

# THE STRUGGLE TO VOTE

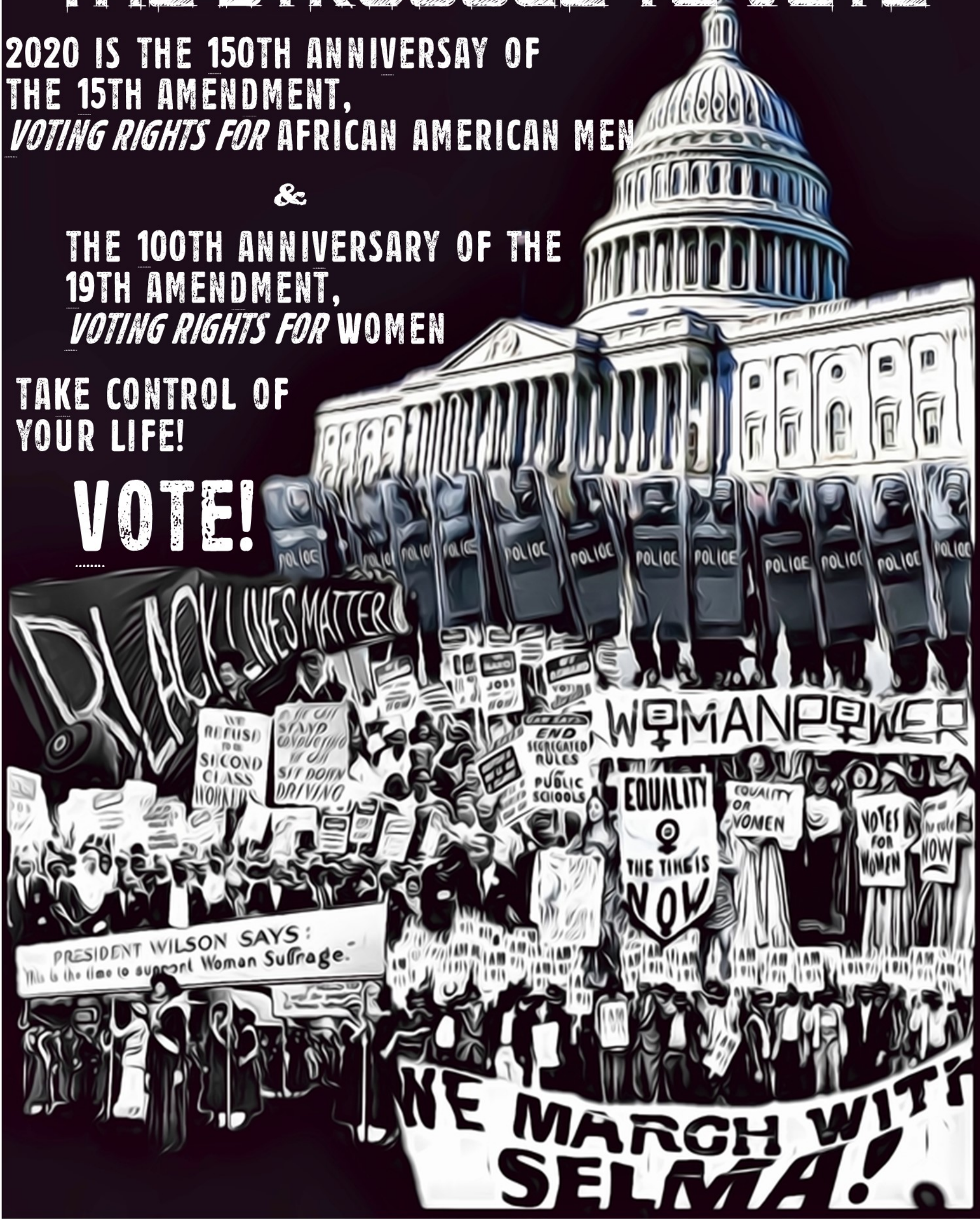
2020 IS THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF  
THE 15TH AMENDMENT,  
*VOTING RIGHTS FOR AFRICAN AMERICAN MEN*

&

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
19TH AMENDMENT,  
*VOTING RIGHTS FOR WOMEN*

TAKE CONTROL OF  
YOUR LIFE!

**VOTE!**



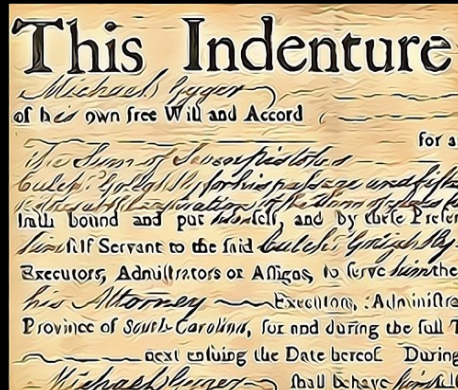
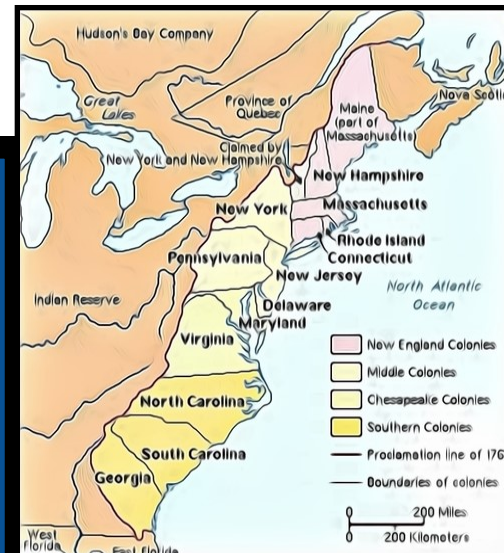
# THE STRUGGLE FOR VOTING RIGHTS IS THE STRUGGLE TO CONTROL YOUR LIFE. IT BEGINS WHEN THE FIRST ENSLAVED PEOPLE & INDENTURED SERVANTS ARRIVED IN 1619.



## 1618 - INDENTURED SERVANTS

AGREED TO WORK FOR A CERTAIN NUMBER OF YEARS IN EXCHANGE FOR TRANSPORTATION TO VIRGINIA. ONCE THEY ARRIVED, FOOD, CLOTHING, AND SHELTER WERE PROVIDED. ADULTS USUALLY SERVED FOR FOUR TO SEVEN YEARS AND CHILDREN, SOMETIMES FOR MUCH LONGER. SERVANTS FLOODED INTO THE COLONY, WHERE THEY WERE GREETED BY DEADLY DISEASES AND OFTEN HARSH CONDITIONS THAT KILLED A MAJORITY OF NEWCOMERS AND LEFT THE REST TO THE MERCY OF SOMETIMES CRUEL MASTERS. BETWEEN ONE-HALF AND TWO-THIRDS OF WHITE IMMIGRANTS TO THE AMERICAN COLONIES BETWEEN THE 1630S AND AMERICAN REVOLUTION CAME UNDER INDENTURES.

THE BRITISH USED COLONIAL NORTH AMERICA AS A PENAL COLONY THROUGH A SYSTEM OF INDENTURED SERVITUDE. MERCHANTS WOULD TRANSPORT THE CONVICTS AND AUCTION THEM OFF UPON ARRIVAL IN THE COLONIES. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT SOME 50,000 BRITISH CONVICTS WERE SENT TO COLONIAL AMERICA.



## 1619 - SLAVERY IN AMERICA

STARTED WHEN THE PRIVATEER, THE WHITE LION, BROUGHT 20 AFRICAN SLAVES ASHORE IN THE BRITISH COLONY OF JAMESTOWN, VIRGINIA. THE CREW HAD SEIZED THE AFRICANS FROM THE PORTUGUESE SLAVE SHIP SAO JAO BAPTISTA. THROUGHOUT THE 17TH CENTURY, EUROPEAN SETTLERS IN NORTH AMERICA TURNED TO AFRICAN SLAVES AS A CHEAPER, MORE PLENTIFUL LABOR SOURCE THAN INDENTURED SERVANTS, WHO WERE MOSTLY POOR EUROPEANS. IN THE 17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES, ENSLAVED AFRICANS WORKED MAINLY ON TOBACCO, RICE AND INDIGO PLANTATIONS OF THE SOUTHERN COAST, THE CHESAPEAKE BAY COLONIES OF MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA SOUTH TO GEORGIA. BY 1860, NEARLY 4 MILLION AFRICANS WERE ENSLAVED WITH MORE THAN HALF LIVING IN THE COTTON-PRODUCING STATES OF THE SOUTH.

## SLAVE REVOLTS

- THE FIRST RECORDED SLAVE REVOLT IN THE UNITED STATES HAPPENED IN GLOUCESTER, VIRGINIA, IN 1663, AN EVENT INVOLVING WHITE INDENTURED SERVANTS AS WELL AS BLACK SLAVES.
- THE FIRST RECORDED ALL-BLACK SLAVE REVOLT OCCURRED IN VIRGINIA IN 1687. VIRGINIA WAS THE HOST OF SEVERAL THWARTED UPRISINGS, INCLUDING NAT TURNER'S REVOLT. IN THE MORNING HOURS OF AUGUST 22, 1831 NAT TURNER AND HIS GROUP MURDERED THE MASTER AND HIS FAMILY. IN THE AFTERMATH, ABOUT 60 SLAVES WERE EXECUTED.
- THE STONO REBELLION, SOUTH CAROLINA, 1739, 20 SLAVES BROKE INTO A STORE, STOLE WEAPONS AND SUPPLIES AND HEADED FOR THE REFUGE OF SPANISH-RULED FLORIDA. GROWING INTO A GROUP OF 100 UPON ARRIVING IN FLORIDA, THE REBELS MADE A RUCKUS IN HOPES OTHER SLAVES WOULD JOIN.
- IN THE 18TH CENTURY, SLAVES COMPRISED 20 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IN NEW YORK CITY, AND 1712 SAW A SIGNIFICANT REVOLT CENTERING ON ENSLAVED WARRIORS FROM AFRICA'S GOLD COAST. ARMED WITH GUNS, SWORDS, KNIVES, AND AXES, 23 MEN GATHERED IN AN ORCHARD AT THE NORTHERN TIP OF THE CITY BEFORE SETTING FIRE TO A SLAVE OWNER'S HOME.

• THE MOST FAMOUS REVOLT AT SEA TOOK PLACE ON THE SPANISH SLAVE SHIP, AMISTAD, IN 1839, INVOLVING AFRICANS BEING SHIPPED OUT OF CUBA. THE SHIP DOCKED IN LONG ISLAND, WHERE THE AFRICANS WERE TAKEN INTO CUSTODY AND ENDURED A TWO YEAR LONG COURT BATTLE FOR THEIR FREEDOM. IN JANUARY 1842, THEY WERE ABLE TO RETURN TO WEST AFRICA.

• THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL SLAVE REVOLT ON AN AMERICAN SHIP HAPPENED IN NOVEMBER 1841 WHEN THE CREOLE LEFT RICHMOND FOR NEW ORLEANS TO SELL A CARGO OF TOBACCO AND 135 SLAVES. A FIGHT BETWEEN GUARDS AND SLAVES TURNED INTO A FULL RAMPAGE ONBOARD. ONCE THE SLAVES SEIZED CONTROL, THEY SET COURSE FOR THE BAHAMAS, WHERE ALL 135 SLAVES WERE GIVEN THEIR FREEDOM.

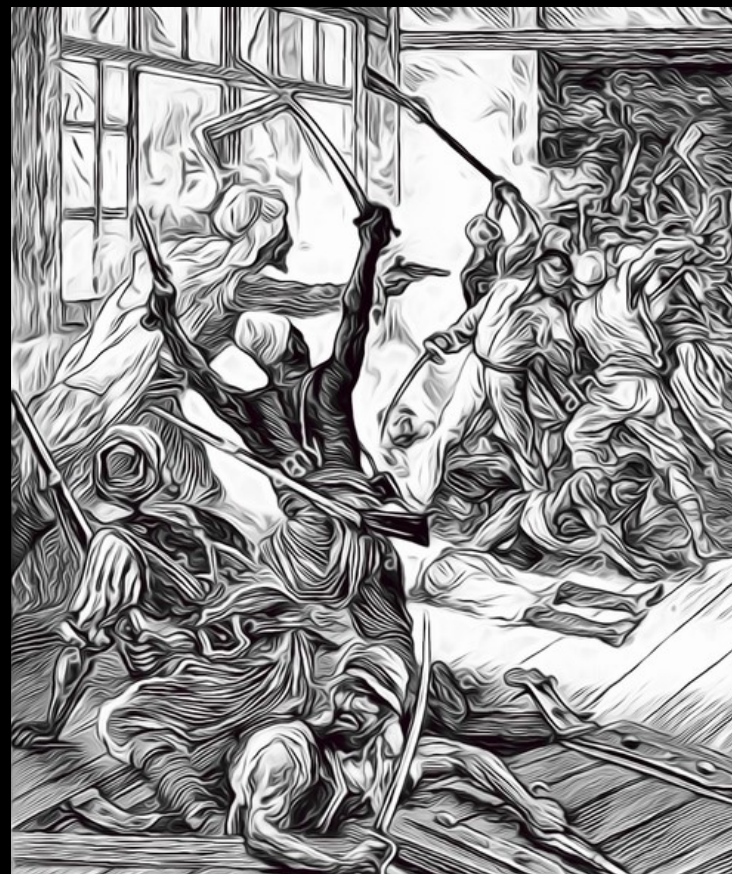
**1773 - THE BOSTON TEA PARTY** (DECEMBER 16, 1773) WAS AN ACT OF PROTEST AGAINST THE BRITISH FOR THE TEA ACT, ONE OF SEVERAL NEW ATTEMPTS TO TAX COLONISTS. THEY WERE FRUSTRATED THAT THEY WERE BEING TAXED BY THE GOVERNMENT BUT HAD NO PART IN HOW THE GOVERNMENT WAS RUN. THEY DID NOT THINK IT WAS RIGHT TO PAY TAXES WHEN THEY DID NOT HAVE A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE GOVERNMENT. THE SONS OF LIBERTY, LED BY SAMUEL ADAMS, DRESSED UP AS NATIVE AMERICANS AND WENT ONTO SHIPS IN THE BOSTON HARBOR. THEY TOOK BOXES OF TEA AND DUMPED THEM INTO THE WATER. THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAS ENRAGED ABOUT THIS. PARLIAMENT MADE EVEN STRICTER LAWS FOR THE COLONIES, LATER CALLED THE INTOLERABLE ACTS. ONE OF THE ACTS CLOSED BOSTON HARBOR UNTIL THE COLONISTS PAID FOR ALL THE TEA THEY DUMPED. ANOTHER TOOK AWAY THE RIGHT OF BOSTON TO GOVERN ITSELF. THE BOSTON TEA PARTY WAS ONE OF THE MAIN EVENTS THAT STARTED THE AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

**NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION!!!!**

- THE 1811 GERMAN COAST UPRISING WAS THE LARGEST SLAVE REVOLT IN AMERICAN HISTORY. THE PLAN WAS TO DESTROY SUGAR CANE PLANTATIONS, FREE EVERY SLAVE IN THE STATE AND TAKE CONTROL OF NEW ORLEANS.
- BY 1818, DENMARK VESEY WAS PREACHING TO SLAVES AT PLANTATIONS THROUGHOUT THE REGION AND, DRAWING ON THE BIBLE, HE TOLD THEM THAT, LIKE THE ISRAELITES, THEY WOULD GAIN THEIR FREEDOM. IT WOULD HAVE BEEN THE LARGEST SLAVE REVOLT IN U.S. HISTORY.

"IN MATTERS OF STYLE,  
SWIM WITH THE  
CURRENT; IN MATTERS  
OF PRINCIPLE, STAND LIKE  
A ROCK"

-THOMAS JEFFERSON



# THE UNITED STATES WAS FOUNDED WITH HIGH IDEALS.



## THOMAS PAINE JANUARY 29, 1737-JUNE 8, 1809

THOMAS PAINE TURNED A TAX REVOLT INTO A POLITICAL REVOLUTION WITH HIS BOOK *COMMON SENSE*. HE ARGUED THAT PEOPLE COULD AND SHOULD GOVERN THEMSELVES.

"O YE THAT LOVE MANKIND! YE THAT DARE OPPOSE, NOT ONLY THE TYRANNY, BUT THE TYRANT, STAND FORTH! EVERY SPOT OF THE OLD WORLD IS OVERRUN WITH OPPRESSION. FREEDOM HATH BEEN HUNTED ROUND THE GLOBE. ASIA, AND AFRICA, HAVE LONG EXPELLED HER. EUROPE REGARDS HER LIKE A STRANGER, AND ENGLAND HATH GIVEN HER WARNING TO DEPART. O! RECEIVE THE FUGITIVE, AND PREPARE IN TIME AN ASYLUM FOR MANKIND."

