

## CHAPTER

## 9

## GEOGRAPHY APPLICATION: REGION

*The Movement  
Toward Woman Suffrage*

## Section 5

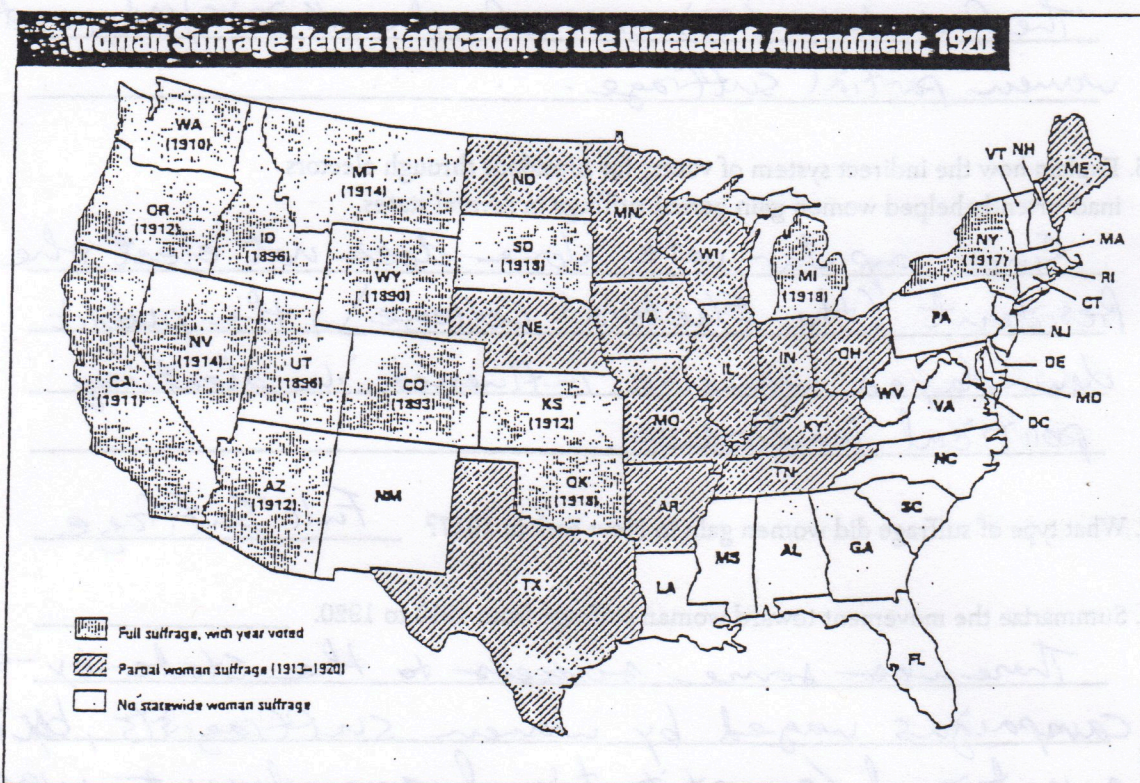
Directions: Read the paragraphs below and study the map carefully. Then answer the questions that follow.

In the late 1800s, new amendments to the U.S. Constitution that guaranteed voting rights still continued to exclude women. Therefore, suffragists concentrated on the regional level—seeking the passage of state constitutional amendments insuring women the right to vote. It was felt that this strategy could eventually force a federal amendment, and in a six-year period, four states granted women full voting rights.

However, the campaign then stalled. For 13 years, until 1910, no other state passed an amendment for woman suffrage. So a new tactic was tried: gaining partial voting rights. The U.S. Constitution allows state legislatures to set qualifications for voting for presidential electors, without sending the question to voters as an attempt for an amendment requires. Thus, women pressed states for the right to vote for president through legislative action.

