

Your student has been instructed to fill out this 5 W's chart with as many details as he remembers from his studies.

WHO	WHAT	WHERE	WHEN	WHY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name one prominent leader of the first phase of the suffragette movement? <i>Any one of the following is acceptable: Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, Lucy Stone</i> Name one prominent leader of the second phase of the suffragette movement? <i>Any one of the following is acceptable: Carrie Chapman Catt, Harriot Stanton Blatch, Alice Paul</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What does the term “suffragette” mean? <i>The term suffragette was used to describe someone who supported voting rights for women.</i> What amendment gave women the right to vote? <i>The Nineteenth.</i> What was an unexpected result of voting freedom for women? <i>Because the women’s suffrage movement had been identified with liberal and radical causes, most people believed women would vote for liberals. However, to people’s surprise, women did not vote as a unified group, but rather as either liberals or conservatives. In fact, President Harding, the first president elected after women could vote, was a conservative.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From what country’s suffrage movement were American women inspired to pursue more radical measures in their fight for equality? <i>Some American leaders—like Alice Paul—looked to the fight for women’s suffrage in England as the British women employed more radical measures like parades and picket lines, sometimes leading to imprisonment.</i> Where did Alice Paul and Lucy Burns organize protests and pickets that led to many arrests and jail time? <i>They organized protests and pickets outside the White House.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When did the first phase of the suffrage movement end? <i>The first phase came to a close in the first few years of 1900 after the death of several of the most prominent leaders: Lucy Stone, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Susan B. Anthony</i> When did the amendment that gave women the right to vote finally become law? <i>The Nineteenth Amendment was ratified in 1920.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why was there a split in the women’s suffrage movement in the 1860’s? <i>Some believed that pushing for both women and former slaves to receive the right to vote, might hurt the chances for former slaves to receive the right to vote. Consequently, a split emerged allowing each group to focus on its own agendas.</i> Why did the two suffrage movements reunite in 1890? <i>To ensure that the next generation of suffragettes would prosper in their cause, the two major organizations united with the hope of having more power to succeed. The new organization was called the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA).</i>

Your student has been instructed to fill in the rest of this mind map, extending the major categories already provided. Our sample is meant to be exhaustive; your dialectic student should not be expected to know all of this, and he may categorize some information differently. He has been instructed to use dashed lines to indicate connections between items in the major categories.

