

19th Amendment Centennial Celebration
February 10th, 2020



The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

NJ Ratification February 10, 1920 | United States Ratification August 18, 1920

100 YEARS OF PROGRESS...

Before 1920:

Women could:

- ◆ Own property and pay taxes.
- ◆ Participate in social settings under the chaperone and guidance of a husband or guardian.
- ◆ Rarely attend college or have a professional career.

Women could not:

- ◆ Vote for the politicians who established taxes and policies affecting their lives.
- ◆ Patronize public assemblies such as restaurants without an escort, remaining unscathed by social repercussions.
- ◆ Serve in the armed forces in combat.

Today in 2020:

Women have achieved these rights:

- ◆ To vote for politicians and policies
- ◆ Be politicians and hold governmental office.
- ◆ Serve in the armed forces in combat.
- ◆ Patronize any establishment, including restaurants and other public spaces.

Women are still working toward:

- ◆ Equal pay for equal work.
- ◆ Equal participation in upper management, governing bodies, and boards of directors.
- ◆ Accountability for violence against women.

Thank you to our partners in this celebration:



Cookies provided by students in Leonia High School Academy for Hospitality and Culinary Arts.



Thanks to YWCA Northern NJ for Refreshments.



Who's Who Back Then...

The 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution finally gave women, after a 72-year struggle, the right to vote on August 26, 1920. It was not a fight for the fainthearted. Women organized, lobbied, paraded, petitioned, lectured, and picketed for years. Suffragists were ridiculed, patronized, and dismissed by opponents, yet they persisted. Some were assaulted and endured the harsh confines of prison for daring to claim rights equal to men. Here are a few highlights of that struggle.

HERE ARE SEVERAL KEY LEADERS OF THE MOVEMENT:

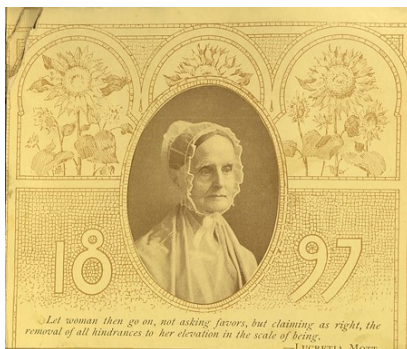
ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, 1815-1902

Elizabeth Cady Stanton was a principal organizer, in 1848, of the Seneca Falls Convention, in New York, where the "Declaration of Sentiments" was adopted. The Sentiments demanded equal social status and legal rights for women, including the right to vote. She lived in Tenafly for 17 years. Her home is on the National Register of Historic Places. Stanton passed away in 1902, at the age of 86, and sadly did not live to see the ratification of the 19th Amendment.



SUSAN B. ANTHONY, 1820-1906

A feminist icon, Susan B. Anthony spent much of her time in N.J. with women's rights activist Elizabeth Cady Stanton. In 1878, along with Stanton, Anthony arranged for a presentation of an amendment in Congress to give women the right to vote. Popularly known as the Susan B. Anthony Amendment, it later became the 19th Amendment which granted women the right to vote.



LUCRETIA MOTT, 1793-1880

An ardent abolitionist, women's rights activist and social reformer, Lucretia Mott, in 1848, along with Elizabeth Cady Stanton, called the first women's rights convention at Seneca Falls, New York, "to discuss the social, civil, and reli-

gious rights of women". During the convention, Mott wrote the "Declaration of Sentiments".

ALICE PAUL, 1885-1977

Alice Paul was one of the most prominent activists of the 20th century women's rights movement. Born in New Jersey, Paul grew up attending suffragist meetings with her mother. After the passing of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, Paul turned her full attention the passage of a suffrage amendment to the U.S. Constitution. In 1916, Paul founded the National Woman's Party (NWP), where support was withheld from existing political parties until women had gained the right to vote. Through their protests, marches and demonstrations the suffrage movement gained popular support, forming a group called the "Silent Sentinels".



IDA B. WELLS-BARNETT, 1862 – 1931

Wells-Barnett was a militant journalist who wrote for several Black newspapers. She led an anti-lynching crusade after three of her friends were lynched. She eventually moved to Chicago where she wrote for the Chicago Conservator newspaper and published a book, *The Red Record*, detailing the atrocities of lynching. She co-founded the National Association of Colored Women in 1896 and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in 1909. A supporter of woman suffrage, she founded the Alpha Suffrage Club for African-American women, the first suffrage club for black women in Illinois. She marched in the 1913 suffrage parade in Washington, D.C., but refused to march at the back of the parade as other black women did. She was an outspoken advocate for black women.



SOJOURNER TRUTH, 1791– 1883

Born Isabella (later Van Wagener), an emancipated slave in upstate New York, she was the first known African American suffragist. She traveled throughout the eastern United States, attending woman's rights conventions, speaking as a proponent of woman's rights and woman suffrage. While she was illiterate, her overwhelming presence, personal magnetism, and unique oratorical style captivated audiences and won skeptics to the cause. In 1864, she traveled to Washington D. C. where she was received by President Lincoln in the White House.

Suffrage & League of Women Voters Facts:



1. The first state to allow women to vote was New Jersey—1776-1807. The colonial constitution, in granting voting rights to Freeholders (property owners), failed to mention gender.



