

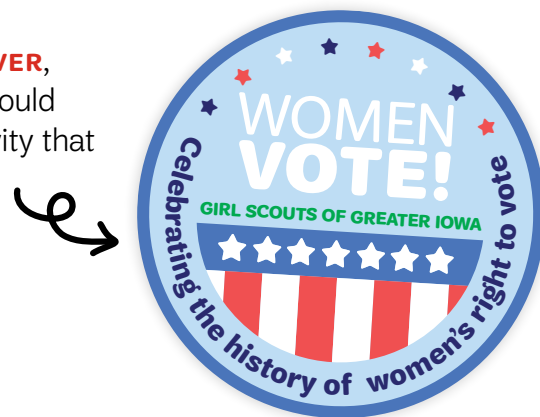
CELEBRATING THE HISTORY OF WOMEN'S RIGHT TO VOTE PATCH PROGRAM

*“To the wrongs that need resistance, To the right that needs assistance,
To the future in the distance, Give yourselves.”*

Carrie Chapman Catt, Women’s suffrage leader from Charles City, Iowa

Girl Scouts of Greater Iowa and the Carrie Chapman Catt Center want to celebrate the advances in history that came about from the suffrage movement and the women who led the movement. After decades of hard work, marching, and protesting, the 19th Amendment to the United States Constitution was ratified on August 18, 1920. This amendment declared that the right to vote would not be denied on the basis of sex and was a significant milestone in the fight for equal rights. We want you to learn about this historic achievement, while also learning that there were still many who were discriminated against and denied the right to vote. With this patch program we are encouraging you to learn more about the history of women’s suffrage, the 19th Amendment, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and to think about the world you live in today. This patch program is intended to be a catalyst for conversation and to encourage you to learn more and take action to make the world a better place.

This packet features activities divided into three sections: **DISCOVER**, **CONNECT**, and **TAKE ACTION**. To earn the exclusive patch, you should complete an activity from each category or create your own activity that aligns with the spirit of the patch.



DISCOVER

Explore the history of the right to vote.

CONNECT

Explore how the right to vote affects your everyday life and that of your community.

TAKE ACTION

Make a difference in your community by taking action on an issue that you are passionate about.

Thanks to our Girl Scouts sisters from Girl Scouts of Northeast Texas and Girl Scouts of Maine for their inspiration as well as their groundbreaking curriculum and patch design that was used to develop this program.

This patch program is a collaboration between Girl Scouts of Greater Iowa and the Carrie Chapman Catt Center for Women and Politics.

DISCOVER

EXPLORE THE HISTORY OF THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

- ★ Learn who your elected officials are and what they do in their position. Find out how to contact them to express your opinion on an issue important to you.
 - ☆ Find your representatives [HERE](#).
 - ☆ A printable postcard is available on page 12.
- ★ Play the “Story of Voting Rights” game (instructions located on page 14).
- ★ Create a timeline of voting rights in Iowa.
 - ☆ Visit cattcenter.iastate.edu/timeline to learn about the Suffrage movement in Iowa.
 - ☆ Create a comic or graphic novel depicting a major event that took place during this time.
- ★ Discover the first women to lead the Suffrage Movement. Select one famous Suffragist, learn more about her, and tell her story.
 - ☆ Create a social media profile for her using the template on page 13.
- ★ Pick a time period and learn about what the expectations and roles for women were in your state at that time. What is similar or different from today?
- ★ Go global! Compare our nation’s political systems and voting practices with those of another country. Share what you learned with others.
- ★ Learn about civil disobedience. What does it mean? Find a current or historical example where advocates used civil disobedience as a strategy to effect change. What were their strategies? Were they effective?

CONNECT

EXPLORE HOW THE RIGHT TO VOTE AFFECTS YOUR EVERYDAY LIFE AND THAT OF YOUR COMMUNITY.

