WOMEN’S SUFFRAGE CENTENNIAL TOOLKIT

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rev. AUGUST 2019
JOIN THE CELEBRATION

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We are pleased to offer this resource and invite you to join Suffrage100MA as we celebrate this momentous centennial. We are mindful that the journey for women’s rights was difficult and complicated and is not done; our work continues.

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Toolkit by Anne Borg; May 2019, rev. August 2019
The website links in this document were all tested and worked as of 8/7/2019.
Suffrage100MA is dedicated to commemorating the upcoming 100th anniversary of the adoption of the 19th Amendment, which states: “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.”

It took a 72-year struggle by the suffragists before the 19th Amendment was ratified by the required three-fourths of the states, on August 18, 1920, and was then certified as part of the U.S. Constitution on August 26, 1920 - now designated as Women’s Equality Day. The previous year, on June 25, 1919, Massachusetts ratified the amendment, the eighth state to do so.

Suffrage100MA has presented women’s suffrage events since 2010. Some highlights include: annual Women’s Equality Day events, held at the Swan Boats Landing in Boston’s Public Garden; women’s rights-related author talks and film screenings; a February 2019 event at the Massachusetts State House commemorating the 100th anniversary of the arrest and jailing of suffragists in Boston; and our centennial year kick-off celebration on June 25, 2019, commemorating the 100th anniversary of Massachusetts ratifying the 19th Amendment (see: https://www.bostonglobe.com/metro/2019/06/25/modern-day-suffragists-revel-anniversary-voting-rights/swEiom3L3LNSliiuHcIVvO/story.html)

More events are planned through Fall 2020. We hope that you will join us as we recognize all of the women and men who worked tirelessly to achieve suffrage for women.

For more information, be sure to follow Suffrage100MA online:

- https://suffrage100ma.org - bookmark and join our contact list
- Email: wscc@suffrage100ma.org
- Facebook /Suffrage100MA
- Twitter @Suffrage100MA
- Instagram /suffrage100ma
- LinkedIn /suffrage100ma
- Suffrage100MA YouTube channel https://m.youtube.com/channel/UCR7LzkuG5UmBQw6mBoW6C8A
IDEAS FOR EVENTS AND PROGRAMS

Learn more and spread the word – be sure to share your ideas, too!

- Author talks - several of the authors listed on page 13 are from Massachusetts
- Explore the Boston Women’s Heritage Trail’s new Road to the Vote: The Boston Women’s Suffrage Trail https://bwht.org
- Attend or host a performance of We Did It for You: Women’s Journey Through History https://www.wediditforyou.org
- Attend or host a performance by “History At Play” http://www.historyatplay.com/
- Visit the Massachusetts Historical Society’s suffrage exhibit: “Can She Do It?”: Massachusetts Debates a Women’s Right to Vote (through Sept 21, 2019) https://www.masshist.org/exhibitions
- Invite Suffrage100MA to host a suffrage information table at your event
- Invite a Suffrage100MA speaker to your event
- Borrow one of Suffrage100MA’s traveling exhibits (Fall 2019)
- Incorporate a suffrage theme into your annual meeting or event
- Start or join a women’s suffrage book club
- Hold a suffrage tea - ask people to come in white or as a suffragist!
- Participate in local fairs/festivals
  - Have a suffrage-themed table
  - Attend a fair in suffrage “costume”; be prepared to discuss the 19th Amendment, women’s rights
  - Hold a festival with a suffrage theme
  - Participate in local parades as suffragists (e.g., Fourth of July - see https://lwv-needham.org/july-4-2019-parade/
- Visit one of the sites/exhibits listed on page 10.
- Host a suffrage film screening and discussion; e.g., Iron Jawed Angels, Suffragette
- Hold panel discussions about the suffrage centennial
- Write a letter-to-the-editor or an op ed in your local paper about the suffrage centennial
- Attend or host a performance of a suffragist re-enactor (can be found online)
- Sponsor a suffrage-themed student essay contest (written/video/social media, etc.)
- Hold a suffrage scavenger hunt (online or in-person)
- Host a bicycle event: see connection between suffragists and bicycles: https://www.womenshistory.org/articles/pedaling-path-freedom
- Use your website and social media to share suffrage centennial information:
  - “Suffrage Centennial Corner” on your website
  - Local libraries & historical societies: be sure to include information & resources on your websites
  - Other organizations can share information & links to Suffrage100MA, libraries, historical societies, etc.
  - Share Suffrage100MA information with your group
  - Share quotes from suffragists
  - Interview people/oral histories about the 19th Amendment, etc.; post on website
  - Share suffrage-related information: #HB - “Happy Birthday” to a suffragist; #OTD - “on this day” for suffrage event/milestone; #TBT - “Throwback Thursday” for suffragist/event/milestone; #DYK - “did you know” for a suffrage fact
- Suffrage100MA’s website has information that you can use: https://suffrage100ma.org
IDEAS FOR EVENTS AND PROGRAMS