2. In 1869, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony formed the National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA) to work to obtain a federal constitutional amendment that would grant women the right to vote. That same year, abolitionists Lucy Stone and Henry Blackwell founded the American Woman Suffrage Association (AWSA); the group's leaders supported the 15th Amendment which gave black men the right to vote, but failed to extend the same privilege to American women of any skin color. Lucy Stone founded the oldest women's suffrage society in 1887.

3. In 1869, Wyoming was the first state to grant voting rights to all female residents age 21 and older. It was also the first state to elect a female governor, Nellie Tayloe Ross, in 1924.



4. In 1890, the NWSA and the AWSA merged to form the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA). The new organization's strategy was to lobby for women's voting rights on a state-by-state basis. Within six years, Colorado, Utah, and Idaho adopted amendments to their state constitutions granting women the right to vote. New York did so in 1918. A New Jersey referendum, endorsed by Woodrow Wilson, was defeated by a large margin in 1914. Prior to the passage of the 19th Amendment, women in 15 states were voting.



5. In 1900, with Stanton and Anthony advancing in age, Carrie Chapman Catt stepped up to lead the NASWA.

6. In May 1919, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a resolution granting women the right to vote. In June, the Senate followed. Within six days Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Kansas each ratified the amendment. Two weeks later, New York and Ohio did the same.

7. NJ was 29th state, on February 10th at 1AM in the morning, to ratify the amendment. By March of 1920, a total of 35 states had approved the amendment, one state shy of the three-fourths required for ratification. Tennessee was the last state to ratify and did so by one vote margin on August 18, 1920. Southern states were adamantly opposed to the amendment; seven of them voted it down.



8. On August 26, 1920, the 19th Amendment was certified by U.S. Secretary of State. In 1971, Representative Bella Abzug, of New York, championed a bill in the U.S. Congress to designate August 26 as "Women's Equality Day" commemorating women's right to vote.

9. The League of Women Voters was founded by Carrie Chapman Catt, in 1920, during the convention of the NAWSA, where she served as its President. The convention was held six months before the 19th amendment to the U.S. Constitution was ratified. State suffrage associations reorganized themselves as state Leagues of Women Voters. The mission of the Leagues was to help 20 million new women voters carry out their new responsibilities as voters. An office with professional staff was established in Washington D.C.



LWV LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS® OF NORTHERN VALLEY

2020 Places to Go & Things to Do...

Bring a friend, share a picture. (Please email to nike.bach@gmail.com for LWVNV use)

 <p>RIGHTFULLY HERS AMERICAN WOMEN AND THE VOTE</p>	<p>The National Archives Washington D.C.</p> <p><i>Rightfully Hers:</i> <i>American Women and the Vote</i> May 10, 2019 to January 3, 2021 museum.archives.gov/rightfully-hers</p>	<p><i>because history matters</i></p> <p>Center for Women's History</p> <p>NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM & LIBRARY nyhistory.org/womens-history nyhistory.org/visit/we-rise</p>
 <p>SHALL NOT BE DENIED</p>	<p>The Library of Congress Washington, D.C.</p> <p><i>SHALL NOT BE DENIED</i> <i>WOMEN FIGHT FOR THE VOTE</i> June 4, 2019–September 2020</p>	<p>Women's Right's National Historic Park Seneca Falls, NY. Annual commemoration of the 1848 Women's Rights Convention. Convention Days 2020: July 17, 18 & 19. Contact Northern NJ National Organization for Women to learn about their trip.</p>
 <p>LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS®</p>	<p>Women Power the Vote Day Friday, Feb 14 100th Anniversary of the LWV. LWV.org</p>	<p>2020 CENSUS: March 19, 7:30pm, Fairleigh Dickinson University, Dickinson Hall, Hackensack</p> 
 <p>Voter Girl Saturday, March 7th, 9:30am-12:30pm, Berkeley College, Woodland Park, NJ gsnnj.org Learn about the 100th anniversary of the 19th amendment Earn a Girl Scout Civics Badge Participate in a real voting experience Hear from 7 local women elected officials as special guest.</p>		<p>Turning Point Suffragist Memorial, in southern Fairfax County, VA., broke ground in Nov 2019. It is within the new cultural area of Occoquan Regional Park. The memorial will have 19 informational stations about suffragists, including African American suffragists, with a special focus on those suffragists imprisoned at Occoquan, who endured harsh conditions and abuse to win voting rights for American women.</p>



Join in our Activities. Contact nike.bach@gmail.com

The League of Women Voters, a non-partisan political organization, encourages informed and active participation in government, works to increase understanding of major public policy issues, and influences public policy through education and advocacy.

www.lwvbergen.org/about-us-more/

 [LeagueOfWomenVotersNorthernValley/](https://www.facebook.com/LeagueOfWomenVotersNorthernValley/)
 [@League NValley](https://twitter.com/@LeagueNValley)

Various Pins worn by suffragists during the campaign for the women's right to vote.



MEMBERSHIP SIGNUP:

Name: _____

Address: _____
 _____, NJ _____

Tel: _____

Email: _____

Please clip out this form and send along with your check, payable to the League of Women Voters of Northern Valley ("LWVNV").

Mailing Address: LWV Treasurer, Vicki Sidrow,
One Horizon Road, Apt 1405, Fort Lee, NJ 07024.

Membership is open to all women and men, age 16 or over, and includes membership in the national, state, and local LWV organization.

Membership runs from July 2019 - June 2020 and is \$55.00 for individuals, \$75.00 for family and \$10.00 for students. Questions? lwno.valley@gmail.com or call 201-947-0756