909 garment workers’ strike that brought higher wages and union consciousness to thousands of women</p>

	workers. Insisting that wage-earning women needed the vote to fight against low wages, long hours, and unsafe working conditions, Schneiderman's powerful oratory played a crucial role in winning woman suffrage in New York in 1917.
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ID#	GR.CL.3.180
Object Title	Woman Suffrage petition with petition drive instructions to collect signatures attached
ReD#	30362
Frame/case?	Frame
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>Borrowing tactics from working-class organizers</p> <p>Working-class women joined the suffrage movement in significant numbers during the 1910s. The movement gained not only unprecedented numbers of supporters but also leaders with deep experience in organizing labor. The instruction page attached to this 1911 woman suffrage petition from Chicago shows that suffragists adopted labor union tactics to build working-class support for woman suffrage.</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of the U.S. House of Representatives</i></p>

ID#	GR.CL.3.170
Object Title	Woman suffrage petition signed by women of Hopkins, MN from diverse occupations
ReD#	30376
Frame/case?	Frame
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>Becoming a cross-class cause</p> <p>By 1910, a majority of American women worked for pay at some point in their lives. As working women came to view the vote as a significant tool for protecting them in the workplace, the ranks of suffragists swelled. Often identified with the middle class, the struggle for woman</p>

	<p>suffrage grew into a mass movement supported by women from backgrounds as diverse as the occupations listed on this 1913 petition.</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of the U.S. Senate</i></p>
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ID#	GR.CL.3.190
Object Title	Resolution from International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in favor of woman suffrage
ReD#	30377
Frame/case?	Frame
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>Winning union support for woman suffrage</p> <p>Working-class women helped win the vote in part by winning over powerful trade unions and working-class men, who then used their political influence on behalf of woman suffrage. As labor organizations—like this Connecticut chapter of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers—voiced their desire for a woman suffrage amendment, support in Congress mounted.</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of the U.S. Senate</i></p>

ID#	GR.CL.3.020
Object Title	Tabular Statement of Limited Suffrage
ReD#	30361
Frame/case?	Frame
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>A piecemeal path to women's voting rights</p> <p>Instead of granting women full voting rights, some states, counties, and municipalities adopted "partial" or "limited" suffrage measures that enabled some women to vote in certain elections. This tabular statement of limited suffrage details the "voting privileges" certain</p>

	<p>states granted to women beginning in 1838—10 years before the Seneca Falls Convention.</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of the U.S. House of Representatives</i></p>
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ID#	GR.CL.3.201
Object Title	Voting Machine patent
ReD#	16770
Frame/case?	Frame
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>A “solution” to the “challenge” of partial suffrage</p> <p>Election officials in partial suffrage states faced the challenge of providing different ballots for women and men. To address this challenge, inventors such as Lenna Winslow created devices that could restrict voting options by gender. As women entered through the “Ladies” side of a turnstile, Winslow’s “Voting Machine” concealed ballot items on which they could not vote.</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of the Patent and Trademark Office</i></p>
Record Thumbnail	

ID#	GR.CL.3.210
Title	Photos of women voting
ReD#	N/A; 30415
FRAME/CASE/Graphic?	Graphic
Label Copy	<p>Left: Asian American woman casts her first vote for President, November 12, 1912</p>

	<p>Above: Women learning to use a voting machine in Chicago, Illinois, ca. 1915</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of the Office of War Information</i></p>
Record Thumbnail	

ID#	GR.CS.3.230
Story Title	Militant
FRAME/CASE/ GRAPHIC?	Graphic
Label copy [75-125 words]	<p>A militant approach</p> <p>Frustrated with the suffrage movement's slow pace of progress, Alice Paul formed a new organization that became the National Woman's Party (NWP), which employed more militant tactics to agitate for the vote. Most notably, the NWP organized the first White House picket in U.S. history on January 10, 1917.</p> <p>Demonstrating in silence six days a week for nearly three years, the "Silent Sentinels" let their banners speak for them. They hoped to embarrass President Woodrow Wilson into supporting a Federal woman suffrage amendment. Instead, the Wilson administration responded aggressively. Many of the Sentinels were arrested and jailed in deplorable conditions. Some incarcerated women went on hunger strikes and endured forced feedings. The courts eventually dismissed all charges against the Sentinels, and their treatment gained greater sympathy for woman suffrage.</p>

ID#	GR.CL.3.250/Case #3E
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Object Title	Hunter et al
ReD#	30380
Frame/case?	Case
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>A legal victory</p> <p>From June to November 1917, 218 Silent Sentinels were arrested while peacefully protesting in Washington, DC. They were charged with "obstructing sidewalk traffic," and many were convicted. The six defendants in <i>Hunter et al. v. District of Columbia</i> appealed their conviction. On March 4, 1918, the District of Columbia Court of Appeals declared the actions of the Sentinels fully legal and reversed all of their convictions.</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of the Supreme Court of the United States</i></p>

ID#	GR.CL.3.251/Case #3E
Object Title	NWP Virginia Branch Petition
ReD#	30834
Frame/case?	Case
Label copy [50-70 words]	Petition outlines treatment of Silent Sentinels

ID#	GR.CL.3.231
Object Title	Prison Special
ReD#	N/A
Frame/case?	Video unit

Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>Struggle and success</p> <p>This collection of newsreel footage shows woman suffrage demonstrations held around the country and newly-enfranchised women voting for the first time after New York passed woman suffrage.</p> <p><i>This footage is silent.</i></p> <p>Runtime 02:58</p>
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ID#	GR.CL.3.240/Case #3E
Object Title	NWP Banner
ReD#	N/A
Frame/case?	Case
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>A message for “Mr. President”</p> <p>Frustrated with President Woodrow Wilson’s inaction on woman suffrage, the National Woman’s Party began picketing the White House in 1917. Demonstrating in silence, the “Silent Sentinels” used banners like this to convey their message. They picketed for nearly 30 months until Congress passed a joint resolution proposing a 19th Amendment on June 4, 1919.</p> <p>This banner was used by the National Woman's Party during picketing, protests, and demonstrations in their fight for woman suffrage.</p> <p><i>Courtesy of the National Woman’s Party</i></p>