In Illinois, where Progressives controlled the state legislature, the plan worked. This state, in 1913, became the first to grant women partial suffrage. Grace Wilbur Trout wrote of its impact:

Illinois was the first state east of the Mississippi and the first state even bordering the great father of waters, to break down the conservatism of the great Middle West and give suffrage to its women. . . . New York women never could have won their great suffrage victory in 1917 if Illinois had not first opened the door in 1913, and the winning of suffrage in New York so added to the political strength of the suffrage movement in Congress that it made possible the passage of the federal suffrage amendment in 1919.





Name \_\_\_\_\_

The Movement Toward Woman Suffrage continued

## Interpreting Text and Visuals

1. Which was the first state to grant full suffrage to women?

Wyoming

How many years before ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment did this happen? 30 years

2. Which other states granted full suffrage to women in the 19th century?

ID, UT, CO

3. Where, in general, were the states that granted women full suffrage before 1913 located? Western territories

Where, in general, were the states located that failed to give women any voting rights before the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment?

South-eastern states (coast)

4. What was the importance of the year 1913 to the woman suffrage movement?

The first state (IL) east of the Mississippi granted women partial suffrage.

5. Explain how the indirect system of voting for president through electors inadvertently helped women gain partial suffrage in several states.

Since popular vote alone does not elect the President (the Electoral College), the public downplayed women's influence in electing political leadership.

6. What type of suffrage did women gain in New York in 1917?

Full Suffrage

7. Summarize the movement toward woman suffrage from 1913 to 1920.

There was some success to the state-by-state campaigns waged by women suffragists, but a national/constitutional amendment was required to get all states to accept it.



# CHAPTER 9

## GEOGRAPHY APPLICATION: REGION *The Movement Toward Woman Suffrage*

### Section 5

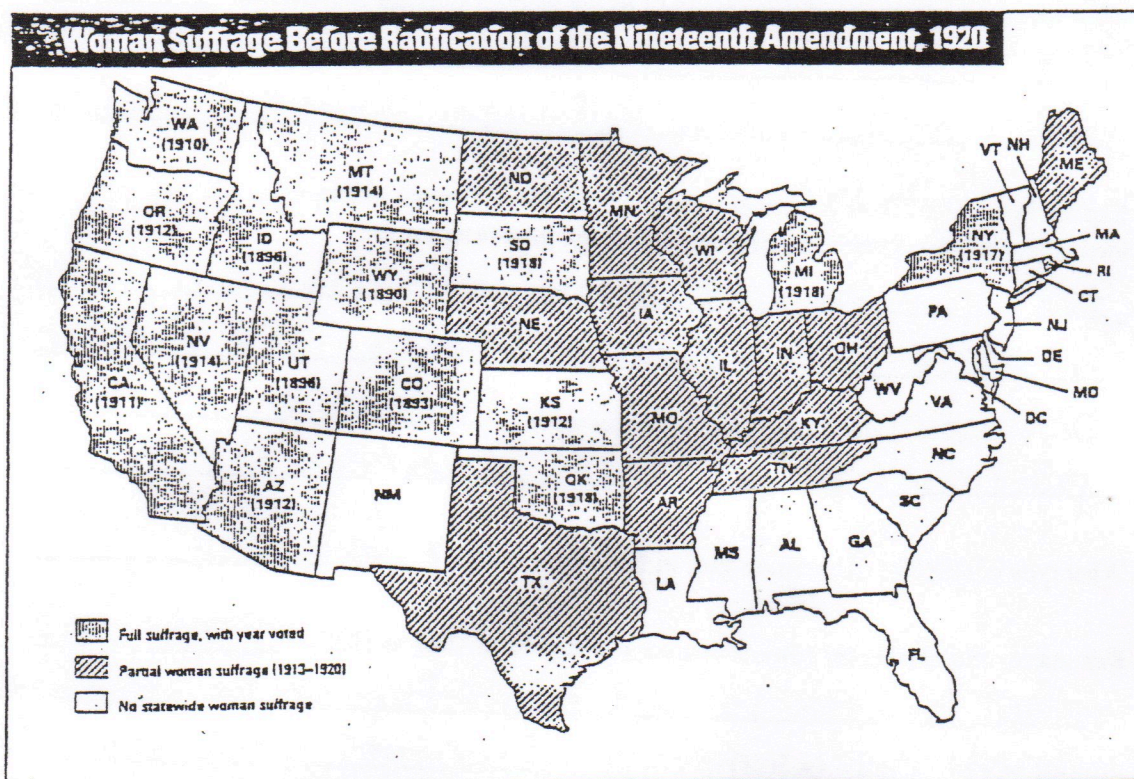
Directions: Read the paragraphs below and study the map carefully. Then answer the questions that follow.

