

Elizabeth Cady Stanton



Women's History Quiz: Introduction

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Women's History Month quiz

Do you know how each of these women contributed in the fight for suffrage?

By Eugenia Potter and Marsha Weinstein

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It is hard to imagine that it took 72 years for American women to win the vote. The suffrage battle began in 1848 at Seneca Falls, N.Y., where the seed was planted at the first Women's Rights Convention. It ended in 1920 when women were guaranteed the right to vote by passage of the 19th Amendment.

This battle is one of the best documented movements in American history, and you may enjoy this record by reading one of the books or clicking on one of the websites in the box of sources accompanying this Women's History Month quiz. You also will be able to view suffrage memorabilia, cartoons by anti-suffrage groups, speeches and documents. This information will introduce you to suffragists who worked on your behalf to get voting privileges. It also might help you take the quiz.

After all those years of struggle, ratification of the 19th Amendment hung on the outcome of the vote in Tennessee. It was Rep. Harry Burn's mother, Febb Ensminger Burn, who saved the day. Her son was an anti-suffrage vote until he received a letter that morning from his mother: "Dear Son, Hurrah, and vote for suffrage . . . Don't forget to be a good boy and help Mrs. Catt put the 'rat' in ratification. Your mother." His vote changed the history of women in America.

The grande dame of suffrage, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, said, "The vote is the right by which all other rights are gained."

With that right comes responsibility. This is a presidential election year. Make sure you register and make sure you vote. That's the legacy of suffrage: Make your voice heard.

Now, onto the quiz (answers can be found after all the questions):

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Women's History Quiz

1. Who founded Hull House in Chicago and also won the 1931 Nobel Peace Prize?
 - a. Sophonisba Breckinridge
 - b. Louise de Koven Bowen
 - c. Jane Addams
2. Who joined Elizabeth Cady Stanton to found the National Woman Suffrage Association?
 - a. Lucretia Mott
 - b. Susan B. Anthony
 - c. Amelia Bloomer
3. Who founded the Louisville Woman's Club in 1890 and used club work to parlay support for suffrage?
 - a. Susan Look Avery
 - b. Caroline Leech
 - c. Virginia Robinson
4. Who was the multi-millionaire socialite who funded militant suffrage activities, founded the Political Equality League 1909, and became National Woman's Party president in 1921?
 - a. Lillie Devereux Blake
 - b. Alice Stone Blackwell
 - c. Alva Vanderbilt Belmont
5. Which suffragist reformed women's clothing by wearing loose-fitting pantaloons, suggesting they were more rational and comfortable?
 - a. Matilda Joslyn Gage
 - b. Amelia Bloomer
 - c. Lucretia Mott
6. Who was the tireless, witty Kentucky suffragist who wrote to Gov. James McCreary, "Kentucky women are not idiots even though they are closely related to Kentucky men"?
 - a. Josephine Henry
 - b. Laura Clay
 - c. Madeline McDowell Breckinridge
7. Who was the skillful political strategist who developed the "winning plan" for the final push to victory and later founded the League of Women Voters after the 19th Amendment was ratified?
 - a. Mary Ann McClintock
 - b. Alice Stone Blackwell
 - c. Carrie Chapman Catt
8. Who split with Kentuckian Madeline Breckinridge over the method to gain the vote?
 - a. Josephine Henry
 - b. Laura Clay
 - c. Susan Avery
9. Who was the first white woman elected to serve in the Kentucky Legislature in 1921?
 - a. Mary Elliott Flanery
 - b. Emma Guy Cromwell
 - c. Josephine Henry
10. Who co-edited with Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony *The History of Woman Suffrage*?
 - a. Lucretia Mott
 - b. Matilda Joslyn Gage
 - c. Carrie Chapman Catt
11. If you are a Kentucky woman and own property, what woman do you have to thank?
 - a. Laura Clay
 - b. Josephine Henry
 - c. Emma Guy Cromwell
12. Who spoke to the 1910 convention of National Association of Colored Women at the Armory in Louisville?
 - a. Ida Wells B. Wells-Barnett
 - b. Mary Church Terrell
 - c. Olympia Brown
13. Who bequeathed \$1 million to Carrie Chapman Catt "for the cause of woman suffrage"?
 - a. Alice Stone Blackwell
 - b. Miriam Folline Leslie
 - c. Inez Milholland
14. Who was the dramatically robed woman sitting astride a white horse as the grand marshal leading the 1913 suffrage parade down Fifth Avenue in New York City?
 - a. Inez Milholland
 - b. Susan B. Anthony
 - c. Carrie Chapman Catt

