

U.S. WOMEN’S SUFFRAGE ORGANIZATIONS

	National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA), 1869 - 1890 “The National”	American Woman Suffrage Association (AWSA), 1869 - 1890 “The American”
Key Leaders	Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, Matilda Joslyn Gage, Anna Howard Shaw	Lucy Stone, Henry Browne Blackwell, Julia Ward Howe, Mary Livermore, Henry Ward Beecher
Key Facts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Headquartered in New York City • Started <i>The Revolution</i>, a newspaper that focused on a range of women’s issues, including suffrage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Funded by a pro-slavery man, George Francis Train • Men were able to join the organization as members but women controlled the leadership • Considered radical and controversial 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Headquartered in Boston • Established the <i>Woman’s Journal</i>, a successful suffrage newspaper <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Funded by subscriptions • Permitted both men and women to be a part of organization and leadership • Considered more moderate
Key Stances & Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Against the 15th Amendment • Sought a national amendment guaranteeing women’s suffrage • Held their conventions in Washington, D.C • Advocated for women’s right to education and divorce and for equal pay • Argued for the vote to be given to the “educated” • Willing to work with anyone as long as they championed women’s rights and suffrage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Leadership allowed Mormon polygamist women to join the organization • Made attempts to vote in various places across the country even though it was considered illegal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supported the 15th Amendment and the Republican Party • Adopted a state-by-state strategy to win suffrage • Held their conventions in various cities across the country • Supported traditional social institutions, such as marriage and religion • Unwilling to work with polygamous women and others considered radical, for fear of alienating the public • Employed less militant lobbying tactics, such as petition drives, testifying before legislatures, and giving public speeches

National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA), 1890 - 1920	
<p>Key Leaders: Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Carrie Chapman Catt, Rachel Foster Avery, Anna Howard Shaw, Alice Stone Blackwell</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Merger of NWSA and AWSA • Coordinated the national efforts for suffrage • African-American women were actively excluded, especially at state and local levels
Utah Woman Suffrage Association, 1889-1896	
<p>Key Leaders: Emily S. Richards, Margaret Caine, Phebe Beattie, Sarah M. Kimball, Emmeline Wells, Emma McVicker</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organized by Emily S. Richards and Margaret Caine • First, a branch of the NWSA with local chapters throughout the territory/ state. Then, became part of the NAWSA and continued working with national and international women’s organizations after statehood • While the AWSA did not allow polygamists into their organization, the NWSA’s leadership did--even though many of its members protested • Received more national recognition after LDS Church publicly stopped practicing polygamy in 1890 and Utah was granted statehood in 1896

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	National Association of Colored Women Clubs (NACWC), 1896 - now	National Woman's Party (NWP), 1916 - now
Key Leaders	Mary Church Terrell, Ida B. Wells-Barnett, Frances E. W. Harper, Josephine St. Pierre-Ruffin	Alice Paul, Lucy Burns, Margaret Zane Cherdron (Utah chair)
Key Facts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the 1880s, black reformers began organizing their own groups because they were not only excluded from white women's organizations, but these white women organizations did not attend to challenges of Black women Founded in 1896--became the largest federation of Black women's clubs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Split from the NAWSA because of disagreement on tactics Founded as the Congressional Union in 1916 Named was changed to National Woman's Party in 1917
Key Stances & Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocated for women's rights as well as to "uplift" and improve the status of African Americans Fought for suffrage Fought against segregation & lynching 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Favored more "militant" methods like parades, picketing, hunger strikes

National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage (NAOWS), 1911 - 1920	
Key Leaders: Josephine Dodge, Ida Tarbell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opposition to suffrage was popular even without a formal or national organization Most popular in northeastern cities Distributed publications and organized events and state campaigns

1. What purpose did suffrage organizations serve?
2. What were these organizations able to accomplish that individuals could not have done on their own?
3. What similarities and differences do you notice about these organizations?
4. Why did organizations split and merge?
5. What are the pros/cons of a state-by-state approach vs federal amendment approach to winning women's suffrage?
6. What questions do you still have about these organizations?