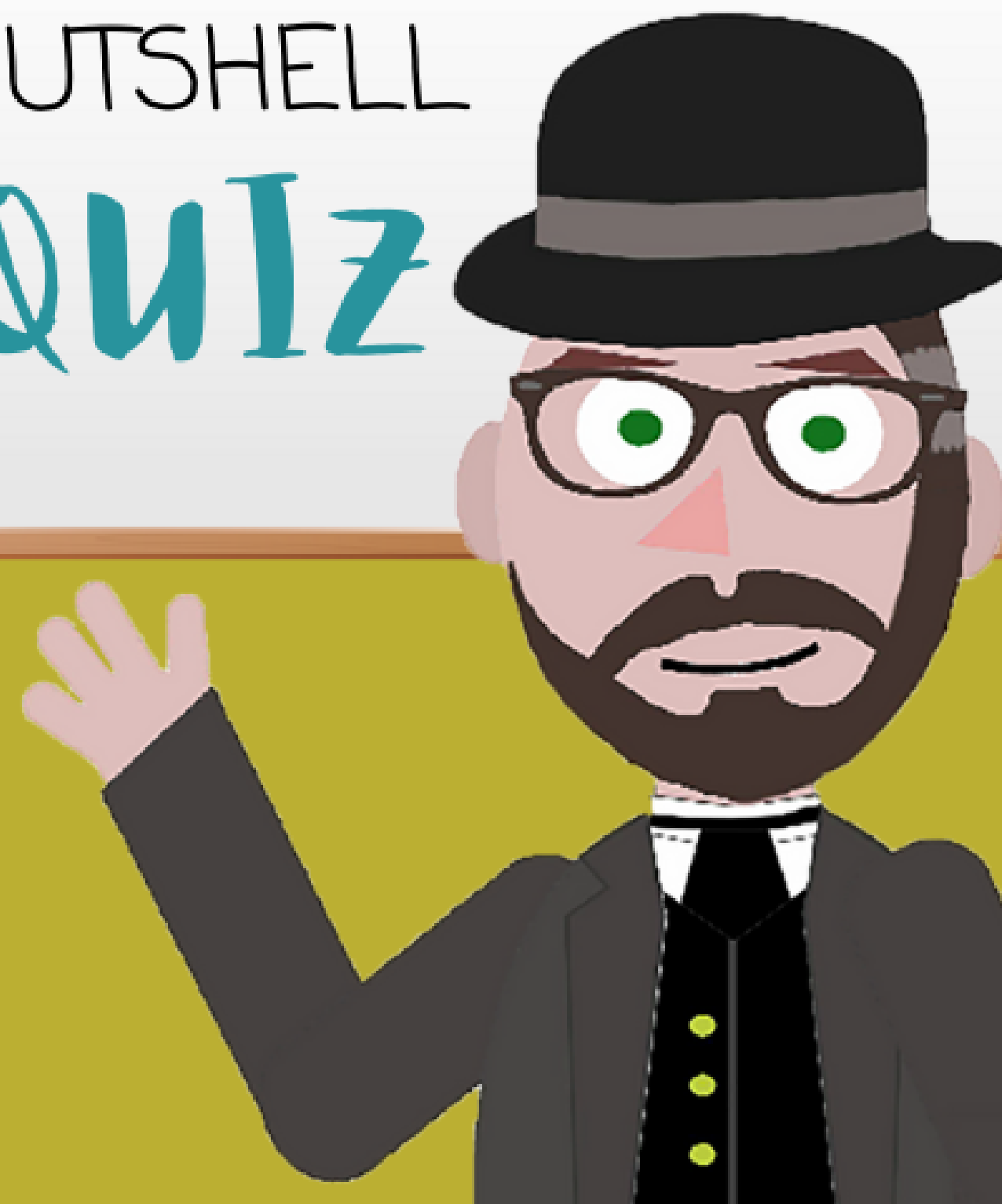




Women's Suffrage Movement

HISTORY
IN A
NUTSHELL
Quiz





This quiz will test your knowledge on the history of the Women's Suffrage Movement in the United States. Each question will be followed by the correct answer.

Think you know your history? Let's find out!

Ready?

Here We Go!

**Question 1: Where did the first women's rights convention
take place in the U.S.?**

A. Syracuse, NY

B. Seneca Falls, NY

C. Worcester, MA

D. Cleveland, OH



The correct answer is...

B. The first women's rights convention in the U.S. was held in Seneca Falls, NY in 1848.

Question 2: True/False: The abolition and women's suffrage movements were completely separate and had no influence on each other.

True

False



The correct answer is...

False! In the early 1800's, the movements for abolition and women's suffrage were intertwined. The first generation of suffragists worked together with abolitionists in the fight for equal rights... At first.

Question 3: Which suffragist was the leader of the militant National Woman's Party, formed in 1916?

