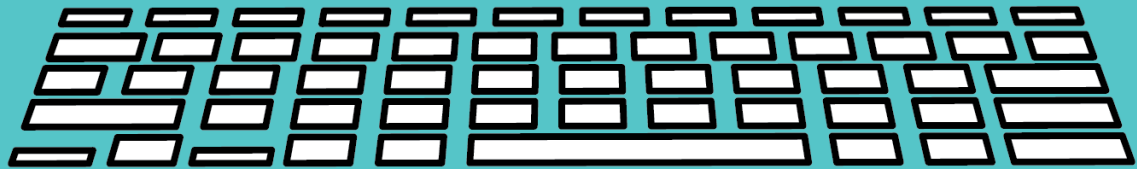


100 YEARS AFTER
SUSAN B.
ANTHONY DIED
FOR WOMEN TO
GET THE RIGHT
TO VOTE

Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. In what month is International Women's Day?	
2. What year was Susan B. Anthony born?	
3. In what state was Harriet Tubman born?	
4. In what country did Nightingale study nursing?	
5. What was Harriet Tubman's nickname?	
6. What year was Florence Nightingale born?	
7. What year did women get the right to vote?	
8. In what state was Helen Keller born?	



Short Answer	Type Answer Here	Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
1. In what month is International Women's Day?		9. Keller grew up on the family farm called ____ Green.	
2. What year was Susan B. Anthony born?		10. Nightingale contracted ____ Fever.	
3. In what state was Harriet Tubman born?		11. Susan B. Anthony worked with Elizabeth Cady ____.	
4. In what country did Nightingale study nursing?		12. Sarah ____ taught Helen Keller how to talk.	
5. What was Harriet Tubman's nickname?		13. Nightingale was nicknamed "The Lady with the ____".	
6. What year was Florence Nightingale born?		14. The 20th century theme was ____ Women of the Vote.	
7. What year did women get the right to vote?		15. Nightingale is considered the founder of modern ____.	
8. In what state was Helen Keller born?		16. Helen Keller worked with Alexander ____ Bell.	



WOMEN'S HISTORY

March is International Women's Day. In 1978, Sonoma County held a Women's History Month. In 1987, Congress dedicated the entire month of March to Women's History Month. The National Women's History Project, now called the National Women's History Museum, is responsible for celebrating women's history every year. It also chooses a theme. For instance, the 2019 theme was "Valiant Women of the West: Refusing to Be Silenced." Helen Keller was known for overcoming odds, despite being blind and deaf. She was born in Alabama in 1880. She was part of a family farm called Ivy Green. Helen was six months old and was blind at age 1. However, when she was 18 months old, she developed a high fever and headache that lasted for days. Her doctor called it "brain fever", but now experts think it could have been meningitis or scarlet fever. By 19 months, Helen wouldn't respond to the doorbell or a waving front of her eyes. She was now blind and deaf.

In 1886, Helen and her dad visited Dr. William Chisolm, a specialist in Baltimore, Maryland. Dr. Chisolm referred Helen to work with Alexander Graham Bell, who worked with deaf children (Bell was the inventor of the telephone, had a deaf wife). Then Helen began working with Anne Sullivan on March 3, 1887. Sullivan was a recent graduate of the Perkins Institute for the Blind in Boston, Massachusetts. She was also blind, however, surgeons gave her eyesight. Their first words together were doll, water, milk, teacher, and Helen. Things clicked when Anne spelled "water" in Helen's hand while pouring water over her hand. Sullivan became known as "the miracle worker".

Helen wasn't an easy student at times. She had temper tantrums, so Anne suggested they move to a cottage on the estate. Helen and Anne worked together for nearly 50 years. Sarah Fuller taught Helen how to talk. Helen would feel Sarah's lips to "see" how they moved and feel the air. Helen ultimately spent her life raising money for people with disabilities.

Florence Nightingale is considered the founder of modern nursing. Born on May 12, 1820, in Florence, Italy, she was named after the city where she was born. At age 16, Florence had a spiritual awakening while sitting in her parents' garden. She strongly felt like she should be helping others in need, like a nurse.

She studied nursing at a Christian school in Germany. Here she learned about

hospital cleanliness. By 1853, she ran a hospital for women in London. During the Crimean War in 1854, Nightingale and 38 other nurses transformed a poorly-kept hospital. She cleaned the wards, added a hospital kitchen, and improved patient care to prevent the spread of disease. Eventually, Nightingale contracted Crimean Fever from contaminated milk.

Nightingale was nicknamed "The Lady with the Lamp". She would write letters for soldiers and care for patients at night, carrying a lantern.

Susan B. Anthony was a women's civil rights leader from the late 1800s. Born on February 15, 1820, she was a very smart woman who believed women should have the same rights as men. She was a teacher at a young age because her father lost nearly everything in the economic crash of 1837.

Anthony also worked on abolishing slavery with Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Together, they founded *The Revolution*, a civil rights newspaper. In addition to fighting for women's rights, she also wanted to ban alcohol. Anthony voted in the 1872 elections, earning a \$100 fine. She never paid the fine. She did, however, found the National Women's Suffrage Association in 1869 with Stanton. In 1878, she proposed that women should have the right to vote. It wasn't until August 18, 1920, that the 19th Amendment declared that women could vote.

Harriet Tubman was an abolitionist who helped many escape slavery. She also fought for women's rights. Born in 1820 in Maryland, she was a pioneer in the Underground Railroad. She was an enslaved person and lived in a one-room cabin with 11 children.

When Tubman was an enslaved woman, she was hit with an iron weight, which eventually hit her. The rest of her life, Tubman had dizzy spells and faints. By 1849, she escaped via the Underground Railroad. Conductors stole people who had helped others escape to the north at night between slavery and when the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 passed. Tubman decided to be a conductor. They nicknamed her "Mama" because she helped over 100 people find freedom with 19 escapes. Tubman was also a nurse, tended to injured soldiers. She even acted as a spy for the Union during the Civil War.

There are countless other women who have made a difference in Women's History Month. Some have ruled over empires and others have helped in many different ways. Some women have made major contributions in science and math. And many female historical figures have overcome odds and overcome the odds. These women bravely fought for women's rights and opportunities. What women do you admire and respect?

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