-COMMON SENSE-1776

"THESE ARE THE TIMES THAT TRY MEN'S SOULS. THE SUMMER SOLDIER AND THE SUNSHINE PATRIOT WILL, IN THIS CRISIS, SHRINK FROM THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY; BUT HE THAT STANDS BY IT NOW, DESERVES THE LOVE AND THANKS OF MAN AND WOMAN. TYRANNY, LIKE HELL, IS NOT EASILY CONQUERED; YET WE HAVE THIS CONSOLATION WITH US, THAT THE HARDER THE CONFLICT, THE MORE GLORIOUS THE TRIUMPH. WHAT WE OBTAIN TOO CHEAP, WE ESTEEM TOO LIGHTLY: IT IS DEARNESS ONLY THAT GIVES EVERY THING ITS VALUE. HEAVEN KNOWS HOW TO PUT A PROPER PRICE UPON ITS GOODS; AND IT WOULD BE STRANGE INDEED IF SO CELESTIAL AN ARTICLE AS FREEDOM SHOULD NOT BE HIGHLY RATED."

-THE CRISIS-1776

## THOMAS JEFFERSON APRIL 13, 1743-JULY 4, 1826

"A LITTLE REBELLION NOW AND THEN IS A GOOD THING AND AS NECESSARY IN THE POLITICAL WORLD AS STORMS IN THE PHYSICAL".

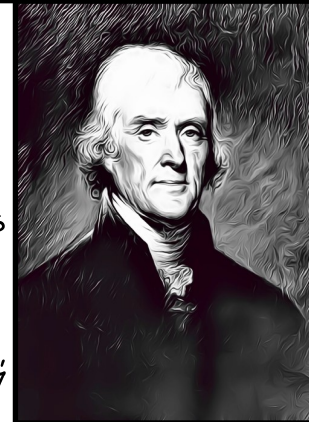
-THOMAS JEFFERSON,  
LETTER TO JAMES MADISON,  
JAN. 30, 1787

"WE HOLD THESE TRUTHS TO BE SELF-EVIDENT, THAT ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL, THAT THEY ARE ENDOWED BY THEIR CREATOR WITH CERTAIN UNALIENABLE RIGHTS, THAT AMONG THESE ARE LIFE, LIBERTY AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS."

-THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE-1776

"THE TREE OF LIBERTY MUST BE REFRESHED FROM TIME TO TIME WITH THE BLOOD OF PATRIOTS AND TYRANTS. IT IS ITS NATURAL MANURE."

-THOMAS JEFFERSON,  
LETTER TO W.S. SMITH, NOV. 13, 1787



## ABIGAIL ADAMS NOVEMBER 22, 1744-OCTOBER 28, 1818

ABIGAIL ADAMS WAS THE WIFE AND CLOSEST ADVISOR OF JOHN ADAMS, AS WELL AS THE MOTHER OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. ADAMS'S LIFE IS ONE OF THE MOST DOCUMENTED OF THE FIRST LADIES: SHE IS REMEMBERED FOR THE MANY LETTERS SHE WROTE TO HER HUSBAND WHILE HE STAYED IN PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, DURING THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESSES. JOHN FREQUENTLY SOUGHT THE ADVICE OF ABIGAIL ON MANY MATTERS, AND THEIR LETTERS ARE FILLED WITH INTELLECTUAL DISCUSSIONS ON GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS. HER LETTERS ALSO SERVE AS EYEWITNESS ACCOUNTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY WAR HOME FRONT.

"WE HAVE TOO MANY HIGH SOUNDING WORDS, AND TOO FEW ACTIONS THAT CORRESPOND WITH THEM."

- LETTER TO JOHN ADAMS, OCT. 16, 1774

"I WISH MOST SINCERELY THERE WAS NOT A SLAVE IN THIS PROVINCE. IT ALWAYS APPEARED A MOST INQUITOUS SCHEME TO ME -- TO FIGHT OURSELVES FOR WHAT WE ARE DAILY ROBBING AND PILLUNDERING FROM THOSE WHO HAVE AS GOOD A RIGHT TO FREEDOM AS WE HAVE."

- LETTER TO JOHN ADAMS, SEP. 24, 1774



"I LONG TO HEAR THAT YOU HAVE DECLARED AN INDEPENDENCY. AND BY THE WAY, IN THE NEW CODE OF LAWS WHICH I SUPPOSE IT WILL BE NECESSARY FOR YOU TO MAKE I DESIRE YOU WOULD REMEMBER THE LADIES, AND BE MORE GENEROUS AND FAVORABLE TO THEM THAN YOUR ANCESTORS. DO NOT PUT SUCH UNLIMITED POWER INTO THE HANDS OF THE HUSBANDS. REMEMBER ALL MEN WOULD BE TYRANTS IF THEY COULD. IF PARTICULAR CARE AND ATTENTION IS NOT PAID TO THE LADIES WE ARE DETERMINED TO FOMENT A REBELLION, AND WILL NOT HOLD OURSELVES BOUND BY ANY LAWS IN WHICH WE HAVE NO VOICE, OR REPRESENTATION.

- LETTER TO JOHN ADAMS, MAR. 31, 1776

## WHAT HAPPENED?

### THE VOTE WENT TO LANDHOLDERS

#### MOST OF WHOM WERE WHITE MALE PROTESTANTS

- 1789 - NO FEDERAL VOTING STANDARDS, THE STATES DECIDE WHO CAN VOTE
- 1789- GEORGE WASHINGTON WAS ELECTED PRESIDENT WITH ONLY 6% OF THE POPULATION VOTING
- 1799- NATIONALIZATION LAW EXPLICITLY STATES THAT ONLY "FREE WHITE" IMMIGRANTS CAN BECOME CITIZENS

# THE FIRST STRUGGLE WAS AGAINST SLAVERY.

## CAUTION!!

### COLORED PEOPLE OF BOSTON, ONE & ALL,

You are hereby respectfully CAUTIONED and advised, to avoid conversing with the Watchmen and Police Officers of Boston,

For since the recent ORDER OF THE MAYOR & ALDERMEN, they are empowered to act as

### KIDNAPPERS AND Slave Catchers,

And they have already been actually employed in KIDNAPPING, CATCHING, AND KEEPING SLAVES. Therefore, if you value your LIBERTY, and the Welfare of the Fugitives among you, Show them in every possible manner, as so many HOLEYS on the track of the most unfortunate of your race.

Keep a Sharp Look Out for KIDNAPPERS, and have TOP EYE open.

APRIL 24, 1851.



### LUCRETIA MOTT

(NE'E COFFIN; JANUARY 3, 1793 -- NOVEMBER 11, 1880) WAS A U.S. QUAKER, ABOLITIONIST, WOMEN'S RIGHTS ACTIVIST, AND SOCIAL REFORMER. SHE HAD FORMED THE IDEA OF REFORMING THE POSITION OF WOMEN IN SOCIETY WHEN SHE WAS AMONGST THE WOMEN EXCLUDED FROM THE WORLD ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION IN 1840. IN 1848, SHE WAS INVITED BY JANE HUNT TO A MEETING THAT LED TO THE

FIRST MEETING ABOUT WOMEN'S RIGHTS. MOTT HELPED WRITE THE DECLARATION OF SENTIMENTS DURING THE 1848 SENECA FALLS CONVENTION. HER SPEAKING ABILITIES MADE HER AN IMPORTANT ABOLITIONIST, FEMINIST, AND REFORMER. WHEN SLAVERY WAS OUTLAWED IN 1865, SHE ADVOCATED GIVING FORMER SLAVES WHO HAD BEEN BOUND TO SLAVERY LAWS WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WHETHER MALE OR FEMALE, THE RIGHT TO VOTE. SHE REMAINED A CENTRAL FIGURE IN THE ABOLITION AND SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT UNTIL HER DEATH IN 1880.

### SOJOURNER TRUTH

(BORN ISABELLA BAUMFREE; C. 1797 -- NOVEMBER 26, 1883) WAS AN AMERICAN ABOLITIONIST AND WOMEN'S RIGHTS ACTIVIST. TRUTH WAS BORN INTO SLAVERY IN SWARTEKILL, NEW YORK, BUT ESCAPED WITH HER



INFANT DAUGHTER TO FREEDOM IN 1826. AFTER GOING TO COURT TO RECOVER HER SON IN 1828, SHE BECAME THE FIRST BLACK WOMAN TO WIN SUCH A CASE AGAINST A WHITE MAN. SHE GAVE HERSELF THE NAME SOJOURNER TRUTH IN 1843 AFTER SHE BECAME CONVINCED THAT GOD HAD CALLED HER TO LEAVE THE CITY AND GO INTO THE COUNTRYSIDE "TESTIFYING THE HOPE THAT WAS IN HER". HER BEST-KNOWN SPEECH WAS DELIVERED EXTEMPORANEOUSLY IN 1851, AT THE OHIO WOMEN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION IN AKRON, OHIO. "AIN'T I A WOMAN?" DURING THE CIVIL WAR, TRUTH HELPED RECRUIT BLACK TROOPS FOR THE UNION ARMY; AFTER THE WAR, SHE TRIED UNSUCCESSFULLY TO SECURE LAND GRANTS FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FOR FORMER SLAVES (SUMMARIZED AS THE PROMISE OF "FORTY ACRES AND A MULE").

**1688** - THE FIRST WRITTEN PROTEST AGAINST SLAVERY WAS PENNED IN THE HOME OF A GERMAN QUAKER IMMIGRANT NAMED THOMAS KUNDERS.

**1830** - THE FIRST DOCUMENTED COLORED CONVENTION WAS HELD AT MOTHER BETHEL A.M.E. CHURCH IN PHILADELPHIA. DELEGATES TO THIS CONVENTION DISCUSSED THE PROSPECT OF EMIGRATING TO CANADA.

**1833** - THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY WAS FOUNDED BY WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AND ARTHUR TAPPAN IN 1833. FREDERICK DOUGLASS WAS A KEY LEADER OF THIS SOCIETY WHO OFTEN SPOKE AT ITS MEETINGS. BY 1838, THE SOCIETY HAD 1,350 LOCAL CHAPTERS WITH AROUND 250,000 MEMBERS.

**"I HAVE NO IDEA OF SUBMITTING TAMELY TO INJUSTICE INFLICTED EITHER ON ME OR ON THE SLAVE. I WILL OPPOSE IT WITH ALL THE MORAL POWERS WITH WHICH I AM ENDOWED. I AM NO ADVOCATE OF PASSIVITY."**

-LUCRETIA MOTT

**1833** - PHILADELPHIA FEMALE ANTISLAVERY SOCIETY WAS FORMED WHEN WOMEN COULD NOT JOIN THE AMERICAN ANTISLAVERY SOCIETY. IT WAS AN INTERRACIAL ORGANIZATION WHERE MEMBERS PETITIONED FOR ABOLITION AND BOYCOTTED GOODS MANUFACTURED BY SLAVES, SUPPORTED THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD THROUGH DONATIONS, HOUSING, PROTECTION, AND TRANSPORTATION OF ESCAPED SLAVES.



**HENRY "BOX" BROWN** (1816 - JUNE 15, 1897) AT THE AGE OF 15, HE WAS SENT TO RICHMOND TO WORK IN A TOBACCO FACTORY. ALTHOUGH HE MARRIED AND HAD FOUR CHILDREN, HE WAS UNABLE TO LIVE WITH HIS FAMILY. IN 1848, HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN WERE SOLD TO A PLANTATION IN NORTH CAROLINA. THIS TREMENDOUS LOSS FUELED BROWN'S FERVOR TO ESCAPE FROM SLAVERY. BROWN, AN ACTIVE MEMBER OF A LOCAL CHURCH, ENLISTED FELLOW PARISHIONER JAMES CAESAR ANTHONY SMITH AND A WHITE CONTACT, SAMUEL SMITH, TO AID HIM IN HIS ESCAPE. SMITH SHIPPED A BOX CONTAINING BROWN BY ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY ON MARCH 23, 1849. THE BOX, LABELED "DRY GOODS", WAS LINED WITH CLOTH AND HAD A SINGLE HOLE CUT IN THE TOP FOR AIR. 27 HOURS LATER, THE BOX ARRIVED AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE PHILADELPHIA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

**"LIFE IS A HARD BATTLE ANYWAY. IF WE LAUGH AND SING A LITTLE AS WE FIGHT THE GOOD FIGHT OF FREEDOM, IT MAKES IT ALL GO EASIER. I WILL NOT ALLOW MY LIFE'S LIGHT TO BE DETERMINED BY THE DARKNESS AROUND ME."**

-SOJOURNER TRUTH

**1840 - WORLD ANTISLAVERY CONVENTION IN LONDON, ENGLAND.** THE PURPOSE OF THE CONVENTION WAS TO BETTER ORGANIZE AND UNITE INTERNATIONAL ABOLITIONIST FORCES IN THE FIGHT FOR EMANCIPATION.

### THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

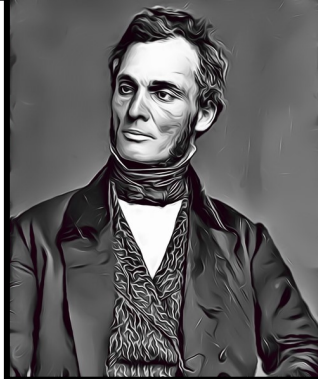
WAS A NETWORK OF SECRET ROUTES AND SAFE HOUSES ESTABLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE EARLY TO MID-19TH CENTURY AND USED BY ENSLAVED AFRICAN AMERICANS TO ESCAPE INTO FREE STATES AND CANADA, ASSISTED BY ABOLITIONISTS AND OTHERS. NOT LITERALLY A RAILROAD, THE WORKERS (BOTH BLACK AND WHITE, FREE AND ENSLAVED) WHO SECRETLY AIDED THE FUGITIVES ARE ALSO COLLECTIVELY REFERRED TO AS THE "UNDERGROUND RAILROAD". FORMED IN THE LATE 1700S. IT RAN NORTH AND GREW STEADILY UNTIL THE CIVIL WAR BEGAN, IT IS ESTIMATED THAT BY 1850, 100,000 SLAVES HAD ESCAPED VIA THE "RAILROAD". NUMEROUS FUGITIVES' STORIES ARE DOCUMENTED IN THE 1872 BOOK THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD RECORDS BY WILLIAM STILL, AN ABOLITIONIST WHO THEN HEADED THE PHILADELPHIA VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.



"THE ANTI-SLAVERY CAUSE IS ONWARD; ITS DOCTRINES ARE DESTINED TO TRIUMPH IN THE COUNTRY; AND NO PARTY CAN SUCCEED THAT REFUSES TO ACKNOWLEDGE IT. SLAVERY WILL BE ABOLISHED IN THIS LAND, AND WITH IT, THAT TWIN RELIC OF BARBARISM, PREJUDICE AGAINST COLOR."

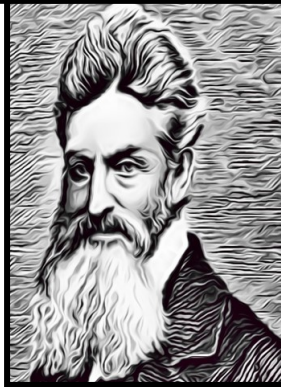
-ROBERT PURVIS

**ROBERT PURVIS** (AUGUST 4, 1810 - APRIL 15, 1898) WAS AN AMERICAN ABOLITIONIST IN THE UNITED STATES. HE WAS BORN IN CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA BUT SPENT MOST OF HIS LIFE IN PHILADELPHIA. IN 1833 HE HELPED FOUND THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY AND THE LIBRARY COMPANY OF COLORED PEOPLE. FROM 1845--1850 HE SERVED AS PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY AND TRAVELED TO BRITAIN TO GAIN SUPPORT FOR THE MOVEMENT.



