

# Women's Suffrage: Vocabulary Gallery Walk

The following vocabulary activities are based on words used in the Women's Suffrage case study. There are two vocabulary activities focused on the history of Women's Suffrage and leaders in the movement to secure voting rights for women in the United States.

## Activity Outcomes

Students learn words often associated with Women's Suffrage and discuss with peers 1) the meanings of each word in the context of women gaining the right to vote, 2) how each word relates to suffrage, abolition, or ratification of the 19th Amendment 3) relevance or connection of each word to current events within the community, state, or country.

## Instructions for Activity

1. Print off and place the provided gallery walk posters throughout the room. Depending on the setup of the room, posters could be placed on walls (like a traditional gallery) or placed on tables throughout the room. The goal is for small groups of students to be able to move from poster to poster and have brief discussions about each one with a small group of classmates.
2. Distribute the vocabulary table to students.
3. Discuss each word, its meaning in the context they will encounter it in the JIA case study, and how the different suffixes alter each root word's meaning. Engage the students in thinking about other words they know with the same suffixes (-ist, -ation), and discuss the similarities in how the suffixes cause word meanings to change slightly.
4. After you work through each of the six provided words that are central to the Women's Suffrage case study, draw students' attention to the posters placed throughout the room.
5. Have students count off into groups of 3-4, or whatever number makes sense for your class.
6. Hand out the table listing 7 additional words, their definitions, and example sentences in context. We recommend you pronounce all 7 words and have students say them after you.
7. Have each group of students find a poster around the room to begin their gallery walk. Direct the student groups to do the following at each poster:
  - a. Read the caption on the poster.
  - b. Discuss with their group whether/how they can connect any prior knowledge to the poster or caption.

- c. Have students work with their group to compose (first orally, then in writing) 4-5 statements about each poster using the vocabulary words correctly in context, given the subject and content of the poster.
  - d. Provide students 5-10 minutes per poster and then have them rotate to the next poster. Depending on time and your group of students, they could visit each poster, or only a few.
8. When the gallery walk is complete, have students share some of the statements they composed with their group about different posters using the vocabulary words.

### Resources for Activity

- Table with six words (2 forms of 3 different words) central to the case study
- Table with seven additional words to learn and use.
- “Posters” to place at stations around the room

Words central to the case study to learn and discuss as a whole class:

Word	Part of Speech	Definition	Example Sentence
suffrage	noun	the right to vote in political elections	The fight for women’s <b>suffrage</b> culminated in the ratification of the 19th Amendment in 1920.
suffragist	noun	a person who advocates for the extension of voting rights, especially for women	Susan B. Anthony was a prominent <b>suffragist</b> who dedicated her life to securing voting rights for women.
abolition	noun	the act of ending something, most commonly used in reference to the ending of slavery	Many early leaders in the women’s suffrage movement had first been involved in the fight for the <b>abolition</b> of slavery, recognizing the shared struggle for human rights and equality.
abolitionist	noun	a person who advocated for an end to slavery,	Many early suffragists, like Sojourner Truth, were also

		especially before the Civil War in the US	<b>abolitionists</b> who fought for both racial and gender equality.
ratify	verb	to formally approve or confirm a law, agreement, or constitutional amendment	Tennessee was the final state needed to <b>ratify</b> the 19th Amendment, securing women's right to vote.
ratification	noun	the official approval of a law or agreement, often by a vote	The <b>ratification</b> of the 19th Amendment marked a major victory for the women's suffrage movement.

## Words, Their Meanings, and Example Usage in Context

Word	Definition	Example sentence related to women's suffrage
contentious	causing or likely to cause an argument; controversial	The issue of women's suffrage became increasingly <u>contentious</u> as activists challenged long-standing societal norms.
compelled	forced or driven to take action, often by moral or legal pressure	Alice Paul felt <u>compelled</u> to organize the Silent Sentinels after years of government inaction on women's voting rights.
subordinate	lower in rank or position; under the authority of another	For decades, women were treated as <u>subordinate</u> citizens, denied the political power to influence laws through voting.
conviction	a firmly held belief or opinion, especially based on moral or ethical principles	Driven by her <u>conviction</u> that all citizens deserve equal rights, Susan B. Anthony tirelessly campaigned for women's suffrage.
bigotry	intolerance toward those who are different or hold different opinions, especially in matters of race, religion, or gender	Opponents of women's suffrage often displayed <u>bigotry</u> , insisting that women were intellectually inferior and unfit to vote.
prominent	important or well-known; standing out so as to be easily noticed	<u>Prominent</u> suffragists like Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott helped shape the movement's early direction.
appease		Some politicians tried to <u>appease</u> suffragists with partial reforms, but activists insisted on full voting rights.



## Title

[Suffrage tent tour at Suffolk County Fair, Long Island, New York, 1914]

## Summary

Women's Political Union tent with sign "Women's Political Union suffrage tent--Children (checked) cared for here no charge."

## Created / Published

[1914]

# THE MARCH TO WASHINGTON

THE SPIRIT OF '13

THE SPIRIT OF 1913



BERRYMAN IN WASHINGTON STAR

SATTERFIELD CENTRAL PRICES ASSOCIATION



DONAHY IN CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER

GEN. JONES CROSSING THE DELAWARE

## Title

The march to Washington

## Summary

Three cartoons depicting the National American Women's Suffrage Association march to Washington in March 1913 by women suffragists. Includes: "Spirit of 1913" by Berryman showing three women marching in snow and carrying a flag "Votes for Women" after Willard's "Spirit of '76" ; "Spirit of 1913" by Satterfield showing three women marching in snow while dreaming of voting for the first time ; and "Gen. Jones crossing the Delaware" by James Donahey after Leutze, showing General Rosalie Jones, leader of the New York State participants, standing up in boat.