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15. Who was a daughter of slaves who took up suffrage and was befriended by Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton?
- a. Sojourner Truth b. Harriet Tubman c. Ida B. Wells-Barnett
16. Who was another Quaker suffragist who wrote *Discourse on Woman*, about restrictions on women in the U.S.?
- a. Alice Paul b. Lucretia Mott c. Lucy Burns
17. Who was the first black woman to cast a vote in a national election, who was also an educator, abolitionist, lawyer, editor and feminist?
- a. Mary Ann Shadd Cary b. Mary Church Terrell c. Ida B. Wells Barnett
18. Who led the more radical suffragettes with tactics such as chaining themselves to the White House fence?
- a. Alice Paul b. Lucy Burns c. Inez Milholland
19. After leading Montana's suffragist movement, who became the first white woman elected to the U.S. Congress?
- a. Jeannette Rankin b. Lavinia Lloyd Dock c. Abigail Scott Duniway
20. Who was the first African-American woman elected to the Kentucky General Assembly in 1962?
- a. Amelia M. Tucker b. Georgia Davis Powers c. Mae Street Kidd
21. Who spoke at the old Louisville Masonic Temple in 1872, saying, "Women will yet vote . . . I do not intend to go to heaven disenfranchised"?
- a. Amelia Bloomer b. Susan B. Anthony c. Elizabeth Cady Stanton
22. Who belonged to the New England Women's Suffrage Association but was better known as an Underground Railroad conductor?
- a. Sojourner Truth b. Lavinia Lloyd Dock c. Harriet Tubman
23. Who supported the 15th Amendment, opposing Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton?
- a. Lucy Stone b. Augusta Lewis Troup c. Olympia Brown
24. Who organized a group of African-American suffragists to march in the 1913 suffrage parade in Washington, D.C.?
- a. Olympia Brown b. Mary Church Terrell c. Ida B. Wells-Barnett
25. Who wrote "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" and later became an ardent suffragist?
- a. Julia Ward Howe b. Lucy Stone c. Lucy Burns
26. What rank is Kentucky in the percentage of women who currently serve in the KY Legislature?
- a. 24th b. 36th c. 49th

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Women's History Quiz: Answers

