

## Works Cited

### Primary Sources

#### Periodicals

"Alice Paul to Fight On: Will Demand That She Be Treated as a 'Political Prisoner.'" *The New York Times*, 25 Oct. 1917. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The New York Times*, [search.proquest.com/hnpnewyorktimes/docview/99871732/63B26C8E707A49A5PQ/18?accountid=35196](https://search.proquest.com/hnpnewyorktimes/docview/99871732/63B26C8E707A49A5PQ/18?accountid=35196). Accessed 16 Jan. 2017. This is a short article published on Alice Paul's arrest, and it talks about how she wanted to be treated like a political prisoner while in jail, instead of just an ordinary criminal. This wish shows that Paul and other suffragists did not believe that fighting for women's suffrage was a crime, while government officials did. Also, the fact that this article was published, even though it is relatively short, shows that the nation was kept up-to-date on the suffrage movement, and people did want to hear about the happenings of this movement.

"Arrest Four More Pickets: Miss Alice Paul among the Quartet in White House Demonstration." *The New York Times*, 20 Oct. 1917. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The New York Times*, [search.proquest.com/hnpnewyorktimes/docview/99842295/63B26C8E707A49A5PQ/19?accountid=35196](https://search.proquest.com/hnpnewyorktimes/docview/99842295/63B26C8E707A49A5PQ/19?accountid=35196). Accessed 16 Jan. 2017. This is a short article published in the NY Times, which states that Alice Paul was one of the four picketers arrested while picketing the White House. This article is just one of many published with very similar contents: briefly reporting that women had been arrested for picketing. However, this series of articles together shows that women refused to stop picketing, even though many of them were arrested. Also, the arrests were in some ways good for the movement because they

gained publicity and allowed for women to continue peacefully resisting in jail through hunger strikes.

"Miss Alice Paul on Hunger Strike." *The New York Times*, 7 Nov. 1917. *The New York Times*, [query.nytimes.com/mem/archive-free/pdf?res=9A04E7D9123FE433A25754C0A9679D946696D6CF](https://query.nytimes.com/mem/archive-free/pdf?res=9A04E7D9123FE433A25754C0A9679D946696D6CF). Accessed 14 May 2017. I used this article on the "Alice's Protests" page of my website to show how the suffragists used hunger strikes while in prison. These hunger strikes were a very important part of the movement because they not only showed the perseverance of the women, but also gained them sympathy. In response to the hunger strikes, some prisons attempted to brutally force-feed the suffragists, which angered the public. The fact that this article about hunger strikes was published shows that the public was kept up-to-date about the women's struggles and wanted to be kept informed about their protests.

"Parade Struggles to Victory Despite Disgraceful Scenes." *Woman's Journal and Suffrage News*, 8 Mar. 1913. *Library of Congress*, [cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/ppmsca/02900/02970r.jpg](http://cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/ppmsca/02900/02970r.jpg). Accessed 22 Jan. 2017. This newspaper article was published shortly after the national women's march took place. It contains pictures from the parade, as well as a summary of what happened. This source also describes the publicity that the march gained, due to the poor treatment of the women marching by spectators. It is a reliable source because it is an article published in the *Woman's Journal and Suffrage News*, which was an official newspaper dedicated to publicizing women's suffrage events.

"They Would Scorn to Vote: New-York Women, Too, Will Protest against Suffrage." *The New York Times* [New York], 24 Apr. 1894. *Proquest Historical Newspapers: The New York Times*,

[search.proquest.com/hnpnewyorktimes/docview/95213688/33E5D3E17A464526PQ/27?accountid=35196](https://search.proquest.com/hnpnewyorktimes/docview/95213688/33E5D3E17A464526PQ/27?accountid=35196). Accessed 16 Jan. 2017. This newspaper article shows the reasoning that female anti-suffragists had. It is an important source because it establishes historical context and shows the opposition that suffragists had to face. It also proves that women themselves were divided when it came to suffrage, because this article discusses how certain women were anti-suffrage. I used this source on the "Opposition to Women Voting" page on my website.

"To Head Woman's Party: Miss Alice Paul Elected President; Plan Inaugural Demonstration."

*The New York Times*, 4 Mar. 1917. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The New York Times*,

[search.proquest.com/hnpnewyorktimes/docview/98135650/63B26C8E707A49A5PQ/13?accountid=35196](https://search.proquest.com/hnpnewyorktimes/docview/98135650/63B26C8E707A49A5PQ/13?accountid=35196). Accessed 16 Jan. 2017. This is short newspaper article which states that Alice Paul was unanimously elected the President of the National Woman's Party, and that suffragists were planning a picket. It shows that the public did know and care about events within the suffrage movement, because a well-known newspaper published this news. This source is also proves that the movement garnered publicity.

### **Nonperiodicals**

*Household Hints*. National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. *Jewish Women's Archives*, [jwa.org/media/pamphlet-distributed-by-national-association-opposed-to-woman-suffrage](http://jwa.org/media/pamphlet-distributed-by-national-association-opposed-to-woman-suffrage). Accessed 16 Jan. 2017. This pamphlet was distributed by the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. It lists a few key reasons why people should not support women's suffrage, including competition between men and women being created as a

result and that 90% of women do not want to vote in the first place. The second page of this pamphlet gives housewives tips on how to remove stains. It ends with the snarky line, "There is, however, no method known by which mud-stained reputations may be cleaned after bitter political campaigns". I used this source to show the opposition that Alice Paul had to face while protesting and conveying her message. This is an important source because it shows the contrasting side to my topic. Additionally, this is a credible source because it is a copy of the original pamphlets distributed by the NAOWS, so it shows what the association really believed.

Stevens, Doris. *Jailed for Freedom: American Women Win the Vote*. Edited by Carol O'Hare, Boni and Liveright Publishers, 1920. This is a primary source book written by Doris Stevens, who was suffragist involved in the NAWSA and NWP. It is a first person account of all of the events she attended and the movement in general. This book was especially helpful for finding quotes to use on my website. Since it is a thorough account of how women got the right to vote, I could use it to find information for almost all of the sections of my site. It also created diversity in my research, because using this source made sure that I did not get the majority of my quotes from *A Woman's Crusade: Alice Paul and the Battle for the Ballot*, which was a secondary source book. This source also focuses on the two primary suffrage organizations at the time: the NAWSA and the NWP, which is important because Alice Paul's decision to create the NWP really embodied her beliefs when it came to how women should protest.