In the late 1800s, new amendments to the U.S. Constitution that guaranteed voting rights still continued to exclude women. Therefore, suffragists concentrated on the regional level—seeking the passage of state constitutional amendments insuring women the right to vote. It was felt that this strategy could eventually force a federal amendment, and in a six-year period, four states granted women full voting rights.

However, the campaign then stalled. For 13 years, until 1910, no other state passed an amendment for woman suffrage. So a new tactic was tried: gaining partial voting rights. The U.S. Constitution allows state legislatures to set qualifications for voting for presidential electors, without sending the question to voters as an attempt for an amendment requires. Thus, women pressed states for the right to vote for president through legislative action.

In Illinois, where Progressives controlled the state legislature, the plan worked. This state, in 1913, became the first to grant women partial suffrage. Grace Wilbur Trout wrote of its impact:

Illinois was the first state east of the Mississippi and the first state even bordering the great father of waters, to break down the conservatism of the great Middle West and give suffrage to its women. . . . New York women never could have won their great suffrage victory in 1917 if Illinois had not first opened the door in 1913, and the winning of suffrage in New York so added to the political strength of the suffrage movement in Congress that it made possible the passage of the federal suffrage amendment in 1919.





Name \_\_\_\_\_

The Movement Toward Woman Suffrage continued

## Interpreting Text and Visuals

1. Which was the first state to grant full suffrage to women?

A) Illinois

B) Wyoming

How many years before ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment did this happen? A) 30 years

B) 3 years

2. Which other states granted full suffrage to women in the 19th century?

A) MI, MA, NE

B) ID, UT, CO

3. Where, in general, were the states that granted women full suffrage before 1913 located?

A) Western Territories

B) Eastern Territories

Where, in general, were the states located that failed to give women any voting rights before the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment?

A) South-eastern states (coast)

B) North-western states (coast)

4. What was the importance of the year 1913 to the woman suffrage movement?

The first state east of the Mississippi granted women \_\_\_\_\_ suffrage

A) partial

B) full

5. Explain how the indirect system of voting for president through electors inadvertently helped women gain partial suffrage in several states.

Since popular vote alone does not elect the president (the Electoral College), the public downplayed \_\_\_\_\_ influence in electing political leadership. A) women's B) children's

A) partial

B) full

6. What type of suffrage did women gain in New York in 1917?

7. Summarize the movement toward woman suffrage from 1913 to 1920.

There was some success to the state-by-state campaigns waged by women suffragists, but a national/constitutional amendment was required to get \_\_\_\_\_ to accept it.