## Names

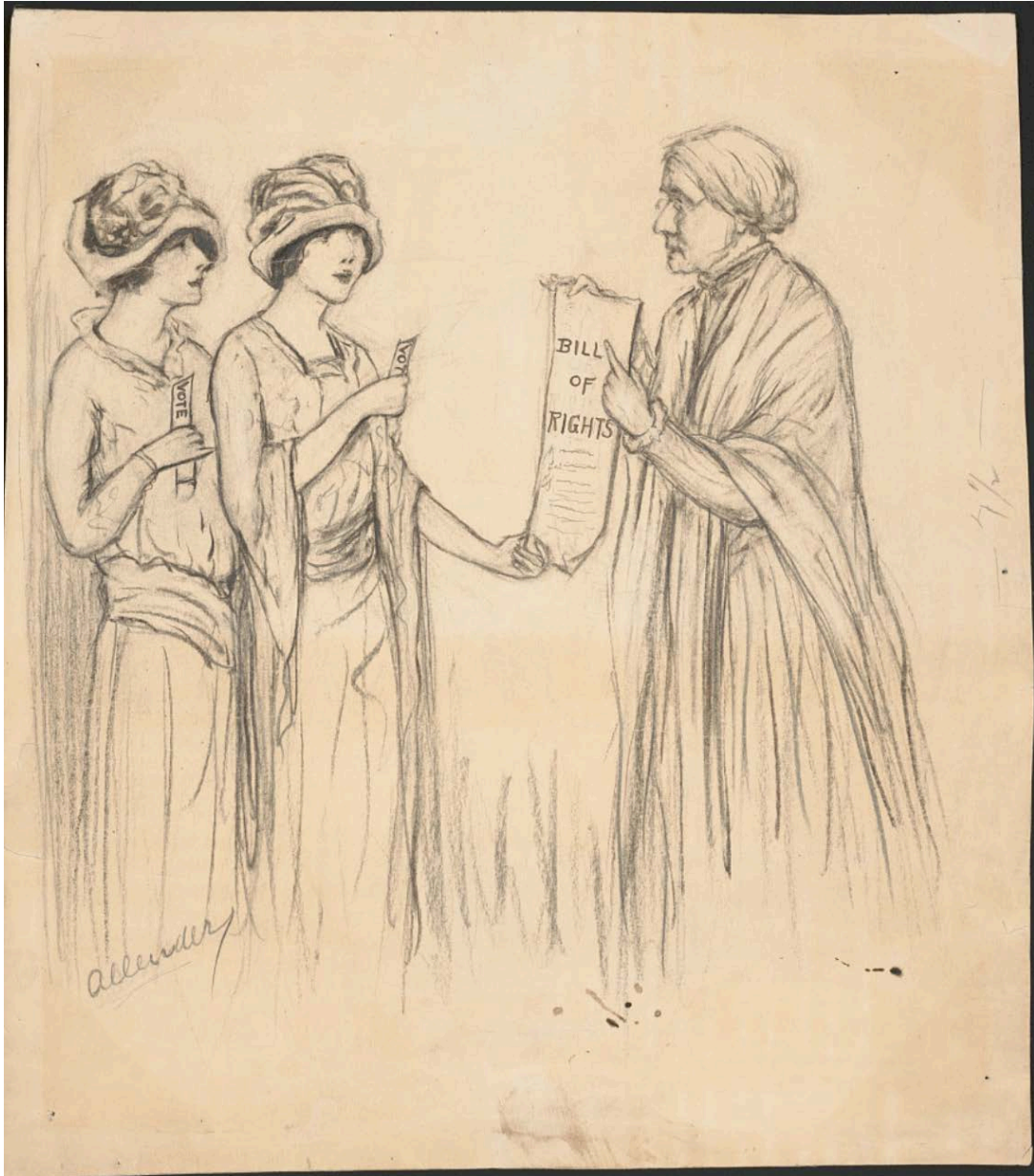
Berryman, Clifford Kennedy, 1869-1949, artist

Satterfield, Robert W., artist

Donahey, J. H. (James Harrison), 1875-1949, artist

## Created / Published

[published 1913]



**Title:** [Susan B. Anthony to the women of today: "Everything but the vote is still to be won"]

**Other Title:** Equal rights (Washington, DC : 1923)

**Summary:** Drawing for the Equal Rights magazine shows Susan B. Anthony pointing to the Bill of Rights she is holding and faces two women who are holding slips labeled "Vote."

**Names:** Allender, Nina, 1872-1957, artist

**Created / Published:** [1923]





Men look at materials posted in the window of the National Anti-Suffrage Association headquarters in Washington D.C. circa 1911. (Photo courtesy of the Library of Congress)

**Title**

National anti-suffrage association

**Summary**

Photograph shows men looking at material posted in the window of the "Headquarters, National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage."

**Names**

Harris & Ewing, photographer

**Created / Published**

[1914]



## Title

[Suffragists demonstrating against Woodrow Wilson in Chicago, 1916]

## Created / Published

[1916 Oct. 20]