ID#	GR.CS.3.330
Story Title	WWI

FRAME/CASE/ GRAPHIC?	Graphic
Label copy [75-125 words]	<p>Fighting for the vote while fighting a war</p> <p>When the United States entered World War I on April 6, 1917, mobilizing the country for war threatened the momentum of the woman suffrage movement.</p> <p>Worried that fighting for the vote while U.S. soldiers fought abroad would be seen as unpatriotic, NAWSA-affiliated suffragists stopped publicly lobbying for the vote and directed their energy to the war effort. NWP members openly criticized President Woodrow Wilson for fighting a war to “make the world safe for democracy” while women at home lacked full citizenship rights.</p> <p>Women’s contributions to the war effort, combined with sustained political pressure, achieved a critical milestone in the fight for the vote. In September 1918, the President urged Congress to pass a woman suffrage amendment in recognition of women’s support during the war.</p> <p>Photograph of women from the balloon department, 1917 <i>National Archives, Records of the War Department General and Special Staffs</i></p>

ID#	GR.CL.3.290/Case #3E
Object Title	Mother letter
ReD#	30365
Frame/case?	Case
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>Suffrage for sacrifice</p> <p>Although unable to bear arms themselves during World War I, some suffragists lobbied Congress for the vote by calling attention to women’s sacrifices in support of the war effort. Just days after Congress instituted a wartime draft, Laura Pollard sent this suffrage petition to Congress, declaring, “surely, no man has as much to sacrifice in this war, as we mothers.”</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of the U.S. House of Representatives</i></p>

ID#	GR.CL.3.251/Case #3E
Caption ID	Mother and Son WWI Photo
ReD#	16837
FRAME/CASE/Graphic?	Case
Label Copy	<p>A mother escorts her son to a train bound for bootcamp, Newark, New Jersey, ca. 1918</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of the War Department General and Special Staffs</i></p>

ID#	GR.CL.3.340
Object Title	Uncle Sam "You Earned It" Petition
ReD#	30378
Frame/case?	Frame
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>Woman suffrage as a "war measure"</p> <p>On September 30, 1918, in an address to the Senate, President Woodrow Wilson asked the chamber to pass a woman suffrage amendment as a "war measure." The House had already passed the measure. This petition depicting Uncle Sam handing the ballot to Lady Liberty (representing American women) urges senators to heed the President and vote for woman suffrage. Despite the President's efforts, the measure did not pass.</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of the U.S. Senate</i></p>

ID#	GR.CS.3.331
Story Title	Winning Plan

FRAME/CASE/ GRAPHIC?	Graphic
Label copy [75-125 words]	<p>A “Winning Plan” for woman suffrage</p> <p>In 1916, National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) President Carrie Chapman Catt devised a new strategy for winning a Federal woman suffrage amendment. Catt’s “Winning Plan” intensified NAWSA’s lobbying efforts on all fronts. State-level campaigns to win women full or partial voting rights were stepped up where success looked promising. Enfranchised women pressured their congressional representatives to vote for a Federal amendment, and NAWSA leadership fervently lobbied the President and Congress to do the same.</p> <p>The activism of NAWSA’s 2 million members under the “Winning Plan” secured numerous state suffrage victories in just a few years, which significantly increased the number of congressional seats representing women voters. These victories helped to move the President and a critical number of congressmen to support the 19th Amendment.</p>

ID#	GR.CL.3.300/Case #3E
Object Title	Political Power of Women Pamphlet
ReD#	30383
Frame/case?	Case
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>Mounting power of piecemeal voting rights victories</p> <p>Woman suffrage victories in the states were critical to the struggle for a Federal woman suffrage amendment. This pamphlet explains that enfranchising women in one state increased the percentage of congressional seats (and Presidential electors) beholden to women voters. Passage of a woman suffrage amendment grew more likely every time a state adopted woman suffrage.</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture</i></p>

ID#	GR.CL.3.310/Case #3E
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Object Title	Lady and the Tiger cartoon
ReD#	14777
Frame/case?	Case
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>A critical victory in the East</p> <p>Working-class suffragists scored a critical win when they helped to convince working-class men to vote for adding woman suffrage to New York's state constitution in 1917. Success in New York, the first eastern state to enfranchise women, generated hope that a Federal amendment would pass. This political cartoon shows a suffragist with the "Tammany Tiger," which represents New York City's political machine. Originally opposed to woman suffrage, Tammany Hall backed it in 1917.</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of the U.S. Senate</i></p>

ID#	GR.CL.3.320/Case #3E
Object Title	Senate Vote Tally Sheet 1918
ReD#	30836
Frame/case?	Case
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>Nearly passed amendment</p> <p>On September 30, 1918, President Woodrow Wilson urged the U.S. Senate to vote for a woman suffrage bill passed by the House of Representatives earlier that year. This tally sheet shows that the measure fell two votes short of the two-thirds majority needed for a constitutional amendment to be approved in each house of Congress. The following year, enough congressmen supported woman suffrage to pass the joint resolution in both legislative houses.</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of the U.S. Senate</i></p>

ID#	GR.CL.3.321/Case #3E
Object Title	CCC Letter to Web
ReD#	30366
Frame/case?	Case
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>Arguing woman suffrage would not endanger white supremacy</p> <p>As support for a Federal woman suffrage amendment grew, opposition remained steadfast in the South because whites feared it would enfranchise black women. In an attempt to quell that fear, NAWSA President Carrie Chapman Catt sent this letter to Southern Democrat Edwin Webb in 1918. Catt argued that the amendment would not threaten white supremacy because white women outnumbered all blacks in most Southern states, and states had other means of restricting voting rights.</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of the U.S. House of Representatives</i></p>