A) most states

B) all states

Choice Strategy



## CHAPTER

## 9

## GEOGRAPHY APPLICATION: REGION

*The Movement  
Toward Woman Suffrage*

## Section 5

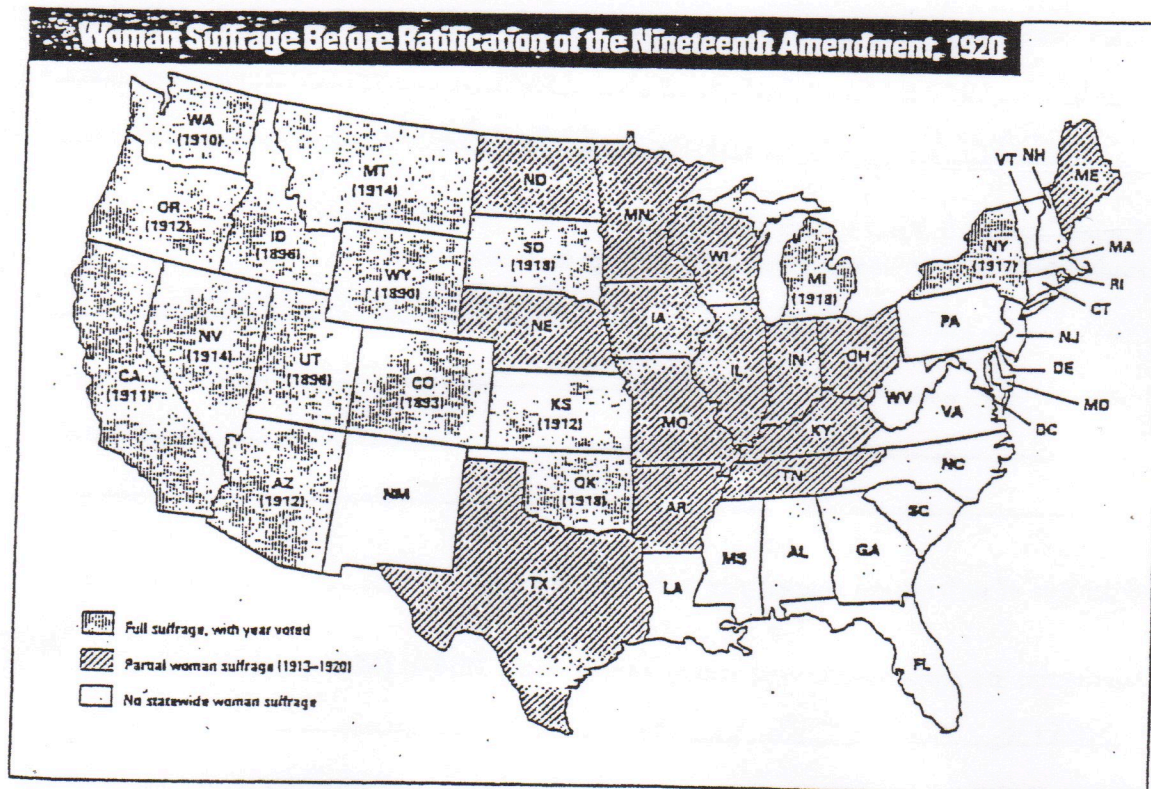
*Directions: Read the paragraphs below and study the map carefully. Then answer the questions that follow.*

In the late 1800s, new amendments to the U.S. Constitution that guaranteed voting rights still continued to exclude women. Therefore, suffragists concentrated on the regional level—seeking the passage of state constitutional amendments insuring women the right to vote. It was felt that this strategy could eventually force a federal amendment, and in a six-year period, four states granted women full voting rights.

However, the campaign then stalled. For 13 years, until 1910, no other state passed an amendment for woman suffrage. So a new tactic was tried: gaining partial voting rights. The U.S. Constitution allows state legislatures to set qualifications for voting for presidential electors, without sending the question to voters as an attempt for an amendment requires. Thus, women pressed states for the right to vote for president through legislative action.

In Illinois, where Progressives controlled the state legislature, the plan worked. This state, in 1913, became the first to grant women partial suffrage. Grace Wilbur Trout wrote of its impact:

Illinois was the first state east of the Mississippi and the first state even bordering the great father of waters, to break down the conservatism of the great Middle West and give suffrage to its women. . . . New York women never could have won their great suffrage victory in 1917 if Illinois had not first opened the door in 1913, and the winning of suffrage in New York so added to the political strength of the suffrage movement in Congress that it made possible the passage of the federal suffrage amendment in 1919.



Closed Strategy



Name \_\_\_\_\_

The Movement Toward Woman Suffrage continued

## Interpreting Text and Visuals

1. Which was the first state to grant full suffrage to women? W

How many years before ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment did this happen? years

2. Which other states granted full suffrage to women in the 19th century? \_\_\_\_\_

① \_\_\_\_\_, ② \_\_\_\_\_, ③ \_\_\_\_\_

3. Where, in general, were the states that granted women full suffrage before 1913 located? territories

Where, in general, were the states located that failed to give women any voting rights before the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment?