**JOHN BROWN**

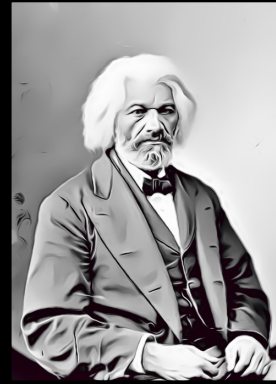
(MAY 9, 1800 - DECEMBER 2, 1859) WAS AN AMERICAN ABOLITIONIST. BROWN ADVOCATED THE USE OF ARMED INSURRECTION TO OVERTHROW THE INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES. HE FIRST GAINED NATIONAL ATTENTION WHEN HE LED SMALL GROUPS OF VOLUNTEERS DURING THE BLEEDING KANSAS CRISIS OF 1856. HE WAS DISSATISFIED WITH THE PACIFISM OF THE ORGANIZED ABOLITIONIST MOVEMENT: "THESE MEN ARE ALL TALK. WHAT WE NEED IS ACTION-ACTION!" IN OCTOBER 1859, BROWN LED A RAID ON THE FEDERAL ARMORY AT HARPERS FERRY, VIRGINIA (TODAY WEST VIRGINIA), INTENDING TO START A SLAVE LIBERATION MOVEMENT THAT WOULD SPREAD SOUTH THROUGH THE MOUNTAINOUS REGIONS OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA. HE WAS HASTILY TRIED FOR TREASON AGAINST THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, THE MURDER OF FIVE MEN (INCLUDING THREE BLACKS), AND INCITING A SLAVE INSURRECTION; HE WAS FOUND GUILTY ON ALL COUNTS AND WAS HANGED. HISTORIANS AGREE THAT THE HARPERS FERRY RAID AND BROWN'S TRIAL, BOTH COVERED EXTENSIVELY BY THE NATIONAL PRESS, ESCALATED TENSIONS THAT LED TO THE SOUTH'S SECESSION A YEAR LATER AND THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.



"WHERE JUSTICE IS DENIED, WHERE POVERTY IS ENFORCED, WHERE IGNORANCE PREVAILS, AND WHERE ANY ONE CLASS IS MADE TO FEEL THAT SOCIETY IS AN ORGANIZED CONSPIRACY TO OPPRESS, ROB AND DEGRADE THEM, NEITHER PERSONS NOR PROPERTY WILL BE SAFE."

-FREDERICK DOUGLASS

**FREDERICK DOUGLASS** (BORN FEBRUARY 1818 -- FEBRUARY 20, 1895) WAS AN AMERICAN SOCIAL REFORMER, ABOLITIONIST, ORATOR, WRITER, AND STATESMAN. AFTER ESCAPING FROM SLAVERY IN MARYLAND, HE BECAME A NATIONAL LEADER OF THE ABOLITIONIST MOVEMENT IN MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW YORK, GAINING NOTE FOR HIS ORATORY AND INCISIVE



ANTISLAVERY WRITINGS. IN HIS TIME, HE WAS DESCRIBED BY ABOLITIONISTS AS A LIVING COUNTER-EXAMPLE TO SLAVEHOLDERS' ARGUMENTS THAT SLAVES LACKED THE INTELLECTUAL CAPACITY TO FUNCTION AS INDEPENDENT AMERICAN CITIZENS. DOUGLASS WROTE SEVERAL AUTOBIOGRAPHIES. HE DESCRIBED HIS EXPERIENCES AS A SLAVE IN HIS 1845 AUTOBIOGRAPHY, NARRATIVE OF THE LIFE OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS, AN AMERICAN SLAVE, WHICH BECAME A BESTSELLER, AND WAS INFLUENTIAL IN PROMOTING THE CAUSE OF ABOLITION. DOUGLASS ALSO ACTIVELY SUPPORTED WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE, AND HELD SEVERAL PUBLIC OFFICES. DOUGLASS WAS A FIRM BELIEVER IN THE EQUALITY OF ALL PEOPLES, WHETHER WHITE, BLACK, FEMALE, NATIVE AMERICAN, OR CHINESE IMMIGRANTS.

"I, JOHN BROWN, AM NOW QUITE CERTAIN THAT THE CRIMES OF THIS GUILTY LAND CAN NEVER BE PURGED AWAY BUT WITH BLOOD. I HAD, AS I NOW THINK, VAINLY FLATTERED MYSELF THAT WITHOUT VERY MUCH BLOODSHED, IT MIGHT BE DONE?"

-JOHN BROWN



"IF YOU HEAR THE DOGS, KEEP GOING. IF YOU SEE THE TORCHES IN THE WOODS, KEEP GOING. IF THERE'S SHOUTING AFTER YOU, KEEP GOING. DON'T EVER STOP. IF YOU WANT A TASTE OF FREEDOM, KEEP GOING."

-HARRIET TUBMAN

**WANTED!**  
Dead or Alive  
**Harriet Tubman**  
\$10,000  
For helping 300 slaves escape on the Underground Railroad

"IT WAS MY GOOD FORTUNE TO LEND A HELPING HAND TO THE WEARY TRAVELERS FLYING FROM THE LAND OF BONDAGE."

-WILLIAM STILL



**HARRIET TUBMAN** (BORN ARAMINTA ROSS, C. MARCH 1822 - MARCH 10, 1913) WAS AN AMERICAN ABOLITIONIST AND POLITICAL ACTIVIST. BORN INTO SLAVERY, TUBMAN ESCAPED AND SUBSEQUENTLY MADE SOME 13 MISSIONS TO RESCUE



APPROXIMATELY 70 ENSLAVED PEOPLE, INCLUDING FAMILY AND FRIENDS, USING THE NETWORK OF ANTISLAVERY ACTIVISTS AND SAFE HOUSES KNOWN AS THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD. DURING THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR, SHE SERVED AS AN ARMED SCOUT AND SPY FOR THE UNION ARMY. IN HER LATER YEARS, TUBMAN WAS AN ACTIVIST IN THE STRUGGLE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE. IN 1849, TUBMAN ESCAPED TO PHILADELPHIA, THEN IMMEDIATELY RETURNED TO MARYLAND TO RESCUE HER FAMILY. SLOWLY, ONE GROUP AT A TIME, SHE BROUGHT RELATIVES WITH HER OUT OF THE STATE, AND EVENTUALLY GUIDED DOZENS OF OTHER SLAVES TO FREEDOM. TRAVELING BY NIGHT AND IN EXTREME SECRECY, TUBMAN (OR "MOSES", AS SHE WAS CALLED) "NEVER LOST A PASSENGER". TUBMAN MET JOHN BROWN IN 1858 AND HELPED HIM PLAN AND RECRUIT SUPPORTERS FOR HIS 1859 RAID ON HARPERS FERRY. WHEN THE CIVIL WAR BEGAN.



**WILLIAM STILL** (OCTOBER 7, 1821 -- JULY 14, 1902) WAS AN AFRICAN-AMERICAN ABOLITIONIST BASED IN PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA. HE WAS A CONDUCTOR ON THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD, BUSINESSMAN, WRITER, HISTORIAN AND CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVIST. BEFORE THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR, STILL WAS CHAIRMAN OF THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. HE DIRECTLY AIDED FUGITIVE SLAVES AND KEPT RECORDS OF THE PEOPLE SERVED IN ORDER TO HELP FAMILIES REUNITE. HE USED HIS METICULOUS RECORDS TO WRITE AN ACCOUNT OF THE UNDERGROUND SYSTEM AND THE EXPERIENCES OF MANY REFUGEE SLAVES, ENTITLED THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD RECORDS.

10 LIKELY and VALUABLE  
**SLAVES**  
AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY the 24th inst.  
WE WILL SELL,  
In front of our Office, without any kind of bid or reserve for cash,  
AT 11 O'CLOCK,

10 AS LIKELY NEGROES  
As any ever offered in this market; among them is a superior Cook and House Servant, and a girl about 17 years old, a first rate House Servant, and an excellent seamstress.

BROOKE & HUBBARD,  
Auctioneers.

Wednesday, July 23, 1853.

# THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT AROSE OUT OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT

"MEN, THEIR RIGHTS, AND NOTHING MORE; WOMEN, THEIR RIGHTS, AND NOTHING LESS"

-SUSAN B. ANTHONY  
SEE CHAPTER 7

## 1833 - THE PHILADELPHIA FEMALE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY (PFASS) WAS FORMED AS A

RESULT OF THE INABILITY OF WOMEN TO BECOME MEMBERS OF THE MALE ABOLITIONIST ORGANIZATION. IT WAS FOUNDED BY EIGHTEEN WOMEN, INCLUDING MARY ANN M'CLINTOCK [1], MARGARETTA FORTEN, HER MOTHER CHARLOTTE, AND FORTEN'S SISTERS SARAH AND HARRIET.

"THE WORLD HAS NEVER YET SEEN A TRULY GREAT AND VIRTUOUS NATION BECAUSE IN THE DEGRADATION OF WOMAN THE VERY FOUNTAINS OF LIFE ARE POISONED AT THEIR SOURCE."

"WE TOO OFTEN BIND OURSELVES BY AUTHORITIES RATHER THAN BY THE TRUTH."

LUCRETIA MOTT (1793 --1880)  
SEE CHAPTER TWO

## 1848 - THE SENECA FALLS CONVENTION WAS THE FIRST WOMEN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION

(JULY 19-20, 1848) THE DECLARATION OF SENTIMENTS AND RESOLUTIONS GENERATED A HEATED DEBATE REGARDING WOMEN'S RIGHT TO VOTE. MANY URGED THE REMOVAL OF THIS CONCEPT, BUT FREDERICK DOUGLASS, WHO WAS THE CONVENTION'S SOLE AFRICAN AMERICAN ATTENDEE, ARGUED ELOQUENTLY FOR ITS INCLUSION, AND THE SUFFRAGE RESOLUTION WAS RETAINED.



"I HAD REASONED THIS OUT IN MY MIND; THERE WAS ONE OF TWO THINGS I HAD A RIGHT TO, LIBERTY OR DEATH; IF I COULD NOT HAVE ONE, I WOULD HAVE THE OTHER; FOR NO MAN SHOULD TAKE ME ALIVE."

-HARRIET TUBMAN  
SEE CHAPTER TWO

MANY WOMEN BECAME ACTIVE IN THE FIGHT AGAINST SLAVERY ALTHOUGH CONSERVATIVE MEN OBJECTED. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON AND LUCRETIA MOTT MET AT THE WORLD ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENT IN 1840. MRS. STANTON RECALLED LATER THAT AS THE TWO "WALKED HOME, ARM IN ARM, COMMENTING ON THE INCIDENTS OF THE DAY, WE RESOLVED TO HOLD A CONVENTION AS SOON AS WE RETURNED HOME, AND FORM A SOCIETY TO ADVOCATE THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN." EIGHT YEARS LATER, IN SENECA FALLS, NEW YORK, THEY DID.

"IF YOU HAVE KNOWLEDGE, LET OTHERS LIGHT THEIR CANDLES IN IT."

"LET EVERY WOMAN, WHO HAS ONCE BEGUN TO THINK, EXAMINE HERSELF"

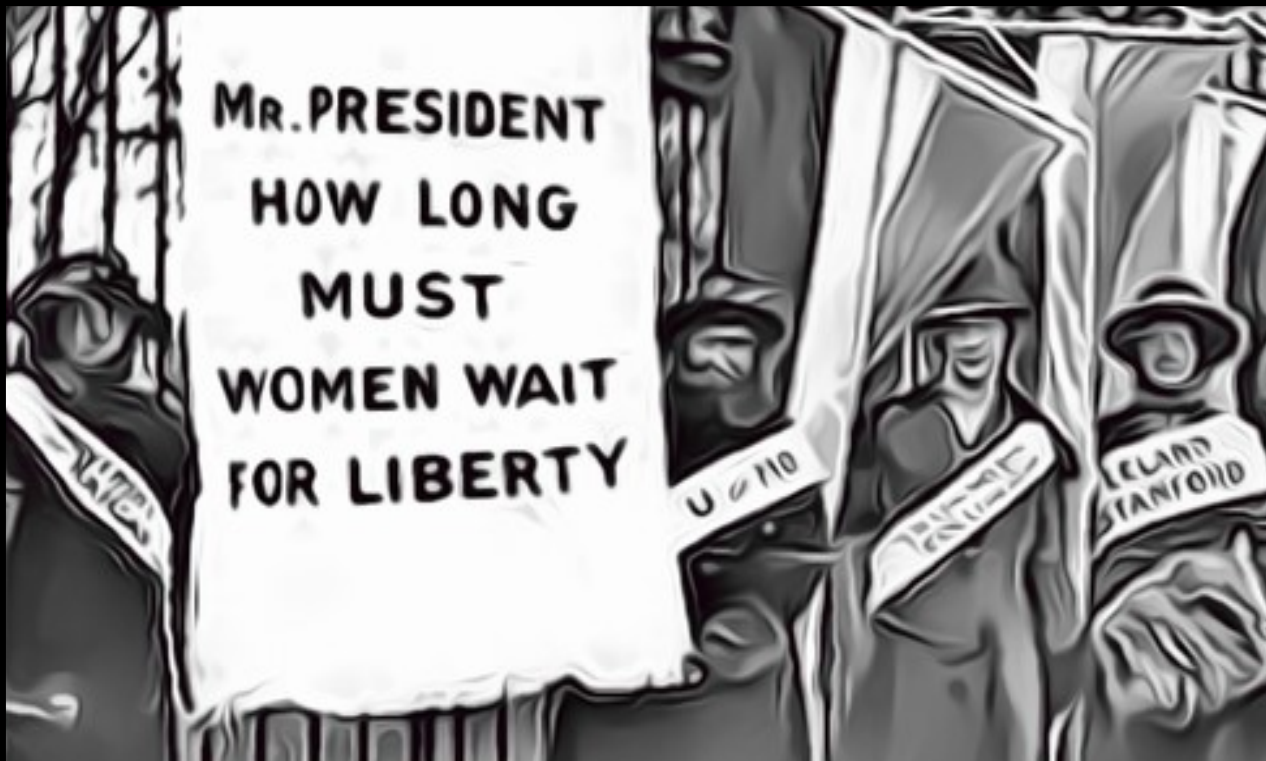
"VERY EARLY, I KNEW THAT THE ONLY OBJECT IN LIFE WAS TO GROW."

**MARGARET FULLER** (1810-1850) WAS AN AMERICAN JOURNALIST, EDITOR, CRITIC, AND WOMEN'S RIGHTS ADVOCATE. SHE BECAME THE FIRST EDITOR OF THE TRANSCENDENTALIST JOURNAL THE DIAL IN 1840 BEFORE JOINING THE STAFF OF THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE UNDER HORACE GREELEY IN 1844. HER BOOK, *WOMAN IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY* (1845), LAUNCHED FIRST WAVE FEMINISM. SHE WAS THE FIRST FEMALE FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT (1846) AND DURING THE REVOLUTIONS OF 1848, THE FIRST FEMALE WAR CORRESPONDENT.



"IT SEEMED TO ME LIKE MEETING A BEING FROM SOME LARGER PLANET TO FIND A WOMAN WHO DARED TO QUESTION THE OPINIONS OF POPES KINGS, SENATES, PARLIAMENTS, RECOGNIZING NO HIGHER AUTHORITY THAN THE JUDGEMENT OF A PURE MINDED, EDUCATED WOMAN. WHEN I FIRST HEARD FROM THE LIPS OF LUCRETIA MOTT THAT I HAD THE SAME RIGHT TO THINK FOR MYSELF THAT LUTHER, CALVIN AND JOHN KNOX HAD AND THE SAME RIGHT TO BE GUIDED BY MY OWN CONVICTIONS AND WOULD NO DOUBT LIVE A HIGHER, HAPPIER LIFE THAN IF GUIDED BY THEIRS, I FELT AT ONCE A NEWBORN SENSE OF DIGNITY AND FREEDOM. IT WAS LIKE SUD DENLY COMING INTO THE RAYS OF THE NOONDAY SUN AFTER WANDERING WITH A RUSH LIGHT IN THE CAVES OF THE EARTH."

EIGHTY YEARS AND MORE: REMINISCENCES 1815-1897  
BY ELIZABETH CADY STANTON



**1850-** THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES WAS FOUNDED IN 1888 BY SUSAN B. ANTHONY AT THE SUGGESTION OF ELIZABETH CADY STANTON. IT WAS AN ORGANIZATION COMPOSED OF NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND AFFILIATED ASSOCIATIONS ALL PLEDGED TO WORKING FOR ISSUES CONCERNING WOMEN, AMONG THEM, THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

**1851-** SUSAN B. ANTHONY MEETS ELIZABETH CADY STANTON AND TOGETHER THEY FOUNDED THE NEW YORK WOMEN'S STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, THE WOMEN'S LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE, (COLLECTING NEARLY 400,000 SIGNATURES IN SUPPORT OF THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY), THEY INITIATED THE AMERICAN EQUAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION AND THE NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION, WHICH MERGED WITH THE RIVAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION TO FORM THE NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

"...ABOVE ALL THINGS, TO REMEMBER THAT HYPOCRISY IS THE MOST HOPELESS AS WELL AS THE MEANEST OF CRIMES..."

