

"We Stand on their Shoulders" A History of Wisconsin Women and Voting

Answer the following questions based upon the information you see on the panels:

- 1. What idea did James Magone of Milwaukee propose at the Wisconsin Constitutional Convention in 1846? What was the response of the other delegates to his proposal?
- 2. Who was allowed to vote when the U.S. was founded?
- 3. In what year was the Voting Rights Act enacted in the U.S.?
- 4. Which city hosted the first universal suffrage convention in Wisconsin?
- 5. Which other states ratified the 19th Amendment on the same date as Wisconsin?
- 6. Which Wisconsin suffragist attempted to vote in a municipal election in 1887?
- 7. Which Wisconsin Senator from Richland Center introduced a bill to give women full suffrage? In what year?
- 8. On what date did Wisconsin legislators vote to ratify the 19th Amendment? On what date was that vote certified in Washington D.C.?
- 9. What landmark amendment to the Wisconsin Constitution was passed in 1921?
- 10. How was the Voting Rights Act strengthened in 1970, 1975, and 1982?
- 11. In what year was the Indian Citizenship Act passed? In what year did all American Indians gain the right to vote?



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- 12. Which amendment to the U.S. Constitution granted voting rights to all men?
- 13. Which Wisconsin woman was offered to succeed her deceased husband as a U.S. Senator in 1925? Who was her husband?
- 14. In what year did Wisconsin voters defeat a referendum giving African American men the right to vote?
- 15. In 1886, Wisconsin women were given the right to vote in which type of elections?
- 16. Who was Ho-poe-kaw and why was she important?
- 17. What is Somos Latinas?
- 18. How many states were needed to ratify the 19th Amendment?
- 19. What Wisconsin suffragist organization was formed in 1912 to advocate for passage of a referendum on women's suffrage? Were they successful?
- 20. Who was president of the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association in 1916?

Taking it further:

What can you find out about other Wisconsin suffragist leaders such as Jesse Jack Hooper from Oshkosh and Ada James of Richland Center?

How did the 2013 decision by the U.S. Supreme Court significantly WEAKEN the Voting Rights Act?