## **Audiovisual**

19th Amendment. *Our Documents*, National History Day / The National Archives and Records Administration / USA Freedom Corps., [ourdocuments.gov/document\\_data/document\\_images/doc\\_063\\_big.jpg](http://ourdocuments.gov/document_data/document_images/doc_063_big.jpg). Accessed 3 Apr. 2017. This is a picture of the 19th Amendment, which I used in my timeline with the event of the House passing the amendment. The House passed the amendment on May 21st, 1919.

Abandoned jail near D.C. Prison where pickets of Aug. 18 were confined during long hunger strike. All returned to NWP Hdqtrs. in ambulances. 1917. *Library of Congress*, 1917, [memory.loc.gov/service/mss/mnwp/160/160053v.jpg](http://memory.loc.gov/service/mss/mnwp/160/160053v.jpg). Accessed 14 May 2017. I used this picture on the "Alice's Protests" page of my website, where I talked about how some women were imprisoned as their protests became more controversial. The imprisonment of suffragists was important for the movement because it showed that the women persevered through the heavy backlash that they faced.

Alice Paul after her graduation from University of Pennsylvania. *Alice Paul Institute*, [www.alicepaul.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/1912\\_graduation-portrait.gif](http://www.alicepaul.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/1912_graduation-portrait.gif). Accessed 23 Jan. 2017. This is a picture of Alice Paul in her cap and gown after graduating from the University of Pennsylvania. I used this picture in the "Education" section of my site. This picture illustrates that Paul took her education very seriously and that her graduation was an important milestone in her life. It also shows that she seriously pursued her education, which gave her an edge in the future since she had learned about politics and sociology from a prestigious university.

Alice Paul and her mother, 1885. *Alice Paul Institute*, [www.alicepaul.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/1885\\_alice6moswtacie1.jpg](http://www.alicepaul.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/1885_alice6moswtacie1.jpg). Accessed 22 Jan. 2017. This is a

picture of Alice Paul as a baby with her mother, which I used in the "Childhood" section of my website. Her upbringing, during which she was instilled with strong values, impacted her throughout her entire life. One of these values was persistence, which her mother emphasized for all of Paul's childhood. Another value was equality, because Quakers were in general more inclusive towards women in society. Paul herself stated that since the value of equality was instilled in her from a young age, she never had any other idea of how society should be.

"Alice Paul, Full-Length Portrait, Standing, Facing Left, Raising Glass with Right Hand."

*Library of Congress*, 3 Sept. 1920, [cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/ds/00100/00180r.jpg](http://cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/ds/00100/00180r.jpg).

Accessed 18 Jan. 2017. This was one of the most iconic pictures of Alice Paul. It was taken in front of a banner, which suffragists of the National Woman's Party sewed a star on for each state that ratified the 19th Amendment. Paul was offering a toast in front of this banner after Tennessee became the 36th state to ratify the Amendment. This photograph very clearly shows a victory in the suffrage movement, after years of hard work. The banner in the background symbolizes all of the work that Paul and other suffragists put into the movement, and how their efforts eventually paid off as more and more states ratified the Amendment.

Alice Paul graduation, 1905. *Alice Paul Institute*, [www.alicepaul.org/wp-](http://www.alicepaul.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/1905_Graduation-Group.gif)

[content/uploads/2014/05/1905\\_Graduation-Group.gif](http://www.alicepaul.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/1905_Graduation-Group.gif). Accessed 22 Jan. 2017. This is a picture of Alice Paul with her graduating class at Swarthmore, which I used in the "Education" section of my website. In a time where many women did not receive a college education, this picture shows that Paul defied society's expectation and in fact took her education very seriously. Paul's experience at Swarthmore was also where her

natural leadership began to show, as she was on the Executive Board of the Student Government and was a commencement speaker. Finally, during her last year at Swarthmore in 1905, Paul became interested in politics, which ultimately shaped her lifelong purpose of getting the 19th Amendment passed.

Alice Paul, 1901. *Alice Paul Institute*, [alicepaul.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/Alice1901.jpg](http://alicepaul.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/Alice1901.jpg). Accessed 22 Jan. 2017. This is a picture of Alice Paul as a teenager, which I used in the "Childhood" section of my website. This picture was taken in 1901, right before Paul attended Swarthmore. The picture was taken during an important time of her life, because it was right before she entered university and ultimately found her interest in life, which was politics and sociology. As a young woman, Paul was often quiet and well-mannered, and almost nobody expected her to turn into a militant suffragist. This picture captures her personality during the earlier part of her life.

Alice Paul, 1910. 1910. *Alice Paul Institute*, [alicepaul.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/alice\\_hat\\_square.jpg](http://alicepaul.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/alice_hat_square.jpg). Accessed 2 Apr. 2017. This is a picture of Alice Paul from 1910, which I used in my timeline. It is a picture of her in a hat, and I used it as a picture for the event where she addresses the NAWSA after coming home from London because I could not find a picture of her speaking at the convention. Although this picture does not exactly depict the event, I used it because it is from the same year.

Alice Paul's childhood house. *Alice Paul Institute*, [alicepaul.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/HomeSheep.jpg](http://alicepaul.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/HomeSheep.jpg). Accessed 22 Jan. 2017. This is a photograph of Alice Paul's childhood house, which I used in the "Childhood" section of my website. It shows her family's modest home, which I actually visited while conducting my research.

The house has been converted by the Alice Paul Institute into an exhibit and small museum, which was incredibly helpful to visit because of the plethora of reliable information, which I integrated throughout my entire website.

Alice Paul with her Swarthmore sorority. *Alice Paul Institute*, [www.alicepaul.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/Alice-sorority-222x300.jpg](http://www.alicepaul.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/Alice-sorority-222x300.jpg). Accessed 22 Jan. 2017. This is a photograph of Alice Paul from her college days, which I used in the "Education" section of my website. She is photographed with her sorority, which was one of the many groups Paul was involved with at Swarthmore. She was also involved in the Student Government and was an athlete. Although Paul was somewhat soft-spoken and mild-mannered during her college days, her involvement in these activities shows that she was always interested in what was going on around her and took an active role whenever she became involved in a club or team.