South- states

4. What was the importance of the year 1913 to the woman suffrage movement? The

first state east of the  
granted women partial

5. Explain how the indirect system of voting for president through electors inadvertently helped women gain partial suffrage in several states.

The public downplayed...

6. What type of suffrage did women gain in New York in 1917? \_\_\_\_\_

7. Summarize the movement toward woman suffrage from 1913 to 1920. There was

some success with...

But \_\_\_\_\_ was required to get all  
states to accept it.

Closed Strategy



## CHAPTER

## 9

GEOGRAPHY APPLICATION: REGION *The Movement  
Toward Woman Suffrage*

## Section 5

Directions: Read the paragraphs below and study the map carefully. Then answer the questions that follow.

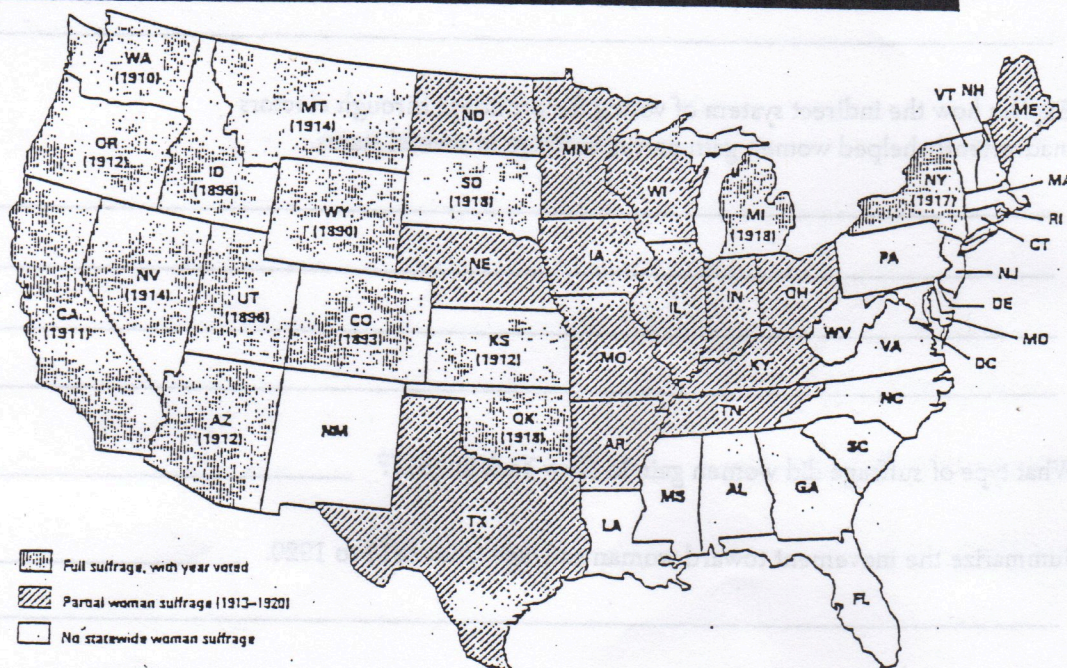
In the late 1800s, new amendments to the U.S. Constitution that guaranteed voting rights still continued to exclude women. Therefore, suffragists concentrated on the regional level—seeking the passage of state constitutional amendments insuring women the right to vote. It was felt that this strategy could eventually force a federal amendment, and in a six-year period, four states granted women full voting rights.

However, the campaign then stalled. For 13 years, until 1910, no other state passed an amendment for woman suffrage. So a new tactic was tried: gaining partial voting rights. The U.S. Constitution allows state legislatures to set qualifications for voting for presidential electors, without sending the question to voters as an attempt for an amendment requires. Thus, women pressed states for the right to vote for president through legislative action.

