

Votes, Voices, Change

Trace how leaders and organized movements shaped constitutional change.

USII.5.d “describing the events and leaders that lead to prohibition, the Women’s Suffrage Movement, and the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment including, but not limited to Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Burns, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Carrie Chapman Catt...”

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline the six bolded dates. Write 1 through 6 beside them in the order the milestones happened to trace the path toward prohibition and woman suffrage.

Organizing for Change

- ① In **1848**, Elizabeth Cady Stanton helped organize the Seneca Falls Convention in New York. There, she supported a declaration that called for women to have the right to vote. Sojourner Truth, a formerly enslaved speaker, argued for women’s rights in her 1851 ‘Ain’t I a Woman?’ speech. Susan B. Anthony worked with Stanton for many years. In **1872**, Anthony voted in a federal election, was arrested, and used her trial to argue that women deserved the ballot.
- ② Ida B. Wells-Barnett fought racism and supported voting rights. In **1913**, she helped found Chicago’s Alpha Suffrage Club, which encouraged Black women to take part in politics. Carrie Chapman Catt led the National American Woman Suffrage Association and used speeches, state campaigns, and lobbying to seek a federal amendment. Lucy Burns helped lead the National Woman’s Party. In **1917**, Burns and other members picketed the White House. Police arrested some picketers, and Burns was jailed.
- ③ Temperance supporters wanted to limit or end alcohol sales. The Woman’s Christian Temperance Union, founded in 1874, and the Anti-Saloon League, founded in 1893, built support for a ban. Congress proposed the Eighteenth Amendment in 1917, and states ratified it in **1919**. It banned making, selling, and transporting intoxicating liquor. The suffrage campaign continued, and states ratified the Nineteenth Amendment in **1920**. It said that voting rights of U.S. citizens could not be denied because of sex.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 What action did Elizabeth Cady Stanton support in 1848, and how did Susan B. Anthony use her 1872 trial to advance the same cause?

2 How did Sojourner Truth and Ida B. Wells-Barnett connect women’s rights to broader struggles?

3 Name two different methods Carrie Chapman Catt and Lucy Burns used to seek woman suffrage.

4 What did the Eighteenth Amendment ban, and what protection did the Nineteenth Amendment establish?

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Write a four-sentence museum label explaining how organized action helped bring a national change. Include one suffrage leader, one action that person or group took, the year the Nineteenth Amendment was ratified, and a sentence comparing the suffrage and temperance movements.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline the six bolded dates. Write 1 through 6 beside them in the order the milestones happened to trace the path toward prohibition and woman suffrage. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What action did Elizabeth Cady Stanton support in 1848, and how did Susan B. Anthony use her 1872 trial to advance the same cause?	Stanton supported a declaration calling for women to have the right to vote. Anthony used her trial to argue that women deserved the ballot.
2	How did Sojourner Truth and Ida B. Wells-Barnett connect women's rights to broader struggles?	Truth, a formerly enslaved speaker, argued for women's rights in her 1851 speech. Wells-Barnett fought racism and helped found the Alpha Suffrage Club to encourage Black women's political participation.
3	Name two different methods Carrie Chapman Catt and Lucy Burns used to seek woman suffrage.	Catt used speeches, state campaigns, and lobbying for a federal amendment. Burns helped lead the National Woman's Party and picketed the White House.
4	What did the Eighteenth Amendment ban, and what protection did the Nineteenth Amendment establish?	The Eighteenth Amendment banned making, selling, and transporting intoxicating liquor. The Nineteenth Amendment protected U.S. citizens from being denied voting rights because of sex.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Lucy Burns helped lead the National Woman's Party and picketed the White House in 1917. Her group used public protest to demand voting rights for women. States ratified the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920. Like temperance supporters, suffrage activists organized people to push for a change in national law.

Accept equivalent descriptions of each leader's action when they match the passage. For the comparison, accept a clear statement that both movements organized supporters to influence national laws or constitutional amendments.