*Congressional Union for Woman's Suffrage, National Summer Headquarters, 128 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I. 1914. Library of Congress,* [cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/cph/3a20000/3a25000/3a25000/3a25007r.jpg](http://cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/cph/3a20000/3a25000/3a25000/3a25007r.jpg). Accessed 2 Apr. 2017. This is a picture of a few suffragists standing outside the Congressional Union headquarters, which I used in my timeline. The Congressional Union was founded by Alice Paul, and although she was a part of both the NAWSA and the CU for a while, the two organizations ultimately split. Alice left the NAWSA to run the CU, because the NAWSA did not share her goal of passing a suffrage amendment. This separation was incredibly important because it allowed Paul to focus solely on passing an amendment, which ultimately was successful in giving women the right to vote, rather than working with the NAWSA, who's strategies were not as successful.

"Crowd Breaking Parade up at 9th St., March 3, 1913." *Library of Congress*,

[cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/cph/3b40000/3b41000/3b41700/3b41753r.jpg](https://www.loc.gov/service/pnp/cph/3b40000/3b41000/3b41700/3b41753r.jpg). Accessed 22 Jan.

2017. This is a photograph of the first national women's march, and it shows how spectators attempted to stop the parade by blocking the parade route. It shows the apparent bias against the march, because women were physically stopped while marching. However, it is also a testament to the sheer size of the crowd, which was in fact very large. This image proves that although society may have been biased against women voting at this time, many people still were interested enough to travel to Washington D.C. and view the parade. This also testifies to how great Alice Paul's strategy was, because under her leadership, the NAWSA was able to not only organize the first national women's march, but also invite a huge crowd of spectators and garner national publicity. Also, since this march took place the day Woodrow Wilson arrived at Washington, the crowd at the parade shows that people were more interested in viewing the women's march than welcoming the new president to the capitol at the station.

Crowd converging on marchers and blocking parade route during March 3, 1913, inaugural suffrage procession, Washington, D.C. 3 Mar. 1913. *Library of Congress*,

[lcweb2.loc.gov/service/mss/mnwp/159/159053r.jpg](https://www.loc.gov/service/mss/mnwp/159/159053r.jpg). Accessed 2 Apr. 2017. This is a picture of the first national suffrage parade, which I used in my timeline. It clearly shows the size of the crowd and illustrates how large the event was. This picture also shows how the crowd blocked the suffragists' path by converging in front of them. Although this may seem like anti-suffragists were successful in stopping the parade, it actually brought the parade more publicity through newspaper articles published after the parade.

Distributing hand bills advertising Inaugural Suffrage Parade and inviting everyone to participate

Jan. [19]13. Jan. 1913. *Library of Congress*,

[lcweb2.loc.gov/service/mss/mnwp/159/159008v.jpg](http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/mss/mnwp/159/159008v.jpg). Accessed 2 Apr. 1917. This picture shows suffragists handing out advertisements for the first national suffrage parade, and I used it in my timeline to show how the parade was publicized. Publicizing the parade was very important, since the parade ultimately ended up getting attention because of the large crowd, specifically the number of anti-suffragists, that showed up.

"Election Day!" *Library of Congress*, 1909,

[cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/cph/3a50000/3a51000/3a51800/3a51845r.jpg](http://cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/cph/3a50000/3a51000/3a51800/3a51845r.jpg). Accessed 21 Jan. 2017. This is a political cartoon that was published to show that if women begin voting, they will neglect their domestic roles. It shows a woman going to vote on Election Day, while her husband stays at home and takes care of two crying children. This role reversal was something that many people were afraid would happen if women began voting, so this image shows a view that many Americans had at the time. I used this image to show the opposition that existed to women voting.

"Elizabeth Cady Stanton." *Library of Congress*,

[cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/cph/3a20000/3a28000/3a28900/3a28976r.jpg#h=640&w=463](http://cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/cph/3a20000/3a28000/3a28900/3a28976r.jpg#h=640&w=463). Accessed 21 Jan. 2017. This is a photograph of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, which I used on the "Background" page of my website. As explained in this section of my website, Stanton was one of the most prominent suffragists before Alice Paul, and she laid the foundation for a movement that many suffragists continued after her death. Stanton also organized the first official meeting to discuss the rights women should have, which was in 1848. Additionally, Stanton drafted the Declaration of Sentiments, which was

essentially a re-write of the Declaration of Independence, with the important difference that it also included women and their rights. The precedent that Stanton set affected almost all future American suffragists, because after this document was written, many suffragists worked to achieve the rights that Stanton outlined.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, seated, and Susan B. Anthony, standing, three-quarter length portrait.

*Library of Congress*, 1880,

[cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/cph/3a00000/3a02000/3a02500/3a02558v.jpg](https://www.loc.gov/service/pnp/cph/3a00000/3a02000/3a02500/3a02558v.jpg). Accessed 16 Jan.

2017. This source is a picture of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony. It shows the two reading a document. I used this picture on the "Background" page of my site.

These two women were very important, because they essentially started the suffrage movement in America, and they set the stage for the protests that Alice Paul would organize. Also, Anthony was the first person to draft an amendment allowing women to vote, which she presented to Congress multiple times. Although Anthony and Stanton were unable to get this amendment passed, they certainly laid the foundation for Paul's work.

Emmeline Pankhurst being arrested. *Sylvia Pankhurst*,

[www.sylviapankhurst.com/about\\_sylvia\\_pankhurst/images/emmeline\\_pankhurst\\_250.jpg](http://www.sylviapankhurst.com/about_sylvia_pankhurst/images/emmeline_pankhurst_250.jpg)

. Accessed 23 Jan. 2017. This is a picture of the arrest of Emmeline Pankhurst, a suffrage leader in London, which I used in the "Suffrage Movement in London" section of my website. I used this picture to show the intensity of the suffrage movement, which Alice Paul was exposed to when she was in London. The assertiveness she witnessed in London ultimately shaped Paul's point-of-view on how suffrage should be achieved.

"The First Suffrage Picket Line Leaving the National Woman's Party Headquarters to March to the White House Gates on January 10, 1917. From Left to Right: Miss Berta Crone, of San Francisco, Miss Vivian Pierce, of San Diego, Miss Mildred Gilbert of San Francisco, Miss Maude Jamieson, of Norfolk, Va., Miss Joy Young of New York, Miss Mary Dowell of Philadelphia, Miss Gertrude Crocker of Chicago, Mrs. Bessie Papandre, of San Francisco, Miss Elizabeth Geary, of Chicago, Miss Frances Pepper of Washington, D.C., Miss Elizabeth Smith of Washington, D.C., and Miss Pauline Floyd of El Dorado, Ark." *Library of Congress*, 10 Jan. 1917, [hdl.loc.gov/loc.mss/mnwp.160026](http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.mss/mnwp.160026). Accessed 16 Jan. 2017. This is a picture of the first group of women going to picket the White House. These women ultimately shaped history by being the first group to ever picket the White House, and by showing that they weren't afraid to directly ask for what they wanted, even if their methods were unconventional for the time period. Also, these women revolutionized the women's suffrage movement by being very direct and assertive, as directed by Alice Paul.

