“1920: Women Get the Vote” – Questions

## What is the main purpose of this text?

* To explain why the Equal Rights Amendment has not been ratified.
* To describe the events leading to the passage of the amendment that allowed women to vote.
* To discuss the most important leaders of the suffragist movement in the 1800s.
* To identify the states and people that first supported women’s voting rights.
* To compare and contrast the women’s suffrage movement to other historical movements.

## What was the constitutional amendment that gave women the right to vote in all elections?

* The Declaration of Independence
* 1st Amendment
* ‘Womanifesto’ Amendment
* Equal Rights Amendment
* 19th Amendment

“1920: Women Get the Vote” – Questions (continued)

### According to the text, why did Abigail Adams warn the Founding Fathers to “remember the ladies”?

* She thought women were smart and could improve laws and government.
* She warned that women would rebel and not follow laws made where women did not have a say.
* She knew 1776 was an important time in US history.
* She wanted a more equal government.
* She was an early suffragist and could talk to the Founding Fathers about important issues.

1. The Declaration of Independence was important historically. About how many years did it take after the Declaration of Independence for women to earn the right to vote in every state?

### 10 years

### 50 years

### 100 years

### 150 years

### 200 years

“1920: Women Get the Vote” – Questions (continued)

### Elizabeth Cady Stanton wrote the ‘Womanifesto’. According to the article, what was most surprising about the 'Womanifesto'?

* It called for equal voting rights for men and women.
* It was written by a woman.
* It demanded equal pay for men and women.
* It was based on the Declaration of Independence.
* It resulted in territories like Wyoming quickly approving voting rights for women.

1. When Elizabeth Cady Stanton wrote the ‘Womanifesto’, she demanded certain rights for women versus others. Why did she do that?

### She realized that being able to vote meant that women could have a say in making laws that could get them more rights.

### She wanted to shock people and get more attention for the important cause.

### She patterned it on the Declaration of Independence which was a historical success.

### She realized that gaining equal pay and property ownership for women would give them power and independence from men.

### She knew that her supporters would expect her to support such rights.

“1920: Women Get the Vote” – Questions (continued)

### Why might women being allowed to vote have been controversial at the time? Choose the best answer.

* They believed voting rights were unimportant.
* They felt that women being able to vote challenged the traditional social roles.
* The women fighting for the vote experienced hardships that didn’t seem worth it.
* Few women wanted to vote.
* They believed women who were graduating and working had other important needs.

1. The passage states, “Wyoming was First.” According to the passage, why were western territories like Wyoming first to give women the right to vote?

### Because the small number of women there would not have had much political influence.

### Because there were fewer men to convince in these areas that women could have important insights and contributions.

### Because it was important for women to have the vote in such a dangerous area.

### Because this would increase the number of settlers and families in these newer areas.

### Because suffragists focused their demonstrations in Wyoming to gain success there first.

“1920: Women Get the Vote” – Questions (continued)

### After Wyoming’s law, an amendment was introduced in Congress supporting women voters. It did not pass. What happened as an immediate result of this defeat?

* Women organized a Women’s Rights Convention in Seneca Falls, New York.
* Congress re-introduced the Women’s Suffrage Amendment and it passed soon after.
* Women across the country organized in protest and sent requests to Congress for a suffrage amendment.
* President Woodrow Wilson decided to support the amendment and help it become a law.
* Women started pressing their case state by state.

1. Once the amendment was passed by both houses in Congress, what happened next?

### All states had to approve the amendment.

### Women were allowed to vote and began to make plans to vote.

### Additional laws defining how women should vote had to be made.

### 36 states needed to approve the law.

### President Woodrow Wilson had to sign the amendment into law.

“1920: Women Get the Vote” – Questions (continued)

### About how many years did it take between Wyoming passing their women’s voting law and the passage of the constitutional amendment?

* 1 year
* 5 years
* 10 years
* 50 years
* 100 years

1. What state played a key role in passing the amendment because it was the final state needed to approve the amendment?

### Pennsylvania

### New York

### Washington, DC

### Tennessee

### Wyoming

“1920: Women Get the Vote” – Questions (continued)

### Once the amendment passed, the women’s suffrage movement took off, with the Equal Rights Amendment being passed shortly thereafter.

* TRUE
* FALSE

1. When was the first election where more women than men voted?

### 1869

### 1920

### 1972

### 1980

### 2022

“1920: Women Get the Vote” – Questions (continued)

### What is the role of women’s rights organizations today?

* To advocate for equality for women on topics such as equal pay.
* To campaign for voting rights for women.
* To remind people of the history of women's suffrage.
* To promote women leaders.

1. What can be inferred about the relationship between the women's rights movement and government policy?

### The women's rights movement and the government worked well together.

### The government consistently opposed women's rights.

### The women's rights movement had little influence on government policy.

### There was a gradual shift towards more favorable government policies for women.

“1920: Women Get the Vote” – Questions (continued)

### What were the long-term implications of the 19th Amendment for gender equality in the United States?

* It was a crucial step, but further progress is needed.
* It had no significant impact on gender equality.
* It resolved all issues of gender inequality.
* It made women and men be treated the same.

1. What does the passage suggest about how social movements can impact laws?

### They are rarely effective.

### They can inspire gradual change in policies.

### They only affect local laws.

### They tend to be immediate and revolutionary.

### They tend to be done by women.

“1920: Women Get the Vote” – Final Questions

1. How much did you know about the women’s suffrage movement in the United States before you read this passage? (circle one)
2. – nothing
3. – a little
4. – some
5. – a good amount
6. – a lot
7. How much did you learn about the women’s suffrage movement in the United States by reading this passage? (circle one)
8. – nothing
9. – a little
10. – some
11. – a good amount
12. – a lot

END