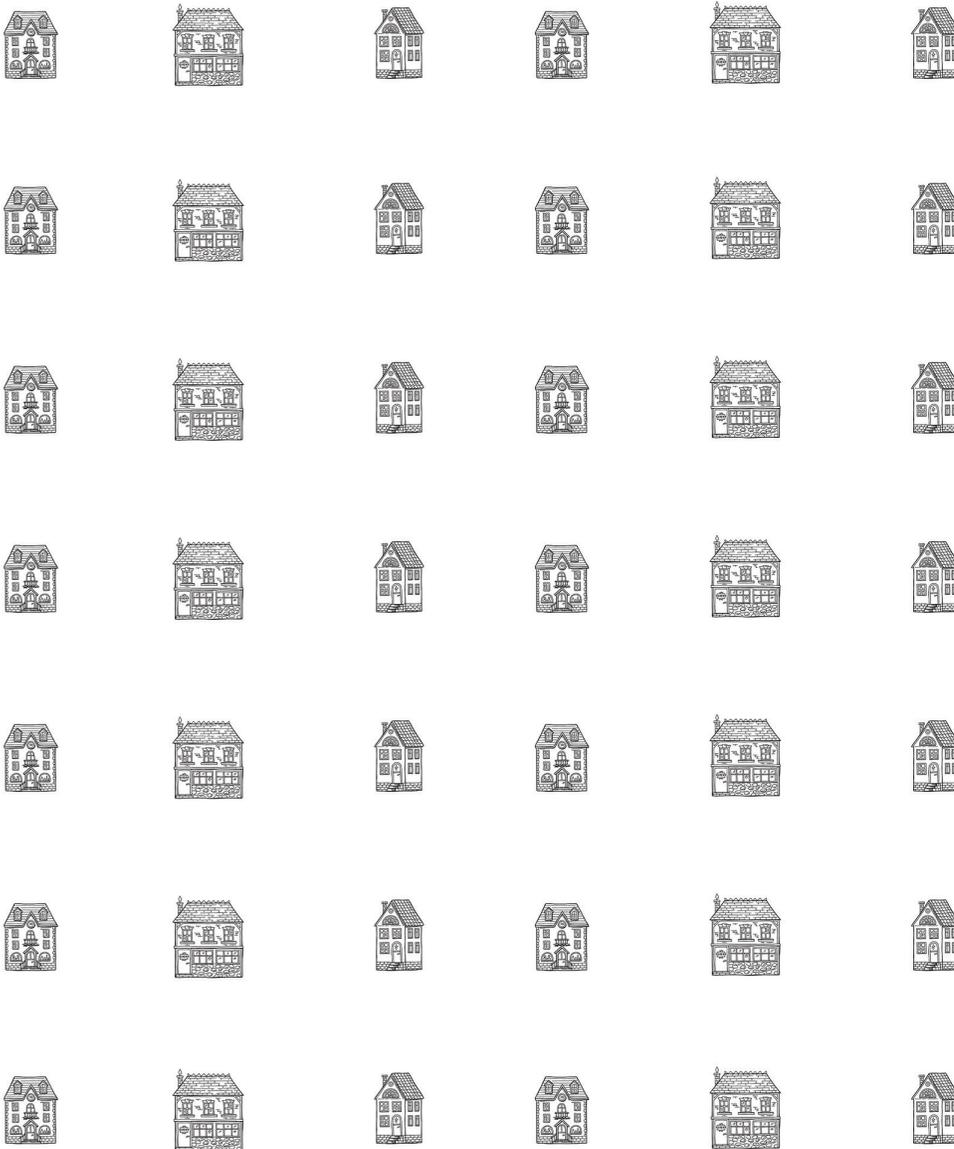


We Need Signatures!

Based on the game “Dots”, our suffrage house game teaches how connections that were so important in the success of the Suffrage Movement started with the women visiting each other’s houses. “Dots” is an abstract strategy game, played by two or more people on a sheet of squared paper. The goal is to “connect” one house to another, once a square is made sign your name, the one with the most signatures is the winner. Collecting signatures is still used today to help petition for real change in our government!



CREATED BY JILL MARIE SCHIERBAUM & MORGAN YOUNGE

NANNIE HELEN BURROUGHS (1875-1961)

Nannie Burroughs was a suffragist, speaker, and activist. She was also a political and social leader in Louisville and beyond. Nannie was born in Washington D.C., but moved to Louisville as a young woman. During her time in Louisville, she founded a club to teach women useful skills, and became friends with the Louisville professor and suffragist Mary Virginia Parish. Nannie Burroughs went on to found a school for women and girls in Washington, D. C., but stayed close with her friends in Kentucky. Some of them even worked as teachers or board members for her school. When she was not teaching, she often traveled the country, speaking and advocating for Women's suffrage.

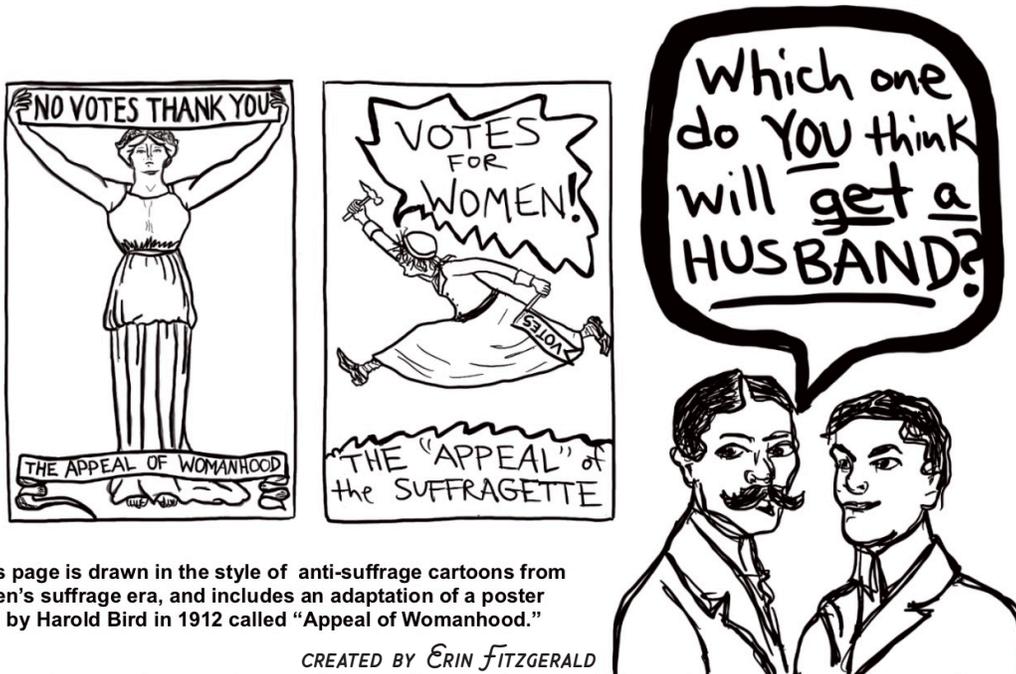


NANNIE BURROUGHS



CREATED BY ALEXIS STIX BROWN

Anti-suffragist cartoons often portrayed suffragists as crude, homely, and “unbecoming of a lady.” Many people believed that a woman’s place was in the home, taking care of her husband and children - NOT in the workplace, or in politics.

