

# The Home Forum

## VOTES FOR WOMEN!



IT TOOK WOMEN generations to achieve the goal of being allowed to vote in the United States. It required enormous courage, patience, and determination on the part of visionary leaders and millions of their committed followers. The idea of women having a say in politics raised many voices in protest and scorn at first. Gradually, though, through successes and setbacks, the dream came true. We thought you might enjoy playing this game, based on the journey of "suffragists" from 1848 to 1920.

### START HERE

**1848**

Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton hold first Women's Rights Convention in Seneca Falls, N.Y.

**1850**

First National Women's Rights Convention held in Worcester, Mass.  
**GO AHEAD 2**

**1861-65**

Civil War stalls suffrage campaign.  
**GO BACK 2**

Susan B. Anthony (below) and Elizabeth Cady Stanton used Kansas' state symbol, the sunflower, in a 1867 campaign there. The color gold thereafter became associated with the suffrage.



**1869**

The Wyoming Territory gives women the vote. It's the first such law in the US.  
**GO AHEAD 1**

Draw Card

**1869**

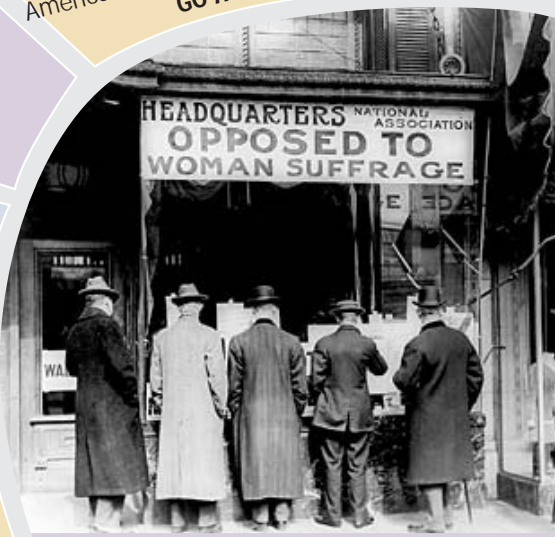
The National Woman Suffrage Association is formed under Stanton and Susan B. Anthony. Lucy Stone and Julia Ward Howe form the less-radical American Woman Suffrage Association.  
**GO AHEAD 4**

**1872**

Susan B. Anthony votes for president - illegally. She is arrested, tried, and fined.  
**GO BACK 3**

**1878**

Constitutional amendment to give women the vote is first introduced in US Senate. (It fails.)  
**STAY PUT**



Men peer into the window of the National Anti-Suffrage Association in New York City about 1911. At right is a delegate ribbon and pin for the 1899 pro-suffrage national convention.



**1868**

The 14th Amendment grants citizenship to African-Americans, but defines 'citizens' and 'voters' as male.  
**GO BACK 2**

**1893**

Colorado becomes first state to allow women to vote.  
**GO AHEAD 2**

Draw Card

**1890**

America's two suffrage associations join to form the National American Woman Suffrage Association.  
**GO AHEAD 1**



An 11-inch-high plaster statue of a flag-waving suffragist, dated 1912.

The first protesters to picket the White House were these college women in January 1917.



**1912**

Theodore Roosevelt's Bull Moose Party is first national political party to support votes for women.  
**GO AHEAD 1**

Draw Card

### FINISH

**Aug. 26, 1920**

The 19th Amendment is signed into law, after three-quarters of state legislatures pass it.

**1919**

Congress approves 19th Amendment, granting women the right to vote. It is sent to the states for approval.  
**GO AHEAD 2**

**1917-18**

Suffrage campaign slowed by America's entry into World War I.  
**GO BACK 3**

**1916**

Jeannette Rankin of Montana is first woman elected to the US House of Representatives.  
**GO AHEAD 1**

KAREN N. SCHNEIDER-STAFF

# How to play

**You will need:**

- scissors
- tape or gluestick
- notecards
- a die (to roll so you know how many spaces to advance)
- something to use as playing pieces (coins, buttons, pieces of paper)

**CUT OUT THE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS BELOW** (try not to read the answers). Tape or glue each one to a notecard. Stack the cards face down. Do you have some playing pieces? Set them on the box marked "start," and you're ready to begin.