• Create a community quilt or exhibit about suffrage history, women’s rights, or famous women in your town
• Hold a series of “Suffrage Salons”; use the upcoming centennial as a discussion-starter
• Request proclamations from your town or city government commemorating the centennial and/or honoring local suffragists
• Ask for a review and update of local charter/ordinance language for obsolete language referencing women
• Support organizations that hold voter registrations and/or citizenship ceremonies
• Support local women’s heritage trails:
  o Create one in your community
  o Go on an in-person or virtual women’s heritage walk:
    ▪ Boston Women’s Heritage Trail https://bwht.org/
    ▪ Freedom Trail’s Revolutionary Women Walk
    ▪ Worcester Women’s History Project (exhibit, oral history project, heritage trail)
      http://www.wwhp.org
    ▪ Massachusetts Women’s History Heritage Trail
      https://www.theclio.com/web/tour/summary?id=797
    ▪ Lighting the Way: Historic Women of the South Coast (walking trail and website)
      https://www.whalingmuseum.org/explore/collaborate/women-greater-new-bedford/
    ▪ Mount Auburn Cemetery occasionally has walking tours featuring women buried there
      https://mountauburn.org/events/
• Support local women’s heritage project, e.g.,
  o Cambridge Women’s Heritage Project
    https://www2.cambridgema.gov/Historic/CWHP/index.htm
  o Create one in your community
• Check “The History List” (https://www.thehistorylist.com/) for women’s rights/suffrage events and activities
• Contact a local college: is it planning events around the suffrage centennial?
• Crowdsource - ask your colleagues, friends, and constituents for their ideas

Key Suffrage Centennial Dates:

February 14, 2020: 100th Anniversary of the founding of the League of Women Voters

March 8, 2020: International Women’s Day

August 18, 2020: 100th Anniversary of the ratification of the 19th Amendment by the required three-fourths of the states

August 26, 2020: Women’s Equality Day: 100th Anniversary of the certification of the 19th Amendment

Consider a program that will endure past 2020 – create a legacy

(More resources are on Suffrage100MA’s website: https://suffrage100ma.org.)
A LITTLE HISTORY

Brief women’s suffrage timeline

1848 The first U.S. women’s rights convention was held in Seneca Falls, NY. Elizabeth Cady Stanton wrote and presented a Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions enumerating women’s rights goals, that was signed by many of the participants.

1850 The first national women’s rights convention was held in Worcester, MA. There were 1,000 attendees, from 11 states. Massachusetts native Lucy Stone and Worcester’s own Abby Kelley Foster were speakers.

1851 At the women’s rights convention in Akron, OH, formerly enslaved women’s rights and anti-slavery activist Sojourner Truth was one of the key speakers.

1866 The American Equal Rights Association was formed. Its purpose was “to secure equal rights to all American citizens, especially the right of suffrage, irrespective of race, color or sex.”

1869 The National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA) was founded by Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, in New York City, with Stanton as the first president. The NWSA did not support the 15th Amendment, granting African American men the vote, unless it specifically included women’s suffrage. The NWSA worked to secure women’s suffrage through a federal amendment.

1869 In the same year, the American Woman Suffrage Association (AWSA) was formed in Boston; Lucy Stone, Henry Blackwell (Stone’s husband), Julia Ward Howe, and Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin, an African American suffragist, were among the founders. The AWSA supported the 15th Amendment, even if it did not include women’s suffrage. The AWSA followed a state-by-state strategy to achieve women’s suffrage.