Inez Milholland Boissevain preparing to lead the March 3, 1913, suffrage parade in Washington, D.C. *Library of Congress*, 3 Mar. 1913, [memory.loc.gov/service/mss/mnwp/274/274006v.jpg](http://memory.loc.gov/service/mss/mnwp/274/274006v.jpg). Accessed 22 Jan. 2017. This is a picture of Inez Milholland Boissevain, an influential lawyer and suffragist, preparing to lead the March 3rd, 1913 parade. The presence of Boissevain at the parade was very important because she was a prominent figure in society at the time. She was also generally respected, so the fact that she, and other respected women like her, supported suffrage really gave the movement leverage: not as many people would openly speak out against them, due to their prominent positions in society. Additionally, this picture of

Boissevain on a horse became a very positive symbol for the march because of her beauty and elegance.

"Mary Winsor (Penn.) '17 [Holding Suffrage Prisoners Banner]." *Library of Congress*, 1917, [www.loc.gov/item/mnwp000225](http://www.loc.gov/item/mnwp000225). Accessed 16 Jan. 2017. This image shows a woman holding a banner that reads "To ask freedom for women is not a crime. Suffrage prisoners should not be treated as criminals". I used this picture to support my claim that suffragists did not give up even after they were jailed for picketing, but instead demanded to be treated as political prisoners, and not ordinary criminals. The prisoners' demands show that suffragists were once again persistent and refused to stay silent, even when the government took action against them.

"Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst." *Library of Congress*, 16 May 1912, [cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/ggbain/12100/12112v.jpg](http://cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/ggbain/12100/12112v.jpg). Accessed 23 Jan. 2017. This is a photograph of Emmeline Pankhurst, who was the leader of the suffrage movement in Great Britain. I used this picture in the "Suffrage Movement in London" section of my website, to provide background information on how Alice Paul was affected by the militant suffragists in London. Pankhurst and her daughters had a huge impact on Paul, and while working with them, she was transformed into an assertive young woman. She even went to jail multiple times, where she participated in hunger strikes to protest the treatment of women in jail, and the fact that they were even imprisoned, solely for asking for their basic rights. These hunger strikes garnered the attention of newspapers in both England and America, which was incredibly helpful for the suffrage movement. Overall, Paul's participation in these activities really brought out the "militant suffragist" side of her, which she took back to America in 1910.

Mrs. Susanna Morin Swing holding banner, "Democracy Should Begin at Home." 1917. *Library of Congress*, [memory.loc.gov/service/mss/mnwp/160/160028r.jpg](http://memory.loc.gov/service/mss/mnwp/160/160028r.jpg). Accessed 3 Apr. 2017. This is a picture of a suffragist holding a banner that reads "Democracy should begin at home", which was a slogan used around the time that the United States entered World War 1. It pointed out the hypocrisy of America fighting for democracy overseas, while thousands of American women could not partake in the democratic process at home. I used this picture in my timeline to illustrate how suffragists continued protesting even while America entered WWI, even though this was seen as unpatriotic, because they were determined to get the amendment passed. This picture has similar sentiments to another picture that I used, "*Photograph of Suffragist with Kaiser Wilson Poster*". They both show how suffragists used the war to show the hypocrisy of women not having the right to vote.

*National American Woman's Suffrage Association Convention, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Center, Presiding.* 1912-1913. *Library of Congress*, [lcweb2.loc.gov/service/mss/mnwp/276/276004r.jpg](http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/mss/mnwp/276/276004r.jpg). Accessed 2 Apr. 2017. I used this picture to illustrate the event on my timeline where Alice Paul is made chairman of the Congressional Committee of the NAWSA. This picture shows the convention where she was appointed.

*National Woman's Party.* *Library of Congress*, [cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/hec/13800/13880v.jpg](http://cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/hec/13800/13880v.jpg). Accessed 3 Apr. 2017. This is a picture of the National Woman's Party (NWP) headquarters, which I used in my timeline to show the founding of the NWP. Founding the NWP was an important event for the suffrage movement because it gave women a

platform to campaign solely for a suffrage amendment, and it focused the movement on just this goal.

National Woman's Party members picketing 1920 Republican Party Convention. 1920. *Library of Congress*, [memory.loc.gov/service/mss/mnwp/160/160031r.jpg](http://memory.loc.gov/service/mss/mnwp/160/160031r.jpg). Accessed 3 Apr. 2017. This is a picture of suffragists picketing the Republic National Convention in 1920 to convince states to ratify the 19th Amendment, which I used in my timeline. The picketing was very direct, as it was done directly outside of the convention. Suffragists in the picture are holding banners that say, "Republicans, we are here, where is the 36th state" and "We demand a special session of the legislature to ratify the federal suffrage amendment".

"Official Program - Woman Suffrage Procession, Washington, D.C. March 3, 1913." *Library of Congress*, 1913, [cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/ppmsca/12500/12512r.jpg](http://cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/ppmsca/12500/12512r.jpg). Accessed 21 Jan. 2017. This is the official program for the first national woman's march, organized by the NAWSA while Alice Paul was the head of the Congressional Committee. It features a very grand picture of a woman on horseback, draped in purple and gold cloth, blowing a trumpet in front of the Capitol Building. This picture very clearly conveyed the purpose of the march: to get Congress to listen to women's concerns.

*Penn[sylvania] on the Picket Line-- 1917*. 1917. *Library of Congress*, 1917, [memory.loc.gov/service/mss/mnwp/160/160022r.jpg](http://memory.loc.gov/service/mss/mnwp/160/160022r.jpg). Accessed 16 Jan. 2017. This picture is one of the most famous images of women picketing the White House. It features a group of women standing right outside the White House gates, and one of them is holding a banner that reads, "Mr. President, how long must women wait for liberty?".

This banner shows how the women were willing to directly target politicians, even the president, in order to gain support for their movement.