- ★ Hold a mock election with mock voter registration cards.
 - ☆ Found out the requirements for voting in Iowa. Check out the Iowa Secretary of State’s website for more information.
 - ☆ Complete a mock registration card (template located on page 15) .
 - ☆ Hold a mock election for their favorite type of cookie. (mock ballots are located on page 16.)
 - ☆ Girls over the age of 17 can actually [register to vote](#).
- ★ Attend an event or ongoing exhibit about the 19th Amendment. Use this [resource](#) to find events near you.
- ★ Create your own Suffrage banner or poster. Share it in your meeting place, your school, or local parade.

- ★ Find out where a polling location is in your area and visit it, if possible.
- ★ Interview family members to learn why they vote.
- ★ Take a tour of the Iowa Capitol. You can take a virtual tour of the Iowa Capitol [here](#).
- ★ Earn the civic badge for your age level. Learn more about these badges by visiting the [Girl Scout Badge Explorer](#) or [Volunteer Tool Kit!](#)
 - ☆ **Daisy:** Rosie Petal: Make the World a Better Place
 - ☆ **Brownie:** Celebrating Community
 - ☆ **Junior:** Inside Government
 - ☆ **Cadette:** Finding Common Ground
 - ☆ **Senior:** Behind the Ballot
 - ☆ **Ambassador:** Public Policy

TAKE ACTION

MAKE A DIFFERENCE IN YOUR COMMUNITY BY TAKING ACTION
ON AN ISSUE THAT YOU ARE PASSIONATE ABOUT.

- ★ Thank a woman who inspires you. It can be an historical figure from the Women’s Suffrage movement or someone making a difference today. Send her a card/letter, write her a message on social media (be sure to get your parent/guardian’s permission), or create a short video showing your appreciation.
- ★ Write a letter to the editor about an issue that is important to you.
- ★ Create a public service announcement about the importance of voting using audio, visual, or written mediums and present it to others.
 - ☆ Create a song, bookmark, billboard, website, poem, or news article.
- ★ Attend a public meeting of your City Council or invite a public leader to speak to your Troop.
- ★ Contact your County Auditor to learn more about elections and registering to vote.
- ★ Visit the Carrie Lane Chapman Catt Girlhood Home and Museum in Charles City, Iowa.
 - ☆ For more information visit catt.org
- ★ March in a local parade to celebrate women’s right to vote. You can create banners, dress up like suffragists, or even write your own chant.
 - ☆ Can’t attend a parade? Make your own parade in your backyard!

VOCABULARY

Abolish: To get rid of or do away with.

Adoption: To approve officially: In 1920, the government adopted the 19th Amendment.

Amendment: An official change made to a law, bill, or other document.

Ballot: The piece of paper used to vote.

Citizen: A person who is a member of a country either because of being born there or being declared a member by law.

Citizenship: Having the duties, rights, and privileges of being a citizen of a country.

Enfranchise: To give the rights of citizenship to a person or group of people, especially to give that group the right to vote.

Militant: Aggressive or combative.

Petition: A formal, written request by many people that is made to a person in authority.

Picket: A person or group of people standing outside a building to protest.

Ratification: To approve and make valid.

Suffrage: (1) The right to vote. (2) The act of voting.

14th Amendment: Rights of Citizens (1868). The clauses of this amendment were intended to punish southern states that didn't allow African-Americans the right to vote, prevent former Confederate leaders from serving in government, forbid payment of the Confederacy's debts by the federal government, and insure payments of war debts owed by the federal government

15th Amendment: Suffrage for African-Americans (1870). This amendment replaced section 2 of the 14th Amendment in guaranteeing blacks the right to vote, and also granted Congress the power to enforce this amendment.

19th Amendment: Woman's Suffrage (1920). This amendment extended the right to vote to all qualified women in federal and state election.

SUFFRAGIST SPOTLIGHT: CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

Carrie Chapman Catt was an American women's suffrage leader who campaigned tirelessly in support of the 19th Amendment to the United States Constitution.

Catt was born in Wisconsin, but grew up in Charles City, Iowa. She worked hard to put herself through college at what is now Iowa State University. She ultimately became the first female superintendent of schools in Mason City, Iowa.