1869 Wyoming Territory granted women’s suffrage, the first U.S. state or territory to do so.

1870 The 15th Amendment was adopted. The NWSA opposed the amendment, because it did not extend suffrage to women.

1874 The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in Minor v. Happersett that citizenship did not confer upon women the right to vote, and that women’s political rights fell under the jurisdiction of each individual state.

1879 Massachusetts granted women the right to vote for school committee candidates.

1890 The NWSA and the AWSA merged to form the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA). Lucy Stone, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Susan B. Anthony were among the officers.

1890 Wyoming joined the Union, as the first state with women’s suffrage.

1894 The Woman’s Christian Temperance Union, founded in Ohio, in 1874, endorsed women’s suffrage.

1895 The Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women was founded.
A LITTLE HISTORY, CONT.

1896 The National Association of Colored Women’s Clubs was founded, a merger of several organizations founded by African American women. Among its founders were Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin of Boston and Ida B. Wells-Barnett; its first president was Mary Church Terrell, a graduate of Oberlin College.

1900 By 1900, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Idaho had granted full voting rights to women.

1900 Carrie Chapman Catt became the NAWSA president.

1911 The first International Women’s Day was celebrated.

1913 On behalf of the NAWSA, Alice Paul and Lucy Burns organized a women’s suffrage parade in Washington, D.C. Iza Milholland led the parade riding on a white horse. Despite efforts to segregate the marchers by race, African American suffragist Ida B. Wells-Barnett managed to march with her fellow Illinois delegates. Members of the black sorority, Delta Sigma Theta, marched with another group from Howard University, in the college section.

1914 By 1914, women had been granted full voting rights in Washington state, California, Arizona, Kansas, Oregon, Montana, and Nevada, and Presidential election voting rights in Illinois.

1914 On May 2, “National Suffrage Day,” thousands of women marched across the U.S. for women’s suffrage, including in Boston, where approximately 10,000 marchers and 200,000 spectators filled the streets.

1915 A parade was held in Boston, with 15,000 marchers and 300,000 spectators, in support of a proposed women’s suffrage referendum. Despite this outpouring in its favor, the referendum was defeated.

1915 Suffrage referendums in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania were also defeated.

1916 Jeannette Rankin, of Montana, was elected to the House of Representatives, the first woman to serve in Congress.

1917 Women gained full voting rights in New York; and Presidential election voting rights in Rhode Island, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Nebraska, Arkansas, and North Dakota.

1917 The National Woman’s Party, founded by Alice Paul and Lucy Burns, picketed the White House, the first group ever to do so. Many of them were arrested, and jailed. Some of the suffragist prisoners were physically abused; when they protested their mistreatment with a hunger strike, they were force-fed.

1919 By 1919, Michigan, Oklahoma, and South Dakota had enacted full voting rights for women; Iowa, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, Tennessee, and Wisconsin had granted Presidential election voting rights for women.

1919 On February 24, 1919, 25 suffragists were arrested in Boston for protesting a visit by President Wilson. Most of them were jailed, the last suffragists to be jailed for protesting.

1919 The 19th Amendment was passed by the U.S. Congress, and sent to the states for ratification. Massachusetts was the 8th state to ratify, on June 25, 1919.

1920 On August 18, 1920, the 19th Amendment was ratified, when Tennessee, the 36th state (required three-fourths of the states), voted to ratify. The Amendment was certified by the U.S. Secretary of State on August 26, 1920, now designated as Women’s Equality Day.
Brief outline: 1868 to the present

1868  The 14th Amendment granted citizenship to all persons born or naturalized in the United States.

1870  The 15th Amendment prohibited states from denying the right to vote based on "race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

1876  In order to restrict voting rights for black men, some states, especially in the South, began enacting "Jim Crow" laws. These laws created poll taxes, literacy tests, and other barriers to enfranchisement.

1913  The 17th Amendment established direct election of U.S. Senators by voters, rather than by state legislatures.

1920  The 19th Amendment stated that 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." In practice, the laws that restricted voting rights for men of color also applied to women of color.

1924  The Indian Citizenship Act, or Snyder Act, granted citizenship and the right to vote to all Native Americans, regardless of tribal affiliation.