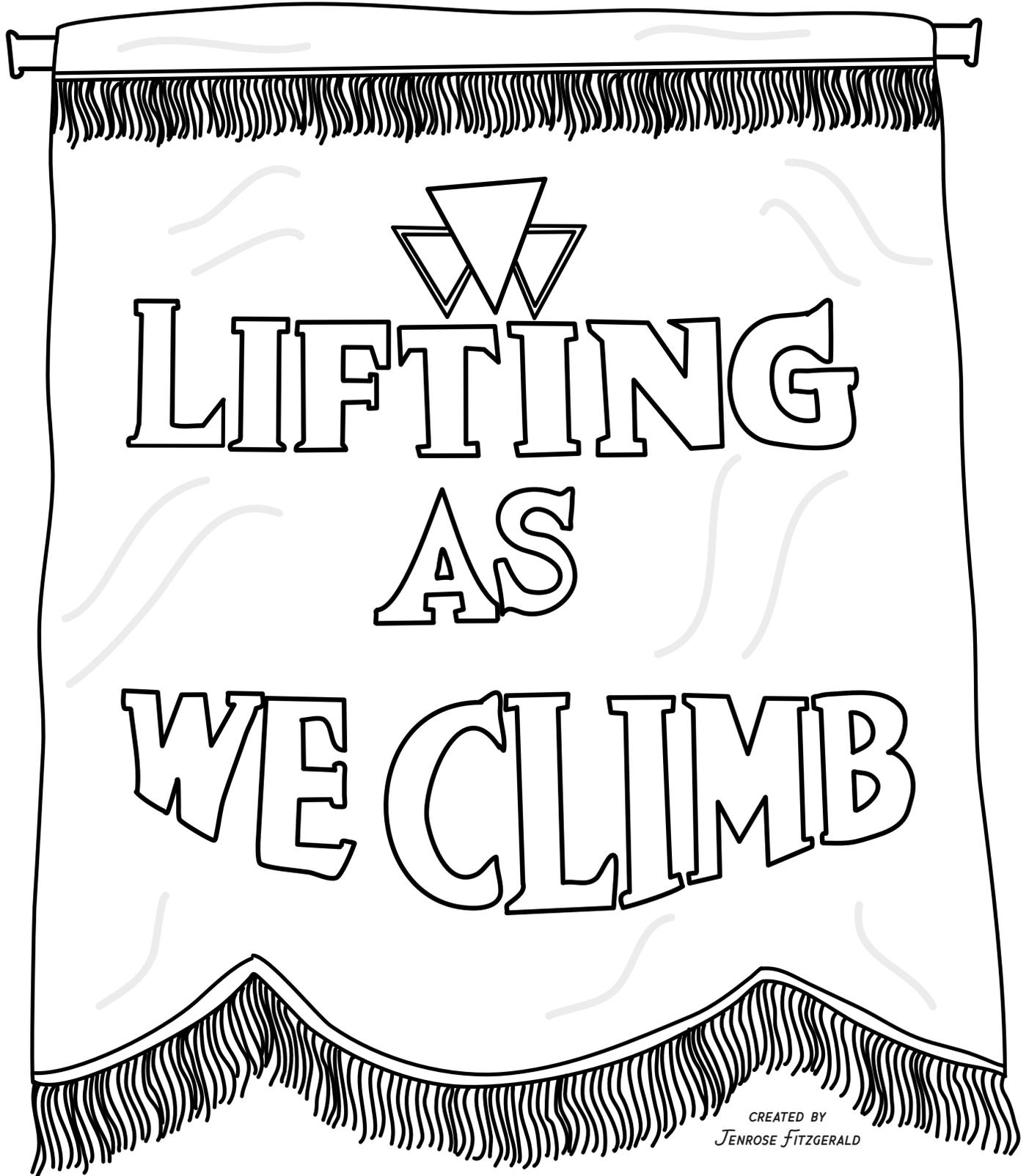


*NOTE: This page is drawn in the style of anti-suffrage cartoons from the Women’s suffrage era, and includes an adaptation of a poster designed by Harold Bird in 1912 called “Appeal of Womanhood.”

CREATED BY ERIN FITZGERALD

What would YOU say to the man in this cartoon?
Fill in the bubble with your own words!

