

CHAPTER
17

GUIDED READING *Wilson's New Freedom*

Section 5

As you read about President Wilson's approach to reform, take notes to answer the questions.

What were the aims of each piece of legislation or constitutional amendment?	
1. Federal Trade Act	
2. Clayton Antitrust Act	
3. Underwood Tariff	
4. Sixteenth Amendment	
5. Federal Reserve Act	

6. Which three new developments finally brought the success of the woman suffrage movement within reach?
7. Which constitutional amendment recognized women's right to vote?

8. How did Wilson retreat on civil rights?
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Section 5

RETEACHING ACTIVITY *Wilson's New Freedom***Reading Comprehension**

Complete each sentence with the appropriate term or name.

Idaho	holding companies	labor unions
supported	Underwood Act	Nineteenth Amendment
segregationists	Square Deal	Princeton University
farm organizations	opposed	World War I
New Freedom	Kansas	monopolies

1. Before entering politics, Woodrow Wilson served as president of _____.
2. _____ was the name of Wilson's progressive programs.
3. The ultimate goal of the Clayton Antitrust Act was stopping the creation of _____.
4. Under the Clayton Act, _____ and _____ no longer would be subject to antitrust laws.
5. Wilson worked to ensure passage of the _____, which would substantially reduce tariff rates for the first time since the Civil War.
6. By 1910, women had voting rights in Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Washington, and _____.
7. All women won the right to vote with passage of the _____.
8. Wilson upset civil rights proponents by placing _____ in charge of some federal agencies.
9. As president, Woodrow Wilson _____ federal antilynching legislation.
10. As _____ came to dominate Wilson's second term in office, the Progressive Era came to an end.

CHAPTER
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Section 5

GEOGRAPHY APPLICATION: REGION

The Movement Toward Woman Suffrage

Directions: Read the paragraphs below and study the map carefully. Then answer the questions that follow.

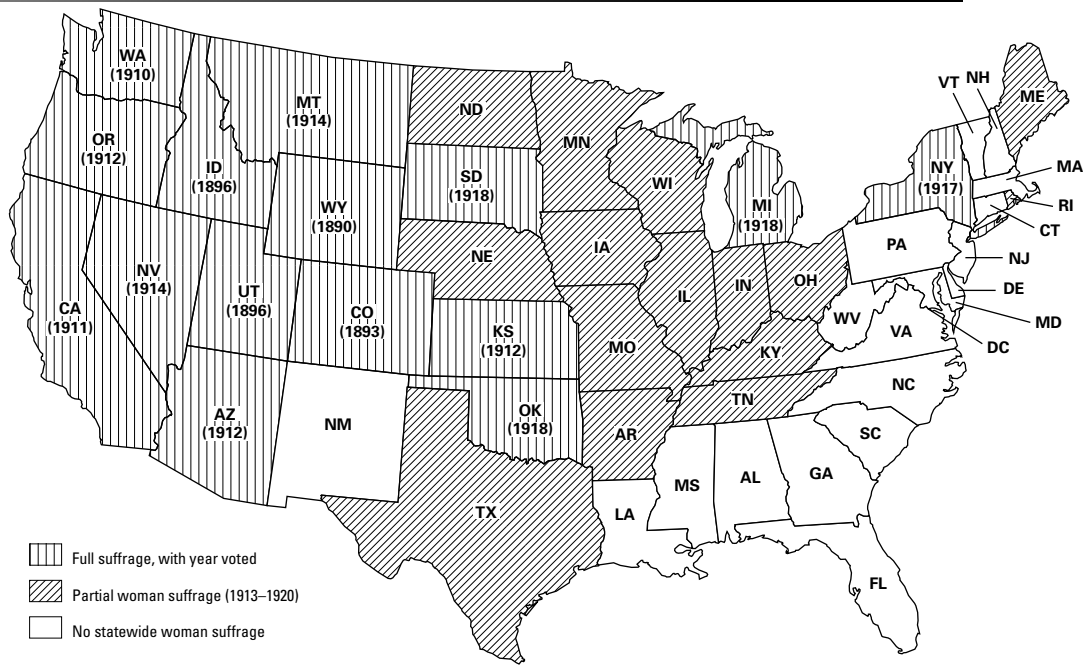
In the late 1800s, new amendments to the U.S. Constitution that guaranteed voting rights still continued to exclude women. Therefore, suffragists concentrated on the regional level—seeking the passage of state constitutional amendments insuring women the right to vote. It was felt that this strategy could eventually force a federal amendment, and in a six-year period, four states granted women full voting rights.