1961  The 23rd Amendment gave residents of Washington, D.C. the right to vote in U.S. Presidential Elections.

1964  The 24th Amendment prohibited the use of nonpayment of poll or other taxes as a means to deny the right to vote in federal elections.

1965  The Voting Rights Act established protection of voter registration and voting for racial and language minorities. The Act also established a "pre-clearance" requirement for certain jurisdictions before establishing new voting procedures. This requirement was directed at districts with a history of racial discrimination.

1971  The 26th Amendment granted people aged 18 through 21 the right to vote.

1986  The Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act granted military personnel and other citizens living overseas the right to vote.

1996-present  Many states have changed their laws to restore voting rights to people convicted of a felony - after they have been released or finished their parole or probation. Only two states, Maine and Vermont, allow people who are currently incarcerated to vote. During the same time, though, some states have added new restrictions.

2006  The Voting Rights Act of 1965 was extended for the fourth time.

2013  In Shelby v. Holder, the Supreme Court ruled 5-4 that Section 4(b) of the Voting Rights Act is unconstitutional. Section 4(b) was part of the pre-clearance requirement. This essentially gutted the pre-clearance requirement and opened the door to restrictions on voting rights.

2013-present  Since Shelby v. Holder, a number of states have enacted voter ID, redistricting, and other laws that restrict voting rights and voter access, especially to people of color.
Suffrage100MA is partnering with the Commonwealth Museum of the Massachusetts Archives to create suffragist panels.

Starting in May 2017, Suffrage100MA began a partnership with the Massachusetts State Archives’ Commonwealth Museum to commemorate the key people, especially Massachusetts residents, who were instrumental in the long road to the passage of the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

To honor these women and men, and to educate the public about their roles in women’s suffrage history, and key events, Suffragist of the Month panels are being created. The first panel was “unveiled” on August 24, 2017, at Suffrage100MA’s annual Women’s Equality Day event. The three-year project is continuing, with new panels created monthly through at least August 2020.

The panels are portable and have been featured at various Suffrage100MA events, and at the events of other women’s organizations.

Panels are on display in the Commonwealth Museum’s lobby, and are featured on both the Museum’s website: https://www.sec.state.ma.us/mus/suffragists.html, and on Suffrage100MA’s website: http://suffrage100ma.org/suffrage-centennial-display-panel-project/.
Bellow is a partial list of exhibits & places to visit and find out more:

**Massachusetts Historical Society** (Boston) “Can She Do It?: Massachusetts Debates a Women’s Right to Vote
https://www.masshist.org/exhibitions (through September 21, 2019)

**Boston Women’s Memorial** (Boston) https://www.boston.gov/departments/womens-advancement/boston-womens-memorial

**Commonwealth Museum** (Boston) https://www.sec.state.ma.us/mus/suffragists.html

**Boston Women’s Heritage Trail** (Boston) https://bwht.org

**Massachusetts State House** (Boston) HEAR US Memorial http://masshumanities.org/programs/shwlp/art/


**Orchard House** (Concord, MA) Historic house museum: home of Louisa May Alcott (who was a suffragist, as well as beloved author) https://louisamayalcott.org/

**Sojourner Truth Memorial** (Florence, MA) https://sojournertruthmemorial.org/

**Susan B. Anthony Birthplace Museum** (Adams, MA) https://www.susanbanthonybirthplace.com/

**National Portrait Gallery** (Washington, DC): Votes for Women: A Portrait of Persistence https://npq.si.edu/exhibition/votes-for-women


**Smithsonian National Museum of American History** (Washington, DC) https://americanhistory.si.edu/topics/womens-history


**Belmont-Paul Women’s Equality National Monument** (Washington, DC) Headquarters of the National Woman’s Party, since 1929 https://www.nps.gov/bepa/index.htm

**Cedar Hill** (Washington, DC) National Historic Site - home of Frederick Douglass https://www.nps.gov/frdo/index.htm

**Women’s Rights National Park** (Seneca Falls, NY) https://www.nps.gov/wori/index.htm

Online suffrage centennial content is added almost every day – here are a few good resources; more will be posted on https://suffrage100ma.org.