ID#	Case #4A
Story Title	Amendment at-last
FRAME/CASE/ GRAPHIC?	Graphic
Label copy [75-125 words]	<p>Amendment at last</p> <p>On June 4, 1919, Congress passed a joint resolution proposing a 19th Amendment to the Constitution that prohibited states from denying the vote on the basis of sex.</p> <p>Suffragists' fight for that long-sought amendment was not quite over, however. To become part of the Constitution, the amendment had to be ratified by legislators in three-fourths of the 48 states, a grueling process completed 14 months later, when Tennessee voted in favor on August 18, 1920.</p> <p>On August 26, 1920, the U.S. Secretary of State certified that the 19th Amendment had obtained the necessary ratifications to become part of the Constitution. This landmark moment in American history had not</p>

	been achieved easily. It took three generations of relentless political pressure to win women a constitutional guarantee of equal voting rights with men in their states.
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ID#	Case #4A
Object Title	Joint Resolution
ReD#	00759
Frame/case?	Case
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>Joint Resolution Proposing the 19th Amendment</p> <p>Since 1878, a Federal woman suffrage amendment was proposed at every session of Congress. For 42 years, it was either ignored or voted down. The amendment finally passed with the constitutionally required two-thirds majority in the House of Representatives on May 21, 1919, and the Senate on June 4, 1919. The Joint Resolution “proposing an amendment to the Constitution extending the right of suffrage to women” was then sent out to the states for ratification.</p> <p><i>National Archives, General Records of the U.S. Government</i></p>

ID#	Case #4A
Object Title	TN Ratification
ReD#	06225
Frame/case?	Case
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>Tennessee Ratification of the 19th Amendment</p> <p>On August 18, 1920, in a resolution passed by a single vote, Tennessee became the 36th and final state needed to ratify the proposed 19th Amendment. Tennessee Governor A. H. Roberts signed this certificate stating that the Tennessee General Assembly had voted to ratify the amendment and on August 24 sent it to Washington, DC.</p>

	<i>National Archives, Records of the U.S. House of Representatives</i>
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ID#	Case #4A
Object Title	Sec of State Certification
ReD#	08791
Frame/case?	Case
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>Certification of the 19th Amendment</p> <p>On August 26, 1920, Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby certified that the Joint Resolution “proposing an amendment to the Constitution extending the right of suffrage to women” had been ratified by the requisite three-fourths of the states and become the 19th Amendment to the Constitution on August 18. This certificate is an original copy of Secretary Colby’s certification.</p> <p><i>National Archives, General Records of the U.S. Government</i></p>

ID#	GR.K.3.040
Story Title	Suffragist Spotlight: Adelina Otero-Warren
FRAME/CASE/ GRAPHIC?	Graphic
Label copy [75-125 words]	<p>An influential bilingual suffragist</p> <p>Adelina Otero-Warren, a Mexican American suffragist, educator, and politician from a prominent Republican family in New Mexico, was one of the most influential women in the woman suffrage movement in her state. An ardent feminist, she was especially effective at developing bilingual suffrage materials and engaging with Spanish-speaking men and women to gain critical support for women’s voting rights across the state.</p>

	Tapped in 1917 to head New Mexico's chapter of the National Woman's Party, she led a relentless campaign to persuade New Mexico's congressional representatives to vote for the 19th Amendment. After the amendment went to the states for ratification, she lobbied tirelessly to keep pressure on New Mexican state legislators until they voted to ratify the amendment in February 1920.
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ID#	GR.CS.3.350
Story Title	Road to Ratification
FRAME/CASE/ GRAPHIC?	Graphic
Label copy [75-125 words]	<p>Stories from the states that ratified</p> <p>When Congress passed a proposed constitutional amendment prohibiting states from denying the vote on the basis of sex, it had to be approved by three-fourths, or 36, of the 48 states to become part of the Constitution.</p> <p>The 19th Amendment was quickly ratified by western states, where millions of women were already fully enfranchised, and most northern states, where partial suffrage was common. However, most southern states rejected the Federal amendment. All states nevertheless lost the right to bar anyone from voting on the basis of sex when Tennessee became the 36th state to ratify the 19th Amendment.</p> <p>Here are some stories from the 19th Amendment's ratification journey, which stretched from June 4, 1919, through August 18, 1920.</p>

ID#	Case #3F
Object Title	WI "Greedy Letter"
ReD#	30340
Frame/case?	Case
Label copy [50-70 words]	A fight over who was first to ratify

	<p>On June 10, 1919, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Michigan all ratified the 19th Amendment, just six days after the measure passed Congress. Illinois' legislature voted first that day, but Wisconsin claimed recognition as the first state to ratify because its paperwork was certified before Illinois in Washington, DC. This copy of a heated letter from the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association attempts to set the record straight on who ratified the amendment first.</p> <p><i>National Archives, General Records of the U.S. Government</i></p>
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ID#	Case #3F
Object Title	NM Ratification
ReD#	30442
Frame/case?	Case
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>A much-needed ratification in New Mexico</p> <p>New Mexican suffragists, led by Adelina Otero-Warren, fought furiously to convince their state to ratify the 19th Amendment. They won on February 19, 1920. In 1922, New Mexicans then elected Soledad Chacon as Secretary of State, the first Latina and woman of color elected to a statewide executive office. However, the amendment did not guarantee the vote for most of the state's Native American women, whose struggle continued into the 1940s.</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of the U.S. House of Representatives</i></p>