In Illinois, where Progressives controlled the state legislature, the plan worked. This state, in 1913, became the first to grant women partial suffrage. Grace Wilbur Trout wrote of its impact:

Illinois was the first state east of the Mississippi and the first state even bordering the great father of waters, to break down the conservatism of the great Middle West and give suffrage to its women. . . . New York women never could have won their great suffrage victory in 1917 if Illinois had not first opened the door in 1913, and the winning of suffrage in New York so added to the political strength of the suffrage movement in Congress that it made possible the passage of the federal suffrage amendment in 1919.

**Woman Suffrage Before Ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment, 1920**





Name \_\_\_\_\_

The Movement Toward Woman Suffrage continued

## Interpreting Text and Visuals

1. Which was the first state to grant full suffrage to women? \_\_\_\_\_

How many years before ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment did this happen? \_\_\_\_\_

2. Which other states granted full suffrage to women in the 19th century? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Where, in general, were the states that granted women full suffrage before 1913 located? \_\_\_\_\_

Where, in general, were the states located that failed to give women any voting rights before the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment? \_\_\_\_\_

4. What was the importance of the year 1913 to the woman suffrage movement? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Explain how the indirect system of voting for president through electors inadvertently helped women gain partial suffrage in several states.

6. What type of suffrage did women gain in New York in 1917? \_\_\_\_\_

7. Summarize the movement toward woman suffrage from 1913 to 1920. \_\_\_\_\_



## CHAPTER

## 9

## GEOGRAPHY APPLICATION: REGION

*The Movement  
Toward Woman Suffrage*

## Section 5

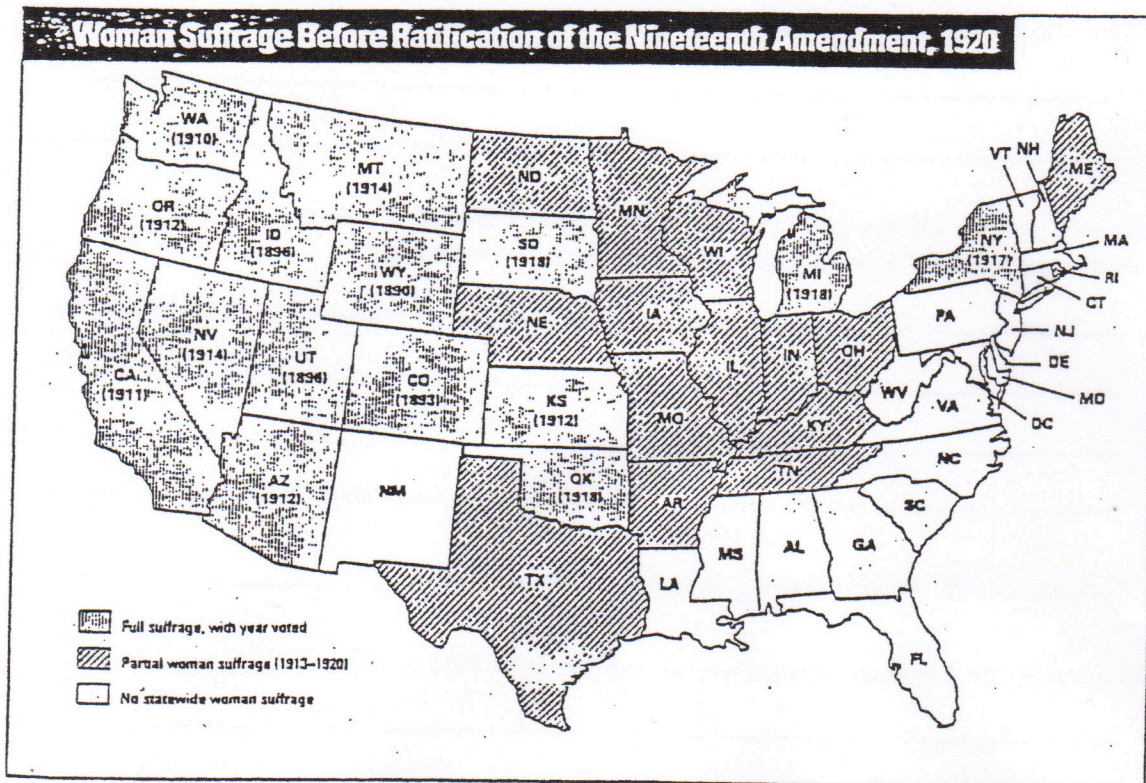
*Directions: Read the paragraphs below and study the map carefully. Then answer the questions that follow.*

