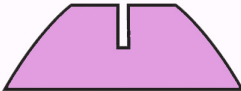


Emmeline Pankhurst



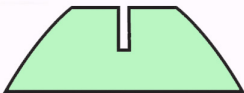
Pankhurst is the leader of the suffragists in Britain, and is regarded as one of the most important figures in modern British history. She founded the WSPU (Women's Social and Political Union), which was a group known for employing militant tactics in their struggle for equality. She also held the inaugural meeting of the WFL (Women's Franchise League) in her home. She is best remembered for organizing the UK suffragist movement, helping women win the right to vote.



Susan B. Anthony



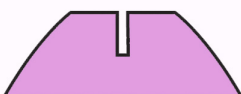
Anthony is thought to be one of the best-known suffragists of her time, and her fame led to her image being placed on a U.S. dollar coin in the late 20th century. While she was not involved in the 1848 Seneca Falls Rights Convention, which proposed the idea of suffrage as a goal for the women's rights movement, she joined soon after. Her most prominent roles were as a speaker and as a strategist. She was the New York state agent for the American Anti-Slavery Society, and founded the New York Women's State Temperance Society, along with her friend, Elizabeth Cady Stanton.



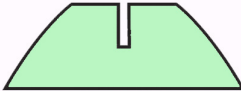
Elizabeth Cady Stanton

Stanton is most known for her skills as a writer and theorist.

She worked closely with Susan B. Anthony and Lucretia Mott. Her and Mott were responsible for calling the 1848 Seneca Falls Convention. Stanton was also the primary writer of the convention's Declaration of Sentiments. She stirred controversy by being part of a team that wrote "The Women's Bible," which was an early women's rights supplement to the King James Bible. She advocated for the reform of marriage and divorce laws, the expansion of educational opportunities for girls, and the adoption of less confining clothes.



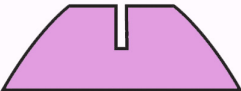
Ida B. Wells



Wells is perhaps best known for her work as a crusading journalist and anti-lynching activist. While working as a schoolteacher, she wrote for the city's "black" newspaper, *The Free Speech*, exposing and condemning the inequalities and injustices that were common in the Jim Crow South.

Exposing these injustices gained her many enemies. Continuing to write about racist violence in the former Confederacy, Wells was prepared to join the suffrage parade, but organizers asked her to stay out of the procession due to her race. But, she joined the march anyway, and her experience showed that to many white suffragists, "equality" did not apply to everyone.

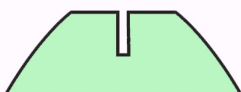
Lucretia Mott



Mott was active in the abolitionist movement and the wider women's rights movement. Following the Civil War, she was elected as the first president of the American Equal Rights Convention, and tried to hold the women's suffrage movements together in that effort. Along with Stanton, Mott helped draft the Declaration of Sentiments. Mott was known for being an early feminist activist and a strong advocate for ending slavery.

She dedicated her life to speaking out against racial and gender injustice.

Constance Markievicz



Markievicz was an Irish nationalist who followed her sister, Eva Gore-Booth, into the suffrage movement. She played a prominent role in ensuring that Winston Churchill was defeated in the 1908 election, and went on to become a leading figure in the Irish rebellion of 1916.

She set the stage for women in politics, as she was the first ever woman to be elected into the British House of Commons (although she refused her seat) and the second woman in the world to hold a cabinet position as Minister for Labor in the Irish government. She is known for being a revolutionary, and even fought in the Irish Civil War in 1922.