ID#	Case #3F
Object Title	TN Journal
ReD#	30441

Frame/case?	Case
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>Winning the right to vote by a single vote</p> <p>With ratification one state away, the Tennessee state legislature convened a special session on August 9, 1920, to decide whether to ratify the 19th Amendment. The measure easily passed the state's Senate. Despite stiff opposition in the House, the resolution to ratify the amendment passed by a single vote on August 18, 1920. This copy of the Tennessee legislative journal detailing proceedings in the chamber reflects the House's final vote.</p> <p><i>National Archives, General Records of the U.S. Government</i></p>

ID#	Case #3F
Object Title	Story of Harry Burn
ReD#	N/A
Frame/case?	Case
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>Who cast the winning vote for woman suffrage?</p> <p>Tennessee's ratification of the 19th Amendment came down to a single vote cast by Harry T. Burn, a 24-year-old freshman legislator from Niota, Tennessee. Originally opposed to woman suffrage, Burn had intended to vote "nay" on the measure. However, he promised his mother, Febb E. Burn, that he would vote for ratification should his vote be needed. He kept his promise.</p> <p><i>Courtesy of the National Woman's Party</i></p>

ID#	GR.CL.3.390
Object Title	CCC Newsreel
ReD#	N/A

Frame/case?	A/V Unit
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>Newsreel footage showing women voting after the 19th Amendment's ratification and a speech by Carrie Chapman Catt, ca. 1920</p> <p>Runtime: 02:10</p> <p><i>National Archives, Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Collection</i></p>

SECTION 4: WHAT WAS THE 19TH AMENDMENT'S IMPACT?

ID#	GR.B.4.010
Story Title	What was the immediate impact of the 19th Amendment?
FRAME/CASE/ GRAPHIC?	Graphic
Label copy [75-125 words]	<p>What was the 19th Amendment's impact?</p> <p>The face of the American electorate changed dramatically after the ratification of the 19th Amendment in 1920. Having worked collectively to win the vote, more women than ever were now empowered to pursue a broad range of political interests as voters. Women leaders prepared legislative agendas that they believed newly enfranchised women would help to pass. Some women began running for and winning political office. Others fought to further women's equality.</p> <p>American women were not united in these undertakings. Race, class, and political beliefs often divided women just as they had before the 19th Amendment. Although not always successful, women's political campaigns in the 1920s laid the foundation for future struggles toward greater equality and political representation.</p>

ID#	GR.CS.4.021
Story Title	Legislative agendas
ReD#	N/A; 30388

FRAME/CASE/ GRAPHIC?	Graphic
Label copy [75-125 words]	<p>Educating women voters</p> <p>After winning the 19th Amendment, national organizations that had worked to enfranchise women transitioned to educating women voters and lobbying for legislation to protect women and their families. These legislative bulletins from the National Association of Colored Women and the League of Women Voters summarize a variety of bills to help their members stay informed of political measures related to women's interests.</p> <p><i>Left: Moorland-Spingarn Research Center, Howard University (facsimile)</i></p> <p><i>Right: National Archives, Records of the Women's Bureau (facsimile)</i></p>

ID#	GR.CL.4.040
Object Title	Anti-Lynching Letter
ReD#	30399
Frame/case?	Frame
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>Nearly passed anti-lynching legislation</p> <p>Women engaged in a host of social justice causes as members of mixed-sex organizations and women's groups. This 1922 petition from the International Uplift League—signed by female and male representatives—urged Federal action against lynching. Especially critical to African American women and men, passage of the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill looked promising but was ultimately blocked by a filibuster in Congress.</p> <p><i>National Archives, General Records of the Department of Justice</i></p>

ID#	GR.CL.4.010
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Object Title	Sheppard Towner Maps and Baby Photo
ReD#	30405, 30390
Frame/case?	Frame
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>Landmark social welfare legislation</p> <p>Under pressure from many national women's groups, Congress passed the Sheppard-Towner Maternity and Infancy Act just one year after ratification of the 19th Amendment. To combat high infant and maternal mortality, especially in rural areas, the act provided Federal funds for health education and nutrition services to mothers and babies. These maps from Indiana suggest the impact of the act on lowering infant mortality from 1920 to 1927.</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of the Children's Bureau</i></p> <p>Photo: An infant is weighed during a health assessment under the Sheppard-Towner Act, Hawaii, 1925</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of the Children's Bureau</i></p>

ID#	GR.CL.4.050
Object Title	Map of women running for office
ReD#	N/A
Frame/case?	Motion Graphic
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>A slow campaign to win elected office</p> <p>Jeannette Rankin (R-Montana), the first woman elected to Federal office, won her congressional seat before passage of the 19th Amendment. Despite this barrier-breaking start, the number of women in elected office at all levels of government has been slow to grow. Recently, record numbers of women have run for and won elected office, but women remain underrepresented (women of color even more so) in elected positions, as this animation shows.</p>

ID#	GR.CL.4.051
Object Title	Mary Norton's credentials
ReD#	30438
Frame/case?	Frame
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>A leading politician and leader for women's political engagement</p> <p>In 1924, Mary T. Norton of New Jersey became the first Democratic woman elected to Congress without being preceded by her husband. These credentials certify her first election. Norton had not been a suffragist but was an important civic leader. She served in the House of Representatives from 1925 to 1951. During her political career, Norton championed working people and advocated for women's full political participation at all levels of government.</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of the U.S. House of Representatives</i></p>

ID#	
Object Title	Campaign Artifacts
ReD#	
Frame/case?	Case
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>Wooing women voters</p> <p>As one half of "the people," women have been an important electoral constituency since winning the vote. Political campaigns from all parties at the local, state, and national level have recognized their significance ever since. Campaigns often develop strategies targeting women voters, and women voters—whether Republican, Democrat, Independent, or committed to a third party—have been proud to show support for their candidates.</p>