1. c. In 1889, Jane Addams was passionate about the cruel failings of modern cities such as unsanitary housing, ill-ventilated factories, drunkenness. Her rhetoric became part of standard suffrage literature.
2. b. Reared a Quaker, Susan B. Anthony was involved in temperance and abolition but turned her attention to women's suffrage. In their great partnership, she was the speaker and Elizabeth Cady Stanton the strategist.
3. a. Susan Avery worked out of her Fourth Street parlor, converting women to support suffrage. She was a consummate spokeswoman for temperance, single tax and suffrage.
4. c. Visit Alva Belmont's Marble House in Newport, R.I., to buy china imprinted with "Votes for Women" and see where she convened the Conference of Great Women in 1914.
5. b. Amelia Bloomer began publishing *The Lily* in 1849, the first newspaper owned and edited by a woman for women. She introduced Susan B. Anthony to Elizabeth Cady Stanton.
6. c. Madeline Breckinridge disagreed with Laura Clay, and instead favored passage of a federal amendment because she knew many states would not do the right thing on their own. The federal amendment passed in 1920.
7. c. The Carrie Chapman Catt Center for Women and Politics is located at Iowa State University. She believed the League of Women Voters would encourage women to use their hard-won voting rights.
8. b. They started out as passionate partners in their campaign for Kentucky suffrage, but Laura Clay was a Jeffersonian states' rightist who believed each state should enact law, not be mandated by the government.
9. a. Mary Flanery said, "I can hold my own with the boys" when asked about her election. She began her career as a journalist for the *Ashland Daily Independent* newspaper.
10. b. Matilda Gage's own masterwork was *Woman, Church and State* (1893). She was discouraged by the slow pace of suffrage and turned her attention to combat efforts to unite church and state.
11. b. The 1894 *Woman's Property Act* was Josephine Henry's greatest legacy but she regarded the property act as a first step to woman suffrage. She also wrote a chapter in Stanton's *The Woman's Bible*.
12. a. Ida B. Wells-Barnett organized the Alpha Suffrage Club among African-American women in Chicago and brought members with her to the 1913 suffrage parade in Washington, D.C. When told they would have to march in back she refused; as the parade rolled, she joined the white Illinois delegation.
13. b. Miriam Leslie was a businesswoman and magazine editor and publisher in the days when a woman's place was still in the home. The bequest was key to the final success for passage of the suffrage amendment.
14. a. Inez Milholland died at 30 from pernicious anemia. Her last public words were, "Mr. President, how long must women wait for liberty?" She was memorialized under the Capitol dome as martyr of the movement.
15. a. In 1867, at the first annual meeting of the American Equal Rights Association, Sojourner Truth said, "I suppose I am about the only colored woman that goes about to speak for the rights of the colored women . . . Now colored men have the right to vote. There ought to be equal rights now more than ever."
16. b. When slavery was outlawed in 1865, Lucretia Mott advocated giving black Americans the right to vote. With Elizabeth Cady Stanton, she organized the 1848 Seneca Falls Women's Rights Convention.
17. a. Born in Delaware, Mary Ann Shadd Cary moved to Canada but returned to the U.S. to graduate from Howard University as an attorney. She joined the National Woman's Suffrage Association, working with Anthony and Stanton and testified before the Judiciary Committee of the U. S. House of Representatives.
18. a. Hunger strikes and force-feeding were portrayed in the film, "Iron-Jawed Angels." Quaker Alice Paul was a Ph.D. lawyer who founded the National Woman's Party and wrote the Equal Rights Amendment.
19. a. As a progressive Republican and a pacifist, Rep. Jeannette Rankin joined 56 members of Congress in voting against the U.S. entry into World War I, which contributed to her defeat when she tried to get to the Senate in 1918.
20. a. The Rev. Amelia Tucker had been pastor of Louisville's Brown Temple AME Zion Church. She worked to pass a bill that would make it illegal for businesses to discriminate based on race.
21. c. At the 1848 Seneca Falls convention, Elizabeth Cady Stanton read her "Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions," and the most controversial line stated, "It is the duty of the women in this country to secure to themselves their sacred right to the franchise."
22. c. Harriet Tubman worked with her friend Susan B. Anthony on woman suffrage and spoke on tour about her experiences as "Moses." Queen Victoria invited Tubman to England for the queen's birthday.
23. a. Lucy Stone (and Julia Ward Howe) supported the 15th Amendment, which enfranchised black men but not women. Stone delivered three suffrage lectures in Louisville in 1853.
24. b. When told by organizers they threatened ratification votes in Southern states and would have to march at the back of the parade, Mary Terrell complied. Her colleague, Ida B. Wells-Barnett, refused.
25. a. Julia Ward Howe became active in woman's suffrage and aligned herself with Lucy Stone. She also became the first woman elected to the American Academy of Arts and Letters.
26. c. Currently, Kentucky has 13 women out of 100 representatives in the House and 6 women out of 38 people in the Senate. There are no black, Asian or Hispanic women serving in the Kentucky Legislature.