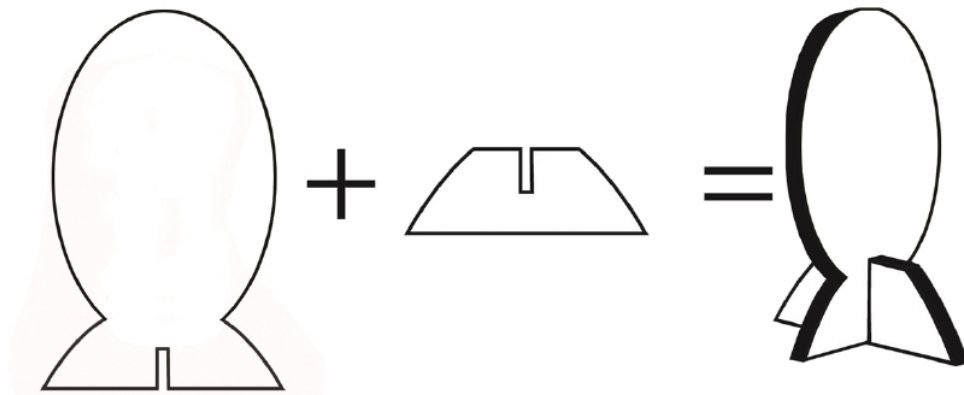
<p>This famous Abigail and former first-lady asked her husband, the 2nd president of the United States and major contributor to the U.S. Constitution, to “remember the ladies” when it came to determining voting rights. Which president was this famous Abigail married to?</p> <p>a. George Washington b. Grover Cleveland c. Thomas Jefferson d. John Adams</p>	<p>This woman was a notable suffragist who once spoke in Champaign, IL in 1870 on a topic called “Wages and Women.” She is also on the \$1 U.S. coin.</p> <p>a. Susan B. Anthony b. Elizabeth Cady Stanton c. Sojourner Truth d. Harriet Tubman</p>
<p>She was an African American suffragist who once visited Bloomington, IL in 1883. She fought violence against women and people of color and fought for the right to vote. She is known for her speech titled, “Ain’t I a Woman.”</p> <p>a. Elizabeth Cady Stanton b. Sojourner Truth c. Ida B. Wells d. Michelle Obama</p>	<p>What does the word “suffrage” mean?</p> <p>a. The right to own guns b. Anyone can own property c. The right to vote d. A period of tough and harsh times</p>
<p>Julia Burnham was a local <i>philanthropist</i> in the 1800s. She helped the Women’s Social and Political Science Club, a group that promoted equal voting rights. She also founded Champaign’s first hospital and library, since education and health care were important to women and families. What best describes a <i>philanthropist</i>?</p> <p>a. Very similar to a doctor who takes care of sick people b. Someone who works in a bank and solves money problems c. A person who is always making a mess d. Someone who works hard to help others, often donating money and other resources</p>	<p>The Woman Suffrage Movement was closely related to the Prohibition Movement. The Prohibition Movement was an issue of wanting to prohibit, or get rid of, what?</p> <p>a. Food b. Alcohol c. Cars d. Beards</p>
<p>Which major war had just ended in 1918, less than two years before the 19th amendment allowed for women suffrage in the U.S.?</p> <p>a. Civil War b. Spanish American War c. World War I d. World War II</p>	<p>Ida B. Wells was an African-American civil rights leader and suffragist advocating for fairness throughout her life. After moving from Memphis in her early 30s, Wells would go on to complete a large amount of work in what Illinois city?</p> <p>a. Chicago b. Bloomington c. Champaign d. Springfield</p>
<p>Following a handful of exchanges and observations, some notable U.S. suffragists were inspired by Native American women and the role they played in their respective cultures. After many visits and interactions with Native Americans, including the Iroquois in her hometown of Seneca Falls, Elizabeth Cady Stanton wrote in 1891 that she was impressed by the fact that “women sat in the councils of war and peace, and their opinions had equal weight on all questions.” Seneca Falls, Stanton’s hometown, is located in what U.S. state?</p> <p>a. Illinois b. Ohio c. California d. New York</p>	<p>24 hours a day and for roughly 2 and a half years, a group of over 2,000 women known as the “Silent Sentinels” worked together to protest for woman suffrage outside of what major U.S. building?</p> <p>a. The U.S. Capital b. Mount Rushmore c. The Lincoln Memorial d. The White House</p>