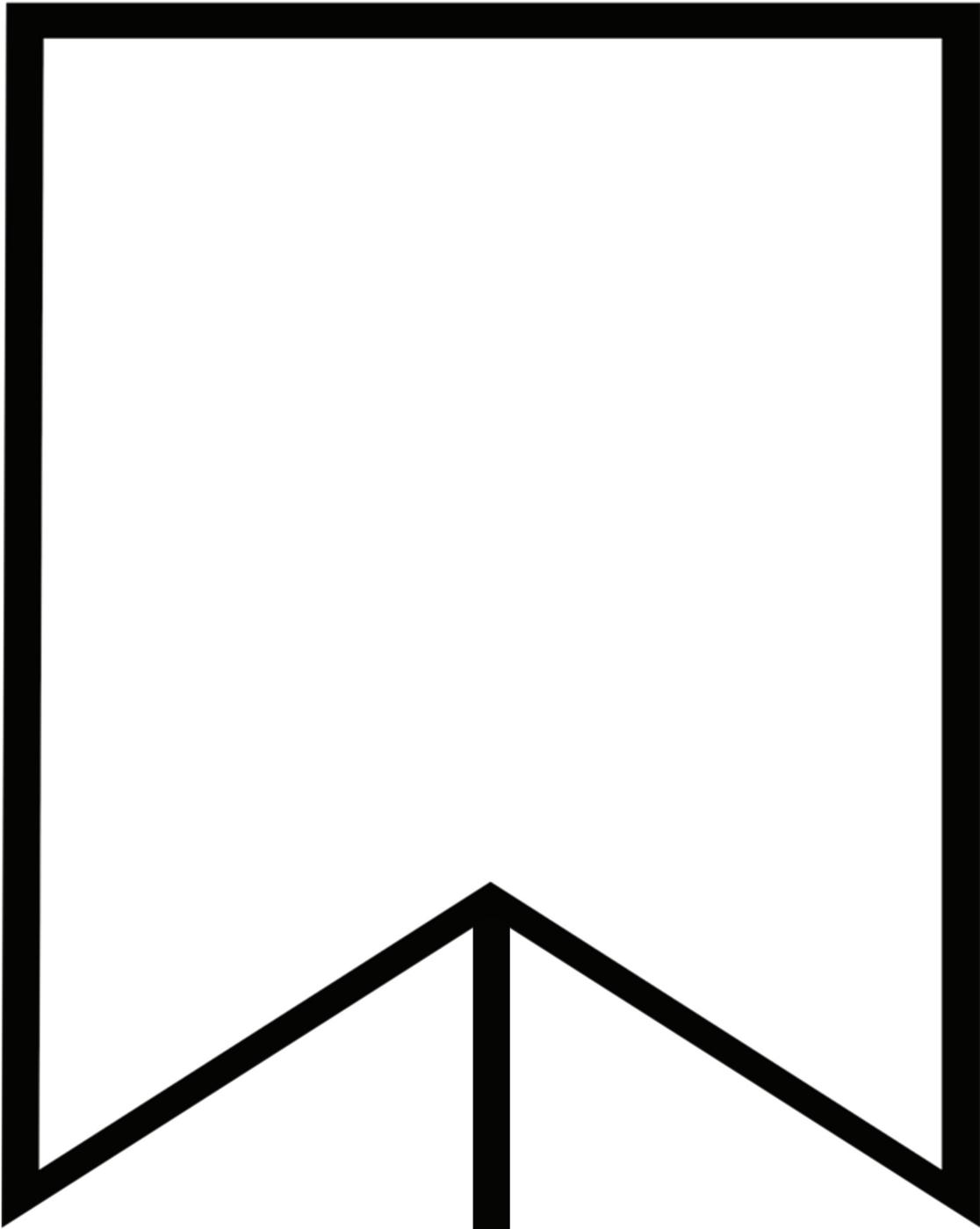




CREATED BY
JENROSE FITZGERALD

LIFTING AS WE CLIMB

This was the motto for the National Association of Black Women's Clubs. They wanted to grow better, but also help others get better at the same time.



CREATED BY JILL MARIE SCHIERBAUM

★ MAKE YOUR BANNER ★

THERE IS NOT CLEAR DOCUMENTATION OF THE FIRST SUFFRAGE BANNER, BUT WHAT IS CLEAR IS THE SUFFRAGISTS (WOMEN WHO FOUGHT FOR THE RIGHT TO VOTE) THOUGHTFULLY ORGANIZED THEIR GOALS TO HELP DEVELOP COHESIVE BRANDING TO MAXIMIZE THEIR IMPACT. USING CRAYONS, MARKERS, PAINT, OR ANY OTHER CRAFT ITEMS YOU HAVE AT YOUR HOME, CREATE A BANNER THAT YOU WOULD USE IF YOU WERE MARCHING TODAY! WHAT WOULD YOU WANT TO SAY?

JULIA ADELINE INGRAM (1852-1933)

ANNA F. LAWRENCE (1851-1925)

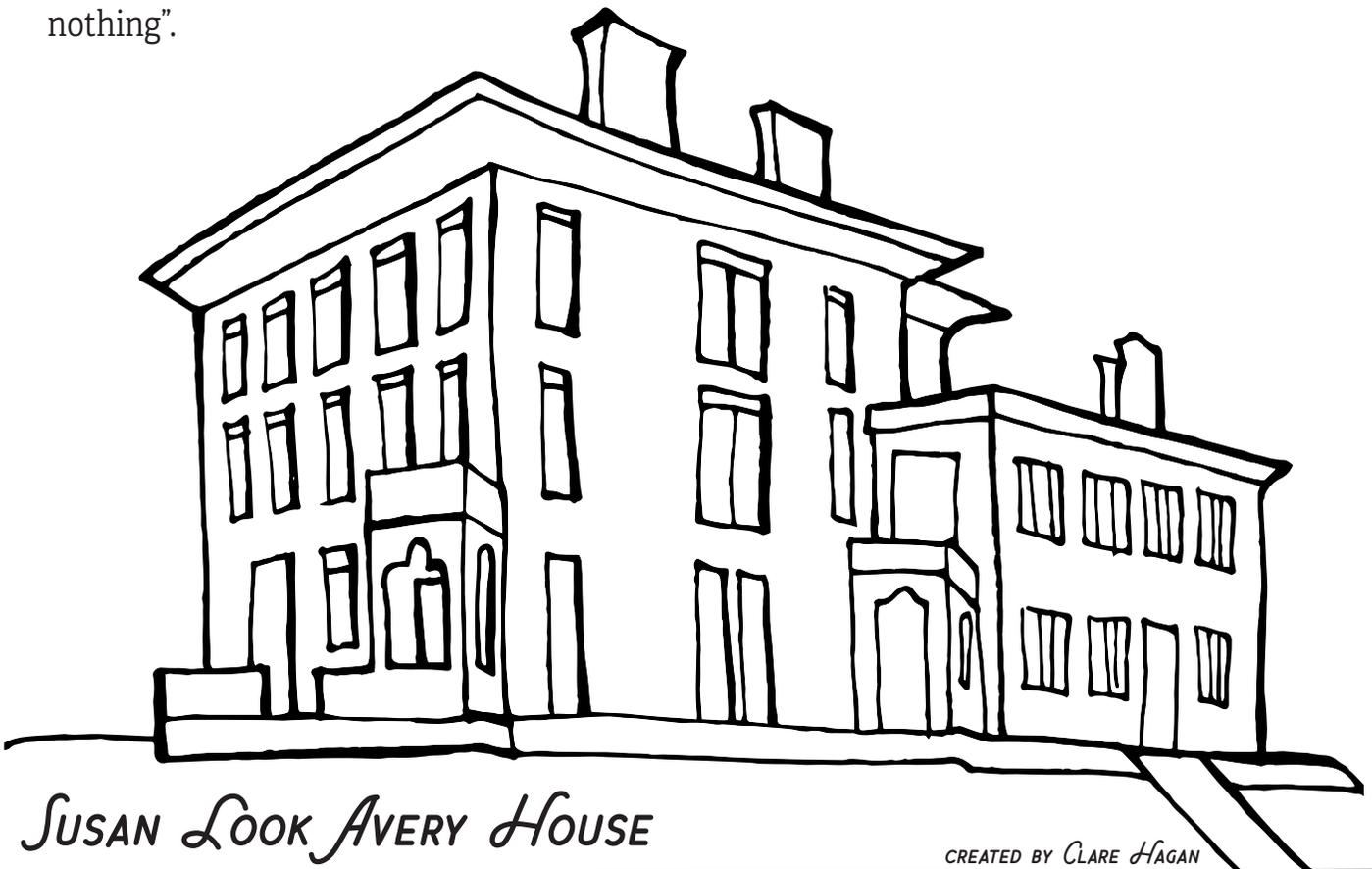
Julia Ingram and Anna Lawrence were Louisville's first women doctors. They shared an office, with one seeing patients in the morning and the other seeing patients at night. They were original members of the Louisville Equal Rights Association. They served their community through their suffrage work and their medical work. They lived together nearly all of their adult lives, partners in their job, their home, and their work in society.