In the late 1800s, new amendments to the U.S. Constitution that guaranteed voting rights still continued to exclude women. Therefore, suffragists concentrated on the regional level—seeking the passage of state constitutional amendments insuring women the right to vote. It was felt that this strategy could eventually force a federal amendment, and in a six-year period, four states granted women full voting rights.

However, the campaign then stalled. For 13 years, until 1910, no other state passed an amendment for woman suffrage. So a new tactic was tried: gaining partial voting rights. The U.S. Constitution allows state legislatures to set qualifications for voting for presidential electors, without sending the question to voters as an attempt for an amendment requires. Thus, women pressed states for the right to vote for president through legislative action.

In Illinois, where Progressives controlled the state legislature, the plan worked. This state, in 1913, became the first to grant women partial suffrage. Grace Wilbur Trout wrote of its impact:

Illinois was the first state east of the Mississippi and the first state even bordering the great father of waters, to break down the conservatism of the great Middle West and give suffrage to its women. . . . New York women never could have won their great suffrage victory in 1917 if Illinois had not first opened the door in 1913, and the winning of suffrage in New York so added to the political strength of the suffrage movement in Congress that it made possible the passage of the federal suffrage amendment in 1919.





Name \_\_\_\_\_

The Movement Toward Woman Suffrage continued

## Interpreting Text and Visuals

1. Which was the first state to grant full suffrage to women? \_\_\_\_\_

How many years before ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment did this happen? \_\_\_\_\_

2. Which other states granted full suffrage to women in the 19th century? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Where, in general, were the states that granted women full suffrage before 1913 located? \_\_\_\_\_

Where, in general, were the states located that failed to give women any voting rights before the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment? \_\_\_\_\_

4. What was the importance of the year 1913 to the woman suffrage movement? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Explain how the indirect system of voting for president through electors inadvertently helped women gain partial suffrage in several states.