Players take turns rolling the die and advancing their markers, following the instructions on the squares with text.

If a player lands on a square marked "draw card," another player must draw the top card and read it aloud. If the player who landed on "draw card" answers correctly, he advances to the next blank square. If he misses it, he stays where he is. Play continues until one player finishes.

Note: You can download and print out a PDF version of this game at: [www.csmonitor.com/womansgame](http://www.csmonitor.com/womansgame)

Samar Farah and Owen Thomas



<p>In 1893, this country became the first to grant women the vote on an equal basis with men:</p> <p>A. Great Britain B. New Zealand C. France</p> <p><b>Answer: B.</b> British women won full suffrage in 1928, French women in 1944.</p>	<p>Campaigners in a successful drive to pass a state-suffrage law in Kansas in 1867 adopted that state's symbol as their own. From then on, the color of this flower was associated with women's suffrage. What flower and what color?</p> <p>A. Sunflower, gold B. Bluebell, blue C. Daisy, white</p> <p><b>Answer: A.</b></p>
<p>In 1849, Elizabeth Smith Miller wore "turkish trousers" on the streets of Seneca Falls, N.Y. "Turkish trousers" were later widely known by what name?</p> <p>A. Hoop skirts B. Bustles C. Bloomers</p> <p><b>Answer: C.</b> After Amelia Bloomer, who promoted the less-restrictive, lighter women's garment.</p>	<p>The ratification of the 19th Amendment came down to the vote of one legislator in Tennessee. A note persuaded Harry Burn to change his mind and vote for the amendment. Who was the note from?</p> <p>A. President Woodrow Wilson B. National Women's Party head Alice Paul C. His elderly mother</p> <p><b>Answer: C.</b></p>
<p>"Suffrage" comes from the Latin word "suffragium," meaning decision or vote. Women who agitated for the vote were called:</p> <p>A. Suffragists B. Sufferers C. Suffragettes</p> <p><b>Answer: A or C.</b> 'Suffragist' was the preferred term. 'Suffragette' coined in Britain, was originally demeaning.</p>	<p>Women campaigning for the vote in the US were inspired by the militant actions of women in what country?</p> <p>A. Great Britain B. France C. Norway</p> <p><b>Answer: A.</b></p>
<p>What group in particular helped to fund organizations opposing women's suffrage?</p> <p>A. Corset manufacturers B. Male chauvinist pigs C. Alcohol distillers</p> <p><b>Answer: C.</b> Suffragists had strong ties to the temperance (antialcohol) movement. Distillers feared women voters would outlaw alcohol.</p>	<p>Which was the last European country to grant equal voting rights to women?</p> <p>A. Liechtenstein B. Portugal C. Poland</p> <p><b>Answer: A.</b> Liechtenstein women gained the vote in 1984. Portuguese women first voted in 1976. Polish women have been voting since 1918.</p>
<p>Women rallying for the vote were the first to picket the White House. When did this occur?</p> <p>A. 1850 B. 1902 C. 1917</p> <p><b>Answer: C.</b> College women picketed Woodrow Wilson's White House on Jan. 10, 1917.</p>	<p>What US president, picketed by protesters at the White House, later became an active supporter of votes for women?</p> <p>A. Abraham Lincoln B. Theodore Roosevelt C. Woodrow Wilson</p> <p><b>Answer: C.</b></p>
<p>Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott, who organized the first convention for women's rights, were originally campaigners for what political cause?</p> <p>A. Abolition of slavery B. Reform of child-labor laws C. Temperance (antialcohol)</p> <p><b>Answer: A.</b> Suffragists were also very interested in temperance and reforming child-labor laws.</p>	<p>What woman suffragist's image has appeared on a unit of US currency?</p> <p>A. Elizabeth Cady Stanton B. Susan B. Anthony C. Lucretia Mott</p> <p><b>Answer: B.</b> on the Susan B. Anthony \$1 coin.</p>

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Helping children learn about God's care

## Peter's Easter story

**SOMETIMES WE MESS UP.** We want to do well but don't always succeed. The Bible story of Peter helps us know that we can get past our mistakes and do better. Peter was one of Jesus' disciples. He did some really important things. But not always. Peter made mistakes.

