Centennial of Women's Suffrage in Alabama
Girl Scout Patch Program

Daisies – Complete a total of 5 requirements including at least 1 primary requirement.
Brownies – Complete a total of 6 requirements including at least 1 primary requirement.
Juniors – Complete a total of 7 requirements including at least 2 primary requirements.
Cadettes – Complete a total of 8 requirements including at least 3 primary requirements.
Seniors/Ambassadors – Complete a total of 9 requirements including at least 4 primary requirements.

In 2020, we celebrate the Centennial of the 19th Amendment and women’s suffrage in Alabama. Leading up to the ratification of the amendment, key women, organizations, and events, contributed to women gaining the right to vote. By completing this patch program, participants will become aware of the suffragist movement, particularly in the southern states, and learn about women who played important roles in shaping history.

The Alabama State Bar Women’s Section provides this patch program to girl members of Girl Scouts of North-Central Alabama at no cost. Troops are encouraged to visit suffrage centennial exhibits provided by other organizations around the state. The local library and online resources are other good resources for learning about Women’s Suffrage. A list of useful resources that will aid in the completion of this patch is attached.

As you fulfill the requirements for this patch program, try to keep the following in mind:
What does justice mean to you? Is the Women’s Rights Movement still a part of our current lives? If so, then how?

PRIMARY REQUIREMENTS

1. Attend one or more of the events, exhibitions, or programs listed here
https://womenrighttovote100.org/ or https://www.alabamawomen100.org/events These events are provided by partner organizations such as Vulcan Park & Museum, The Alabama Historical
Commission, Ivy Green in Tuscumbia, Pond Spring in Hillsboro, and others. Here are two examples.

Vulcan Park & Museum (OPENS January 17, 2020.)

Right or Privilege? Alabama Women and the Vote Exhibit

Alabama State Capital (December 14, 2019 – February 15, 2020)

The Civility Paintings, marking the centennial of women’s right to vote.

2. **Watch the video** about the first women to lead the suffrage movement on the national level. Where did they come from? Before turning their attention to Women’s Suffrage, were they actively supporting other causes? What was the first event they led for Women’s Suffrage? Discuss the content with your troop.

Part 1- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Df5EGJysrg4

Part 2 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VAhh-y0VCNs&t=1s

Another website where you can learn about suffragists and the Women’s Rights Movement is: www.history.com (search for the 19th Amendment). And, for an overview state by state, visit: https://nationalwomenshistoryalliance.org/wp-content/uploads/vote_2018_sm3.pdf

3. **Create your own suffrage poster or banner.** Example: http://digital.archives.alabama.gov/cdm/ref/collection/voices/id/2183


5. **Create a timeline** of when women in each state (including Alabama) were allowed to vote. How long did it take for women to get the right to vote nationwide? Were women in other parts of the United States allowed to vote before the women of Alabama? For help creating a Women’s Suffrage Timeline visit www.nwhm.org/education-resources/history/woman-suffrage-timeline and search “Women’s suffrage timeline,” also interesting http://digital.archives.alabama.gov/cdm/ref/collection/voices/id/2101

OR **Create a timeline** illustrating suffrage in Alabama. Include important events from the beginning of the suffrage movement to the time when everyone in Alabama had the right to vote. How many years after the 19th Amendment was passed before Alabama showed support
for women’s suffrage by officially ratifying the 19th amendment? Did all women have the right to vote in 1920? How were women of color (African American, Latina, etc.) affected by this passage? Did suffragist fight for the right for all women, regardless of race, to have the right to vote?
https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/voting-rights-act

6. Learn how to register to vote and the requirements that must be met to be eligible to vote in the United States of America. Learn how to choose who or what you are voting for by making informed decisions. https://www.usa.gov/how-to-vote

7. Interview and Record. Interview a Senior Citizen about their first voting experience. As part of the interview, ask how their first voting experience compares to a person’s first voting experience today. Record their responses using any source of media (written, audio, video, etc.)