However, the campaign then stalled. For 13 years, until 1910, no other state passed an amendment for woman suffrage. So a new tactic was tried: gaining partial voting rights. The U.S. Constitution allows state legislatures to set qualifications for voting for presidential electors, without sending the question to voters as an attempt for an amendment requires. Thus, women pressed states for the right to vote for president through legislative action.

In Illinois, where Progressives controlled the state legislature, the plan worked. This state, in 1913, became the first to grant women partial suffrage. Grace Wilbur Trout wrote of its impact:

Illinois was the first state east of the Mississippi and the first state even bordering the great father of waters, to break down the conservatism of the great Middle West and give suffrage to its women. . . . New York women never could have won their great suffrage victory in 1917 if Illinois had not first opened the door in 1913, and the winning of suffrage in New York so added to the political strength of the suffrage movement in Congress that it made possible the passage of the federal suffrage amendment in 1919.

Woman Suffrage Before Ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment, 1920



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Interpreting Text and Visuals

1. Which was the first state to grant full suffrage to women? _____

How many years before ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment did this happen? _____

2. Which other states granted full suffrage to women in the 19th century? _____

3. Where, in general, were the states that granted women full suffrage before 1913 located? _____

Where, in general, were the states located that failed to give women any voting rights before the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment?

4. What was the importance of the year 1913 to the woman suffrage movement? _____

5. Explain how the indirect system of voting for president through electors inadvertently helped women gain partial suffrage in several states.

6. What type of suffrage did women gain in New York in 1917? _____

7. Summarize the movement toward woman suffrage from 1913 to 1920. _____



Section 5

AMERICAN LIVES

Carrie Chapman Catt

Organizer for Women's Rights

"Success [in the struggle for woman suffrage] will depend less on the money we are able to command, than upon our combined ability to lift the campaign above this [internal bickering] . . . and to elevate it to the position of a crusade for human freedom."—Carrie Chapman Catt, speech to woman suffrage leaders (1916)

In 1900, women had struggled to win the right to vote for more than 50 years. That year, Susan B. Anthony retired as leader of the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA). She chose as her successor Carrie Chapman Catt (1859–1947). By 1920, Catt's "Winning Strategy" had achieved the long-sought goal.

Carrie Lane grew up in the frontier of Iowa, where she learned independence and self-reliance. After graduating from high school, she wanted to attend college but her father refused permission. She worked as a teacher for a year and then entered college as a sophomore, working odd jobs to support herself. After graduation she returned to teaching and quickly became superintendent of schools of a small Iowa city. She married newspaper editor Leo Chapman and worked on his paper. Soon, though, her husband died. In 1890, she attended the first annual meeting of the NAWSA. That same year she married George Catt. A prosperous engineer, he was as committed as his wife to the cause of suffrage. He co-signed a contract with her that stated she would spend one-third of her time in suffrage work.

Catt began to work closely with NAWSA president Susan B. Anthony. She proved to be an exceptional speaker and a skilled organizer and strategist. In 1895 she suggested that NAWSA form an Organizing Committee to coordinate all suffrage efforts. Put in charge of the committee, she trained suffrage workers, organized efforts, and raised money. In 1900, she took over from Anthony as president of NAWSA.

In just a few years, Catt built up NAWSA's organization and treasury. However, her presidency was ended by the illness of her husband. After his death, she devoted herself to pushing for the vote in her home state of New York. By 1915, NAWSA was in trouble. One group wanted to focus on a federal constitutional amendment. This idea was opposed by others who wanted to push the states

first. Needing a strong hand, NAWSA turned to Catt. She agreed to become president, but did not view the task eagerly. "If you have any influence with the divinities," she wrote a friend, "please implore their aid on my behalf."

The next year, Catt launched her "Winning Strategy." In a meeting with NAWSA leaders, she outlined her plan. It combined pushing for a federal constitutional amendment with an active campaign for changes in state constitutions. Catt sensed that gaining partial voting rights for women—voting at least for president, something state legislatures could grant—would in turn create pressure to grant full suffrage through a constitutional amendment.

The next year, the United States entered World War I. Catt urged women to join in the war effort. She believed that such action would help the cause of suffrage. At the same time, she said that NAWSA's "number one war job" was suffrage. The remark drew some criticism. Later that year, New York finally approved women's suffrage. It was an important victory in a populous state and helped convince Congress to approve the Nineteenth Amendment.

In 1919, Catt told NAWSA that it should form the League of Women Voters. She declined to organize it, however, feeling that younger women should take the lead. She devoted the remainder of her life to working for peace groups. She also continued work she had begun in 1902, to encourage woman suffrage in other countries.

Questions

1. What events in Catt's early association with woman suffrage show her dedication to the cause?
2. Why do you think people criticized Catt for saying that NAWSA should remain dedicated to suffrage during World War I?
3. Evaluate Catt as a strategist.