Easter is mostly about Jesus, of course, but it's partly about Peter, too. Jesus first found Peter when Peter was fishing. He must have seen something good and strong and willing in Peter, because he said, "Follow me" (Matt. 8:22). And Peter did. He saw the healings Jesus did, and heard him preach, and became his disciple.

After the disciples and Jesus ate their last supper together, Peter promised Jesus that he would never desert him. But Jesus told Peter that three times before morning Peter would deny that he knew Jesus. Peter said he wouldn't.

Then Jesus took Peter and two of the others to the garden of Gethsemane, where he wanted to pray. He asked them to stay with him and to watch and pray. But they fell asleep.

Three times he asked them, and each time, they fell asleep. Then, soldiers came and captured Jesus.

Peter pulled out his sword to protect Jesus and wounded one of the men. But Jesus healed the man's wound and told Peter not to fight for him. He knew what to do. The crucifixion needed to happen. The soldiers took Jesus away, and the disciples ran off.

Peter followed the crowd a long way back, because he wanted to see what would happen to Jesus. While he was watching and waiting, three different people asked him if he knew Jesus. Each time, Peter said no - he wasn't one of Jesus' disciples. Peter then heard the morning rooster crow, and remembered he'd made a promise never to desert Jesus. When he realized what he had done, he left and wept bitterly.

Jesus was taken to the governor, Pontius Pilate. The people wanted Jesus crucified. Pilate agreed. Men put a scarlet robe and a crown of thorns on Jesus to make fun of him. Some people spit at him. Some hit him. Men took him to be nailed to a cross.

When Jesus was on the cross, peo-

ple laughed at him, thinking that he couldn't save himself. They were sure God wouldn't help him and that Jesus wasn't really God's Son. But right there on that cross Jesus said, "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do" (Luke 23:34). All this happened while Jesus' mother and the disciple John were at the cross, wanting to be with Jesus. But Peter wasn't there.

Later, a man named Joseph of Arimathea got permission to take Jesus' body to a sepulcher (a cave for burying). They rolled a huge stone in front so the body would be safe.

Three days later, some women came to see the sepulcher, and they found it open! An angel told them not to be afraid, because Jesus had risen from the dead. With great excitement, they ran to tell the disciples. Peter and John hurried to the cave to see for themselves. Jesus was not there. He had risen from the dead.

Jesus did come to talk with his disciples again. One time was after the disciples had gone back to fishing. Maybe they thought their work as disciples was finished.

**We can keep learning more and more and not be stopped by mistakes we make along the way.**

They all ate together, and afterward Jesus asked Peter three times if he loved him. Peter said yes each time. And Jesus asked him to feed his lambs and sheep. He was asking Peter to keep on following him.

Jesus told the disciples to go out in the world and preach what he had taught. "Signs" would follow. Those signs would be healings. After this last talk with them, Jesus "withdrew from them and was carried up into heaven." (Luke 24:51).

You can be sure that after all of this, nothing would ever be the same for Peter (or for the others). Now he understood what Jesus taught. This changed him. He found the courage to trust God and carry on Jesus' work.

We know that Peter traveled everywhere, telling people about Jesus and the things Jesus had taught about God. Many people came to Peter to be healed. He even raised the dead.

What about us? Like Peter, we can learn more and more about God and not be stopped by mistakes we make along the way. God will show us how to know Him, how to trust Him, and how to heal, just as Jesus wanted us to do.

Finding **certainty** in **uncertain** times



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