CREATED BY CLARE HAGAN

SUSAN LOOK AVERY (1817-1915)

Susan Look Avery was a suffragist, abolitionist, and society woman in Louisville. After her husband died in 1885, when Susan was 68 years old, she started to spend a lot of time working as an activist. She was a founding member of the Louisville Equal Rights Association, and held meetings at her house. This group worked to make positive changes in the state laws, like a new law that let married women control their own property. In 1889, Susan was named an Honorary Vice President of the National Suffrage Association. She was also a powerful member of the Women's Club, and used her position to push for allowing more ties between Black and white women's clubs. Susan died in 1915, at 98 years old. She never got to vote in a national election, but she also never lost her spark or her power. She always liked to say, "It is bad for the ignorant and vicious to do ill, but it is worse for the educated and honest to do nothing".



SUSAN LOOK AVERY HOUSE

CREATED BY CLARE HÄGAN

Susan Look Avery's House, on Fourth and Broadway, was a meeting place for the Louisville Equal Rights Association. It is no longer there, but if you visit the Heyburn building, you will be standing where the suffragists once met!

SUSAN LOOK AVERY



CREATED BY JENROSE FITZGERALD

☆☆☆☆ PAPER DOLL CHAIN ☆☆☆☆

When you make a Paper Doll Chain, you will notice that all the dolls have the same shape. Even though these paper dolls are identical, you can color each one to look different. First paper dolls in Europe were made in France in 18th century. They were made of jointed paper and were called “pantins” (puppets). Follow the instructions below to create your own paper doll chain.

Step 1: Project Preparation

Read through the project and gather the materials needed for creating chains of paper dolls.

1. Template Provided
2. Copy or Construction Paper
3. Pencil or Pen
4. Scissors
5. Crayons or Markers (optional)

Step 2: Cut Paper Strips

If you are using computer paper, cut each sheet in half lengthwise to make two 4” by 11” strips.

If you are planning to use construction paper, it is best if shorter strips are used to reduce the bulk after folding. Try strips that are 4” by 6”, fold in four equal sections to cut a chain of two dolls. These shorter chains can then be taped together.

Step 3: Fold Paper Strips

Fold the paper strip into eight equal sections of accordion pleats.

1. Fold the strip in half, matching edges and making a sharp crease.
2. Fold one edge back to meet the fold just made, and crease. Turn the paper over and repeat with the other edge. Now you have four equal sections—continue folding to make eight sections.
3. Fold the top layer back to meet the center fold, turn over and repeat.
4. Open the center fold like a book. There are three layers on each side with a single layer in the center.
5. Fold one side of three layers in to meet the center fold. Repeat with the other side.
6. Fold the center fold back to complete the accordion folds.

Step 4: Draw Doll

With the cut edge of the folded strip to the right, draw half of a doll along the left (folded) edge with arms extending to the cut edge.