-MARGARET FULLER

## SONGS FOR THE PEOPLE

FRANCES ELLEN WATKINS HARPER

*Let me make the songs for the people,  
Songs for the old and young;  
Songs to stir like a battle-cry  
Wherever they are sung.  
Not for the clashing of sabres,  
For carnage nor for strife;  
But songs to thrill the hearts of men  
With more abundant life.  
Let me make the songs for the weary,  
Amid life's fever and fret,  
Till hearts shall relax their tension,  
And careworn brows forget.  
Let me sing for little children,  
Before their footsteps stray,  
Sweet anthems of love and duty,  
To float o'er life's highway.  
I would sing for the poor and aged,  
When shadows dim their sight;  
Of the bright and restful mansions,  
Where there shall be no night.  
Our world, so worn and weary,  
Needs music, pure and strong,  
To hush the jangle and discords  
Of sorrow, pain, and wrong.  
Music to soothe all its sorrow,  
Till war and crime shall cease;  
And the hearts of men grown tender  
Girdle the world with peace.*



"IF WOMEN WANT ANY RIGHTS MORE THAN THEY'S GOT, WHY DON'T THEY JUST TAKE THEM, AND NOT BE TALKING ABOUT IT."

-SOJOURNER TRUTH  
SEE CHAPTER TWO



### FRANCES ELLEN WATKINS HARPER (1825-1911)

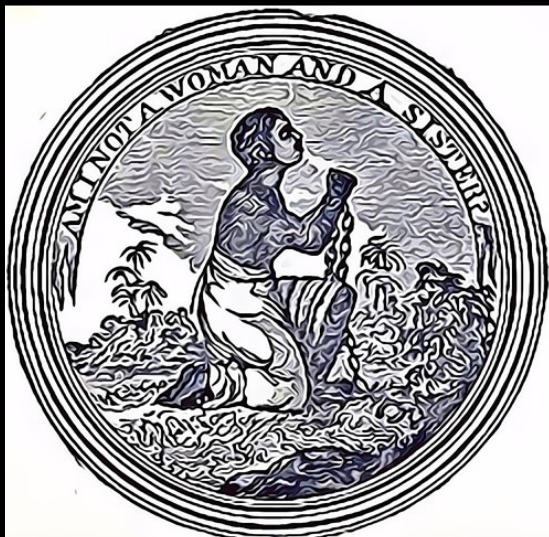
BEGAN HER CAREER AS A PUBLIC SPEAKER AND POLITICAL ACTIVIST AFTER JOINING THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. SHE WAS AN ABOLITIONIST, SUFFRAGIST, POET, TEACHER, PUBLIC SPEAKER, AND WRITER, ONE OF THE FIRST AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMEN TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES. SHE PUBLISHED HER FIRST BOOK OF POETRY AT THE AGE OF

20 AND HER NOVEL, *IOLA LEROY* AT 67. *POEMS ON MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS* (1854) WAS REPRINTED 20 TIMES. HARPER WAS SUPERINTENDENT OF THE COLORED SECTION OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION AND HELPED FOUND THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLORED WOMEN WHERE SHE SERVED AS VICE PRESIDENT.

"SLAVERY IS DEAD, BUT THE SPIRIT WHICH ANIMATED IT STILL LIVES."

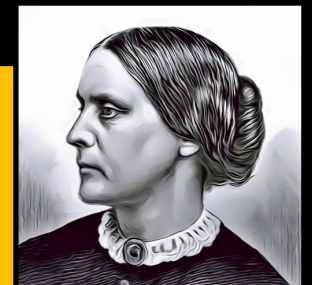
"I DO NOT BELIEVE THAT WOMEN ARE BETTER THAN MEN. WE HAVE NOT WRECKED RAILROADS, NOR CORRUPTED LEGISLATURE, NOR DONE MANY UNHOLY THINGS THAT MEN HAVE DONE; BUT THEN WE MUST REMEMBER THAT WE HAVE NOT HAD THE CHANCE."

-JANE ADAMS



"IT IS NOT LIGHT THAT WE NEED, BUT FIRE;  
IT IS NOT THE GENTLE SHOWER, BUT THUNDER.  
WE NEED THE STORM, THE WHIRLWIND, AND THE EARTHQUAKE."

-SUSAN B. ANTHONY  
SEE CHAPTER 7



# THE STRUGGLE AGAINST SLAVERY CULMINATED IN THE CIVIL WAR



"TRAGIC PRELUDE," A 1940 MURAL PAINTED BY JOHN STEUART CURRY GRACES A WALL IN THE KANSAS STATE CAPITOL.

**JOHN BROWN DELIVERED HIS LAST SPEECH IN A COURTROOM CHARLES TOWN, WEST VIRGINIA NOVEMBER 2, 1859.**

"IN THE FIRST PLACE, I DENY EVERYTHING BUT WHAT I HAVE ALL ALONG ADMITTED, THE DESIGN ON MY PART TO FREE THE SLAVES. I NEVER DID INTEND MURDER, OR TREASON, OR THE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY, OR TO EXCITE OR INCITE SLAVES TO REBELLION, OR TO MAKE INSURRECTION."



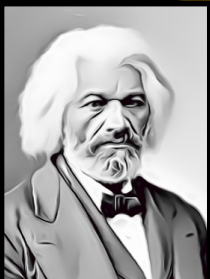
"HAD I SO INTERFERED IN BEHALF OF THE RICH, THE POWERFUL, THE INTELLIGENT, THE SO-CALLED GREAT, OR IN BEHALF OF ANY OF THEIR FRIENDS, EITHER FATHER, MOTHER, BROTHER, SISTER, WIFE, OR CHILDREN, OR ANY OF THAT CLASS, AND SUFFERED AND SACRIFICED WHAT I HAVE IN THIS INTERFERENCE, IT WOULD HAVE BEEN ALL RIGHT; AND EVERY MAN IN THIS COURT WOULD HAVE DEEMED IT AN ACT WORTHY OF REWARD RATHER THAN PUNISHMENT. THIS COURT ACKNOWLEDGES, AS I SUPPOSE, THE VALIDITY OF THE LAW OF GOD. I SEE A BOOK KISSED HERE WHICH I SUPPOSE TO BE THE BIBLE, OR AT LEAST THE NEW TESTAMENT. THAT TEACHES ME THAT ALL THINGS WHATSOEVER I WOULD THAT MEN SHOULD DO TO ME, I SHOULD DO EVEN SO TO THEM. IT TEACHES ME, FURTHER, TO "REMEMBER THEM THAT ARE IN BONDS, AS BOUND WITH THEM." I ENDEAVORED TO ACT UP TO THAT INSTRUCTION. I SAY, I AM YET TOO YOUNG TO UNDERSTAND THAT GOD IS ANY RESPECTER OF PERSONS. I BELIEVE THAT TO HAVE INTERFERED AS I HAVE DONE AS I HAVE ALWAYS FREELY ADMITTED I HAVE DONE IN BEHALF OF HIS DESPISED POOR, WAS NOT WRONG, BUT RIGHT.

**"THESE MEN ARE ALL TALK; WHAT IS NEEDED IS ACTION, ACTION"**



"THE LAST MOMENTS OF JOHN BROWN" BY THOMAS HOVENDEN

**"NOW, IF IT IS DEEMED NECESSARY THAT I SHOULD FORFEIT MY LIFE FOR THE FURTHERANCE OF THE ENDS OF JUSTICE, AND MINGLE MY BLOOD FURTHER WITH THE BLOOD OF MY CHILDREN AND WITH THE BLOOD OF MILLIONS IN THIS SLAVE COUNTRY WHOSE RIGHTS ARE DISREGARDED BY WICKED CRUEL, AND UNJUST ENACTMENTS, I SUBMIT; SO LET IT BE DONE!"**



**"HIS ZEAL IN THE CAUSE OF MY RACE WAS FAR GREATER THAN MINE - IT WAS AS THE BURNING SUN TO MY TAPER LIGHT - MINE WAS BOUNDED BY TIME, HIS STRETCHED AWAY TO THE BOUNDLESS SHORES OF ETERNITY. I COULD LIVE FOR THE SLAVE, BUT HE COULD DIE FOR HIM."**

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, ADDRESS AT THE 14TH ANNIVERSARY OF STORER COLLEGE (30 MAY 1881).

**I, JOHN BROWN, AM NOW QUITE CERTAIN THAT THE CRIMES OF THIS GUILTY LAND CAN NEVER BE PURGED AWAY BUT WITH BLOOD. I HAD, AS I NOW THINK, VAINLY FLATTERED MYSELF THAT WITHOUT VERY MUCH BLOODSHED, IT MIGHT BE DONE?"**

-JOHN BROWN'S LAST WORDS, WRITTEN ON A NOTE HANDED TO A GUARD JUST BEFORE HIS HANGING



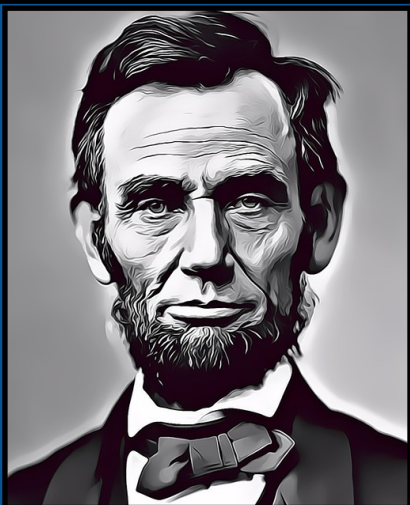


**THE CIVIL WAR IN THE UNITED STATES (1861 TO 1865)** WAS FOUGHT BETWEEN THE NORTHERN UNITED STATES (LOYAL TO THE UNION) AND THE SOUTHERN UNITED STATES (THAT HAD SECEDED FROM THE UNION AND FORMED THE CONFEDERACY). THE CIVIL WAR BEGAN PRIMARILY AS A RESULT OF THE LONG-STANDING CONTROVERSY OVER THE ENSLAVEMENT OF BLACK PEOPLE. WAR BROKE OUT IN APRIL 1861 WHEN SECESSIONIST FORCES ATTACKED FORT SUMTER IN SOUTH CAROLINA SHORTLY AFTER ABRAHAM LINCOLN HAD BEEN INAUGURATED AS THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. THE LOYALISTS OF THE UNION IN THE NORTH, WHICH ALSO INCLUDED SOME GEOGRAPHICALLY WESTERN AND SOUTHERN STATES, PROCLAIMED SUPPORT FOR THE CONSTITUTION. THEY FACED SECESSIONISTS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES IN THE SOUTH, WHO ADVOCATED FOR STATES' RIGHTS TO UPHOLD SLAVERY.



**THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION** WAS A PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION AND EXECUTIVE ORDER ISSUED BY UNITED STATES PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN ON SEPTEMBER 22, 1862, AND EFFECTIVE AS OF JANUARY 1, 1863. IT CHANGED THE LEGAL STATUS UNDER FEDERAL LAW OF MORE THAN 3.5 MILLION ENSLAVED AFRICAN AMERICANS IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES FROM SLAVE TO FREE. AS SOON AS A SLAVE ESCAPED THE CONTROL OF THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT, EITHER BY RUNNING AWAY ACROSS UNION LINES OR THROUGH THE ADVANCE OF FEDERAL TROOPS, THE SLAVE WAS PERMANENTLY FREE. ULTIMATELY, THE UNION VICTORY BROUGHT THE PROCLAMATION INTO EFFECT IN ALL OF THE FORMER CONFEDERACY. THE REMAINING SLAVES, THOSE IN THE AREAS NOT IN REVOLT, WERE FREED BY STATE ACTION, OR BY THE THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION, RATIFIED IN DECEMBER 1865.

**1860 - ABRAHAM LINCOLN** (FEBRUARY 12, 1809 -- APRIL 15, 1865) WAS AN AMERICAN STATESMAN AND LAWYER WHO SERVED AS THE 16TH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (1861--1865). LINCOLN LED THE NATION THROUGH ITS GREATEST MORAL, CONSTITUTIONAL, AND POLITICAL CRISIS IN THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR. HE PRESERVED THE UNION, ABOLISHED SLAVERY, STRENGTHENED THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, AND MODERNIZED THE U.S. ECONOMY. HE WAS SELF-EDUCATED AND BECAME A LAWYER, WHIG PARTY LEADER, ILLINOIS STATE LEGISLATOR, AND U.S. CONGRESSMAN FROM ILLINOIS. HE REENTERED POLITICS IN 1854, BECOMING A LEADER IN THE NEW REPUBLICAN PARTY AND HE REACHED A NATIONAL AUDIENCE IN THE 1858 DEBATES AGAINST STEPHEN DOUGLAS. LINCOLN RAN FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860, SWEEPING THE NORTH IN VICTORY. PRO-SLAVERY ELEMENTS IN THE SOUTH EQUATED HIS SUCCESS WITH THE NORTH'S REJECTION OF THEIR RIGHT TO PRACTICE SLAVERY, AND SOUTHERN STATES BEGAN SECEDING FROM THE UNION. HE ENGINEERED THE END TO SLAVERY WITH HIS EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION AND HIS ORDER THAT THE ARMY PROTECT ESCAPED SLAVES. HE ALSO ENCOURAGED BORDER STATES TO OUTLAW SLAVERY AND PROMOTED THE THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION WHICH OUTLAWED SLAVERY ACROSS THE COUNTRY. ON APRIL 14, 1865 HE WAS ENJOYING A NIGHT AT THE THEATRE WITH HIS WIFE MARY WHEN HE WAS ASSASSINATED BY CONFEDERATE SYMPATHIZER JOHN WILKES BOOTH.



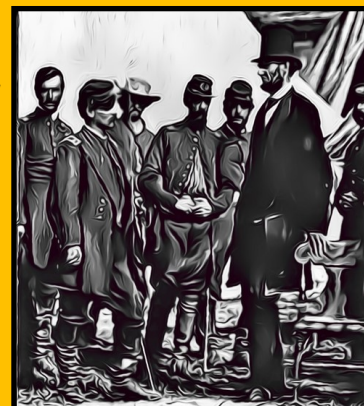
## THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

FOUR SCORE AND SEVEN YEARS AGO OUR FATHERS BROUGHT FORTH ON THIS CONTINENT, A NEW NATION, CONCEIVED IN LIBERTY, AND DEDICATED TO THE PROPOSITION THAT ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL.

NOW WE ARE ENGAGED IN A GREAT CIVIL WAR, TESTING WHETHER THAT NATION, OR ANY NATION SO CONCEIVED AND SO DEDICATED, CAN LONG ENDURE. WE ARE MET ON A GREAT BATTLE-FIELD OF THAT WAR. WE HAVE COME TO DEDICATE A PORTION OF THAT FIELD, AS A FINAL RESTING PLACE FOR THOSE WHO HERE GAVE THEIR LIVES THAT THAT NATION MIGHT LIVE. IT IS ALTOGETHER FITTING AND PROPER THAT WE SHOULD DO THIS.

BUT, IN A LARGER SENSE, WE CAN NOT DEDICATE WE CAN NOT CONSECRATE WE CAN NOT HALLOW THIS GROUND. THE BRAVE MEN, LIVING AND DEAD, WHO STRUGGLED HERE, HAVE CONSECRATED IT, FAR ABOVE OUR POOR POWER TO ADD OR DETRACT. THE WORLD WILL LITTLE NOTE, NOR LONG REMEMBER WHAT WE SAY HERE, BUT IT CAN NEVER FORGET WHAT THEY DID HERE. IT IS FOR US THE LIVING, RATHER, TO BE DEDICATED HERE TO THE UNFINISHED WORK WHICH THEY WHO FOUGHT HERE HAVE THUS FAR SO NOBLY ADVANCED. IT IS RATHER FOR US TO BE HERE DEDICATED TO THE GREAT TASK REMAINING BEFORE US THAT FROM THESE HONORED DEAD WE TAKE INCREASED DEVOTION TO THAT CAUSE FOR WHICH THEY GAVE THE LAST FULL MEASURE OF DEVOTION THAT WE HERE HIGHLY RESOLVE THAT THESE DEAD SHALL NOT HAVE DIED IN VAIN THAT THIS NATION, UNDER GOD, SHALL HAVE A NEW BIRTH OF FREEDOM AND THAT GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE, SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THE EARTH.