Smithsonian American Women’s History Initiative, Because of Her Story  https://womenshistory.si.edu/
Smithsonian  https://www.si.edu/spotlight/votes-for-women
National Portrait Gallery  Votes for Women: A Portrait of Persistence online exhibit:  https://artsandculture.google.com/exhibit/2AKyZX3r7pZoJA
Smithsonian National Museum of American History  https://americanhistory.si.edu/topics/womens-history
National Museum of African America History and Culture  https://nmaahc.tumblr.com/post/70901835372/five-you-should-know-african-american-suffragists
National Women’s History Museum  https://www.womenshistory.org
National Women’s History Alliance  http://www.nwhp.org/
National Collaborative for Women’s History Sites  https://ncwhs.org/
National Votes for Women Trail  https://ncwhs.org/votes-for-women-trail/
The 2020 Women’s Vote Centennial Initiative  https://www.2020centennial.org/
National Woman’s Party  https://www.nationalwomansparty.org/
General Federation of Women’s Clubs  https://www.gfwc.org/
National Association of Colored Women’s Clubs  https://www.nacwc.com/
Women’s Rights National Park - Seneca Falls  https://www.nps.gov/ wori/index.htm
Turning Point Suffragist Memorial  https://suffragistmemorial.org/
Online Biographical Dictionary of the Woman Suffrage Movement - biographies of selected suffragists  https://documents.alexanderstreet.com/VOTESforWOMEN
Women’s Vote Centennial  https://www.womensvote100.org/ – Federal Suffrage Centennial Commission
The Yellow Roses  http://theyellowrosesera.org/ – Massachusetts high school students advocating for the ERA
USING LOCAL RESOURCES

Looking for local suffragists? Consult your town for information.

Some places to look:

- Town/city public library; newspaper archives - did women from your town march in a suffrage parade?
- Local historical society
- Town/city records
  - Some cities and towns listed local “clubs,” including women’s suffrage clubs and their members
  - Records of local elections after 1879 (date Massachusetts women obtained the right to vote in local school committee elections)
  - Were there women on your town’s school committee before 1920?
  - Many cities and towns kept lists of women voters
  - Is there a town record of the 1915 suffrage referendum? How did your town vote?
- Is there a college in your town? Some colleges had suffragist chapters.
- Other organizations/movements with possible connections to the women’s suffrage movement:
  - 19th and early 20th century social justice movements: orphans, poverty, prison reform, probation, etc.
  - Local or state charities
  - Women’s clubs - strong connection to the suffrage movement
  - Women’s Temperance Union - also a strong connection to the suffrage movement
  - Peace movement/opposition to World War I.
  - Early League of Women Voters members (successor to the NAWSA)
  - Other civic involvement by women
  - Local 19th and early 20th century sewing circles
- Towns/cities with 19th and early 20th century factories may have records of women’s trade unions.
- Look for women’s suffrage history milestones or anniversaries in your town

Was there a prominent suffragist or suffrage place of interest in your town? Please let us know and we will add it to a national database of historic suffrage sites (wscc@suffrage100ma.org)


A comprehensive list of books, for all ages, about women’s suffrage, women’s rights, and voting rights can be found at: https://www.librarything.com/catalog/Suffrage100MA
A DIRECT LINE FROM THE SUFFRAGISTS

The first group to picket the White House, the suffragists perfected the use of parades, marches, and protests to change minds and get results.

January 21, 2017, a national day of women’s marches, saw 175,000 people converge on Boston Common for the Boston Women’s March.

A comparable, coordinated event took place throughout the U.S. on May 2, 1914: "National Suffrage Day." In Boston, 10,000 women marched, and 200,000 people watched the parade. The parade route followed Beacon Street to the State House, then along Washington and Tremont streets, ending at Tremont Temple.

The marchers wore white, and, instead of pink “pussy hats,” many of the spectators wore the sashes and yellow roses of the suffragists. They sang: “America,” “Battle Hymn of the Republic” (written by Massachusetts suffragist Julia Ward Howe), “The Star Spangled Banner,” and suffrage marching songs.

There were floats, bands, automobiles, horses, and thousands of women marching in different groups: towns, colleges, labor unions, women’s clubs, Junior Leagues, nurses, teachers, etc.; there were Men’s Leagues and even suffragists from other countries where women could already vote. One young girl rode a horse while dressed as Joan of Arc.