A. Carrie Chapman Catt

B. Harriet Stanton Blatch

C. Alice Paul

D. Ida B. Wells

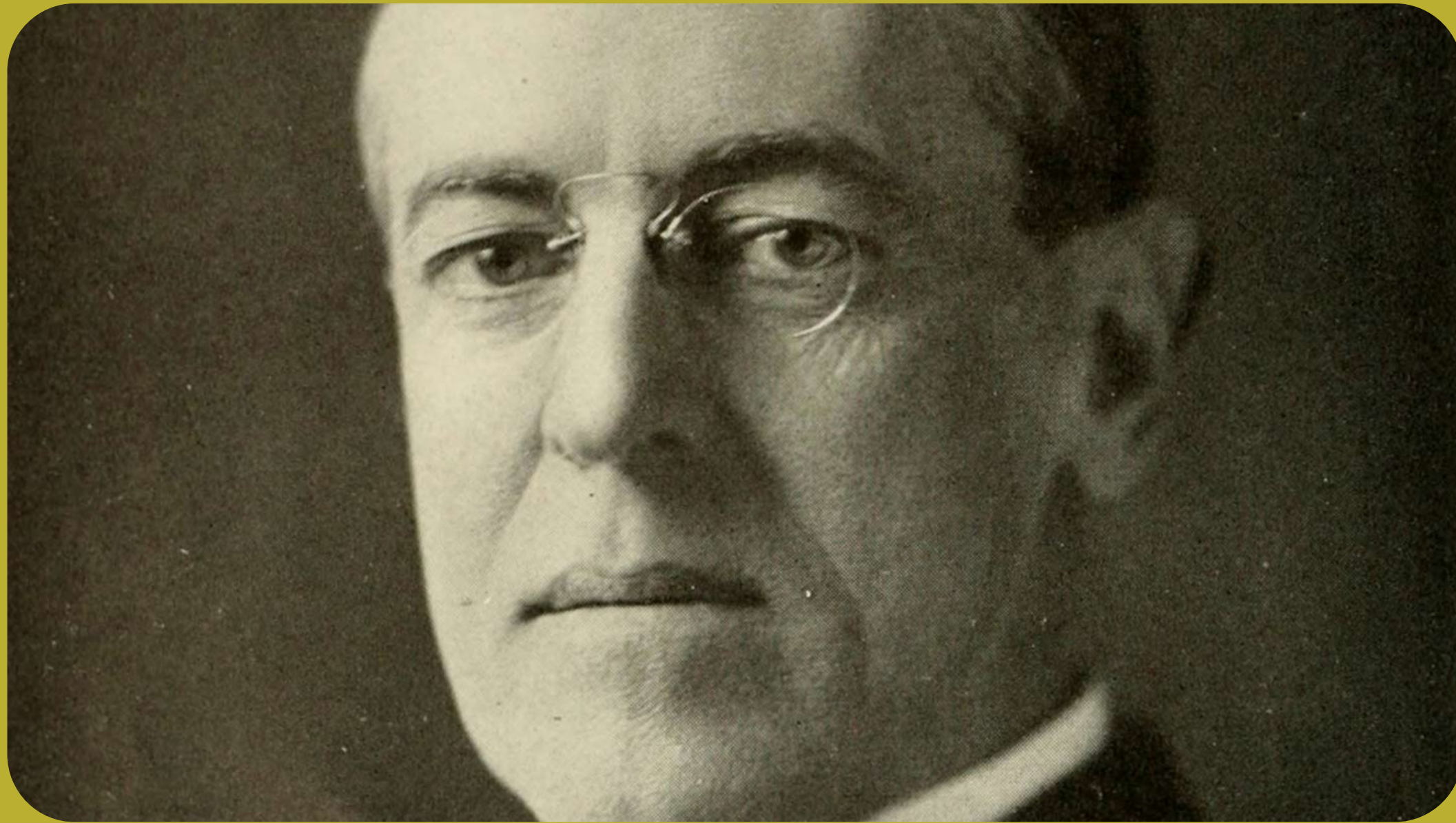


The correct answer is...

C. Alice Paul. Paul joined the National American Women's Suffrage Association in 1913. She was responsible for reviving the drive for a constitutional change, instead of fighting at the state level. Paul and her followers grew impatient with the NAWSA's slow progress and decided to break off and form their own group in 1916.

Question 4: What are the main factors which changed President Woodrow Wilson's stance on Women's Suffrage? (There is more than one correct answer)

- A. Women's support during World War I**
- B. The NWP's "Silent Sentinels" Protest**
- C. Abuse of Alice Paul and NWP members in prison**
- D. Pressure from Mainstream Media**



The correct answers are...

A and C. Women stepping up to help out the war effort on the home front during World War I, and the abuse of Alice Paul and her followers at the hands of prison guards both contributed to President Woodrow Wilson's change in stance on Women's Suffrage.