<p>What state was the first to ratify the 19th amendment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. California b. Pennsylvania c. Illinois d. New Jersey 	<p>The U.S. Woman Suffrage Movement and U.S. Woman Suffrage Flag are usually represented by what three colors?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Red, white, and blue b. Purple, white, and gold c. Purple, green, and white d. Red, blue, and purple
<p>Women constitute 51% of the U.S.A. population and 53% of voters. True or False?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. True b. False 	<p>Title IX, a federal law that ensured equal opportunities, most notably helped provide equity in what school activity?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. More equal lunch portions b. More equal grades in math class c. More equal school supplies available d. More equal chances to participate in sports
<p>During the famous “Silent Sentinels” protest of the Woman Suffrage movement, many of the participants were arrested and put in jail. While in jail, Alice Paul led many women in a <i>hunger strike</i> to protest the unfair treatment they were receiving. What best describes a <i>hunger strike</i>?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Not eating any food b. Eating as much food as possible c. Helping other people eat d. Striking anyone who says they are hungry 	<p>On August 18, 1920, which state became the 36th state to ratify the 19th amendment, thereby making it an official amendment to the U.S. Constitution? (Hint: The capital of this state is Nashville)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Illinois b. Mississippi c. Virginia d. Tennessee
<p>What did the 19th amendment to the U.S. Constitution do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensured that no U.S. citizen could be denied the right to vote based on their race b. Ensured that no U.S. citizen could be denied the right to vote based on their sex c. Banned women from voting in the U.S. d. Provided equal representation of men and women in the U.S. Congress 	<p>The fight for the ERA has long been associated with the women’s rights movement in the U.S. What does ERA stand for?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Everyone is Required Always b. Equal Representation Act c. Equal Rights Amendment d. Elephants Rule All
<p>Echoing protests of the Woman Suffrage Movement, The Women’s March of 2017 was held after the inauguration of what U.S. President?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Abraham Lincoln b. Barack Obama c. George W. Bush d. Donald Trump 	<p>What hash tag went viral in 2017, spring-boarding a movement for and by survivors of sexual assault?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. #MeToo b. #We’reHereForYou c. #HelpYourFriend d. #WeNeedYou

Woman's Suffrage Game

BEFORE PLAYING:

- Print out the game board, game pieces, and questions.
- Cut out all of the game pieces and their stands.
- *If you want the game to be more durable, you can glue the board and game pieces to cardstock. To do so, it is better to use a glue stick, and to glue the game pieces onto card stock before cutting them out.
- Assemble your game pieces as shown below:



- *Each game piece is a suffragist, and each comes with some information about them. You may want to take this time to look at each of the game pieces and who they are, and learn more information about them.

WHAT YOU WILL NEED:

- The printed game board and assembled game pieces.
- A sheet of paper and something to write with for each player OR a scorekeeper.
- 1 di

OBJECT OF THE GAME:

- The object of the game is to spell “Votes for Women” by landing on each of the letters needed, and answering the questions correctly. The first player to spell “Votes for Women” is the winner.

RULES:

- Every player must start on “Start.”
- Once you get to “Finish,” if no one has spelled “Votes for Women” yet, continue to the beginning of the game. You can play multiple rounds of the game until the first player spells “Votes for Women.”
- You do not need to land on the letters in any order (For instance, you do not need to land on V before you get an O), and you can use any “O” on the game board for any of the “O”s in “Votes for Women.”

- Each blank space is a FREE space. If you land on this and get the question correct, you get to pick which letter you get.

HOW TO PLAY:

- Determine which player goes first.
- Roll the di and move the corresponding amount of spaces.
- Answer a multiple-choice question once you land on a space. If you get the question wrong, your turn is over. If you get the question right, write the letter that corresponds with the space you landed on, on a sheet of paper.
- Do this for each player.
- Once the first player gets every letter in the phrase "Votes for Women," they win and the game is over. OR you can play for runners-up.