Petition Susan B. Anthony sent to Congress. *National Archives*,

[www.archives.gov/files/education/lessons/woman-suffrage/images/anthony-petition-1-](http://www.archives.gov/files/education/lessons/woman-suffrage/images/anthony-petition-1-m.jpg)

[m.jpg](http://www.archives.gov/files/education/lessons/woman-suffrage/images/anthony-petition-1-m.jpg). Accessed 2 Apr. 2017. This is a picture of the petition Susan B. Anthony

presented to Congress in an attempt to create a woman's suffrage amendment, which I

used to illustrate the third event of my timeline. This petition is important because it was

the first plea to Congress for an amendment, which essentially became the goal of Alice

Paul's movement.

*Photograph of Suffragist with Kaiser Wilson Poster. National Archives*,

[www.archives.gov/files/education/lessons/woman-suffrage/images/kaiser-wilson-m.jpg](http://www.archives.gov/files/education/lessons/woman-suffrage/images/kaiser-wilson-m.jpg).

Accessed 18 Jan. 2017. This is a photograph of a suffragist holding a banner comparing

President Wilson to Kaiser Wilhelm. The banner states that Wilson was fighting for the

rights of German citizens to self-governance, but he himself had 20,000 citizens in

America who were not self-governed. This argument was one of the most aggressive ones

that the suffragists made, and it sparked a lot of backlash from society. Suffragists

holding this banner were even physically attacked, mainly because of the strong anti-

German sentiment in the country at the time, and because many people saw this argument

as unpatriotic and disrespectful. However, the fact that suffragists still chose to make this

argument, despite the repercussions they faced, shows that suffragists were willing to use

all means necessary in order for Americans to see the injustices that women faced.

President Wilson. *The Woodrow Wilson Presidential Library and Museum*,

[www.woodrowwilson.org/assets/images/wilson-portrait.jpg](http://www.woodrowwilson.org/assets/images/wilson-portrait.jpg). Accessed 16 Jan. 2017. This

is a picture of President Woodrow Wilson. His relationship with women's suffrage is very important. President Wilson originally did not support women's suffrage, but he ultimately changed his opinion after years of being persuaded. Women picketed the White House and organized protests specifically to point out his hypocrisy, which lied in the fact that he wanted to spread democracy and liberty around the world, yet half of the people in his own country could not vote. This was a very compelling argument that suffragists used, which eventually made President Wilson obligated to support the suffrage movement.

Protests in Lafayette Park. 6 Aug. 1918. *Feminist Majority Foundation*, [feminist.org/blog/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/august61918-605x520.jpg](http://feminist.org/blog/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/august61918-605x520.jpg). Accessed 3 Apr. 2017. This picture shows women protesting in Lafayette Park, Washington D.C. with banners. These women were protesting to get Congress to vote on the amendment, which they had not done for a while. Anti-suffragists in Congress were preventing the vote from happening, even after President Wilson declared his support for the amendment. These suffragists' protests were dangerous, and even caused some arrests, but they were ultimately successful because they gained publicity.

"Republican Convention, 1920." *Library of Congress*, [memory.loc.gov/service/mss/mnwp/160/160072v.jpg#h=3652&w=4587](http://memory.loc.gov/service/mss/mnwp/160/160072v.jpg#h=3652&w=4587). Accessed 20 Jan. 2017. This is a photograph of six suffragists standing outside of the Republican National Convention during 1920. The convention occurred while some states still had not ratified the 19th Amendment, so by protesting right outside of the building, these suffragists were being very upfront and courageous. They refused to allow republican politicians to ignore their efforts. Alice Paul is in this photograph, and she is one of the

suffragists holding a banner that reads, "No self respecting women should wish or work for the success of a party that ignores her sex". This quote is a very strong indication of how determined Paul and her fellow suffragists were to spread their message and gain support of all women.

The Revolution. 5 Feb. 1868. *Smithsonian.com*, Smithsonian Institution, public-media.smithsonianmag.com/filer/e4/69/e46976ba-3449-416a-a822-cf5d26f288a9/therevolutionsusanbanthonyssuffragewomensrightsnewspaperfebruary51868web.jpg. Accessed 2 Apr. 2017. I used this picture for the second event in my timeline, which is the foundation of the Equal Rights Association (ERA). One part of the event is the publication of "The Revolution in Rochester", which was a newspaper that the ERA published. The picture is of this newspaper, and it also shows the quote "Principle, not policy: justice, not favors--men, their rights, and nothing more: women, their rights, and nothing less" underneath the title of the newspaper. I used this picture to illustrate the event because establishing the newspaper is one of the things that the ERA was able to accomplish.

Speaker of the House Frederick H. Gillett signing the suffrage resolution. *Feminist Majority Foundation*, [feminist.org/blog/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/10415723\\_10202570409845022\\_4954738519298530166\\_n-605x386.jpg](http://feminist.org/blog/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/10415723_10202570409845022_4954738519298530166_n-605x386.jpg). Accessed 3 Apr. 2017. This is a picture of Speaker of the House Frederick H. Gillett signing the 19th Amendment, which I used in my timeline. This event is important because it was when Congress officially passed the amendment, but the amendment still had to be ratified by at least 36 states after Congress passed it.

"State Presidents and Officers of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, 1892."

*Bryn Mawr College*, [www.brynmawr.edu/library/exhibits/suffrage/Officers.jpg](http://www.brynmawr.edu/library/exhibits/suffrage/Officers.jpg). Accessed 21 Jan. 2017. This is a photograph of the state presidents and officers of the NAWSA in 1892. The NAWSA was a very prominent suffrage organization when Alice Paul returned to America in 1910, so it did lay the foundation for how suffrage was carried out at the time. However, Paul ultimately went against the precedent that the NAWSA set by creating the NWP, which was definitely more aggressive. It is still important to look at the NAWSA's work, though, because it proves that the actual passing of the 19th Amendment took a very assertive approach, which Paul had, but the NAWSA did not.

"Suffragists Protest Woodrow Wilson's Opposition to Woman Suffrage, October 1916." *Library of Congress*, 20 Oct. 1916, [www.loc.gov/resource/mnwp.276015](http://www.loc.gov/resource/mnwp.276015). Accessed 16 Jan. 2017.

I used this image to show the very direct and assertive tactics of the NWP. Since the women in this protest are holding signs that are directly in opposition to the president, this source shows that under Alice Paul's leadership, women became unafraid of being aggressive when it came to spreading their message. This aggressiveness was very important, because it ultimately led to the passage of the 19th Amendment. So, these protests were quintessential to the suffrage movement.

Taylor, S. A. "Susan B. Anthony, Full-Length Portrait, Seated, Facing Left." *Library of Congress*, [cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/cph/3a50000/3a52000/3a52700/3a52783r.jpg](http://cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/cph/3a50000/3a52000/3a52700/3a52783r.jpg).