ID#	GR.CL.4.052
Object Title	Ike Dress
ReD# (if applicable)	31031
FRAME/CASE/ GRAPHIC?	Case
Label Copy	"IKE" Dress, 1953 <i>Dwight D. Eisenhower Library</i>

ID#	GR.CS.4.061
Story Title	ERA
FRAME/CASE/ GRAPHIC?	Graphic
Label copy [75-125 words]	<p>A schism over securing women's constitutional equality</p> <p>After 1920, the National Woman's Party launched a campaign for an Equal Rights Amendment (ERA). Its purpose was to secure women's full legal equality with men in the U.S. Constitution. First introduced in Congress in 1923, the amendment was fiercely opposed by most women's organizations because it threatened hard-won legal protections for wage-earning women, including state-level minimum wage and maximum hours laws.</p> <p>A proposed ERA passed Congress overwhelmingly in 1972 but was not ratified before a 1982 deadline. As two states have ratified the amendment since 1982, ERA advocates say only one more state is required for it to become a constitutional amendment. If another state ratifies the ERA, further congressional action would also be needed to determine if it could be added to the Constitution after the ratification deadline.</p>

ID#	GR.CL.4.070
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Object Title	ERA - FOR
ReD#	30384
Frame/case?	Frame
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>Pro-ERA pamphlet</p> <p>After 1920, the National Woman's Party (NWP), a former woman suffrage organization, focused on winning women full legal equality. By lobbying for the controversial Equal Rights Amendment, it fought to include women on juries and to give married women control over their property and custody of their children. Beginning in 1923, an Equal Rights Amendment was introduced at every session of Congress until passing in 1972. It remains unratified.</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of the Women's Bureau</i></p>

ID#	GR.CL.4.071
Object Title	ERA - AGAINST
ReD#	30387
Frame/case?	Frame
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>13 national organizations against ERA</p> <p>When the Equal Rights Amendment was first proposed in 1923, the vast majority of women's rights activists adamantly opposed it. This pamphlet from a diverse group of women's organizations makes clear their opposition to the "so-called 'Equal Rights'" amendment. Progressive women fought the amendment because it threatened to undermine decades of reform activity that limited working hours, raised pay, and improved working conditions for many wage-earning women.</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of the Women's Bureau</i></p>

ID#	GR.CL.5.050
Object Title	WKKK Letter
ReD#	10989
Frame/case?	Frame
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>Women's political power to promote white supremacy</p> <p>Winning the vote inspired women's participation in a variety of organizations across the ideological spectrum. During the 1920s, hundreds of thousands of women—including many former suffragists—joined the Women of the Ku Klux Klan (WKKK). Activists drew on their suffrage movement experience to promote the Klan's racist and xenophobic agenda. The women of Alliance Klan #1 sent President Coolidge this letter in 1924, encouraging him to sign a bill creating discriminatory national immigration quotas.</p> <p><i>National Archives, General Records of the Department of Labor</i></p>

ID#	GR.CS.5.001
Object Title	Klan Parade photo
ReD#	06013
Frame/case?	Graphic
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>Women of the Ku Klux Klan on parade down Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, DC, 1925</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of the U.S. Information Agency</i></p>

SECTION 5: WHAT VOTING RIGHTS STRUGGLES PERSIST?

ID#	GR.B.5.0101
Story Title	What voting rights struggles persist?
FRAME/CASE/ GRAPHIC?	Graphic
Label copy [75-125 words]	<p>What voting rights struggles persist?</p> <p>The 19th Amendment, despite its dramatic expansion of the electorate, did not protect every American woman's access to the polls. After 1920, millions of women, especially women of color and poor women, were still denied the vote for reasons other than sex.</p> <p>This section examines ongoing struggles for the vote since the ratification of the 19th Amendment. In the past 100 years, millions more women (and men) secured their voting rights as laws changed and discriminatory practices designed to keep certain voters from the polls were eliminated. The promise of the 19th Amendment, however, is yet to be enjoyed by all American women as election laws continue to change and many women still face barriers to voting.</p>

ID#	GR.CS.5.010
Story Title	Voting Rights Act
FRAME/CASE/ GRAPHIC?	Graphic
Label copy [75-125 words]	<p>Securing African Americans' right to vote in the South</p> <p>In the early 1960s, most African American women and men in the South remained unable to vote. Southern states employed poll taxes (fees charged to register to vote), unfairly administered literacy tests, threats of economic retaliation, and violence to keep black voters from the polls.</p> <p>Risking their lives and livelihoods alongside their male counterparts, thousands of African American women fought at the local and national level to secure their right to vote. These civil rights activists won landmark voting rights victories in 1964, when the 24th Amendment abolished poll taxes for national elections, and in 1965, when the Voting</p>

	Rights Act outlawed many of the discriminatory practices that had disfranchised black voters for decades.
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ID#	GR.K.5.010
Story Title	Fannie Lou Hamer Spotlight
FRAME/CASE/ GRAPHIC?	Graphic
Label copy [75-125 words]	<p>A dedicated and daring activist</p> <p>Fannie Lou Hamer was a sharecropper in Mississippi for nearly 20 years before becoming a voting rights leader. In the early 1960s, she began her struggle to register to vote and persisted until she was successful, although she lost her home and job as a result. Afterward, she devoted herself to facilitating voter registration among other African Americans despite repeated threats on her life. Following an arrest in 1963, she endured sexual assault and a brutal beating from which she never fully recovered.</p> <p>In 1964, Hamer co-founded the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, which challenged the all-white political establishment in Mississippi. At the 1964 Democratic National Convention, Hamer made the case against Mississippi's all-white delegation in nationally televised testimony that proved pivotal in the struggle for voting rights in the U.S. South.</p>