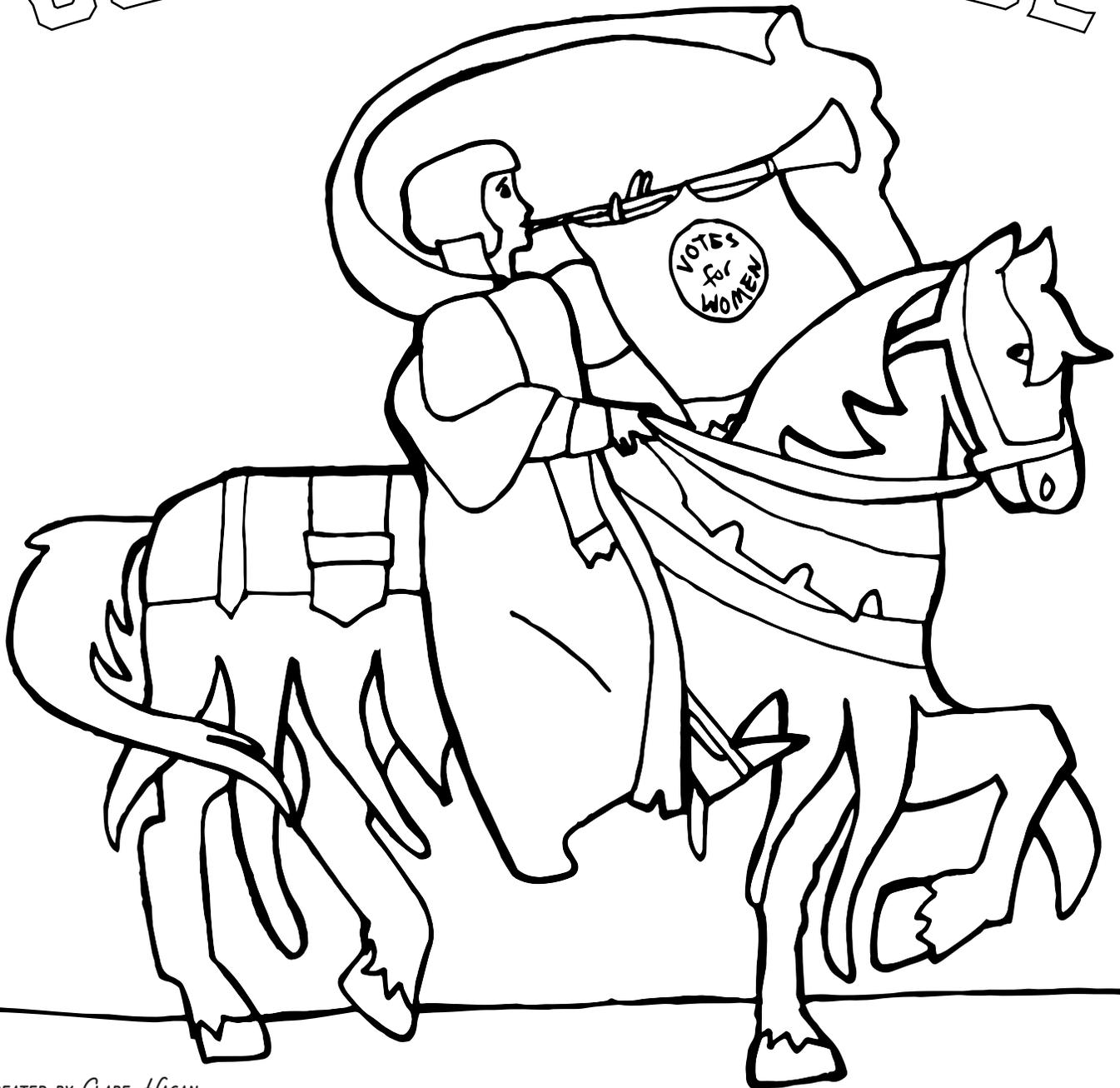
Step 5: Cut Dolls

Hold the folded strip firmly and cut carefully around the doll outline. Do not cut along the folds. Unfold the paper strip to reveal your chain of dolls. That’s it you are done! Use your imagination to create more paper doll chains!



CREATED BY JILL MARIE SCHIERBAUM & MORGAN YOUNGE

SUFFRAGE PARADE



CREATED BY CLARE HAGAN

This image is inspired by the cover of a program for a Suffrage Parade in Washington, D. C. in 1913. There were lots of floats and decoration. There also really was a woman on a horse! Her name was Inez Milholland and she led the parade, which was met with some resistance from the D.C. police department. Still, it carried on through the streets.

CAROLINE LEECH (1864-1915)

Caroline was a suffragist who began her activism work with a group called the WCTU, which tried to outlaw the sale of alcoholic drinks. The group also worked on many other ways to try to help women. As a young woman, Caroline went to Transylvania University in Lexington Kentucky, with the founder of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, Laura Clay. Caroline was a founding member of the Louisville branch of the Equal Rights Association whose main goal was to get women the vote. Caroline was also a leader in the Outdoor Art League, a group that wanted to make the outdoors beautiful. Caroline's tomb in Cave Hill Cemetery reads: "I have fought the good fight. I have finished my course. I have kept the faith, henceforth--!"

MAKING CONNECTIONS!

Can you connect a quote or phrase on the left side to a quote or phrase with a similar meaning on the right side?
How are they similar?

On the **LEFT** are quotes & phrases from the
Women's Suffrage era

On the **RIGHT** are quotes & phrases from
modern times

Deeds
Not
Words

Votes
for
Women

"We believe that political
equality will deprive us of
special privileges hitherto
accorded to us by law"*

Make America
Great Again

Stand Up,
Fight Back

Black Lives
Matter

*National Association Opposed To Woman Suffrage. Some reasons why we oppose votes for women
... National association opposed to woman suffrage. New York City, New York, 1894. Pdf. Retrieved
from the Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/item/rbpe.1300130c/>.

CREATED BY ERIN FITZGERALD AND JILL MARIE SCHIERBAUM

CAROLINE LEECH



CREATED BY JENROSE FITZGERALD

PLAYWRITING PROMPT

CREATED BY JENNIFER THALMAN KEPLER

- LETTER WRITING -

Letter writing was the primary form of communication for the women of the Suffrage Movement. They wrote letters to each other about plans, They wrote letters to the editor of newspapers and they wrote letters to elected officials. They also worked on many concerns beyond voting rights. They were concerned about health care, education, sanitation and the legal and financial rights of women.

What problems do you see in your community?

Who has the power to address it? (A Principal? A Metro Council person? The Mayor? The governor? Your state or national congress people or senators?)

Write a letter to that person explaining the problem, why it's important to you and what possible solutions you see. Make sure to be clear about what you are asking them to do about the problem.

_____ [Your Full Name]
_____ [Your Address]
_____ [Your City & State]

_____ [Today's Date]

_____ [Title & Full Name]
_____ [Address]
_____ [City & State]

Dear _____ : [Title & Last Name, i.e. - Governor Beshear]

My name is _____ and I _____

[Insert your name along with your city, school or location and a sentence about yourself]

I am writing you because _____

[Include the problems and concerns you've indentified, why it's important to you, and what you're asking them to do]

Thank you for your time and for hearing my voice.

Sincerely,

_____ [Your Signature]
_____ [Your Name]

SUFFRAGE WORD SEARCH

CREATED BY HOLLY STONE & MORGAN YOUNGE

A X X T S E T O R P S A G E Q U T K I Q
P N V O T E H B N C N I Q P G E P V W W
A D H Y A D N O I T C E L E K C Q D V H
B Y G P W Z S V I Y D Q R C T S Z W T T
K M L L T U O S O N R M I T P A R A D E
V C M Y K F U G A B O P K Y G N N I N N
D I S E N F R A N C H I S E M E N T B Y
S L L S F O V C D N O I T I T E P U U P
U J T R E Y I G U K W M B A T H L M U I
P U A O L P A T Q N V J O Q L C O Y T J
R G P F L O B M A T Z W O V S S B B E S
E Z N S I L E K E N H M F N E S I L O A
M S J M V B A Q Z N I B E A W M G G L N
E I R W S A P B U N D M G F T G E Y E L
C W N O I S S A P A O M I H U P Q N Y L
O E F M U N Q F R W L A E R P S L W T Z
U R A A O V Z B D N S I T N C O Y S E X
R Y G N L W U W K S A S T D T S D E R N
T T N H A D M W L I N V R Y N Q I W H A
L J R O C O A Y F Y R P O I U V M D V E

AMENDMENT

ELECTION DAY

PARADE

STRUGGLE

ANTI SUFFRAGE

EQUALITY

PASSION

SUPREME COURT

BALLOT

LEGISLATION

PETITION

VOTE

DISCRIMINATION

LOUISVILLE

PICKET

WOMAN

DISENFRANCHISEMENT

MOVEMENT

PROTEST

WOMENS CLUB

KENTUCKY RATIFICATION



After congress passed the 19th amendment, $\frac{3}{4}$ of the states needed to ratify, or agree to pass, the amendment. This is Kentucky's Governor Edwin P. Morrow signing the 19th amendment. His wife, a suffragist, is the woman standing behind him. Several other suffragists were gathered around, present at the signing.