Accessed 21 Jan. 2017. This is a photograph of Susan B. Anthony, which I used on the "Background" page of my website. Anthony, like Elizabeth Cady Stanton, was one of the most prominent suffragists before Alice Paul. Her impact on the 19th Amendment, which is sometimes referred to as the "Susan B. Anthony Amendment", was that she wrote the

first draft. This draft was imperative to the movement as a whole, and was even presented in Congress multiple times. However, it was ultimately under Paul's leadership that the amendment was passed.

"When Tennessee the 36th State Ratified, Aug 18, 1920, Alice Paul, National Chairman of the Woman's Party, Unfurled the Ratification Banner from Suffrage Headquarters." *Library of Congress*, 18 Aug. 1920, [memory.loc.gov/service/mss/mnwp/160/160068v.jpg](http://memory.loc.gov/service/mss/mnwp/160/160068v.jpg). Accessed 18 Jan. 2017. This is a photograph of Alice Paul unfurling the women's suffrage banner, on which the women sewed on a star for each state that ratified the 19th Amendment, from the balcony of the Nation Woman's Pary headquarters. It was taken after Tennessee ratified the amendment, which was the last state that suffragists needed before the amednment could be passed. This picture was taken at the culminating point of all of Paul's efforts. At this moment, she was able to show the world that her protests worked, and that her dedication and perserverence ultimately got the amendment through Congress, even though many thought it was impossible.

"Women, Including Those Representing the States of Wisconsin and Oregon, and Delegations from Womans' Clubs, Assemble in First National Suffrage Parade, Washington, D.C." *Library of Congress*, [lcweb2.loc.gov/service/mss/mnwp/159/159007v.jpg](http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/mss/mnwp/159/159007v.jpg). Accessed 21 Jan. 2017. This is a picture from the march on Washington in 1913, organized by the NAWSA. This picture shows how the march united women from all over the country. Before this march, suffrage, specifically getting the right to vote, was viewed as a state-by-state issue. It took Alice Paul to realize that this was an ineffective approach, because it was easier for opposition to strike down the movement if it was only in one state at a

time. So, she made getting the right to vote a national issue, which was a lot more difficult to stop. By doing this, she also united women from across the nation.

Women marching after Wilson declares his support for the amendment. *Wilson Center*, [www.wilsoncenter.org/sites/default/files/Thumbnail%20-%20Women's%20Suffrage%20bigger.jpg](http://www.wilsoncenter.org/sites/default/files/Thumbnail%20-%20Women's%20Suffrage%20bigger.jpg). Accessed 18 Jan. 2017. This picture shows women marching and carrying a banner that says "President Wilson says: 'This is the time to support woman suffrage'". This banner shows the importance of Wilson's support, because once the president said that he supported the suffrage amendment, women had a lot more support. They also had a very convincing argument to use against their opposition, which was that the president himself wanted women to be able to vote. President Wilson declaring his support for the amendment was a turning point in the movement, because it instantly made more government officials and people in general want to support the amendment too.

Women's rights convention. 14 July 1848. *National Park Service*, [www.nps.gov/wori/learn/historyculture/images/Call-to-SF-convention-Seneca-County-Courier-July-11-1848small.jpg](http://www.nps.gov/wori/learn/historyculture/images/Call-to-SF-convention-Seneca-County-Courier-July-11-1848small.jpg). Accessed 2 Apr. 2017. I used this picture in my timeline for the first event, which is the first women's right convention in 1848. This was an important event because it was the first organized meeting for woman's suffrage, and it was one of the background events that set the stage for Alice Paul's work. The image is a newspaper clipping that advertises the convention, so it is an appropriate picture for the event.

*Women Voters Day on the Picket Line-- Feb. 14, 1917*. 14 Feb. 1917. *Library of Congress*, [lcweb2.loc.gov/service/mss/mnwp/160/160018r.jpg](http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/mss/mnwp/160/160018r.jpg). Accessed 3 Apr. 2017. This is a

picture of women with banners going to the picket line, which I used in my timeline.

While picketing the White House from January to March in 1917, the picketers split up into different days, where different groups of women picketed. For example, there was a specific day for women from New Jersey to picket, and for working women to picket.

The day that this picture is from was specifically for women voters, or suffragists, so the picture makes sense for my timeline, which is about women's suffrage.

Young Alice Paul and a sibling, 1887. *Alice Paul Institute*, [www.alicepaul.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/1887\\_alicepaul2wmmpauljr10mos1.jpg](http://www.alicepaul.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/1887_alicepaul2wmmpauljr10mos1.jpg). Accessed 22 Jan. 2017.

This is a picture of Alice Paul as a toddler and her sibling, which I used in the "Childhood" section of my website. It has a similar purpose as the other images of Paul's childhood, which show her Quaker upbringing and the values she was instilled with from a young age. The children are dressed in plain clothes and are neatly kept, which exemplifies Quaker traditions.

### **Web sites, e-sources**

Paul, Alice. "'I Was Arrested, of Course...'" Interview by Robert S. Gallagher. *American Heritage*, American Heritage Publishing, Feb. 1974, [resolver.ebscohost.com/openurl?genre=article&atitle=%22I+was+arrested%2c+of+cours+e...+%22&title=American+Heritage&issn=00028738&isbn=&volume=25&issue=2&date=19740201&aulast=Gallagher.%2c+Robert+S.&spage=16&pages=16-27&sid=EBSCO%3aAmerica%3a+History+%26+Life%3a22592438&site=ftf-live](http://resolver.ebscohost.com/openurl?genre=article&atitle=%22I+was+arrested%2c+of+cours+e...+%22&title=American+Heritage&issn=00028738&isbn=&volume=25&issue=2&date=19740201&aulast=Gallagher.%2c+Robert+S.&spage=16&pages=16-27&sid=EBSCO%3aAmerica%3a+History+%26+Life%3a22592438&site=ftf-live). Accessed 18 Jan. 2017. This was one of my most valuable primary sources. It is an extensive interview of Alice Paul, in which the interviewer asks her to reflect on almost

all of the work she did for the suffrage movement. Paul discusses her education and upbringing, the different protests she organized, her time in jail, her relations with President Woodrow Wilson, and many other aspects of her campaign. This interview is also where Paul first says the quote, "I always feel ... the movement is a sort of mosaic. Each of us puts in one little stone, and then you get a great mosaic at the end". The idea that this quote conveys is one of the main ideas of my project: Alice Paul was able to bring together disparate parts of the suffrage movement, and under her leadership, suffragists ultimately came together in order to give women a voice in the government.