ID#	Case #5A
Object Title	Lula Mury Letter
ReD#	30272
Frame/case?	Case #5A
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>Struggling for her 14th, 15th and 19th Amendment rights</p> <p>After ratification of the 19th Amendment, election laws and procedures implemented by Southern states to keep black men from voting despite the 14th and 15th Amendments were equally effective at barring black</p>

	<p>women, like Lula Mury of Birmingham, Alabama, from the polls. In 1923, Mury wrote to President Calvin Coolidge for help, stating that she remained unable to register to vote despite having the constitutional right to do so.</p> <p><i>National Archives, General Records of the Department of Justice</i></p>
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ID#	Case #5A
Object Title	Look Southward Angel
ReD#	30385
Frame/case?	Case #5A
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>Voting restrictions in the South</p> <p>This booklet from the 1940s identifies many of the discriminatory laws and practices that Southern states used to prevent black people from voting. While targeting African Americans, these measures also kept many poor white people from the polls. Women were among those disfranchised in both groups and prominent among those who continued the struggle to gain the vote.</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of the Women's Bureau</i></p>

ID#	GR.CL.5.011
Object Title	Amelia Boynton Poster
ReD#	30401
Frame/case?	Frame
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>Violent resistance to black voting rights</p> <p>On March 7, 1965, approximately 600 civil rights activists began a peaceful pro-suffrage march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama. Police arrested and brutally beat many of the marchers. Longtime</p>

	<p>voting rights activist and march organizer Amelia Boynton (pictured) was beaten unconscious. The televised march, known as “Bloody Sunday,” generated enormous sympathy for the civil rights movement and expedited passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of the Federal Highway Administration</i></p>
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ID#	Case #5A
Object Title	Mary Hampton Affidavit
ReD#	30393
Frame/case?	Case #5A
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>Fighting an unfair test</p> <p>Mary Hampton of Mound Bayou, Mississippi, argued in this 1958 affidavit, “because of race or color I have not been allowed to register” after a clerk claimed she failed her voter test. Until a 1970 amendment to the Voting Rights Act of 1965 outlawed literacy tests nationwide, officials often unfairly administered state-required literacy or civic knowledge tests to keep away from the polls those whom they did not want to vote.</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of the Commission on Civil Rights</i></p>

ID#	Case #5A
Object Title	Mississippi Map
ReD#	30417
Frame/case?	Case #5A
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>Mapping the effects of voter discrimination</p> <p>Federal officials looked into the suppression of black voting in the 1950s and 1960. They found that a disproportionately low number of</p>

	<p>eligible African Americans voters were registered in the South. In 1962, 11 majority-black counties in the South had no black voters registered. This map of Mississippi shows the extremely low (and in some instances nonexistent) percentage of African Americans registered by county in 1960.</p> <p><i>John F. Kennedy Library and Museum</i></p>
Record Thumbnail	

ID#	GR.CL.5.070
Object Title	VRA Video
ReD#	N/A
Frame/case?	A/V Unit
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>First time voters head to the polls</p> <p>This newsreel features an Alabama polling place during a 1966 primary election. Many of the African American men and women were voting for the first time in their lives following the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.</p> <p>Runtime: 0:00</p> <p><i>National Archives, Universal Pictures Collection</i></p>

ID#	GR.CL.5.090
Caption ID	Sugar Shack Photo
ReD#	23688
FRAME/CASE/Graphic?	Graphic

Label Copy	<p>African American voters lined up at their polling place, “The Sugar Shack,” in Peach Tree, Alabama, 1966</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of the United States Information Agency</i></p>
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ID#	GR.K.5.020
Story Title	Vilma Martínez Spotlight
FRAME/CASE/GRAPHIC?	Graphic
Label copy [75-125 words]	<p>A gifted civil rights lawyer</p> <p>Vilma Martínez, former U.S. Ambassador to Argentina, was a leader in the Mexican American civil rights movement during the 1970s. As president of the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Martínez played a critical role in expanding voting rights for Spanish-speaking citizens and other “language minority” voters.</p> <p>In 1975, she testified before Congress about the discrimination that Mexican Americans faced in registering and voting and helped to secure an extension of the Voting Rights Act that expanded protections to Spanish-speaking Americans. The Voting Rights Act of 1975 included provisions that protect women and men in language minorities, including American Indians, Asian Americans, Alaskan Natives and those of Spanish heritage from discrimination at the polls.</p>

ID#	GR.CL.5.080
Object Title	LWV of Marin County CA letter
ReD#	30379
Frame/case?	Frame
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>Protecting immigrant, indigenous, and illiterate Americans’ voting rights</p> <p>Congress has renewed the Voting Rights Act five times to counter ongoing voting discrimination. Among those pressing for these</p>

	<p>renewals was the League of Women Voters (LWV). This letter from the LWV of Southern Marin, California, urged Congress to extend the act's protections to language minority voters. The Voting Rights Act of 1975 required bilingual ballots and election materials in areas with significant minority populations and permanently banned literacy tests.</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of the U.S. Senate</i></p>
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ID#	GR.CS.5.060
Story Title	Puerto Rican Women
FRAME/CASE/ GRAPHIC?	Graphic
Label copy [75-125 words]	<p>Overcoming a constitutional oversight</p> <p>Many Puerto Rican women were active in the woman suffrage movement during the early 20th century. The 19th Amendment did not enfranchise them, however, because it prohibited only the states from denying the vote on the basis of sex, and Puerto Rico's territorial legislature refused at the time to enfranchise the island's women.</p> <p>Puerto Rican suffragists continued to protest their disfranchisement for another 15 years. They gained a partial victory when literate women were enfranchised in 1929. All adult women finally gained the vote in 1935. Puerto Ricans today still lack equal voting rights with most other U.S. citizens. They participate in Presidential primaries but are unable to vote for President, and they elect only a non-voting delegate to the House of Representatives.</p> <p>Photograph of Puerto Rican women waving American flags in San Juan, November 12, 1918</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of the War Department General and Special Staffs</i></p>