MARY VIRGINIA COOK PARRISH (1863-1945)

Mary Virginia Cook was born close to Bowling Green, Kentucky. She was a bright student and teacher, and people noticed. They helped her go on to study at Louisville's State University, now known as Simon's College. She graduated top of her class and went on to teach Latin and Math at her university. Mary Cook was well-known, both in Louisville and the national Baptist community. She was one of two women elected to serve as part of the National Baptist Educational Convention board. She wrote for newspapers under the name "Grace Ermine" and traveled the country to speak in National Conventions when she was still in her 20s. She remained active in local, national, and political groups and advocated for both women and African Americans.



MARY VIRGINIA COOK PARRISH

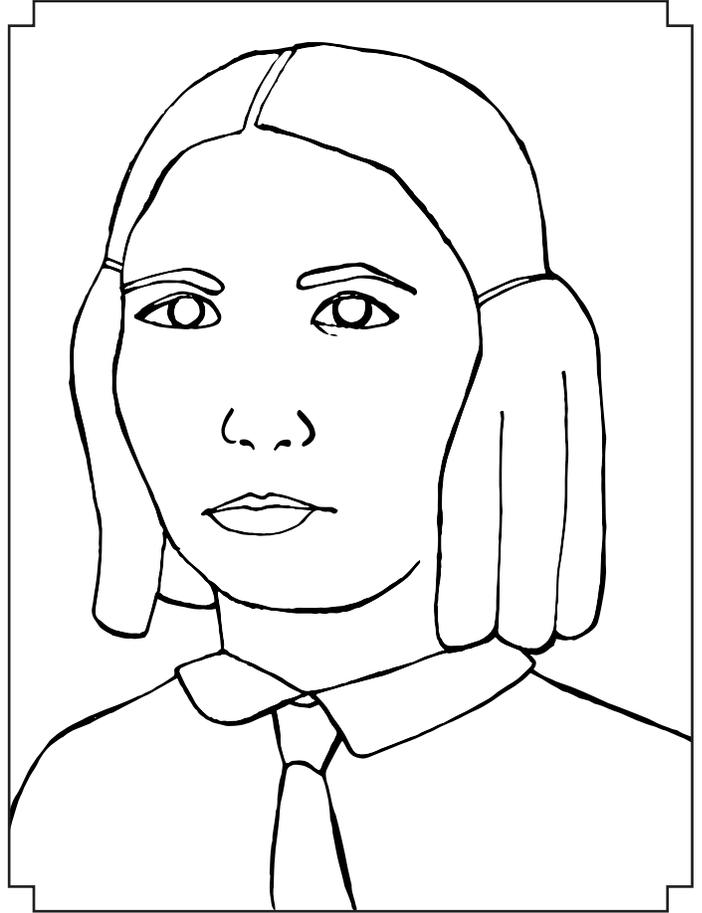


CREATED BY ALEXIS STIX BROWN

ALMA BERGMANN (1845-1938)

Alma Bergmann was born in Kentucky in 1845. Her father had been a German aristocrat and her mother was from a noble French Family. Like her father, Alma came to have an open mind. Alma had many roles within the Louisville Equal Rights Association, and used her connections in the German community to help promote suffrage.