Catt became involved with the Iowa Women Suffrage Movement and ultimately was elected President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. She helped coordinate the state-by-state suffrage campaign that led to the ratification of the 19th Amendment. Following her successful campaign, she founded the League of Women Voters to educate women on political issues. She served as the League's president until her death in 1947.



Photo source: Encyclopedia Britannica

19TH AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States.

ARTICLE -

“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.”

RESOURCES FOR TROOP LEADERS

Check out these resources we've gathered to learn more about the history of women's right to vote. These resources should be used at the discretion of the Parent/Guardian or Troop Leader as some may pertain to different age levels.

Children and Adult Books on Suffrage:

- ★ 19th-amendment-centennial.org/books-media

Documentaries and Films (adult):

- ★ One Woman, One Vote (PBS): [imdb.com/title/tt0890143](https://www.imdb.com/title/tt0890143)
- ★ Not for Themselves Alone (PBS): [pbs.org/kenburns/not-for-ourselves-alone](https://www.pbs.org/kenburns/not-for-ourselves-alone)
- ★ Iron Jawed Angels (HBO): [imdb.com/title/tt0338139](https://www.imdb.com/title/tt0338139)
- ★ The Suffragette (British Film): [imdb.com/title/tt3077214](https://www.imdb.com/title/tt3077214)

Short Films for Children and Young Adults:

- ★ Bad Romance (Soomo Learning): soomolearning.com/suffrage
- ★ Crash Course in US History with John Green: [youtube.com/watch?v=HGEMscZE5dY](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HGEMscZE5dY)
- ★ Vanity Fair's Decades Series: [youtube.com/watch?v=AZxaHvwPwNo](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AZxaHvwPwNo)
- ★ School House Rock, Suffrin' Til Suffrage: [youtube.com/watch?v=CGHGDO_b_q0](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CGHGDO_b_q0)

Iowa Suffrage History

- ★ Timeline: cattcenter.iastate.edu/timeline
- ★ Digitized Collection: lib.uiowa.edu/iwa/suffrage

National History Day Resources on Carrie Chapman Catt:

- ★ cattcenter.iastate.edu/home/about-us/carrie-chapman-catt/#CattFAQs

National Women's Party Photography Collection:

- ★ loc.gov/collections/women-of-protest/about-this-collection

Suffrage Sheet Music:

- ★ loc.gov/collections/womens-suffrage-sheet-music/about-this-collection

VOTING RIGHTS TIMELINE

The 19th Amendment is just one milestone in the American journey toward a more inclusive democracy. The timeline shows the gradual expansion and contraction of voting rights in the United States:

1787: The American Constitution is drafted at the Philadelphia Constitutional Convention. States are granted the powers to determine “the time, place, and manner” of elections and to define who has the right to vote. Most states limit voting rights to white male property owners over the age of 21.

1797-1807: Women and African American men are granted the right to vote in New Jersey. This law was rescinded in 1807.

1792-1856: States drop property requirements for white males, leading to Universal White Male Suffrage.

1868: The 14th Amendment protects male citizens’ right to vote.

1870: The 15th Amendment, which prevents disenfranchisement on the basis of “race, color, or previous condition of servitude” is ratified. Because of the 14th Amendment, this guarantee only applies to African American men.

1877: After Reconstruction ended, Southern states began to implement Jim Crow laws that effectively disenfranchised African American male voters.

1887: Native American men not living on reservations are granted citizenship and voting rights.

1890: Wyoming becomes a state and is the first state since 1807 to enfranchise women.

1894: Iowa grants women the right to vote on bond issues, but not in general elections.

1920: The 19th Amendment is ratified, enfranchising about 20 million women across the United States, including 500,000 African American women living outside the South and any Native American women not residing on reservation. Iowa women are fully enfranchised as a result of this amendment.

1920-1924: Georgia and Mississippi, which had refused to recognize the 19th Amendment, change their state laws to enfranchise white women. While some African American women in the South had successfully registered and voted in the 1920 elections, Southern states amended their Jim Crow laws to apply to disenfranchise all African Americans.

1924: The Indian Citizenship Act grants the right to vote to all Native Americans.

1943: Chinese immigrants are granted citizenship and the right to vote.