Looking back, it is amazing that they could pull it off. There was no social media; compared to today, communication and transportation were limited. Married women did not have control over money. Despite these challenges, the suffragists never gave up, and eventually they won the struggle for the vote.
Alice Paul and Maud Wood Park, representing different women’s suffrage organizations, and using different tactics, were instrumental to the passage of the 19th Amendment, and each left a legacy that endures today.

Massachusetts native and Radcliffe graduate Maud Wood Park began her suffrage work while still in college. Eager to attract younger women to the suffrage cause, she co-founded the College Equal Suffrage League in 1900; soon it numbered 30 chapters.

In 1916, NAWSA president Carrie Chapman Catt charged Park with organizing the NAWSA’s Congressional lobbying group. Suffragists from around the country came to Washington, D.C. for several-week stints. Park and her colleagues learned as much as they could about each U.S. Representative and Senator, in order to individually focus their efforts. Park drew up simple lobbying “rules” for her citizen-lobbyists.

Park’s approach to lobbying was dubbed the “Front Door Lobby” because the women never used so-called “backstairs” tactics.

In 1919, both chambers of the U.S. Congress passed the 19th Amendment, sending it to the states to ratify.

In August 1920, the 36th state, Tennessee, ratified the 19th Amendment.

Before that date, in February 1920, Maud Wood Park was elected the first president of the League of Women Voters. League members still practice Maud Wood Park’s method of “direct lobbying” to advocate for issues.

Park’s correspondence became the nucleus of the Schlesinger Library’s Women’s Rights Collection, https://www.radcliffe.harvard.edu/schlesinger-library.

A Quaker from New Jersey, Alice Paul’s relentless efforts on behalf of women’s suffrage were honed during her time in England, supporting the British “suffragettes.” Paul brought the British women’s fearless protest tactics back to the U.S.

Paul and Lucy Burns, another American veteran of the British protests, organized the 1913 suffrage parade in Washington, D.C. Paul and Burns founded the National Woman’s Party in 1916, and published the influential weekly newsletter, The Suffragist.

In January 2017, they organized the “Silent Sentinels,” suffragists who stood in front of the White House, in silence, six days a week, for 2 ½ years with signs excoriating President Wilson. Many of them, including Alice Paul, were arrested and jailed. Their horrific treatment in prison included physical abuse and force-feeding when they went on a hunger strike.

Alice Paul’s political crusade to achieve equal rights for women did not end with passage of the 19th Amendment. In the early 1920’s, she wrote the original Equal Rights Amendment (ERA), and worked tirelessly for the rest of her life to get it passed and ratified. The ERA was finally passed by the U.S. Congress in 1972 and sent to the states for ratification. At the time of Paul’s death, in 1977, 35 of the required 38 states had ratified the ERA. At that point, the ERA stalled. Although two more states have ratified the ERA in the past two years, and there is renewed interest in the ERA, it has yet to be ratified.

You can learn more about Alice Paul from the Alice Paul Institute, https://www.alicepaul.org/.
PARTNERSHIPS & COLLABORATIONS

Increase your reach and impact by partnering with other like-minded organizations – one way is to start with Suffrage100MA partners (http://suffrage100ma.org/who-we-are/wssc-partners/).

Ways to increase your impact:

- Partner with a local historical society
- Partner with your local library
- Join or partner with the local League of Women Voters (find a local League at https://lwvma.org/leagues-in-massachusetts/ma-leagues-by-municipality/)
- Partner with a local Girl Scout troop
- Partner with a Big Sister organization
- Partner with a YW organization
- Partner with your local college
- Partner with local schools and PTOs
- Partner with a local senior center or senior living community; share information about the suffrage movement

Civic engagement ideas for groups and individuals:

- Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)
  - Host a discussion of the connection between the suffrage movement and the ERA
- Voting activities
- Voter registration drives
  - At your local high school
  - Support the efforts of your local League of Women Voters
- “Why I Vote” campaign - online or in town newspaper/local cable TV
- Be an advocate in your town/city
- Hold a workshop on empowering advocates
- Sponsor a discussion leader training
- Apply to be a member of a local commission
- If your town has a women’s commission, contact and partner with them
- Sponsor a workshop on conflict resolution
- Be sure to register and VOTE!