CREATED BY CLARE HAGAN

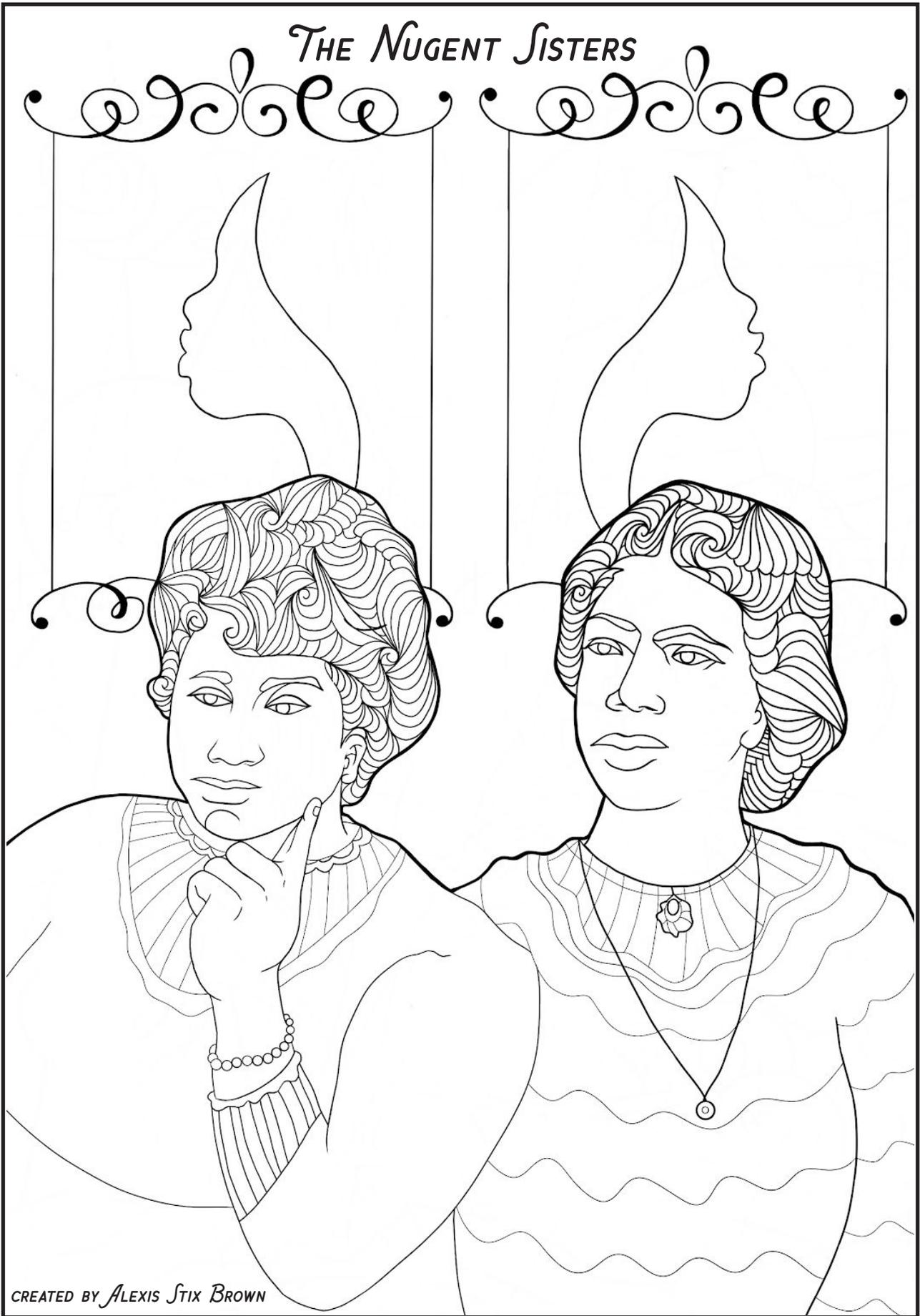


THE NUGENT SISTERS:

GEORGIA (CIRCA 1872), ALICE (1875), IDA (1880) AND MOLLIE (1867)

Georgia, Alice, Mollie, and Ida Nugent were four sisters who lived in Louisville. Although their parents were not able to read and write, the three of them went on to become school teachers, and all four of them became leaders in their community. **Georgia Nugent** helped to organize the Woman's Improvement Club in 1896 and served as both president and secretary. **Alice** played piano. She was a long-time member of the Kentucky Association of Colored Women, and wrote the group's official song. **Mollie** worked making dresses. She and her husband lived with the rest of the Nugent family in a big house on 6th street next to Mary Virginia Parrish's house. **Ida Bell** lived with her parents and siblings and taught in Louisville until 1908 when she married Andrew Lyman Paey, a physician, and moved to Norfolk, Va. She still came back often to visit her family.

THE NUGENT SISTERS



CREATED BY ALEXIS STIX BROWN

SCENE WRITING PROMPT

CREATED BY JENNIFER THALMAN KEPLER

Frances Fox was a teenager in Louisville who believed deeply in women's right to vote. Her father however was deeply opposed to women's suffrage. He even spoke about it publicly and wrote a book about it. Write a 2 person scene between Frances and her Father Judge Fox where she tries to convince him that women voting is good for women and good for the community.

Frances:

Judge:

Francis:

Judge:

Francis:

Judge:

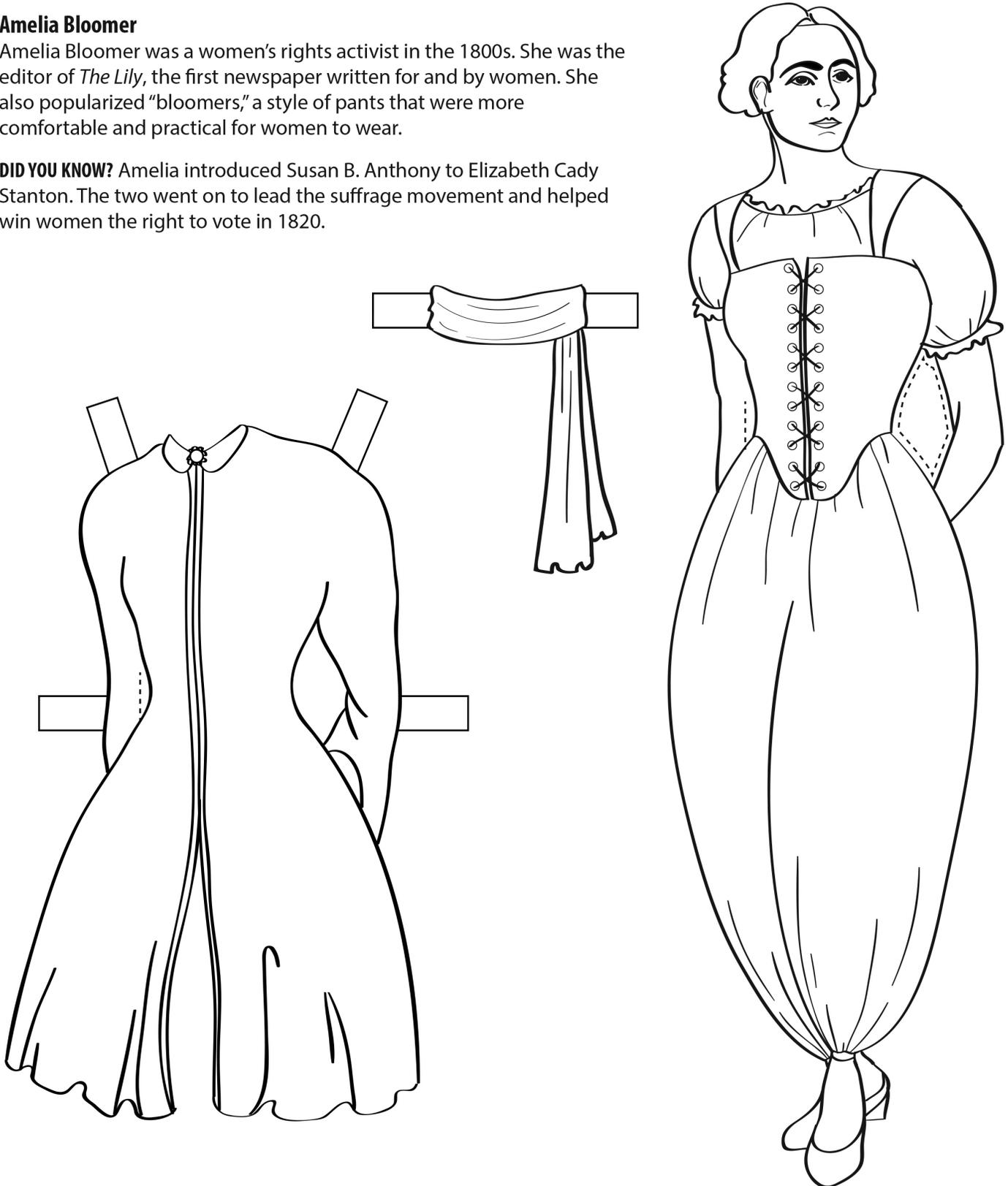
Francis:

WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH: Paper Dolls

Amelia Bloomer

Amelia Bloomer was a women's rights activist in the 1800s. She was the editor of *The Lily*, the first newspaper written for and by women. She also popularized "bloomers," a style of pants that were more comfortable and practical for women to wear.