ID#	GR.CL.5.062
Object Title	Ana Velez letter

ReD#	30273
Frame/case?	Frame
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>Partial success for Puerto Rican women</p> <p>The 19th Amendment prohibited states from denying the vote on the basis of sex but did not mention U.S. territories such as Puerto Rico. In 1929, the president of the Asociacion Puertorriqueña de Mujeres Sufragistas, Ana López de Vélez, sent this letter to President Calvin Coolidge, urging his support for legislation that would enfranchise Puerto Rican women. Only literate women gained the right to vote that year.</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of the Bureau of Insular Affairs</i></p>

ID#	GR.CL.5.061
Object Title	Porto Rican Suffrage Newspaper Clipping
ReD#	30395
Frame/case?	Frame
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>Early attempt to win the vote for Puerto Rican women</p> <p>Puerto Ricans gained U.S. citizenship with the passage of the Organic Act on March 2, 1917. This newspaper clipping from the <i>Washington Post</i> on August 17 of that year shows that Puerto Rican suffragists wasted no time in trying to win their right to vote. They had a long struggle ahead. Voting rights were not extended to all Puerto Rican women until 1935.</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of the Bureau of Insular Affairs</i></p>

ID#	GR.CS.5.100
Story Title	DC Voting Rights
FRAME/CASE/ GRAPHIC?	Graphic

Label copy [75-125 words]	<p>Protesting “taxation without representation” in the Nation’s capital</p> <p>Since its incorporation in 1801, citizens living in the District of Columbia have never enjoyed the same voting rights as those in the states. District residents, male and female, finally gained the right to vote for President in 1961; to elect a non-voting delegate to the House of Representatives in 1970; and to elect a city council and a mayor in 1973.</p> <p>In 1978, a proposed amendment to give the District the same voting congressional representation as the states passed Congress with bipartisan support; however, it did not survive the ratification process. Today, District residents continue to fight for the same representation afforded to voters in the states.</p> <p>Above: Banner asks Votes for Both Men and Women in the District after suffrage parade, 1913</p> <p><i>Courtesy DC Public Library, Washingtoniana Division</i></p>
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ID#	GR.CL.5.101
Object Title	Berryman Cartoon
ReD#	30370
Frame/case?	Frame
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>The “Voteless” flag</p> <p>Calls for participation in national and local elections began soon after the District of Columbia was created as a territory under Federal control in 1801. The voting rights of residents varied during the 19th century, but all were lost by 1874, when a Federally appointed commission began to govern the city. In this 1932 cartoon, Clifford Berryman depicted Washington residents as dependent children marching under a “voteless” flag.</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of the U.S. Senate</i></p>

ID#	GR.CL.5.110
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Object Title	Voteless Washington Pamphlet
ReD#	30386
Frame/case?	Frame
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>Washingtonians appeal for voting rights</p> <p>This 1944 pamphlet argued that the District had a population larger than five of the states yet had no voice in the Federal Government or control over its own affairs. The pamphlet called this disfranchisement “repugnant to the spirit of American liberty.” Several more decades passed before women and men in “Voteless Washington” obtained the any of the voting rights they sought.</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of the Women's Bureau</i></p>

ID#	GR.CS.5.012
Story Title	Citizenship and Voting Rights (Native American and Asian American women)
FRAME/CASE/ GRAPHIC?	Graphic
Label copy [75-125 words]	<p>Citizenship and suffrage</p> <p>Although U.S. citizenship does not guarantee voting rights in the United States, it has generally been an eligibility requirement for voting. This prerequisite profoundly limited voting rights among men and women who were Native American or Asian immigrants. Not until 1924 were all Native Americans granted U.S. citizenship. Asian immigrants were largely prohibited from naturalizing until a series of laws between 1943 and 1952 lifted restrictions.</p> <p>Even as citizens, Native, Asian, and other minority Americans often faced barriers to voting. Although the Voting Rights Act of 1965 focused primarily on enfranchising African Americans in the South, the act and its extensions also safeguarded the voting rights of many other minority Americans.</p>

ID#	GR.CL.5.030
Object Title	Letter re Indian Citizenship Act 1924
ReD#	30344
Frame/case?	Frame
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>Alluding to future Native American disfranchisement</p> <p>The Indian Citizenship Act of 1924 conferred U.S. citizenship on all Native Americans; however, it did not fully protect American Indians' voting rights. This letter from the superintendent of the Crow Agency to the U.S. Commissioner of Indian Affairs alludes to some of the discriminatory measures that states with large Native American populations adopted to undermine their eligibility to participate in elections.</p> <p><i>National Archives at Denver, Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs</i></p>

ID#	GR.CL.5.040
Object Title	Denetclaw Affidavit
ReD#	30449
Frame/case?	Frame
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>Using Native Americans' unique status to deny suffrage</p> <p>As U.S. citizens, many Native Americans continued to encounter discriminatory obstacles to registering and voting. Some states passed residency and taxation requirements that targeted tribes' special Federal status. The requirements made tax-exempt Native Americans living on reservation lands ineligible to vote. This 1946 affidavit from Julia Denetclaw states that despite living on the Navajo reservation in Shiprock, New Mexico, for 48 years, she was denied voter registration.</p> <p><i>National Archives at Denver, Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs</i></p>

ID#	GR.CL.5.020
Object Title	Lange Photo
ReD#	29798
Frame/case?	Frame
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>Dorothea Lange photograph of internees lined up to vote for the Tanforan Assembly Center Advisory Council, June 16, 1942</p> <p>Although the civil rights of Japanese immigrants and Japanese-descended U.S. citizens were violated when they were forced into internment camps during World War II, internees with citizenship remained allowed to vote while incarcerated. Non-citizens could also vote in some camp elections—a first for Japanese immigrants, who lacked voting rights because they could not naturalize. After the war, citizenship and voting rights gradually opened to Asian immigrants.</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of the War Relocation Authority</i></p>