*Abraham Lincoln*



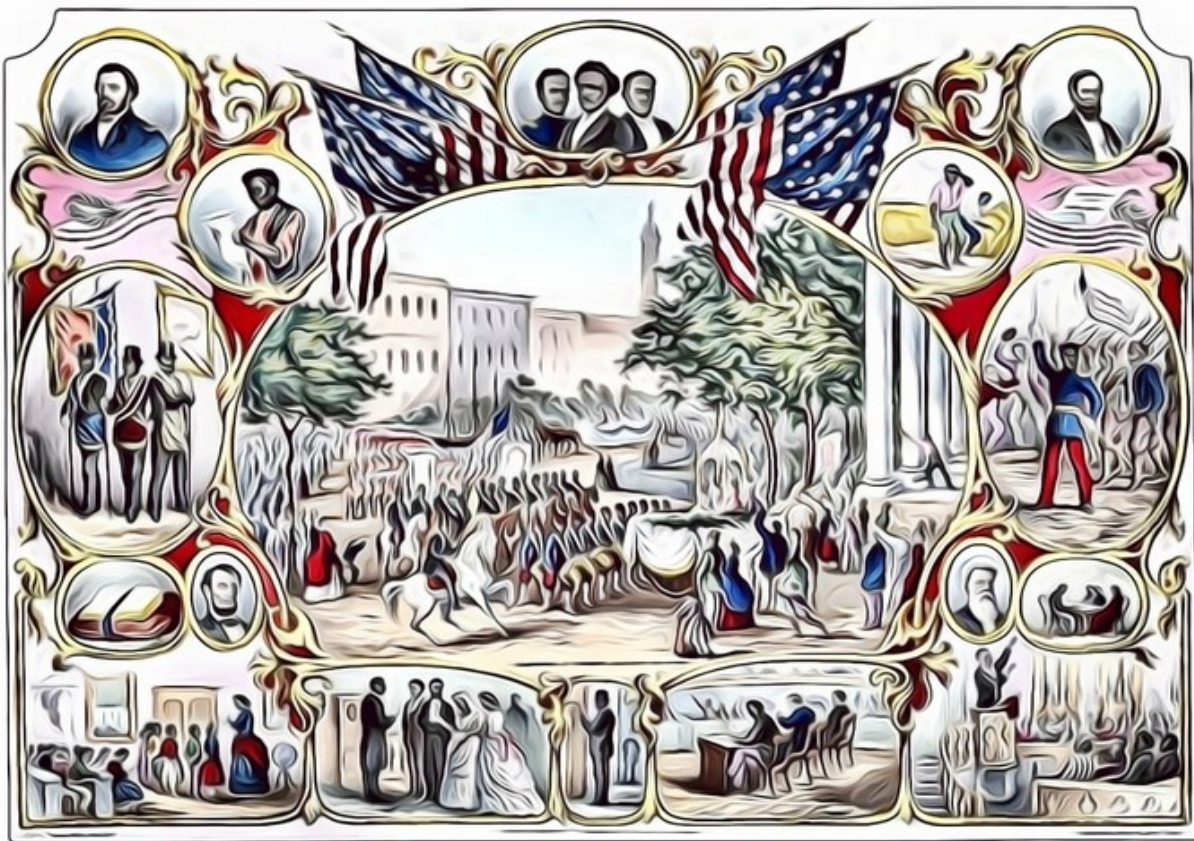
**1865 - "O CAPTAIN! MY CAPTAIN!"** IS AN ELEGY WRITTEN BY WALT WHITMAN IN 1865 TO COMMEMORATE THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN. IT WAS FIRST PUBLISHED IN SEQUEL TO *DRUM-TAPS* (1865), A COLLECTION OF WHITMAN'S POEMS INSPIRED BY THE EVENTS OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

"O CAPTAIN! MY CAPTAIN!  
OUR FEARFUL TRIP IS DONE,  
THE SHIP HAS WEATHER'D EVERY RACK, THE  
PRIZE WE SOUGHT IS WON,  
THE PORT IS NEAR, THE BELLS I HEAR, THE  
PEOPLE ALL EXULTING,  
WHILE FOLLOW EYES THE STEADY KEEL, THE  
VESSEL GRIM AND DARING;  
BUT O HEART! HEART! HEART!  
O THE BLEEDING DROPS OF RED,  
WHERE ON THE DECK MY CAPTAIN LIES,  
FALLEN COLD AND DEAD.

O CAPTAIN! MY CAPTAIN!  
RISE UP AND HEAR THE BELLS;  
RISE UP FOR YOU THE FLAG IS FLING  
FOR YOU THE BUGLE TRILLS,  
FOR YOU BOUQUETS AND RIBBON'D WREATHS  
FOR YOU THE SHORES A-CROWDING,  
FOR YOU THEY CALL, THE SWAYING MASS, THEIR  
EAGER FACES TURNING;  
HERE CAPTAIN! DEAR FATHER!  
THIS ARM BENEATH YOUR HEAD!  
IT IS SOME DREAM THAT ON THE DECK,

YOU'VE FALLEN COLD AND DEAD.  
MY CAPTAIN DOES NOT ANSWER, HIS LIPS ARE  
PALE AND STILL,  
MY FATHER DOES NOT FEEL MY ARM, HE HAS  
NO PULSE NOR WILL,  
THE SHIP IS ANCHOR'D SAFE AND SOUND, ITS  
VOYAGE CLOSED AND DONE,  
FROM FEARFUL TRIP THE VICTOR SHIP  
COMES IN WITH OBJECT WON;  
EXULT O SHORES, AND RING O BELLS!  
BUT I WITH MOURNFUL TREAD,  
WALK THE DECK MY CAPTAIN LIES,  
FALLEN COLD AND DEAD."

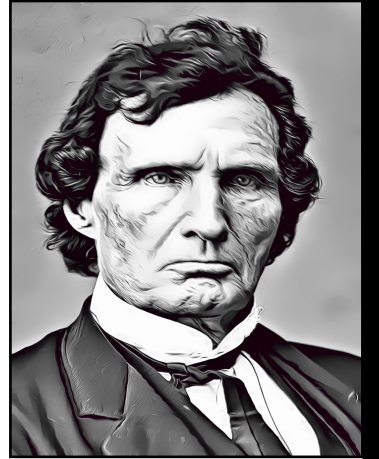




## THADDEUS STEVENS

(1792-1868) -

STEVENS MOVED TO PENNSYLVANIA, PASSED THE BAR EXAM, AND QUICKLY BECAME ONE OF THE STATE'S MOST SUCCESSFUL ATTORNEYS. IN 1848, HE WAS ELECTED TO THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND BECAME A LEADER OF CONGRESSIONAL ABOLITIONISTS. HE PROPOSED A PLAN TO REVOLUTIONIZE SOUTHERN SOCIETY: THE UNION ARMY WOULD CONFISCATE THE PLANTATIONS OF THE RICHEST SOUTHERN ARISTOCRATS AND DISTRIBUTE 40 ACRES OF LAND TO EACH ADULT MALE FORMER SLAVE. "THE WHOLE FABRIC OF SOUTHERN SOCIETY MUST BE CHANGED," HE SAID. "WITHOUT THIS, THE GOVERNMENT CAN NEVER BE--AS IT HAS NEVER BEEN--A TRUE REPUBLIC." STEVENS RALLIED THE RADICAL REPUBLICANS TO LAWS TO PROTECT THE NEWLY FREED SLAVES. CONGRESS PASSED A BILL GRANTING CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS, A BILL FUNDING A FREEDMEN'S, A BILL GIVING VOTING RIGHTS TO BLACK MEN IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. REPUBLICANS TRIUMPHED IN 1866, WINNING VETO-PROOF MAJORITIES IN THE HOUSE AND SENATE, WHERE THEY QUICKLY PASSED THE RECONSTRUCTION ACTS.



**1870 - THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT** PROHIBITS THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND EACH STATE FROM DENYING A CITIZEN THE RIGHT TO VOTE BASED ON THAT CITIZEN'S "RACE, COLOR, OR PREVIOUS CONDITION OF SERVITUDE."

## Excerpts from Why Reconstruction Matters

By Eric Foner - March 28, 2015 – New York Times Opinion

...if any historical period deserves the label "relevant," it is Reconstruction. Issues that agitate American politics today — access to citizenship and voting rights, the relative powers of the national and state governments, the relationship between political and economic democracy, the proper response to terrorism — all of these are Reconstruction questions.

Lincoln granted amnesty to most Confederates so long as they accepted the abolition of slavery but said nothing about rights for freed blacks. Lincoln did not live to preside over Reconstruction. That task fell to his successor, Andrew Johnson... viewed by historians as one of the worst presidents to occupy the White House.

There followed a momentous political clash, the struggle between Johnson and the Republican majority (not just the Radicals) in Congress. Over Johnson's veto, Congress enacted one of the most important laws in American history, the Civil Rights Act of 1866, still on the books today. It affirmed the citizenship of everyone born in the United States, regardless of race. The act went on to mandate that all citizens enjoy basic civil rights in the same manner "enjoyed by white persons." Johnson's veto message denounced the law for what today is called reverse discrimination... the idea that expanding the rights of nonwhites somehow punishes the white majority, the ghost of Andrew Johnson still haunts our discussions of race.

In recent decades, the courts have used the 14<sup>th</sup> amendment to expand the legal rights of numerous groups — most recently, gay men and women. As the Republican editor George William Curtis wrote, the 14th Amendment changed a Constitution "for white men" to one "for mankind." It also marked a significant change in the federal balance of power, empowering the national government to protect the rights of citizens against violations by the states.

In 1867 Congress passed the Reconstruction Acts, again over Johnson's veto. These set-in motions the establishment of new governments in the South, empowered Southern black men to vote and temporarily barred several thousand leading Confederates from the ballot. The 15th Amendment extended black male suffrage to the entire nation. The Reconstruction Acts inaugurated the period of Radical Reconstruction, when a politically mobilized black community, with its white allies, brought the Republican Party to power throughout the South. For the first time, African Americans voted in large numbers and held public office at every level of government. It was a remarkable, unprecedented effort to build an interracial democracy on the ashes of slavery.

The new governments had a solid record of accomplishment. They established the South's first state-funded public-school systems, sought to strengthen the bargaining power of plantation laborers, made taxation more equitable and outlawed racial

discrimination in transportation and public accommodations. They offered aid to railroads and other enterprises in the hope of creating a New South whose economic expansion would benefit black and white alike. Reconstruction also made possible the consolidation of black families, so often divided by sale during slavery, and the establishment of the independent black church as the core institution of the emerging black community. But the failure to respond to the former slaves' desire for land left most with no choice but to work for their former owners.

It was not economic dependency, however, but widespread violence, coupled with a Northern retreat from the ideal of equality, that doomed Reconstruction. The Ku Klux Klan and kindred groups began a campaign of murder, assault and arson that can only be described as homegrown American terrorism.

While violated with impunity, however, the 14th and 15th Amendments remained on the books. Decades later they would provide the legal basis for the civil rights revolution, sometimes called the Second Reconstruction.

More than most historical subjects, how we think about Reconstruction truly matters, for it forces us to think about what kind of society we wish America to be.

Eric Foner is a professor of history at Columbia University and the author of "Gateway to Freedom: The Hidden History of the Underground Railroad," "Reconstruction: America's Unfinished Revolution" and "A Short History of Reconstruction."

# VOTER SUPPRESSION WAS THE RESPONSE TO THE STEPS MADE TOWARD UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE

## 1787 - THE CONSTITUTION IS SIGNED

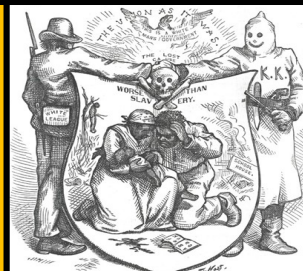
SIGNED BY DELEGATES TO THE PHILADELPHIA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION ON SEPTEMBER 17, 1787, THE CONSTITUTION WAS DEVISED WITH PLANS TO STRENGTHEN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE, AND JUDICIAL BRANCHES AS WELL AS A SYSTEM OF CHECKS AND BALANCES.

## 1793, 1850 - FUGITIVE SLAVE ACTS

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE ACT OF 1793 WAS AN ACT OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS TO GIVE EFFECT TO THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CLAUSE OF THE US CONSTITUTION, WHICH GUARANTEED A RIGHT FOR A SLAVEHOLDER TO RECOVER AN ESCAPED SLAVE. THE FUGITIVE SLAVE ACT OF 1850 REQUIRED THAT ALL ESCAPED SLAVES, UPON CAPTURE, BE RETURNED TO THEIR MASTERS AND THAT OFFICIALS AND CITIZENS OF FREE STATES HAD TO COOPERATE.

## 1865 - BLACK CODES

BLACK CODES WERE PART OF A LARGER PATTERN OF WHITES TRYING TO MAINTAIN POLITICAL DOMINANCE AND SUPPRESS THE FREEDMEN. BLACK CODES WERE ESSENTIALLY REPLACEMENTS FOR SLAVE CODES. THEY WERE PARTICULARLY CONCERNED WITH CONTROLLING MOVEMENT AND LABOR OF FREEDMEN, AS SLAVERY HAD BEEN REPLACED BY A FREE LABOR SYSTEM. THE DEFINING FEATURE OF THE BLACK CODES WAS BROAD VAGRANCY LAWS, WHICH ALLOWED LOCAL AUTHORITIES TO ARREST FREED PEOPLE FOR MINOR INFRACTIONS AND COMMIT THEM TO INVOLUNTARY LABOR. THIS PERIOD WAS THE START OF THE CONVICT LEASE SYSTEM, ALSO DESCRIBED AS "SLAVERY BY ANOTHER NAME".

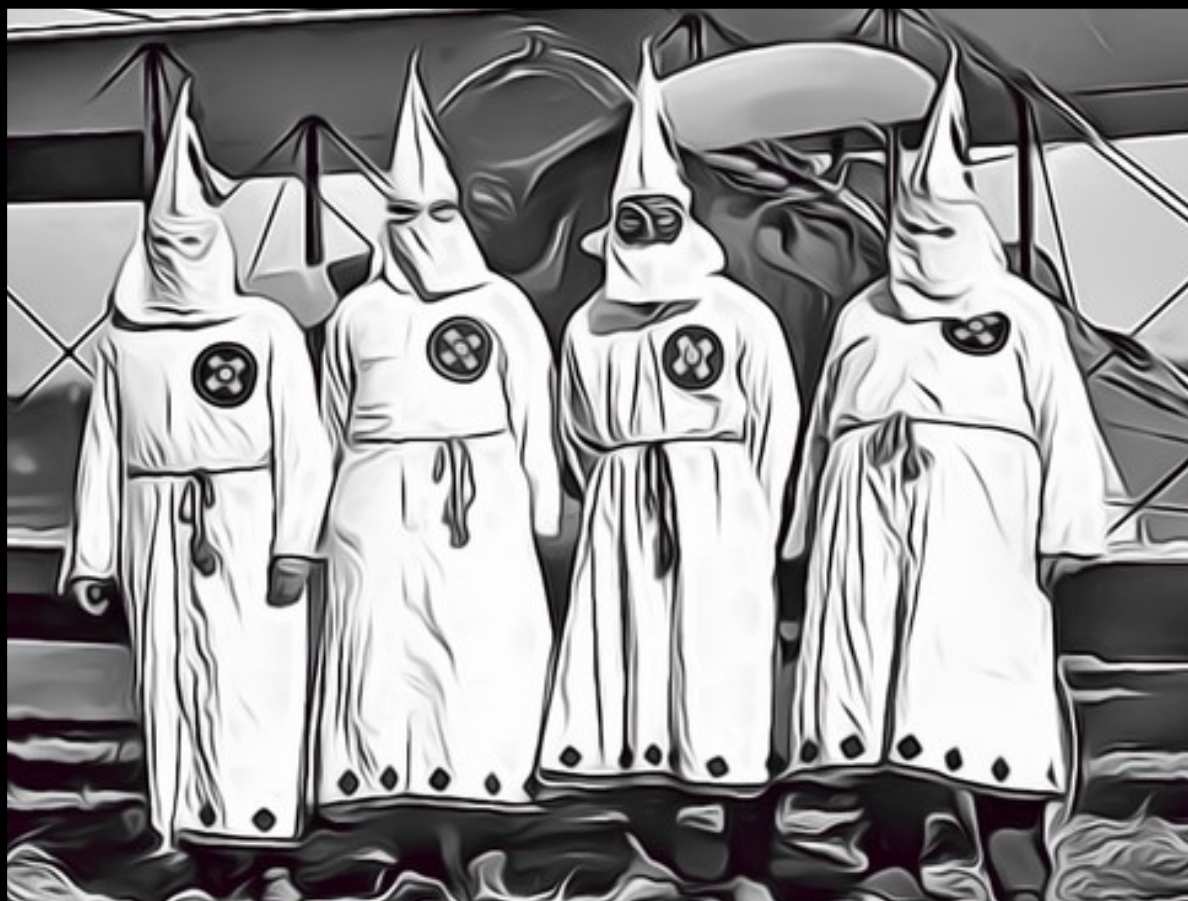


## 1857 -- DRED SCOTT

DRED SCOTT WAS A SLAVE IN MISSOURI WHO RESIDED IN ILLINOIS (A FREE STATE) AND IN THE LOUISIANA TERRITORY, WHERE SLAVERY WAS FORBIDDEN BY THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE OF 1820. AFTER RETURNING TO MISSOURI, SCOTT FILED SUIT IN MISSOURI COURT FOR HIS FREEDOM, CLAIMING THAT HIS RESIDENCE IN FREE TERRITORY MADE HIM A FREE MAN. JUDGE TANEY RULED THAT SLAVES WERE PROPERTY UNDER THE FIFTH AMENDMENT, AND THAT ANY LAW THAT WOULD DEPRIVE A SLAVE OWNER OF THAT PROPERTY WAS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

"THE WAY TO RIGHT WRONGS IS TO TURN THE LIGHT OF TRUTH UPON THEM."