### **Unpublished & other sources**

---. Letter to Thomas Brahany. 4 Jan. 1917, Alice Paul Institute. This was another letter written by Alice Paul to President Wilson, which I found at the Alice Paul Institute. This letter is important, and it serves a different purpose than the first letter, because it shows persistence. The fact that Paul contacted the executive office once again, even after being told that the president could not meet with the suffragists, shows that she was not going to give up. This persistence is demonstrated time and time again, through the fact that Paul sent many deputations to the president.

---. Letter to Woodrow Wilson. 1 Jan. 1917, Alice Paul Intsitude. This document is a letter Alice Paul wrote to President Wilson while trying to arrange for a deputation of women to meet with the president. I found this source at the Alice Paul Institute, which gave me access to numerous letters between the president, his secretary, and Paul. This letter is very important because of the upfront way that Paul asks to meet with the president. Paul was the first suffragist to organize a meeting with the president in order to gain his support for

a women's suffrage amendment. This step was crucial because it demonstrated Paul's assertive manner, and that suffragists as a whole were going to approach politicians, even the president himself, in order to pass the amendment.

Wilson, Woodrow. Memo. Jan. 1917, Alice Paul Institute. This memo was written by President Wilson to his secretary after he received Alice Paul's request for a deputation to be sent to him. I found this source at the Alice Paul Institute. It is invaluable because of the wording that the president uses. In response to the times that Paul requested, he states, "Please say that the dates and hours named are impossible. I would like to avoid seeing them all together". Clearly, the president's curt response, and the fact that he did not want to meet with the suffragists at all, shows the opposition these suffragists had to face.

## Secondary Sources

### **Interviews**

Myers, Kris. E-mail interview. 8 Dec. 2016. This source is an interview I conducted with Kris Myers, who is the Director of Programs at the Alice Paul Institute. Located in New Jersey, this institute aims to spread knowledge about Alice Paul's extensive impact on American history and her legacy, which made it a great place for me to interview somebody from. I was able to ask Ms. Myers questions about how people during the time period reacted to Alice Paul's movement, and how Alice's upbringing, morals, and education influenced her work. This interview also helped me better understand different societal views of the movement, and how anti-suffragists used certain arguments to prolong the process of getting women the right to vote; for example, when women

picketed the White House during World War I, anti-suffragists viewed the picketing as disloyal to the nation because it distracted the president from focusing on the war.

Walton, Mary. E-mail interview. 12 Dec. 2016. Mary Walton is a prominent author of books about women's suffrage. She is the author of the book [A Woman's Crusade: Alice Paul and the Battle for the Ballot](#). This interview was invaluable to my research, because I was able to read her book and then ask her questions expanding on the topics she discussed in it. Ms. Walton gave me information about the time period when Alice Paul was campaigning for the right to vote, and also on how different groups and people effected the movement. She also recommended some other primary sources to me, such as a pamphlet that was distributed during the time showing why women should not be able to vote. Overall, this interview helped me broaden my research and gave me more insight than just reading another secondary source, because I could gain specific information about certain areas of my research that I wanted to delve into. Additionally, this was one of my most credible sources because of Ms. Walton's extensive knowledge on Alice Paul and her work.

## **Periodicals**

Graham, Sally Hunter. "Woodrow Wilson, Alice Paul, and the Woman Suffrage Movement."

*Political Science Quarterly*, vol. 98, no. 4, Winter 1983-1984, pp. 665-79. *JSTOR*,

DOI:10.2307/2149723. Accessed 18 Jan. 2017. This was one of the main sources I used

in order to learn about President Wilson, and the political climate that ultimately resulted

in him supporting the 19th Amendment. Many of my other sources talked about how

Alice Paul had to overcome obstacles while persuading the President to support suffrage,

because he was against women having the right to vote. A part of what Paul had to accomplish was persuading the President to publicly support the Amendment, which she did through a variety of political strategies and tactics. This essay discusses how Paul persuaded the President, which was one of the most important steps she took in order to get the Amendment to Congress. Additionally, this is a credible source because it was found through a database in a nonpartisan journal, which means that it is most likely unbiased.

"Women Join to Hail Susan B. Anthony: Stamp Honoring the Suffrage Pioneer Is Bought at the Capital Celebration. Anniversary Is Marked Speakers Recall 19th Amendment but Hold That 'Equal Rights' Fight Must Go On." *The New York Times*, 27 Aug. 1936. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The New York Times*, [search.proquest.com/hnpnewyorktimes/docview/101803065/1E960E3F1CF494CPQ/7?accountid=35196](https://search.proquest.com/hnpnewyorktimes/docview/101803065/1E960E3F1CF494CPQ/7?accountid=35196). Accessed 21 Jan. 2017. This secondary source newspaper article shows the legacy that suffragists left behind. The article discusses an assembly of women, who met in Washington on August 26th, 1936 to celebrate the Susan B. Anthony postage stamp, but also to recognize that there was still work to be done when it came to women's rights. This assembly, and many others like it, showed that by taking a stand, Alice Paul and other suffragists led the way for other women to protest for more rights after guaranteeing all women the basic right to vote.

### **Nonperiodicals**

Bland, Sydney R. *Records of the Columbia Historical Society, Washington, D.C.* Vol. 71/72, 1971. *JSTOR*, [www.jstor.org/stable/40067792](http://www.jstor.org/stable/40067792). Accessed 18 Jan. 2017. This section of

the book Records of the Columbia Historical Society, Washington, D.C. provides an explanation for how Alice Paul reenergized the suffrage movement, which strongly supports my thesis. My thesis revolves around the fact that it took Paul's involvement in order to pass the suffrage amendment, because she was the first person willing to be assertive and persistent while campaigning for women's rights. This source essentially talks about the same idea, and provides very thorough analysis for how Paul was able to effectively put "new life into an old movement".

Helmer, Diana Star. *Women Suffragists*. 1998. This is a secondary source book, which provides a brief history of many prominent American suffragists, including Alice Paul. It was a very helpful source because it gives a very simple account of the work she did. It was also helpful for quotes, because it stated the events that occurred very clearly. It uses many pictures and quotes from primary source articles. Additionally, this source is credible because it was written by a published author, and a lot of the information is supported by primary sources, which means that the author's words are backed up by facts.