REGULAR REQUIREMENTS

8. Make a biography poster. Select a nationally recognized Suffragists who spoke in Alabama about the progress of Women's suffrage? Make a poster about the life of this person and their contributions to women’s suffrage. For more information see: http://huntsvillehistorycollection.org/hh/index.php?title=%22They_Are_Too_Sweet_and_Angelic_to_Razon,%22_Or,_How_Women_Got_the_Vote_in_Alabama

9. Make an acrostic using each of the words suffrage and Suffragist to show the meanings of each word. Learn what the word suffrage means and where it comes from. Additionally, how is the word suffrage different from the word Suffragist? A Great video for kids by kids on the history of women gaining the right to vote and what suffrage means: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d-RR8cvvnMo, and https://www.nps.gov/articles/suffragistvssuffragette.htm

10. Print and Complete the Junior Suffragist Activity Book located at the following link: https://www.nps.gov/bepa/learn/kidsyouth/upload/BEPA_Junior_Suffragist_Book.pdf

11. Visit the Alabama Women’s Hall of Fame at Judson College in Marion, Alabama to learn more about the women that were influential to the suffrage movement in Alabama. In person OR virtual visits are acceptable http://www.awhf.org/. If visiting virtually make a collage demonstrating what you learned about these women and their involvement with the suffrage movement. A good resource for influential women involved in the suffrage movement in Alabama is:
12. **Identify, locate, and visit.** Identify and locate on a map two (2) places of importance for Women's Suffrage in Alabama. Visit one of the locations in person or their website to discover what made these places important. A few good websites to learn about Alabama’s involvement with the women’s suffrage movement are: [https://www.nps.gov/articles/alabama-and-the-19th-amendment.htm](https://www.nps.gov/articles/alabama-and-the-19th-amendment.htm), [https://www.alabamapioneers.com/can-you-believe-it-took-this-long-for-alabama-to-ratify-womans-right-to-vote/](https://www.alabamapioneers.com/can-you-believe-it-took-this-long-for-alabama-to-ratify-womans-right-to-vote/)

13. **Mock Election.** With your troop, group or family, participate in a mock voting scenario. You can get creative and hold a mock election or you can keep it simple and vote on your favorite kind of cereal. Have FUN with it and be creative!

14. **Develop a presentation or slide show** to illustrate how the League of Women Voters contributed to women’s suffrage and what the organization does today. For more information visit: [http://www.encyclopediaofalabama.org/article/h-1107](http://www.encyclopediaofalabama.org/article/h-1107)  
Alabama’s League of Women Voters website: [https://lwval.org/](https://lwval.org/)

15. **Put on a skit** illustrating the connection between the Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) and women's suffrage efforts in Alabama.

16. **Play one of the games** listed below with your GS Troop or family. Listed below are some common games children might have played during this time period. Many of the items can still be purchased inexpensively or even improvised like children of the Suffrage Time Period did.

- **Marbles** - Marbles were made of stone, pottery, clay, or china. Some had colorful swirls or strange designs. Children who had no marbles used musket balls, nuts, or hard berries to play instead. Marble collections were always changing, as children won, lost, and traded their marbles. A big bag of marbles was considered a treasure. Losing at marbles was very disappointing. Perhaps the expression, "lost their marbles," began as a description of an angry loser! There are many websites where you can learn how to play marbles [www.wikihow.com/Play-Marbles](http://www.wikihow.com/Play-Marbles) or [www.mercermuseum.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/Rules-for-Marbles-Copy.pdf](http://www.mercermuseum.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/Rules-for-Marbles-Copy.pdf) feature simpler versions for you to try.

- **Pick Up Sticks** - Pick Up sticks, or jackstraws, was a very popular game and originated with American Indians. It was originally played with straws of wheat. To play, all that was needed was a pile of wood splinters or straws. Some fancy pick-up-stick games had ivory straws.
Modern versions of jackstraws use wooden or plastic sticks. The sticks are heaped in the middle of a table. Each player takes a turn removing one stick from the pile. The challenge is to do so without moving any of the other sticks.

**Graces** - The game of graces was played by two players, either two girls or a girl and a boy. Boys did not play Graces with one another because it was considered a "girl's game." Each player had a stick. Using the sticks, the players tossed a hoop to one another. The game was meant to encourage children to move gracefully.

**Jacks** - The game of jacks is played with small six-pronged objects called jackstones, or jacks. The first player started the game by throwing the jackstones on the ground. The other players then took turns tossing one jack into the air, picking up another jack from the ground, and then catching the flying jack as it came back down—all with the same hand! In the next rounds, players tried to grab two jacks, then three, then four. If someone failed to pick up enough jacks, or allowed the flying jack to hit the ground, that person was out of the game.

**Hopscotch** – Hopscotch is a children’s game still played today. A player tosses or kicks a small stone or other small object into one of several numbered sections of a diagram marked on the ground and then hops on one foot over the lines from section to section and picks up the stone or object, normally standing on 1 foot in an adjacent section.

Click the following link for references, books, films and songs related to this patch:

https://docs.google.com/document/d/18ze2aY5zy00uqzPiujmQWAca11KoY6UfmEFKpb4NCWg/edit?usp=sharing