ID#	GR.CS.5.120
Story Title	Motor Voter
FRAME/CASE/ GRAPHIC?	Graphic
Label copy [75-125 words]	<p>A voter registration victory</p> <p>States establish voter registration laws to ensure that only eligible voters vote. However, those laws often create obstacles to voting that disproportionately exclude young, working-class, and non-white voters, many of them women.</p> <p>In 1993, Congress passed the National Voter Registration Act, or “Motor Voter Act,” to make it easier for eligible Americans to register to vote and to maintain their registration. In addition to other methods that states may offer, the act requires that potential voters be allowed to register for Federal elections by mail, when applying for or renewing a driver’s license, and at offices providing public assistance or services for persons with disabilities. After the “Motor Voter Act” went into</p>

	effect in 1995, millions more Americans became registered voters. Nevertheless, voter turnout remains low.
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ID#	Case #5B
ReD#	Motor Voter T-Shirt
FRAME/CASE/Graphic?	Case #5B
Label Copy	T-shirt presented to President Bill Clinton at “Motor Voter” bill signing ceremony on the White House South Lawn, May 20, 1993 <i>Clinton Presidential Library & Museum</i>

ID#	GR.CL.5.120
Object Title	18-year-old vote
ReD#	30833
Frame/case?	Frame
Label copy [50-70 words]	Old enough, mature enough, and responsible enough to vote Calls to lower the voting age from 21 to 18 began in 1942, when the minimum age for the military draft dropped to 18. The World War II slogan, “Old enough to fight, old enough to vote,” resonated during the Vietnam War as thousands of young men were drafted. Although opponents questioned 18-year-olds’ maturity, the 26th Amendment—lowering the voting age to 18 for women and men—was ratified in record time. <i>National Archive, Records of the U.S. House of Representatives</i>

ID#	GR.CS.5.131
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Story Title	ADA
FRAME/CASE/ GRAPHIC?	Graphic
Label copy [75-125 words]	<p>Making the polls more accessible for all Americans</p> <p>American women and men with disabilities have encountered numerous obstacles to voting. Voters with physical disabilities have struggled against inaccessible polling places and election materials. People with learning disabilities or mental illnesses have been prevented from voting by discriminatory laws as well as prejudiced election officials.</p> <p>Passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) in 1990, along with other Federal laws, has begun to combat discrimination against voters with disabilities. These laws require election officials to ensure that people with disabilities have full and equal voting rights with other voters. They must, for instance, guarantee that the polling place is wheelchair accessible and that anyone who needs help with voting materials has an assistant of their choice in the voting booth.</p> <p><i>State Dept./D. Thompson</i></p>

ID#	Case #5C
Story Title	Shelby v. Holder
FRAME/CASE/ GRAPHIC?	Case #5C
Label copy [75-125 words]	<p>A blow to race-based voting rights protections</p> <p>The Voting Rights Act of 1965 was enacted to prevent racial discrimination in voting. It included a “preclearance” provision that required Federal oversight of changes to election laws in jurisdictions with a history of suppressing voting rights. Congress has consistently reauthorized the Voting Rights Act with the preclearance provision intact because evidence demonstrated ongoing discrimination.</p> <p>In <i>Shelby County v. Holder</i> (2013), the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of preclearance. But it struck down the formula used to determine which states were subject to preclearance, making the provision currently unenforceable. In recent years, new voting</p>

	eligibility requirements have emerged in multiple states that have disqualified women and men who were unaware of or unable to satisfy the new requirements from registering and voting.
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ID#	
Object Title	RBG's Dissent in Shelby v. Holder
ReD#	30382
Frame/case?	Case #5C
Label copy [50-70 words]	<p>Dissent from Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg</p> <p>Citing bipartisan support for reauthorization of the Voting Rights Act in 2006, Justice Ginsburg argued in her dissenting opinion in <i>Shelby County v. Holder</i> that the "evolution of voting discrimination into more subtle second-generation barriers is powerful evidence that . . . preclearance remains vital to protect minority voting rights." She insisted that the Supreme Court acted inappropriately by overriding Congress when striking down Section 4(b). The struggle over voting rights for women and men continues.</p> <p><i>National Archives, Records of the Supreme Court of the United States</i></p>

ID#	GR.CL.3.370 and GR.CL.3.371
Caption ID	Alice Paul Mural
ReD#	
FRAME/CASE/Graphic?	Graphic
Label Copy	Photograph "When Tennessee the 36th state ratified, Aug 18, 1920, Alice Paul, National Chairman of the Woman's Party, unfurled the ratification banner from Suffrage headquarters." August 18, 1920

	<i>Courtesy of the Library of Congress</i>
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ID#	GR.CL.3.361
Caption ID	Suffrage Victory Map
ReD#	
FRAME/CASE/Graphic?	Graphic
Label Copy	Suffrage Victory Map, 1920 <i>Courtesy of the Library of Virginia</i>

ID#	GR.CL.3.040
Caption ID	Suffrage March Mural
ReD#	
FRAME/CASE/Graphic?	Graphic
Label Copy	Aerial view of Pennsylvania Avenue during Suffrage Parade, March 3, 1913 <i>National Archives, Publications of the U.S. Government</i>

ID#	GR.CL.3.011
Caption ID	Portraits
ReD#	
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Label Copy	<p>Left: Susan B. Anthony Center: Elizabeth Cady Stanton Right: Lucy Stone</p> <p><i>Engravings reproduced from History of Woman Suffrage, Volume 1 & 2, edited by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, and Matilda Joslyn Gage, published by Fowler & Wells, 1881 and 1887.</i></p>
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