Walton, Mary. *A Woman's Crusade: Alice Paul and the Battle for the Ballot*. Palgrave Macmillan, 2010. This was one of the first secondary sources I looked at. I found it at my local public library, and it is a very thorough biography of Alice Paul. This book gave me almost all of the background information I needed. Additionally, it included a bibliography, which led me to a plethora of great sources. This was also a very credible source, because the author, Mary Walton, has been a non-fiction writer and journalist for year, and written many critically acclaimed books. I also had the opportunity to interview her after reading this book, which was a great way for me to deepen my knowledge and ask the author herself questions on her book.

## **Audiovisual**

Women's march on Washington graphic. *Women's March on Washington*,

[static1.squarespace.com/static/584086c7be6594762f5ec56e/587c38c72994ca23949b7628/587c38e5414fb52b57faa836/1484536041439/WomensMarchFlyerInstagram4.JPG?format=750w](https://static1.squarespace.com/static/584086c7be6594762f5ec56e/587c38c72994ca23949b7628/587c38e5414fb52b57faa836/1484536041439/WomensMarchFlyerInstagram4.JPG?format=750w). Accessed 22 Jan. 2017. This is a graphic published by the Women's March on Washington, which was used as a symbol for the recent women's march, on January 21st, 2017. I used it while discussing the legacy of Alice Paul. Paul was in fact the first suffragist to organize a march on Washington, so these recent marches are a clear continuation of the movement that Paul started. This march is also an extremely recent event, which proves that even though Paul protested about a century ago, her legacy of organizing very upfront and direct protests is very much alive.

## **Web sites, e-sources**

"Biography of Susan B. Anthony." *National Susan B. Anthony Museum and House*,

[susanbanthonyhouse.org/her-story/biography.php](https://susanbanthonyhouse.org/her-story/biography.php). Accessed 21 Jan. 2017. I used this source for the historical context portion of my website. It describes the contributions Susan B. Anthony had to the suffrage movement. This information is important to include on my site because Alice Paul continued Anthony's work by getting the amendment that Anthony proposed passed. Additionally, this is a credible source because it is created and published by the official Susan B. Anthony museum, which makes it very likely that the facts presented are accurate.

Carol, Rebecca, et al. "Who Was Alice Paul?" *Alice Paul Institute*, [www.alicepaul.org/who-was-alice-paul/](http://www.alicepaul.org/who-was-alice-paul/). Accessed 21 Jan. 2017. This source provides a thorough explanation of Alice Paul's life. It breaks her life into sections, which made it a very helpful source, because I could easily find the content that I needed. I used quotes from this source on my website, especially while providing background information or historical context, because it clearly explains all of the major events in Paul's life. This is also a very credible source, because it is written and published by the Alice Paul Institute, which is an organization dedicated to preserving and spreading Alice Paul's message.

"Detailed Chronology: National Woman's Party History." *Library of Congress*, [www.loc.gov/collections/static/women-of-protest/images/detchron.pdf](http://www.loc.gov/collections/static/women-of-protest/images/detchron.pdf). Accessed 16 Jan. 2017. This is one of my most valuable secondary sources, because it was extremely helpful to check my other sources against. It contains every major event that occurred while the NWP existed, and it also provides multiple images. The images were very helpful because if I needed an image from a specific year or event, this timeline would most likely have one. Overall, this source was useful for me to clarify things that I was confused about because it clearly states events that happened and their significance. It is also a credible source because it is part of the American Memory collection, by the Library of Congress, and all of the information provided is supported by primary sources.

Dwyer, Colin. "Women's March Floods Washington, Sparking Rallies Worldwide." *National Public Radio*, 21 Jan. 2017, [www.npr.org/sections/thetwo-way/2017/01/21/510932265/demonstrators-gather-early-to-kick-off-womens-march-on-washington](http://www.npr.org/sections/thetwo-way/2017/01/21/510932265/demonstrators-gather-early-to-kick-off-womens-march-on-washington). Accessed 22 Jan. 2017. This secondary source article discusses the women's march on Washington, which I used to research the legacy of Alice Paul's movement.

The women's march that occurred recently is in many ways similar to Paul's marches. First, the women's march in 2017 was a national event, as were Paul's marches. The recent march also occurred very close to President Trump's inauguration, which was something that Paul also did by making her first march the day before President Wilson's inauguration. This strategy was used by Paul in order to gain publicity and grab the attention of citizens across the country, the same way that the strategy was used in 2017. Overall, the similarities between the two marches show that Paul's strategies were so successful that they are still being used to advocate for women's rights today.

Eisenberg, Bonnie, and Mary Ruthsdotter. "History of the Women's Rights Movement." *National Women's History Project*, 1998, [www.nwhp.org/resources/womens-rights-movement/history-of-the-womens-rights-movement/](http://www.nwhp.org/resources/womens-rights-movement/history-of-the-womens-rights-movement/). Accessed 21 Jan. 2017. This website provides an extensive history of women's rights movements in America. I mainly used it to gain background information and historical context. It gave me a lot of information on the state of women's rights before Alice Paul became involved. This was a credible source because it was published by an organization dedicated to education people about the impact women have had in history, which is sometimes not well-known, so it was reliable for me to quote on my website.

"National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage." *National Women's History Museum*, [www.crusadeforthetvote.org/naows-opposition/](http://www.crusadeforthetvote.org/naows-opposition/). Accessed 24 Jan. 2017. This webpage was a very important source, because it helped me find information on society's prejudice against women's vote and suffrage in general, which made it very useful to quote on my website. It also provided a plethora of primary source images, which I used on the "Opposition to Women Voting" page on my site. This is a very credible source because it

was published by the National Women's History Museum, an organization devoted to spreading women's history and struggles in the movement. Additionally, the images that were provided make the source more credible because they support the text that is on the webpage.

"The Women's Rights Movement, 1848–1920." *US House of Representatives: History, Art, and Archives*, US House of Representatives, [history.house.gov/Exhibitions-and-Publications/WIC/Historical-Essays/No-Lady/Womens-Rights/](http://history.house.gov/Exhibitions-and-Publications/WIC/Historical-Essays/No-Lady/Womens-Rights/). Accessed 22 Jan. 2017.

This webpage gave me a basic overview of women's rights movements in America, which I mainly used on the "Background" page of my website. It also led me to other sources, specifically images, which were included on the webpage that I had not already found. This was a reliable source because it is government-published, which means that the historical facts are more likely to be accurate.