-IDA B. WELLS



## 1865 - ASSASSINATION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

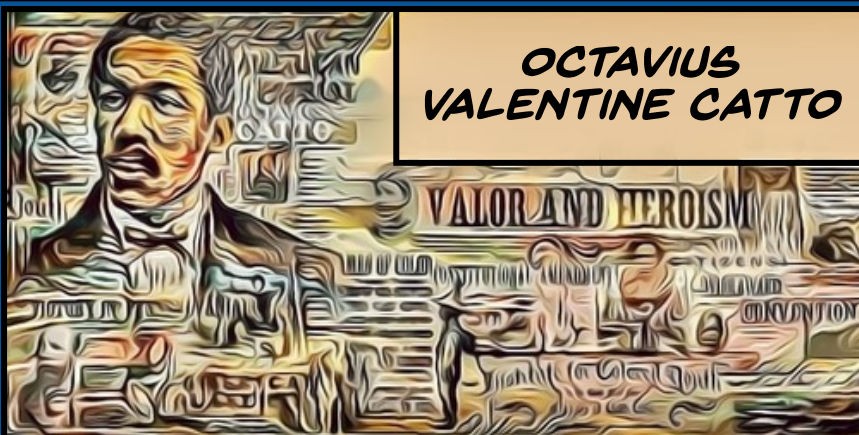
SEE LINCOLN PAGE 9

## 1871 - MURDER OF OCTAVIUS CATTO

OCTAVIUS CATTO WAS A BLACK EDUCATOR, INTELLECTUAL, AND CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVIST IN PHILADELPHIA. HE BECAME A MARTYR TO RACISM, AS HE WAS SHOT AND KILLED IN ELECTION-DAY VIOLENCE IN PHILADELPHIA, WHERE ETHNIC IRISH OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, WHICH WAS ANTI-RECONSTRUCTION AND HAD OPPOSED BLACK SUFFRAGE ATTACKED BLACK MEN TO PREVENT THEM VOTING FOR REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

## 1865 -- 1867 -- PRESIDENTIAL RECONSTRUCTION

ANDREW JOHNSON, AS LINCOLN'S SUCCESSOR, PROPOSED A VERY LENIENT POLICY TOWARD THE SOUTH. HE PARDONED MOST SOUTHERN WHITES, APPOINTED PROVISIONAL GOVERNORS AND OUTLINED STEPS FOR THE CREATION OF NEW STATE GOVERNMENTS.



OCTAVIUS VALENTINE CATTO

(FEBRUARY 22, 1839 -- OCTOBER 10, 1871) WAS A BLACK EDUCATOR, INTELLECTUAL, AND CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVIST IN PHILADELPHIA. HE BECAME PRINCIPAL OF MALE STUDENTS AT THE INSTITUTE FOR COLORED YOUTH, WHERE HE HAD ALSO BEEN EDUCATED. BORN FREE IN CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, IN A PROMINENT MIXED-RACE FAMILY, HE MOVED NORTH AS A BOY WITH HIS FAMILY. HE BECAME EDUCATED AND SERVED AS A TEACHER, BECOMING ACTIVE IN CIVIL RIGHTS. AS A MAN, HE ALSO BECAME KNOWN AS A TOP CRICKET AND BASEBALL PLAYER IN 19TH-CENTURY PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

CATTO BECAME A MARTYR TO RACISM, AS HE WAS SHOT AND KILLED IN ELECTION-DAY

VIOLENCE IN PHILADELPHIA, WHERE ETHNIC IRISH OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, WHICH WAS ANTI-RECONSTRUCTION AND HAD OPPOSED BLACK SUFFRAGE, ATTACKED BLACK MEN TO PREVENT THEIR VOTING FOR REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

OCTAVIUS VALENTINE CATTO (1839-1871)





One had better die fighting against injustice than to die like a dog or a rat in a trap.

-Ida B. Wells-Barnett

### 1892 - LYNCHING & IDA B. WELLS

WELLS WAS AN AFRICAN AMERICAN INVESTIGATIVE JOURNALIST, EDUCATOR, AND AN EARLY LEADER IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT. SHE WAS ONE OF THE FOUNDERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP). WELLS ARGUABLY BECAME THE MOST FAMOUS BLACK WOMAN.

IN AMERICA, DURING A LIFE THAT WAS CENTERED ON COMBATING PREJUDICE AND VIOLENCE, WHO FOUGHT FOR EQUALITY FOR AFRICAN AMERICANS, ESPECIALLY WOMEN. WELLS EXPOSED LYNCHING AS A BARBARIC PRACTICE OF WHITES IN THE SOUTH USED TO INTIMIDATE AND OPPRESS AFRICAN AMERICANS WHO CREATED ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL COMPETITION--AND A SUBSEQUENT THREAT OF LOSS OF POWER--FOR WHITES.



### 1875 - JIM CROW LAWS

JIM CROW LAWS WERE LAWS THAT ENFORCED RACIAL SEGREGATION IN THE SOUTHERN UNITED STATES. ENACTED IN THE LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURIES BY WHITE DEMOCRATIC-DOMINATED STATE LEGISLATURES AFTER THE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD. THE LAWS WERE ENFORCED UNTIL 1965. JIM CROW LAWS MANDATED RACIAL SEGREGATION IN ALL PUBLIC FACILITIES IN THE STATES OF THE FORMER CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA AND OTHER STATES, STARTING IN THE 1870S AND 1880S.

### 1896 - PLESSY V. FERGUSON

PLESSY V. FERGUSON, A LANDMARK DECISION OF THE U.S. SUPREME COURT THAT UPHELD THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF RACIAL SEGREGATION LAWS FOR PUBLIC FACILITIES AS LONG AS THE SEGREGATED FACILITIES WERE EQUAL IN QUALITY. -A DOCTRINE THAT CAME TO BE KNOWN AS "SEPARATE BUT EQUAL." THE DECISION LEGITIMIZED THE MANY STATE LAWS RE-ESTABLISHING RACIAL SEGREGATION THAT HAD BEEN PASSED IN THE AMERICAN SOUTH AFTER THE END OF THE RECONSTRUCTION ERA (1865--1877).

### 1913 - WOODROW WILSON

DURING HIS PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN, WILSON PROMISED THE ADVANCEMENT OF AFRICAN AMERICANS, BUT HE DID NOT FULFILL THESE PROMISES ONCE HE WAS IN THE OVAL OFFICE. MANY AFRICAN AMERICANS BROKE THEIR PARTY AFFILIATIONS TO VOTE FOR WILSON ONLY FOR THEIR TRUST TO BE BROKEN. WITHIN MONTHS OF HIS INAUGURATION, THE WILSON ADMINISTRATION STARTED TAKING STEPS TO SEGREGATE THE FEDERAL SERVICE.

"BURNING AND TORTURE HERE LASTS BUT A LITTLE WHILE, BUT IF I DIE WITH A LIE ON MY SOUL, I SHALL BE TORTURED FOREVER. I AM INNOCENT."

-IDA B. WELLS

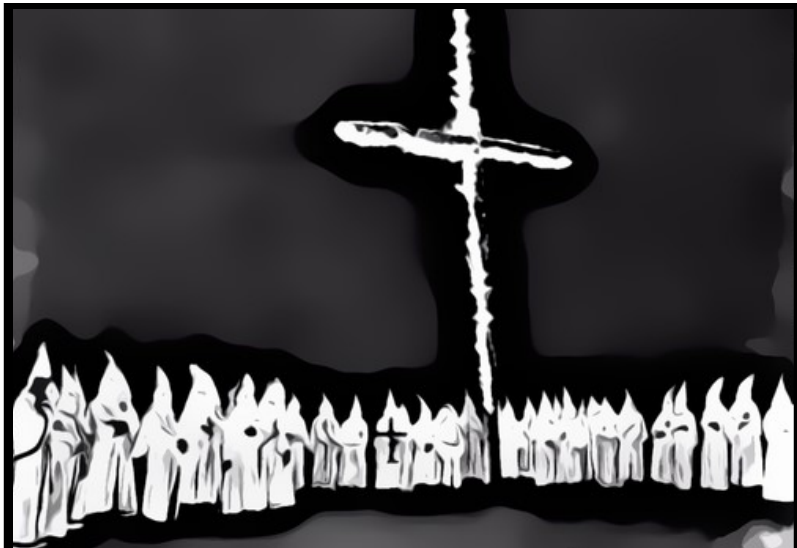


### 1926 - VIOLENCE TO PREVENT VOTING

THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH, MANY AFRICAN AMERICANS WERE BEATEN BY ELECTION OFFICIALS WHILE REGISTERING TO VOTE, RESULTING IN A DECREASE IN VOTER TURNOUT AND AN INCREASE IN RACIST AGENDAS.

### 1865 - KU KLUX KLAN

COMMONLY KNOWN AS THE KKK, THE KU KLUX KLAN IS AN AMERICAN WHITE SUPREMACIST HATE GROUP, WHOSE PRIMARY TARGET IS AFRICAN AMERICANS. THE KLAN HAS EXISTED IN THREE DISTINCT ERAS AT DIFFERENT POINTS IN TIME DURING THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. EACH HAS ADVOCATED EXTREMIST REACTIONARY POSITIONS SUCH AS WHITE NATIONALISM, ANTI-IMMIGRATION AND-- ESPECIALLY IN LATER ITERATIONS--NORDICISM AND ANTI-CATHOLICISM. HISTORICALLY, THE FIRST KLAN USED TERRORISM -- BOTH PHYSICAL ASSAULT AND MURDER -- AGAINST POLITICALLY ACTIVE BLACKS AND THEIR ALLIES IN THE SOUTH IN THE LATE 1860S, UNTIL IT WAS SUPPRESSED AROUND 1872.



# 50 MORE YEARS PASSED BEFORE WOMEN GOT THE RIGHT TO VOTE WITH THE 19<sup>TH</sup> AMENDMENT

## 1848 - THE SENECA FALLS CONVENTION WAS THE FIRST WOMEN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION

(JULY 19--20, 1848) ATTRACTED WIDESPREAD ATTENTION, AND WAS SOON FOLLOWED BY OTHER WOMEN'S RIGHTS CONVENTIONS, THE EVENT WAS PLANNED DURING A VISIT TO THE AREA BY PHILADELPHIA-BASED LUCRETIA MOTT. MOTT, A QUAKER, WAS FAMOUS FOR HER ORATORICAL ABILITY DURING AN ERA IN WHICH WOMEN WERE OFTEN NOT ALLOWED TO SPEAK IN PUBLIC. STANTON AND THE QUAKER WOMEN PRESENTED TWO PREPARED DOCUMENTS, THE DECLARATION OF SENTIMENTS AND AN ACCOMPANYING LIST OF RESOLUTIONS, TO BE DEBATED AND MODIFIED BEFORE BEING PUT FORWARD FOR SIGNATURES. A HEATED DEBATE SPRANG UP REGARDING WOMEN'S RIGHT TO VOTE, WITH MANY URGING THE REMOVAL OF THIS CONCEPT, BUT FREDERICK DOUGLASS, WHO WAS THE CONVENTION'S SOLE AFRICAN AMERICAN ATTENDEE, ARGUED ELOQUENTLY FOR ITS INCLUSION, AND THE SUFFRAGE RESOLUTION WAS RETAINED. THE CONVENTION WAS SEEN BY MANY AS AN IMPORTANT STEP IN THE CONTINUING EFFORT BY WOMEN TO GAIN FOR THEMSELVES A GREATER PROPORTION OF SOCIAL, CIVIL AND MORAL RIGHTS, WHILE IT WAS VIEWED BY OTHERS AS A REVOLUTIONARY BEGINNING TO THE STRUGGLE BY WOMEN FOR COMPLETE EQUALITY WITH MEN



"ANY GREAT CHANGE MUST EXPECT OPPOSITION BECAUSE IT SHAKES THE VERY FOUNDATION OF PRIVILEGE."

### LUCRETIA MOTT

(1793 -1880) WAS A QUAKER, ABOLITIONIST, WOMEN'S RIGHTS ACTIVIST, AND SOCIAL REFORMER. HER SPEAKING ABILITIES MADE HER AN IMPORTANT ABOLITIONIST, FEMINIST, AND REFORMER.

"A WHITE WOMAN HAS ONLY ONE HANDICAP TO OVERCOME THAT OF SEX. I HAVE TWO BOTH SEX AND RACE. ... COLORED MEN HAVE ONLY ONE THAT OF RACE. COLORED WOMEN ARE THE ONLY GROUP IN THIS COUNTRY WHO HAVE TWO HEAVY HANDICAPS TO OVERCOME, THAT OF RACE AS WELL AS THAT OF SEX."



### MARY CHURCH TERRELL

(SEPTEMBER 23, 1863- JULY 24, 1954) IN 1896, SHE WAS THE FIRST AFRICAN-AMERICAN WOMAN IN THE UNITED STATES TO BE APPOINTED TO THE SCHOOL BOARD OF A MAJOR CITY, TERRELL WAS A CHARTER MEMBER OF THE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (1909) AND THE COLORED WOMEN'S LEAGUE OF WASHINGTON (1894). SHE HELPED FOUND THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLORED WOMEN (1896), SERVED AS ITS FIRST NATIONAL PRESIDENT AND SHE WAS A FOUNDING MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE WOMEN (1910).

## 1866 -- UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE -

ON JANUARY 29, CONGRESSMAN THADDEUS STEVENS, LEADER OF THE RADICAL REPUBLICANS IN THE HOUSE, PRESENTED ONE OF THE FIRST OF SEVERAL HUNDRED PETITIONS FOR UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE ON THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. SIGNERS OF THIS PETITION INCLUDED STANTON, ANTHONY, AND MEMBERS OF THE FORMER WOMEN'S LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE, ERNESTINE ROSE, LUCY STONE, AND ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL. THIS EXCEPTIONAL COMBINATION OF SIGNATURES REPRESENTS SOME OF THE PERIOD'S FOREMOST ADVOCATES FOR SUFFRAGE AND ABOLITION.

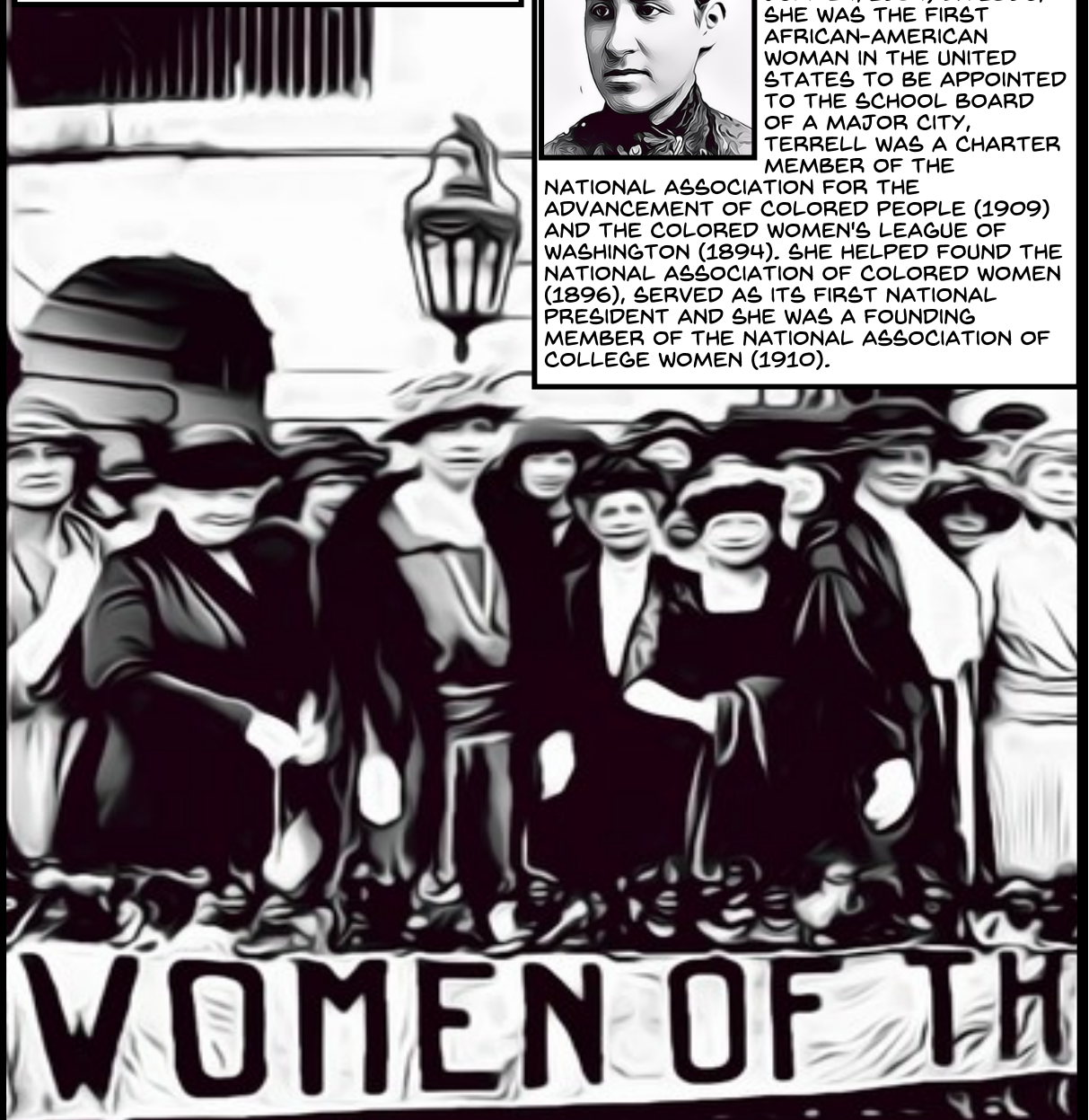
"I AM PREPARED TO SACRIFICE EVERY SO CALLED PRIVILEGE I POSSESS IN ORDER TO HAVE A FEW RIGHTS. NOT TO KNOW WHAT THINGS IN LIFE REQUIRE REMEDYING IS A CRIME... IT LEAVES YOU AT THE MERCY OF EVENTS IT LETS LIFE MANIPULATE YOU INSTEAD OF TRAINING YOU TO MANIPULATE LIFE."