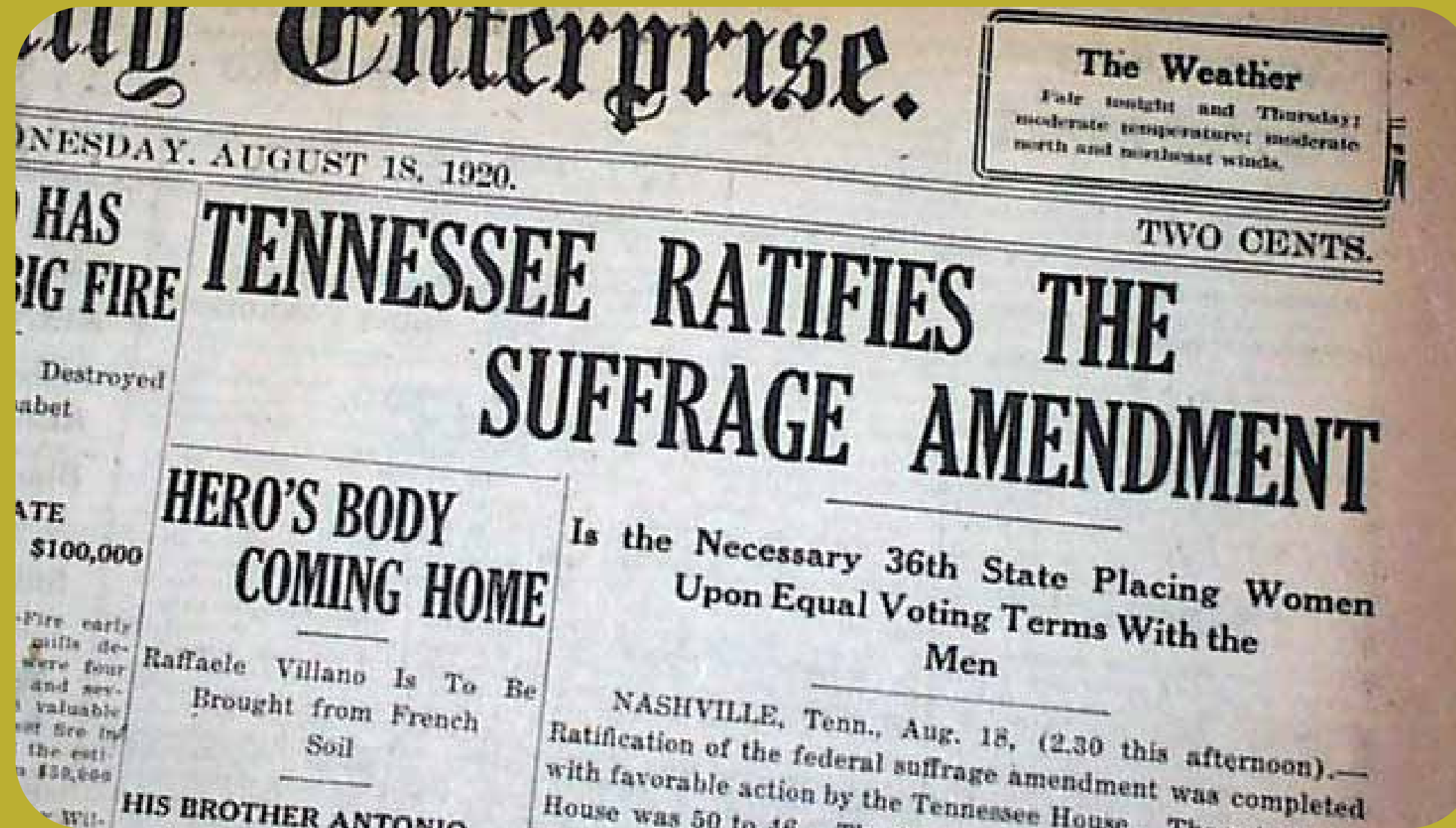
Question 5: Out of the 48 states in 1919, 36 were needed to ratify the 19th Amendment to the Constitution. What was the 36th state to do so?

A. North Carolina

B. Virginia

C. Georgia

D. Tennessee



The correct answer is...

D. Tennessee. In order to ratify a new federal amendment, three quarters of the states have to approve it. Pres. Woodrow Wilson urged Tennessee's Governor Albert Roberts to make the state the last one needed for ratification, and on August 18, 1920, the vote barely passed the TN House of Representatives, which signaled to the U.S. that the 19th Amendment was officially the law of the land.

Question 6: Which of the following methods were used in southern states to continue disenfranchising African American voters even after the passing of the 19th Amendment?

- A. Grandfather clauses**
- B. Literacy tests**
- C. Poll taxes**
- D. All of the above**



The correct answer is...

D. All of the above. Southern states resorted to enforcing unnecessary hurdles to discourage African American and minority voters from approaching ballot boxes. Full voting rights for African Americans and other minorities were eventually granted with the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

How well
did you do?