1961: The 23rd Amendment is ratified, granting residents of the District of Columbia presidential suffrage and Electoral College votes.

1964: The 24th Amendment, which bans poll taxes, is ratified.

1965: The Voting Rights Act of 1965, which bans a variety of practices used to disenfranchise racial minority voters, is passed.

1971: The 26th Amendment, which reduced the minimum voting age to 18, is ratified.

1973: The right to vote in local elections, otherwise known as Home Rule, is implemented in Washington, DC.

1986: Voting rights for uniformed military personnel, the Coast Guard and Merchant Marine are guaranteed voting rights by absentee ballot.

1996-2008: Most states enact laws to reinstate felons’ voting rights after they complete their sentences.

2002: Congress passes the Help America Vote Act to correct some of the problems that arose in the 2000 Presidential election.

2013: Congress overturns Section 4(b) of the Voting Rights Act, which required preclearance of any proposed voting law changes in areas with a history of discriminatory practices.

2013-present: States begin to enact voting law changes that make voting more difficult in some cases, including voter ID laws and shorter early voting periods.

2019: After Kentucky reinstates felon voting rights, Iowa remains as the only state that does not automatically reinstate felons’ voting rights after completion of parole.

BRIEF HISTORY OF VOTING RIGHTS

The Seneca Falls Convention: The women’s suffrage movement entered national consciousness with the 1848 Women’s Rights Convention, held in Seneca Falls, New York^[i]. The convention was called by two women active in the Abolition (anti-slavery) movement, Elizabeth Cady Stanton^[ii] and Lucretia Mott.^[iii] The 300 people who attended passed the Declaration of Sentiments,^[iv] modeled after the Declaration of Independence. It called for a number of social and legal reforms, including granting women the right to vote.

Although she did not attend the Seneca Falls Convention, Susan B. Anthony^[v] became a life-long friend and suffrage advocate with Elizabeth Cady Stanton. They were introduced by Amelia Bloomer, a suffragist and dress reformer who eventually settled in Council Bluffs, Iowa, in 1851.^[vi] Stanton wrote articles, treatises, and speeches and Anthony traveled the countryside, giving speeches on suffrage, temperance (prohibition of alcohol), and abolition of slavery.

The Schism: At the end of the American Civil War (1860-1864), the Suffrage movement split over the proposed 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. The 14th Amendment,^[vii] for the first time, included the word “male” in the Constitution. By implication then, the 15th Amendment,^[viii] which granted the right to vote to formerly enslaved persons, limited that right to African American men.

Some suffragists, including Lucy Stone^[ix] and Frederick Douglass,^[x] favored the 15th Amendment as written and supported extending suffrage to women by state action. They founded the American Women’s Suffrage Association.

Stanton and Anthony, by contrast, opposed the 15th Amendment because it excluded women. They continued to support implementing women’s suffrage by a federal Constitutional Amendment. Stanton and Anthony founded a competing suffrage organization, the National Women’s Suffrage Association.

1890-1904: The year 1890 became a turning point in the suffrage movement. First, the two competing organizations merged into the National American Women’s Suffrage Association (NAWSA), with Susan B. Anthony as President. Second, Wyoming became the first state to grant women the right to vote, guaranteed in its statehood petition. Third, a young Carrie Chapman Catt^[xi] of Iowa attended her first NAWSA convention, where she caught the eye of Susan B. Anthony. By this time, Anthony knew that she was not going to live to see women’s suffrage enacted nationwide and she began to mentor the next generation of suffrage leaders, Catt among them.

In 1893, Carrie Chapman Catt was dispatched to Colorado to organize the campaign for a suffrage referendum in Colorado. It was ultimately successful. Catt then traveled extensively with Anthony, giving suffrage speeches around the country. Catt became NAWSA President in 1900, when Anthony retired. She served as president until 1904, when she left to care for her ailing husband.

Suffrage Allies and Opponents: Other women’s organizations began to support suffrage as a means to enact broader social change, including the Women’s Christian Temperance Union, women’s labor unions, peace activists, and National Association of Colored Women’s Clubs. These organizations helped to make suffrage a mass movement, bringing immigrant women, working class women, and African American women to the cause.