DID YOU KNOW? Amelia introduced Susan B. Anthony to Elizabeth Cady Stanton. The two went on to lead the suffrage movement and helped win women the right to vote in 1820.



COMMEMORATING 100 YEARS
-THE- 19TH
★ AMENDMENT ★
1920-2020

CREATED BY ERIN FITZGERALD



Can you find these 6 items hidden in the picture?

hand sign	bird	hat
ribbon	sunflower	fountain pen

WANTED

SALLIE SUFFRAGETTE

- STEALS MEN'S JOBS
- NEGLECTS HOME
- NEGLECTS HUSBAND
- LEAVES CHILDREN IN CARE OF THEIR FATHER



- UNBECOMING OF A LADY
- UNSUITED FOR POLITICS
- INCITES RIOTS
- DISGRACEFUL BEHAVIOR
- TERRORIST!

\$5,000 REWARD

DEAD OR ALIVE

One way people expressed their views about suffragists was through cartoons. Anti-suffrage cartoons would often show suffragists as women who were neglecting their families and causing chaos.

CREATED BY ERIN FITZGERALD

These cartoons were often cruel, and were used to mock women who were involved in the movement. Some women responded by making their own cartoons - often using similar styles to the anti-suffrage ones. These cartoons would challenge the anti-suffrage messages, and show another perspective.

WANTED

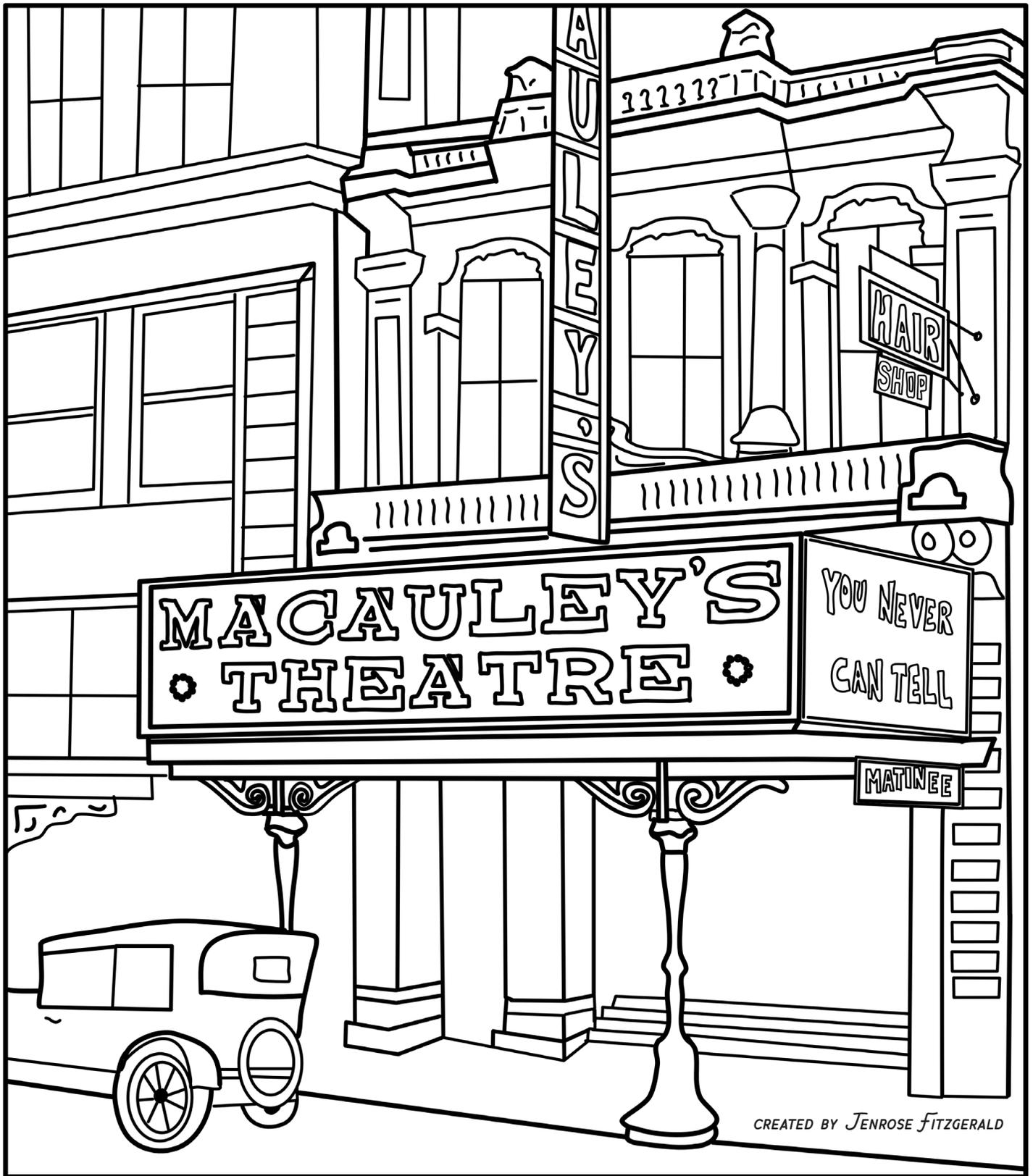
ARCHIBALD ANTI

- PROFITS FROM THE POOR
- UNFAIR TO WORKERS
- BERATES WOMEN
- EXPECTS WOMEN TO BE SUBSERVIENT TO MEN



- GETS RICH OFF THE LABOR OF OTHERS
- AGAINST EQUAL RIGHTS
- STUCK IN THE PAST
- ONLY INTERESTS ARE SELF INTERESTS!

**\$5,000
REWARD**



Macauley's Theater was a popular theater in Louisville. Speakers talked there, including many speakers for the National Suffrage convention in Louisville. The Louisville Suffragists also held a fundraiser at Macauley's during World War I to support gardens made to grow food for soldiers.