6. What type of suffrage did women gain in New York in 1917? \_\_\_\_\_

7. Summarize the movement toward woman suffrage from 1913 to 1920. \_\_\_\_\_

Visual Organization



# CHAPTER 9

## GEOGRAPHY APPLICATION: REGION *The Movement Toward Woman Suffrage*

### Section 5

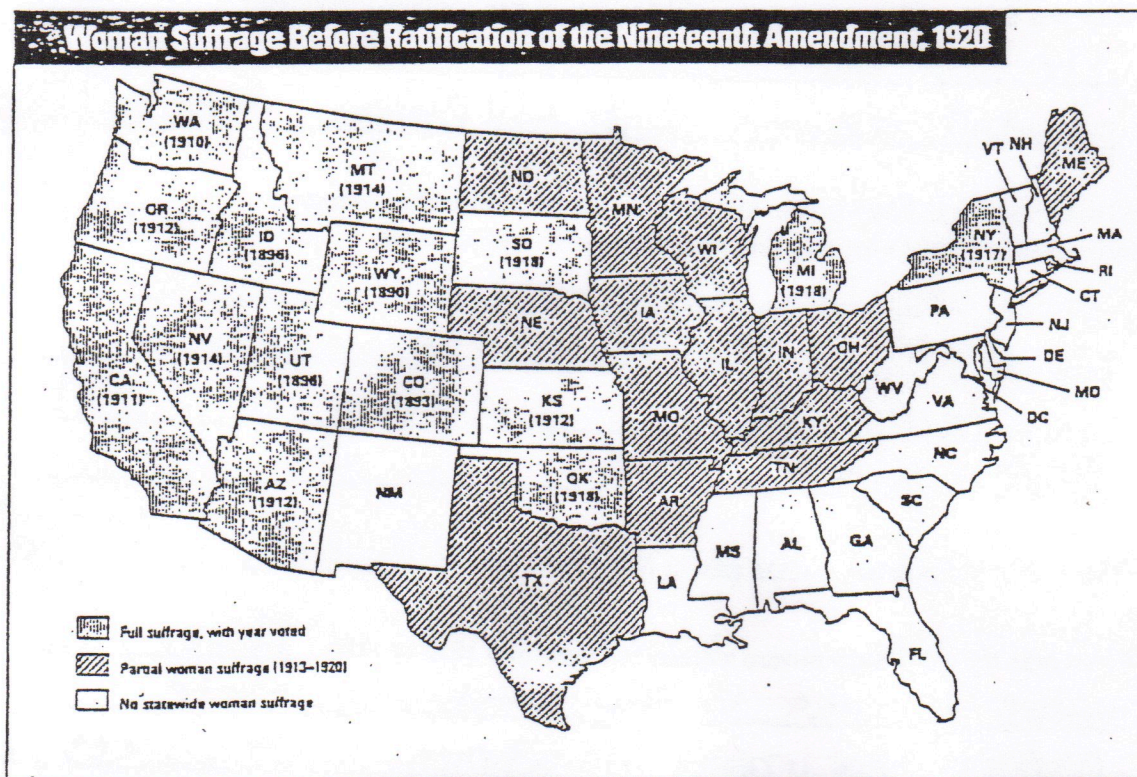
*Directions: Read the paragraphs below and study the map carefully. Then answer the questions that follow.*

In the late 1800s, new amendments to the U.S. Constitution that guaranteed voting rights still continued to exclude women. Therefore, suffragists concentrated on the regional level—seeking the passage of state constitutional amendments insuring women the right to vote. It was felt that this strategy could eventually force a federal amendment, and in a six-year period, four states granted women full voting rights.

However, the campaign then stalled. For 13 years, until 1910, no other state passed an amendment for woman suffrage. So a new tactic was tried: gaining partial voting rights. The U.S. Constitution allows state legislatures to set qualifications for voting for presidential electors, without sending the question to voters as an attempt for an amendment requires. Thus, women pressed states for the right to vote for president through legislative action.

In Illinois, where Progressives controlled the state legislature, the plan worked. This state, in 1913, became the first to grant women partial suffrage. Grace Wilbur Trout wrote of its impact:

Illinois was the first state east of the Mississippi and the first state even bordering the great father of waters, to break down the conservatism of the great Middle West and give suffrage to its women. . . . New York women never could have won their great suffrage victory in 1917 if Illinois had not first opened the door in 1913, and the winning of suffrage in New York so added to the political strength of the suffrage movement in Congress that it made possible the passage of the federal suffrage amendment in 1919.



Yes No Strategy



Name \_\_\_\_\_

The Movement Toward Woman Suffrage continued

## Interpreting Text and Visuals

1. Which was the first state to grant full suffrage to women?

Wyoming

Yes

NO

How many years before ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment did this happen?

10 years

Yes

NO

2. Which other states granted full suffrage to women in the 19th century?

ID, UT, CO

Yes

NO

3. Where, in general, were the states that granted women full suffrage before 1913 located?

Eastern territories

Yes

NO

Where, in general, were the states located that failed to give women any voting rights before the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment?

South-eastern states

Yes

NO

4. What was the importance of the year 1913 to the woman suffrage movement?

The first state (IL) east of the Mississippi granted women full suffrage.

Yes

NO

5. Explain how the indirect system of voting for president through electors inadvertently helped women gain partial suffrage in several states.

Since popular vote alone does not elect the president, the public downplayed women's influence in electing political leadership.

Yes

NO

6. What type of suffrage did women gain in New York in 1917?

Partial suffrage

Yes

NO

7. Summarize the movement toward woman suffrage from 1913 to 1920.

There was some success to the state-by-state campaigns waged by women suffragists, but a national/constitutional amendment was required to get all states to accept it.

Yes

NO

Yes No Strategy