### INEZ MILHOLLAND BOISSEVAIN

(AUGUST 6, 1886 -- NOVEMBER 25, 1916) WAS A SUFFRAGIST, LABOR LAWYER, SOCIALIST, WORLD WAR I CORRESPONDENT, AND PUBLIC SPEAKER WHO GREATLY INFLUENCED THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT IN AMERICA. SHE WAS ACTIVE IN THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY AND A KEY PARTICIPANT IN THE

1913 WOMAN SUFFRAGE PROCESSION.

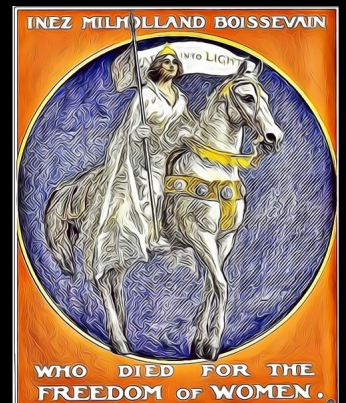


### JEANNETTE PICKERING RANKIN

(JUNE 11, 1880 -- MAY 18, 1973) WAS AN AMERICAN POLITICIAN AND WOMEN'S RIGHTS ADVOCATE, AND THE FIRST WOMAN TO HOLD FEDERAL OFFICE IN THE UNITED STATES. SHE WAS ELECTED TO THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AS A REPUBLICAN FROM MONTANA IN 1916, AND AGAIN IN 1940.



"THE INDIVIDUAL WOMAN IS REQUIRED...A THOUSAND TIMES A DAY TO CHOOSE EITHER TO ACCEPT HER APPOINTED ROLE AND THEREBY RESCUE HER GOOD DISPOSITION OUT OF THE WRECKAGE OF HER SELF RESPECT, OR ELSE FOLLOW AN INDEPENDENT LINE OF BEHAVIOR AND RESCUE HER SELF RESPECT OUT OF THE WRECKAGE OF HER GOOD DISPOSITION."



**"WE HOLD THESE TRUTHS TO BE SELF EVIDENT: THAT ALL MEN AND WOMEN ARE CREATED EQUAL."**

**"THE MOMENT WE BEGIN TO FEAR THE OPINIONS OF OTHERS AND HESITATE TO TELL THE TRUTH THAT IS IN US, AND FROM MOTIVES OF POLICY ARE SILENT WHEN WE SHOULD SPEAK, THE DIVINE FLOODS OF LIGHT AND LIFE NO LONGER FLOW INTO OUR SOULS. EVERY TRUTH WE SEE IS OURS TO GIVE THE WORLD, NOT TO KEEP FOR OURSELVES ALONE, FOR IN SO DOING WE CHEAT HUMANITY OUT OF THEIR RIGHTS AND CHECK OUR OWN DEVELOPMENT."**



**ELIZABETH CADY STANTON**

(NOVEMBER 12, 1815 -- OCTOBER 26, 1902) WAS AN AMERICAN SUFFRAGIST, SOCIAL ACTIVIST, ABOLITIONIST, AND LEADING FIGURE OF THE EARLY WOMEN'S RIGHTS MOVEMENT. STANTON ADDRESSED VARIOUS ISSUES PERTAINING TO WOMEN BEYOND VOTING RIGHTS. HER CONCERNS INCLUDED WOMEN'S PARENTAL AND CUSTODY RIGHTS, PROPERTY RIGHTS, EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME RIGHTS, DIVORCE, THE ECONOMIC HEALTH OF THE FAMILY, AND BIRTH CONTROL. SHE, TOGETHER WITH SUSAN B. ANTHONY, DECLINED TO SUPPORT THE FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH AMENDMENTS, BEING OPPOSED TO GIVING VOTING RIGHTS TO AFRICAN AMERICAN MEN WHILE WOMEN, BLACK

AND WHITE, WERE DENIED THOSE SAME RIGHTS.

**"LYNCHED BECAUSE THE JURY ACQUITTED HIM THE ENTIRE SYSTEM OF THE JUDICIARY OF THIS COUNTRY IS IN THE HANDS OF WHITE PEOPLE. TO THIS ADD THE FACT OF THE INHERENT PREJUDICE AGAINST COLORED PEOPLE, AND IT WILL BE CLEARLY SEEN THAT A WHITE JURY IS CERTAIN TO FIND A NEGRO PRISONER GUILTY IF THERE IS THE LEAST EVIDENCE TO WARRANT SUCH A FINDING. MEREDITH LEWIS WAS ARRESTED IN ROSELAND, LA., IN JULY OF LAST YEAR. A WHITE JURY FOUND HIM NOT GUILTY OF THE CRIME OF MURDER WHEREWITH HE STOOD CHARGED."**

**1892 IDA BELL WELLS-BARNETT**

(JULY 16, 1862 -- MARCH 25, 1931) PUBLISHES *SOUTHERN HORRORS: LYNCH LAW IN ALL ITS PHASES*. SHE WAS AN AFRICAN-AMERICAN INVESTIGATIVE JOURNALIST, EDUCATOR, AND AN EARLY LEADER IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT. SHE WAS ONE OF THE FOUNDERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP). WELLS ARGUABLY BECAME THE MOST FAMOUS BLACK WOMAN IN AMERICA, DURING A LIFE THAT WAS CENTERED ON COMBATING PREJUDICE AND VIOLENCE, WHO FOUGHT FOR EQUALITY FOR AFRICAN AMERICANS, ESPECIALLY WOMEN.



**"COURAGE IN WOMEN IS OFTEN MISTAKEN FOR INSANITY."  
"UNLESS WOMEN ARE PREPARED TO FIGHT POLITICALLY, THEY MUST BE CONTENT TO BE IGNORED POLITICALLY."**

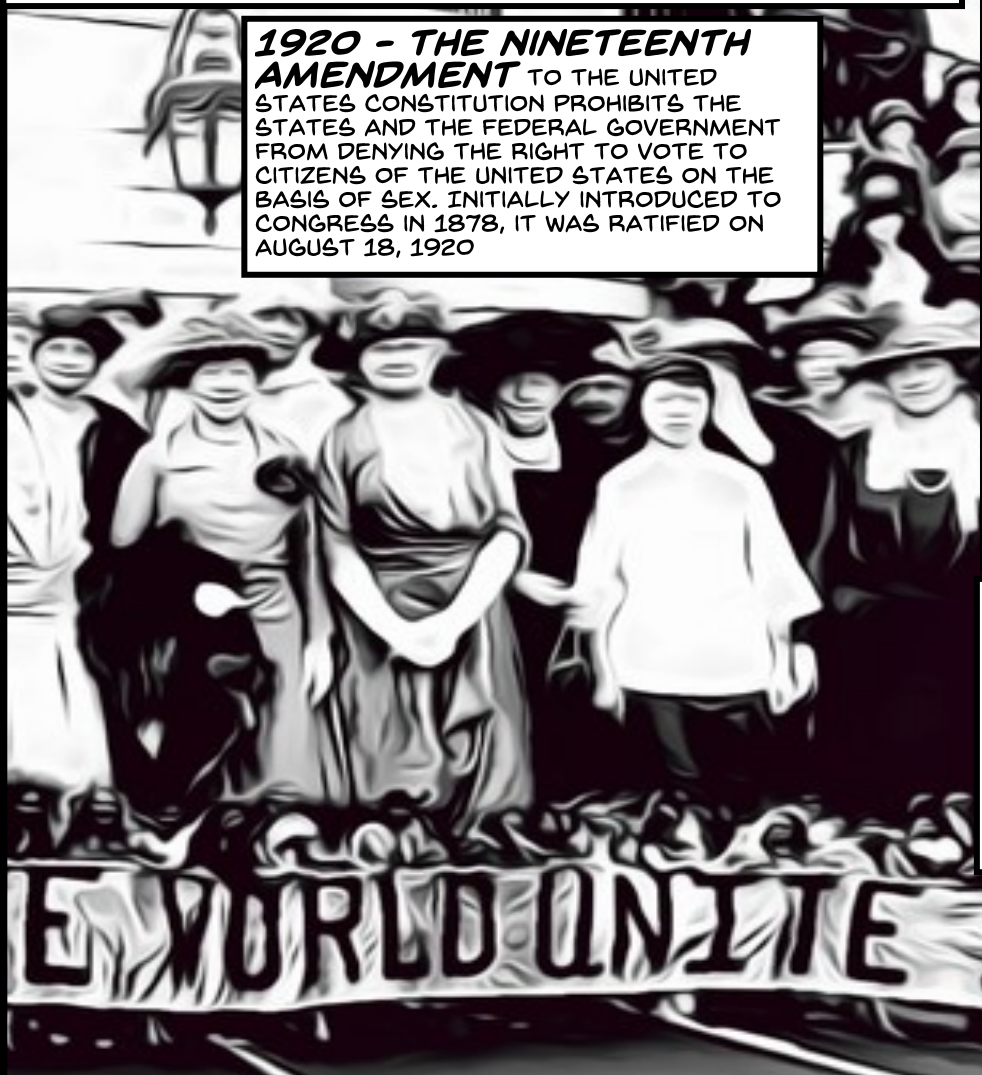
**ALICE PAUL**

(JANUARY 11, 1885 -- JULY 9, 1977) FEMINIST, SUFFRAGIST AND POLITICAL STRATEGIST ALICE PAUL WAS THE ARCHITECT OF SOME OF THE MOST OUTSTANDING POLITICAL ACHIEVEMENTS ON BEHALF OF WOMEN IN THE 20TH CENTURY. BORN ON JANUARY 11, 1885 TO QUAKER PARENTS IN MT. LAUREL, NEW JERSEY, ALICE PAUL DEDICATED HER LIFE TO THE SINGLE CAUSE OF SECURING EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL WOMEN. SHE ORGANIZED THE MARCH 3, 1913 WOMEN'S MARCH ON WASHINGTON, HELPED SECURE PASSAGE OF THE 19TH AMENDMENT, AND AUTHORED THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT IN 1923. FEW INDIVIDUALS HAVE HAD AS MUCH IMPACT ON AMERICAN HISTORY AS HAS ALICE PAUL, HER LIFE SYMBOLIZES THE LONG STRUGGLE FOR JUSTICE IN THE UNITED STATES AND AROUND THE WORLD AND HER VISION WAS THAT ORDINARY NOTION THAT WOMEN AND MEN SHOULD BE EQUAL PARTNERS IN SOCIETY.



**1920 - THE NINETEENTH AMENDMENT**

TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION PROHIBITS THE STATES AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FROM DENYING THE RIGHT TO VOTE TO CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE BASIS OF SEX. INITIALLY INTRODUCED TO CONGRESS IN 1878, IT WAS RATIFIED ON AUGUST 18, 1920



**"WE ARE ALL BOUND UP TOGETHER IN ONE GREAT BUNDLE OF HUMANITY, AND SOCIETY CANNOT TRAMPLE ON THE WEAKEST AND FEEBLEST OF ITS MEMBERS WITHOUT RECEIVING THE CURSE IN ITS OWN SOUL."**



FRANCES ELLEN WATKINS HARPER  
SEE PAGE 7



**SUSAN B. ANTHONY** (FEBRUARY 15, 1820 -- MARCH 13, 1906) AN AMERICAN SOCIAL REFORMER AND WOMEN'S RIGHTS ACTIVIST WHO PLAYED A PIVOTAL ROLE IN THE WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT. SHE COLLECTED ANTI-SLAVERY PETITIONS AT THE AGE OF 17 AND BECAME THE NEW YORK STATE AGENT FOR THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

**"THERE NEVER WILL BE COMPLETE EQUALITY UNTIL WOMEN THEMSELVES HELP TO MAKE LAWS AND ELECT LAWMAKERS."**

**"IT IS NOT LIGHT THAT WE NEED, BUT FIRE; IT IS NOT THE GENTLE SHOWER, BUT THUNDER. WE NEED THE STORM, THE WHIRLWIND, AND THE EARTHQUAKE."**

**"A WOMAN IS FREE IF SHE LIVES BY HER OWN STANDARDS AND CREATES HER OWN DESTINY, IF SHE PRIZES HER INDIVIDUALITY AND PUTS NO BOUNDARIES ON HER HOPES FOR TOMORROW."**

**"THE DRUMS OF AFRICA STILL BEAT IN MY HEART. THEY WILL NOT LET ME REST WHILE THERE IS A SINGLE NEGRO BOY OR GIRL WITHOUT A CHANCE TO PROVE HIS WORTH."**



**MARY JANE MCLEOD BETHUNE**

(JULY 10, 1875 - MAY 18, 1955) WAS AN AMERICAN EDUCATOR, STATESWOMAN, PHILANTHROPIST, HUMANITARIAN, WOMANIST, AND CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVIST. BETHUNE FOUNDED THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR NEGRO WOMEN IN 1935, ESTABLISHED THE ORGANIZATION'S FLAGSHIP JOURNAL AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMEN'S JOURNAL, AND RESIDED AS PRESIDENT OR LEADER FOR MYRIAD AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS INCLUDING THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR COLORED WOMEN AND THE NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION'S NEGRO DIVISION.

# THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT LEADS TO THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF 1965

## 1961 - THE FREEDOM RIDES

AND THE VIOLENT REACTIONS THEY PROVOKED, BOLSTERED THE CREDIBILITY OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT. THEY CALLED NATIONAL ATTENTION TO THE DISREGARD FOR THE FEDERAL LAW AND THE LOCAL VIOLENCE USED TO ENFORCE SEGREGATION IN THE SOUTHERN UNITED STATES. POLICE ARRESTED RIDERS FOR TRESPASSING, UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY, VIOLATING STATE AND LOCAL JIM CROW LAWS, AND OTHER ALLEGED OFFENSES, BUT OFTEN THEY FIRST LET WHITE MOBS ATTACK THEM WITHOUT INTERVENTION.

## 1964 - FREEDOM SUMMER - ON JUNE 15, 1964

AMONG THE FIRST WAVE OF VOLUNTEERS TO ARRIVE WERE TWO WHITE STUDENTS FROM NEW YORK, MICHAEL SCHWERNER AND ANDREW GOODMAN, AND JAMES CHANEY, A LOCAL BLACK MAN. THE THREE DISAPPEARED, FOUND SIX WEEKS LATER, THE BEATEN BODIES OF THE MISSING VOLUNTEERS WERE RECOVERED, KILLED BY A KU KLUX KLAN LYNCH MOB THAT HAD THE PROTECTION AND HELP OF A LOCAL POLICEMAN.

## 1964 - THE TWENTY-FOURTH AMENDMENT

PROHIBITS BOTH CONGRESS AND THE STATES FROM CONDITIONING THE RIGHT TO VOTE IN FEDERAL ELECTIONS ON PAYMENT OF A POLL TAX OR OTHER TYPES OF TAX.

**THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964**, OUTLAW DISCRIMINATION BASED ON RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, SEX, OR NATIONAL ORIGIN. IT PROHIBITS UNEQUAL APPLICATION OF VOTER REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS, AND RACIAL SEGREGATION IN SCHOOLS, EMPLOYMENT, AND PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS. CONGRESS ASSERTED ITS AUTHORITY TO REGULATE INTERSTATE COMMERCE, TO GUARANTEE ALL CITIZENS EQUAL PROTECTION OF THE LAWS UNDER THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT, AND ITS DUTY TO PROTECT VOTING RIGHTS UNDER THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

**1965 - BLOODY SUNDAY**, STATE TROOPERS AND COUNTY POSSEMEN ATTACKED THE UNARMED MARCHERS WITH BILLY CLUBS AND TEAR GAS, AND THE EVENT BECAME KNOWN AS BLOODY SUNDAY. THE MEDIA PUBLICIZED WORLDWIDE A PICTURE OF THE ORGANIZER LYING WOUNDED ON THE EDMUND PETTUS BRIDGE. THE VIOLENCE OF "BLOODY SUNDAY" AND REEB'S MURDER RESULTED IN A NATIONAL OUTCRY AND PROTESTERS DEMANDED PROTECTION FOR THE SELMA MARCHERS AND A NEW FEDERAL VOTING RIGHTS LAW TO ENABLE AFRICAN AMERICANS TO REGISTER AND VOTE WITHOUT HARASSMENT.

## JOHN ROBERT LEWIS

(1940 - 2020) WAS REPRESENTATIVE FOR GEORGIA'S 5TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, HAVING SERVED SINCE 1987, HIS DISTRICT INCLUDES THE NORTHERN THREE-FOURTHS OF ATLANTA. LEWIS, WHO AS CHAIRMAN OF THE STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC) WAS ONE OF THE "BIG SIX" LEADERS OF GROUPS WHO ORGANIZED THE 1963 MARCH ON WASHINGTON, PLAYED MANY KEY ROLES IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT AND ITS ACTIONS TO END LEGALIZED RACIAL SEGREGATION IN THE UNITED STATES.



## ELLA BAKER

(1903-1986) WAS AN AFRICAN-AMERICAN CIVIL RIGHTS AND HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVIST. SHE WAS A LARGELY BEHIND-THE-SCENES ORGANIZER WHOSE CAREER SPANNED MORE THAN FIVE DECADES.

BAKER CRITICIZED PROFESSIONALIZED, CHARISMATIC LEADERSHIP; SHE PROMOTED GRASSROOTS ORGANIZING, RADICAL DEMOCRACY, AND THE ABILITY OF THE OPPRESSED TO UNDERSTAND THEIR WORLDS AND ADVOCATE FOR THEMSELVES.



## FANNIE LOU HAMER

(1917 -- 1977) WAS VOTING AND WOMEN'S RIGHTS ACTIVIST, COMMUNITY ORGANIZER, AND A LEADER IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT.

SHE WAS THE CO-FOUNDER AND VICE-CHAIR OF THE FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND ORGANIZED MISSISSIPPI'S FREEDOM SUMMER ALONG WITH THE STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC). SHE WAS ALSO A CO-FOUNDER OF THE NATIONAL WOMEN'S POLITICAL CAUCUS, AN ORGANIZATION CREATED TO RECRUIT, TRAIN, AND SUPPORT WOMEN OF ALL RACES WHO WISH TO SEEK ELECTION TO GOVERNMENT OFFICE. HAMER BEGAN CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVISM IN 1962.



**MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.** (1929 -- 1968) WAS A BAPTIST MINISTER AND CIVIL-RIGHTS ACTIVIST WHO HAD A SEISMIC IMPACT ON RACE RELATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, BEGINNING IN THE MID-1950S. HE HEADED THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC). KING WON THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE IN 1964, AMONG SEVERAL OTHER HONORS. HE CONTINUES TO BE REMEMBERED AS ONE OF THE MOST INFLUENTIAL AND INSPIRATIONAL AFRICAN AMERICAN LEADERS IN HISTORY.

"YOU MUST NEVER BE FEARFUL ABOUT WHAT YOU ARE DOING WHEN IT IS RIGHT."

-ROSA PARKS

"UNTIL THE KILLING OF BLACK MEN, BLACK MOTHERS' SONS, BECOMES AS IMPORTANT TO THE REST OF THE COUNTRY AS THE KILLING OF A WHITE MOTHER'S SON, WE WHO BELIEVE IN FREEDOM CANNOT REST UNTIL THIS HAPPENS."

-ELLA BAKER

"WHAT THE PEOPLE WANT IS VERY SIMPLE. THEY WANT AN AMERICA AS GOOD AS ITS PROMISE."

-BARBARA CHARLINE JORDAN





**DOROTHY HEIGHT - (1912 --2010)** DOROTHY HEIGHT WAS A LEADER IN ADDRESSING THE RIGHTS OF BOTH WOMEN AND AFRICAN AMERICANS AS THE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN FOR 40 YEARS. IN THE 1990S, SHE DREW YOUNG PEOPLE INTO HER CAUSE IN THE WAR AGAINST DRUGS, ILLITERACY AND UNEMPLOYMENT. SHE RECEIVED THE PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM AND THE CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.



**ROSA PARKS (1913 -- 2005)** REFUSED TO GIVE UP HER SEAT ON A CITY BUS TO A WHITE MAN IN MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA. THE PARKS ACT OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE WAS AN IMPORTANT CATALYST IN THE GROWTH OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT; ACTIVISTS BUILT THE MONTGOMERY BUS BOYCOTT AROUND IT, WHICH LASTED MORE THAN A YEAR AND RESULTED IN DESEGREGATION OF THE PRIVATELY RUN BUSES IN THE CITY.



**SHIRLEY ANITA CHISHOLM (1924-2005)** WAS THE FIRST AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMAN IN CONGRESS (1968) AND THE FIRST WOMAN AND AFRICAN AMERICAN TO SEEK THE NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES FROM ONE OF THE TWO MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES (1972). HER MOTTO AND TITLE OF HER AUTOBIOGRAPHY--UNBOSSSED AND UNBOUGHT--ILLUSTRATED HER OUTSPOKEN ADVOCACY FOR WOMEN AND MINORITIES DURING HER SEVEN TERMS IN THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.



**ANDREW JACKSON YOUNG JR. (1932--)** BEGINNING HIS CAREER AS A PASTOR, YOUNG WAS AN EARLY LEADER IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT, SERVING AS EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) AND A CLOSE CONFIDANT TO MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. YOUNG LATER BECAME ACTIVE IN POLITICS, SERVING AS A U.S. CONGRESSMAN FROM GEORGIA, UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE CARTER ADMINISTRATION, AND 55TH MAYOR OF ATLANTA.

"IN THE END ANTI-BLACK, ANTI-FEMALE, AND ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION ARE EQUIVALENT TO THE SAME THING: ANTI-HUMANISM."

-SHIRLEY ANITA CHISHOLM

"SURELY, IF WE CAN LAND A SPACESHIP ON MARS, WE CAN CERTAINLY PUT A VOTER ID CARD IN THE HAND OF EVERY ELIGIBLE VOTER."

ANDREW JACKSON YOUNG JR.

**BARBARA CHARLINE JORDAN (1936-1996)** WAS A LAWYER, EDUCATOR, POLITICIAN AND A LEADER OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT. A DEMOCRAT, SHE WAS THE FIRST AFRICAN AMERICAN ELECTED TO THE TEXAS SENATE AFTER RECONSTRUCTION AND THE FIRST SOUTHERN AFRICAN AMERICAN ELECTED TO THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

**1965 - THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF 1965**

PROHIBITS RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN VOTING. CONGRESS LATER AMENDED THE ACT FIVE TIMES TO EXPAND ITS PROTECTIONS. DESIGNED TO ENFORCE THE VOTING RIGHTS GUARANTEED BY THE FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH AMENDMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION, THE ACT SECURED THE RIGHT TO VOTE FOR RACIAL MINORITIES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. ACCORDING TO THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, THE ACT IS CONSIDERED TO BE THE MOST EFFECTIVE PIECE OF FEDERAL CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION EVER ENACTED IN THE COUNTRY.



# VOTER SUPPRESSION IS BACK

**SINCE THE 15TH AMENDMENT PROHIBITED DISENFRANCHISEMENT ON THE BASIS OF RACE SOUTHERN STATES DEvised TECHNIQUES DESIGNED TO DISENFRANCHISE BLACKS AND POOR WHITES.**

## RESTRICTIVE REGISTRATION PRACTICES

SOUTHERN STATES MADE REGISTRATION DIFFICULT BY REQUIRING FREQUENT RE-REGISTRATION, LONG TERMS OF RESIDENCE IN A DISTRICT, REGISTRATION AT INCONVENIENT TIMES, PROVISION OF INFORMATION UNAVAILABLE TO MANY BLACKS, AND SO FORTH. WHEN BLACKS MANAGED TO QUALIFY REGISTRARS WOULD USE THEIR DISCRETION TO DENY THEM THE VOTE ANYWAY.

## FRAUD

BALLOT BOX STUFFING, THROWING OUT VOTES, OR COUNTING THEM FOR THE DEMOCRATS EVEN WHEN CAST FOR THE OPPOSITION, WAS THE NORM IN THE SOUTHERN STATES BEFORE LEGAL MEANS OF DISENFRANCHISEMENT WERE ENTRENCHED. BETWEEN 1880 AND 1901, CONGRESS SEATED 26 REPUBLICAN OR POPULIST CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES WHO HAD BEEN "DEFEATED" THROUGH ELECTORAL FRAUD.

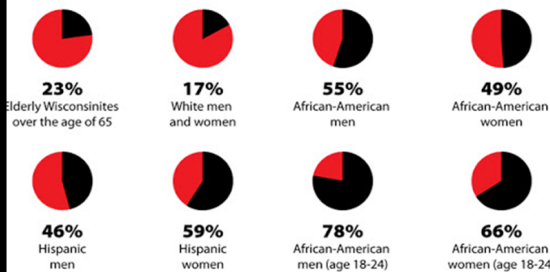
## LITERACY TESTS

IN 1890, SOUTHERN STATES BEGAN TO ADOPT EXPLICIT LITERACY TESTS TO DISENFRANCHISE VOTERS. THIS HAD A LARGE DIFFERENTIAL RACIAL IMPACT, SINCE 40-60% OF BLACKS WERE ILLITERATE, COMPARED TO 8-18% OF WHITES. CONGRESS ABOLISHED LITERACY TESTS IN THE SOUTH WITH THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF 1965, AND NATIONWIDE IN 1970.

## VIOLENCE

VIOLENCE WAS A PRINCIPAL MEANS OF DISENFRANCHISEMENT. THE SUPREME COURT "RENDERED NATIONAL PROSECUTION OF CRIMES AGAINST BLACKS VIRTUALLY IMPOSSIBLE AND GAVE A GREEN LIGHT TO ACTS OF TERROR WHERE LOCAL OFFICIALS EITHER COULD NOT OR WOULD NOT ENFORCE THE LAW." (ERIC FONER)

Population Sectors who would need a Wisconsin state-issued photo ID to vote under the Voter ID Bill (AB7) include:



Source: The Driver License Status of the Voting Age Population in Wisconsin by John Pawasarat, Employment and Training Institute, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, June 2005.

## MAP OF SHAME: VOTE SUPPRESSION LEGISLATION BY STATE



THE LAWYERS' COMMITTEE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS UNDER LAW HAS CREATED A "MAP OF SHAME," ILLUSTRATING STATES WITH NEW VOTER ID LAWS

## POLL TAXES

GEORGIA INITIATED THE POLL TAX IN 1871 AND THE OTHER SOUTHERN STATES FOLLOWED. ALTHOUGH THESE TAXES OF \$1-\$2 PER YEAR MAY SEEM SMALL, IT WAS BEYOND THE REACH OF MANY POOR BLACK AND WHITE SHARECROPPERS. THE GEORGIA POLL TAX PROBABLY REDUCED OVERALL TURNOUT BY 16-28%, AND BLACK TURNOUT IN HALF. IT TOOK THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF 1965 TO PROHIBIT THE POLL TAX IN STATE ELECTIONS.

## 2002 - HELP AMERICA VOTE ACT

PASSED IN RESPONSE TO DISPUTED 2000 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, THIS MASSIVE VOTING REFORM EFFORT REQUIRES STATES COMPLY WITH FEDERAL MANDATE FOR PROVISIONAL BALLOTS, DISABILITY ACCESS, CENTRALIZED, COMPUTERIZED VOTING LISTS, ELECTRONIC VOTING AND REQUIREMENT THAT FIRST-TIME VOTERS PRESENT IDENTIFICATION BEFORE VOTING.

## THE WHITE PRIMARY

AFTER RECONSTRUCTION, THE SOUTH WAS RULED BY THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY. SOME STATES PASSED LAWS FORBIDDING BLACKS FROM VOTING IN THE DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES. THE SUPREME COURT FINALLY PUT AN END TO THE WHITE PRIMARY.



## CURRENT VOTER SUPPRESSION TECHNIQUES

TARGETED: PEOPLE OF COLOR, STUDENTS, THE ELDERLY, AND PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES.

### VOTER ID LAWS

THIRTY-SIX STATES HAVE IDENTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS AT THE POLLS. SEVEN STATES HAVE STRICT PHOTO ID LAWS. THESE STRICT ID LAWS ARE PART OF AN ONGOING STRATEGY TO SUPPRESS THE VOTE, AND IT WORKS. IT IS ESTIMATED TO REDUCE VOTER TURNOUT BY 2-3 PERCENTAGE POINTS, TRANSLATING TO TENS OF THOUSANDS OF VOTES



## We Are 1844 No More: Let Us Vote

Restoring the Right to Vote to People with Criminal Convictions



### VOTER PURGES

- CLEANING UP VOTER ROLLS CAN BE A RESPONSIBLE PART OF ELECTION ADMINISTRATION BUT SOMETIMES, STATES USE THIS PROCESS AS A METHOD OF MASS DISENFRANCHISEMENT.
- PURGING ELIGIBLE VOTERS FROM ROLLS FOR ILLEGITIMATE REASONS OR BASED ON INACCURATE DATA, AND OFTEN WITHOUT ADEQUATE NOTICE TO THE VOTERS.
- A SINGLE PURGE CAN STOP UP TO HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE FROM VOTING. OFTEN, VOTERS ONLY LEARN THEY'VE BEEN PURGED WHEN THEY SHOW UP AT THE POLLS ON ELECTION DAY.

### FELONY DISENFRANCHISEMENT

A FELONY CONVICTION CAN COME WITH DRASTIC CONSEQUENCES INCLUDING THE LOSS OF YOUR RIGHT TO VOTE. BUT DIFFERENT STATES HAVE DIFFERENT LAWS: SOME BAN VOTING ONLY DURING INCARCERATION, SOME FOR LIFE, SOME WHILE ON PROBATION OR PAROLE, OTHERS BAN PEOPLE FROM VOTING ONLY WHILE INCARCERATED.

### GERRYMANDERING

EVERY 10 YEARS, STATES REDRAW DISTRICT LINES BASED ON POPULATION DATA GATHERED IN THE CENSUS. TOO OFTEN, STATES USE REDISTRICTING AS A POLITICAL TOOL TO MANIPULATE THE OUTCOME OF ELECTIONS, GERRYMANDERING. SOME GROUPS ARE DISPROPORTIONATELY AFFECTED BY VOTER SUPPRESSION TACTICS, INCLUDING PEOPLE OF COLOR, YOUNG PEOPLE, THE ELDERLY, AND PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES.

### VOTER REGISTRATION RESTRICTIONS

RESTRICTING THE TERMS AND REQUIREMENTS OF REGISTRATION IS ONE OF THE MOST COMMON FORMS OF VOTER SUPPRESSION. RESTRICTIONS CAN INCLUDE REQUIRING DOCUMENTS TO PROVE CITIZENSHIP OR IDENTIFICATION, ONEROUS PENALTIES FOR VOTER REGISTRATION DRIVES OR LIMITING THE WINDOW OF TIME IN WHICH VOTERS CAN REGISTER.



- Require Photo Voter ID Only
- Photo Voter ID Requested
- Photo Voter ID Legislation Proposed
- No Existing Photo Voter ID Law, No Current Legislation
- ⊙ States with Proof of Citizenship Laws
- X States with Repressive Election Legislation
- V Governor Vetoed Photo Voter ID Law

### HOW TO PROTECT YOUR VOTE?

THE RIGHT TO VOTE IS THE MOST FUNDAMENTAL CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT FOR GOOD REASON -- DEMOCRACY CANNOT EXIST WITHOUT THE ELECTORAL PARTICIPATION OF CITIZENS. WE VOTE BECAUSE IT'S US, THE PEOPLE, WHO ARE SUPPOSED TO SHAPE OUR GOVERNMENT. NOT THE OTHER WAY AROUND.