At the same time, many organizations opposed women’s suffrage. The liquor industry and

manufacturing magnates opposed women's suffrage because of their worries about the reforms women voters might support. The Roman Catholic Church and others who favored a traditional role for women opposed the vote for women, including many women. These "antis" believed that participating in politics would undermine women's role in the home and family. Southern whites who favored Jim Crow, segregation, and white supremacy also opposed suffrage because it would enfranchise African American women.

NAWSA's "Winning Plan:" In 1915, Catt began her second term as NAWSA President. In 1916, she introduced her Winning Plan, which stated that NAWSA would advocate for suffrage by state action wherever it was possible and at the same time advocate for a national amendment. While she was a peace activist, Catt promised that suffrage advocates would support World War I while continuing to advocate for the vote.

The National Women's Party: In 1916, a young suffragist named Alice Paul founded the National Women's Party (NWP)^[xii]. She sought to hold the Democratic Party, led by President Woodrow Wilson, responsible for the failure to enact the Constitutional Amendment. Paul organized the "Silent Sentinels" suffragists who held banners and picketed outside the White House daily starting in 1917. These protesters became an embarrassment to the Wilson Administration and the Washington DC police began to arrest them in large numbers. These women were held at the Occoquan Workhouse under terrible conditions, with inedible food, torture, and forced labor. Alice Paul was held in solitary confinement and forced to undergo psychiatric evaluation. Thirty suffragists went on a hunger strike to protest their treatment. The hunger strike ended only when they were released from prison and the charges against the suffragists were dropped.






The Ratification Debate: The 19th Amendment was ratified by the slenderest of margins. It passed the US House of Representatives in 1918 by a margin of one vote, and one year later in the Senate by the same margin. Thirty-six states were needed to ratify for the Amendment to be added to the Constitution.

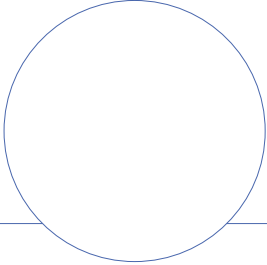
The last state to ratify was Tennessee. If Tennessee did not ratify, the Amendment would have died because the remaining states that had not yet voted on the Amendment were staunchly opposed. The ratification debate in Tennessee went on for six weeks, with both suffragists and anti-suffragists working out of the Hermitage Hotel. Tennessee ratified in August 1920, again by a one vote margin.

Suffrage in Iowa:^[xiii] Iowa had a number of suffrage organizations active within the state, including men and African American club women. Boone held an early suffrage parade in 1908, featuring an appearance by NAWSA's president, Anna Howard Shaw. Later, suffragists conducted two automobile tours in 1912 and 1913, to drum up support for a state Constitutional Amendment. This effort failed in 1916. Iowa became the 10th state to ratify the 19th Amendment on July 2, 1919. Iowa women became voters in 1920.

- [i] National Park Service. <https://www.nps.gov/wori/learn/historyculture/index.htm>.
- [ii] Biography.com. "Elizabeth Cady Stanton." <https://www.biography.com/activist/elizabeth-cady-stanton>
- [iii] Biography.com. "Lucretia Mott." <https://www.biography.com/activist/lucretia-mott>.
- [iv] National Park Service. <https://www.nps.gov/wori/learn/historyculture/declaration-of-sentiments.htm>
- [v] Biography.com. "Susan B. Anthony." <https://www.biography.com/activist/susan-b-anthony>
- [vi] National Women's History Museum. "Amelia Bloomer." <https://www.womenshistory.org/education-resources/biographies/amelia-bloomer>.
- [vii] The National Archives. <https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/amendments-11-27#toc-amendment-xiv>
- [viii] The National Archives. <https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/amendments-11-27#toc-amendment-xv>.
- [ix] Biography.com. "Lucy Stone." <https://www.biography.com/activist/lucy-stone>
- [x] Biography.com. "Frederick Douglass." <https://www.biography.com/activist/frederick-douglass>.
- [xi] Carrie Chapman Catt Center for Women and Politics. "Carrie Chapman Catt (1859-1947)." <https://cattcenter.iastate.edu/home/about-us/carrie-chapman-catt/>.
- [xii] National Park Service. "Alice Paul." <https://www.nps.gov/bepa/learn/alice-paul.htm>
- [xiii] Carrie Chapman Catt Center. "Suffrage in Iowa Timeline."

