

# Rights of Women & Minorities

Chapter 21 Section 3

# Women of the Progressive Era

- In the late 1800's more women began attending colleges.
  - > 1870's 20% of women attended college
  - > 1910 more than 40% of women attended college.
- Women often became teachers and social workers.
  - > Joined reformer groups: temperance, women's suffrage, child welfare, and political reform.

# Temperance

- Mid 1800's: reformers blamed family violence and criminal behavior on urbanization, immigration, and alcohol consumption.
- Temperance- avoidance of alcohol.

# Temperance cont.

- **1874: Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU)**
  - > Fought for local and state laws restricting sale of alcohol.
  - > More than 1,000 saloons forced to shut down as a result of the temperance supporters' efforts.
- **18<sup>th</sup> Amendment:** banning the production, sale, and transportation of alcoholic beverages throughout the U.S..

# Women's Suffrage

- Suffrage- the right to vote.
- Businesses fight against women's suffrage:
  - > Anti-corruption
  - > Support of minimum wage and child labor laws.
  - > Homemakers and mothers

# National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA)

- Developed in the 1890's by Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton.
- Created to promote the cause of women's suffrage.
- Women gain the right to vote in WY, CO, ID, and UT by 1900.
- [Iron Jawed Angels Part 2](#)
- [Iron Jawed Angels Part 7](#)

# National Women's Party (NWP)

- Founded in 1913 by Alice Paul because NAWSA didn't go far enough.
- NWP used the following tactics to draw attention to suffrage.
  - > Parades
  - > Picketing
  - > Hunger strikes
- Picketed the White House and was jailed for their actions.

# 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment

- 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment- Passes by Congress in 1919, it granted all American women the right to vote.



Alice Paul



Susan B. Anthony



Elizabeth Cady Stanton

# African Americans vs. Discrimination

## ● Booker T. Washington

- > Born into slavery
- > Became a well-respected educator in his 20's.
- > Instead of fighting discrimination head-on, he encouraged A.A. to improve:
  - Education
  - Well-being
- > Thought this would bring an eventual end to discrimination.

# African Americans vs. Discrimination

## ● Ida B. Wells

- > Journalist who wrote articles focusing on unequal education for A.A. children.
- > Drew attention to lynching of A.A. in her Memphis paper *Free Speech*.
- > Forced to move to the North due to death threats; continued to fight for equality.

# African Americans vs. Discrimination

## ● W.E.B. DeBois

- > Born in Massachusetts
- > College graduate w/ doctorate from Harvard.
- > Studied cases of racial injustices.
- > Believed A.A. should protest unjust treatment and demand equal rights.
- > 1909: Along with other reformers, founded the NAACP.

# National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

- Organization that called for economic and educational equality for A.A..
- Attacked discrimination by using courts.
- 1915: Won Guinn vs. U.S.
  - > Made grandfather clause illegal.
  - > Grandfather Clause: used in the South to eliminate black voters – if your grandfather can vote, so can you.

**How would this effect A.A. rights to vote?**