SOCIAL MEDIA BIOGRAPHY TEMPLATE

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 Name:

Draw a profile picture and cover photo

About Me

Birthday

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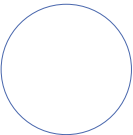
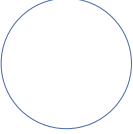
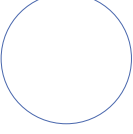
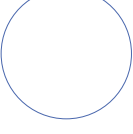
Phone

Twitter

Status Update

Write an update with three important facts

Friends and Family

Major Events in My Life

Favorites

What do I love? Bands, sports, school subjects, colors, games, etc.

STORY OF VOTING RIGHTS

OBJECTIVE: To help girls learn the history of voting rights in the USA.

MATERIALS NEEDED: Small color papers (cut enough for each girl to have one): Make 30% gray, 10% green, 30% pink, 10% orange and 20% dark green.

WHAT TO DO:

- ★ Explain that the group is going to decide on their favorite candy (you can swap in cookie, sport, animal, etc. instead of candy). To decide the favorite, the group will vote.
- ★ Distribute one color paper per girl (they can draw from a brown bag without looking).
- ★ State that according to the laws in the early years of our country, only the white men could vote. So only the girls with the gray paper could vote. Ask these girls to decide between two types of candy. You can do this by a show of hands.
 - ☆ Discuss if this is fair.
 - ☆ Do some girls feel left out?
- ★ Explain that after many years of hard struggle, culminating in the Civil War (1865-1877), free Black males won the right to vote. However, local poll taxes, “literacy” tests, and other discriminatory acts often prevented them from voting. Ask the girls with the gray and green ballot to decide between the two types of candy.
 - ☆ Discuss if this is fair.
- ★ Explain that in 1920 after many years of struggle, some women won the right to vote. So add the girls with pink papers to the girls who can vote. Again, ask these girls to decide which type of candy is the best.
 - ☆ Discuss if this is fair.
- ★ In 1924, Native Americans won the right to vote after finally being declared citizens of the USA. The girls with the orange paper can now be added to the girls who can vote. Again, ask this group to decide between the two types of candy.
- ★ Starting in the 1950s, there were some major changes in the voting laws, making poll taxes and other discriminatory acts illegal. There were large-scale efforts to help register all eligible voters. Now all of the votes are in, and all the girls can participate in voting between the two types of candy
- ★ Discuss whether it was fair for only one type of color to decide what candy the whole group would get. How did the girls who didn’t get to vote feel?
- ★ Discuss the idea of justice as equal rights for all. Are we all equal? Some people are richer, stronger, or better looking, and so forth, but justice exists when we all have equal rights.

MOCK REGISTRATION CARD PRINTABLE

VOTER REGISTRATION CARD

Name _____

Grade _____

Teacher _____

School _____

Signature _____ Date _____

Year that I can first vote _____

VOTER REGISTRATION CARD

Name _____

Grade _____

Teacher _____

School _____

Signature _____ Date _____

Year that I can first vote _____

VOTER REGISTRATION CARD

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Year that I can first vote _____

VOTER REGISTRATION CARD

Name _____

Grade _____

Teacher _____

School _____

Signature _____ Date _____

Year that I can first vote _____

MOCK VOTER BALLOT PRINTABLE

✦ ELECTION BALLOT ✦

To cast your vote, check one box below and write your signature next to the “x”.

- Thin Mints®
- Peanut Butter Patties®
- Caramel deLites®

X _____
Signature

✦ ELECTION BALLOT ✦

To cast your vote, check one box below and write your signature next to the “x”.

- Thin Mints®
- Peanut Butter Patties®
- Caramel deLites®

X _____
Signature