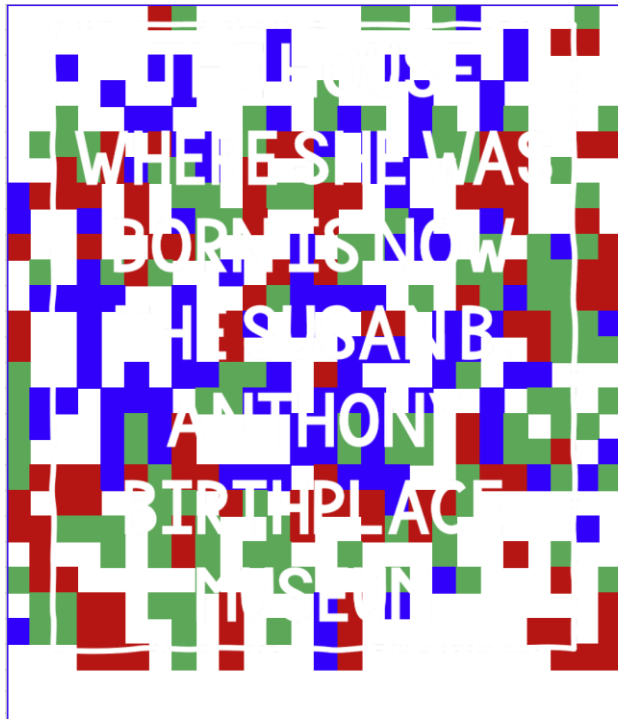
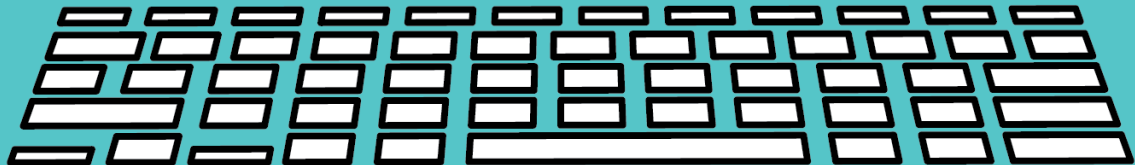
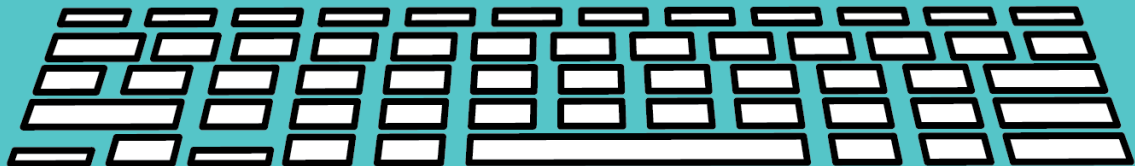




Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. What year was Susan B. Anthony born?	
2. What year was the NWSA created?	
3. How many dollars was she fined for voting?	
4. What is Susan B. Anthony's middle name?	
5. What amendment gave women the right to vote?	
6. How many brothers and sisters did Anthony have?	
7. What word means "the right to vote" ?	
8. In what state was Anthony born?	



Short Answer	Type Answer Here	Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
1. What year was Susan B. Anthony born?		9. Her picture is used on a ____ dollar coin.	
2. What year was the NWSA created?		10. Anthony was born into a ____ family.	
3. How many dollars was she fined for voting?		11. She began to focus on women's rights after the ____ War.	
4. What is Susan B. Anthony's middle name?		12. In 1901, Susan B. met with President ____ Roosevelt.	
5. What amendment gave women the right to vote?		13. Female teachers made \$2.50 a month while males made \$ ____.	
6. How many brothers and sisters did Anthony have?		14. Anthony was arrested for voting in the year ____.	
7. What word means "the right to vote"?		15. Susan B. Anthony met Elizabeth Cady ____.	
8. In what state was Anthony born?		16. An ____ is a person who wanted to end slavery.	



SUSAN B. ANTHONY

Susan B. Anthony was born on February 15, 1820 in Adams, Massachusetts. Her full name was Susan Brownell Anthony. She was born into a Quaker family that was dedicated to social equality. Anthony and her father were friends with Frederick Douglass because her father didn't think the local schools were good enough for his son.

When her father was forced to sell his son, he moved the family to a farm near Rochester, New York. When the family collapsed in 1837, Susan started teaching. They faced many hardships, but they grew up in a politically active family with six brothers and sisters.

Her father, Daniel Anthony, was an abolitionist. An abolitionist is a person who wanted to end slavery. Her father was involved in the abolitionist movement which fought to abolish slavery.

The family farm served as a safe place for abolitionists like Frederick Douglass to meet and discuss the issues. Susan's life was spent speaking about equal rights, collecting petitions, and organizing women's rights conventions.

Susan B. Anthony was inspired to fight for women's rights. She was denied a chance to speak at a convention because she was a woman. Susan B. Anthony was an intelligent woman who believed that women should have the same rights as men. In the workplace, she noticed that she was making about one fourth of a man's earnings for the same job.

When Susan was teaching, she discovered that male teachers were making \$10 a month while female teachers were making \$2.50. Anthony realized that no one would take women seriously unless they had the right to vote.

Anthony attended an anti-slavery conference where she met a future lifelong friend named Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Anthony began to focus on women's rights after the Civil War. She established the American Equal Rights Association with her friend Elizabeth. Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton started the first women's rights movements in America in 1851.

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Anthony tried to get the government to allow women to vote and asked the government to pass laws where women had the same rights as men. The group wanted equal rights to be granted to all, regardless of race or gender. In 1868, the two women produced a weekly publication that advocated for women's rights.

In 1869, Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton created the National Women's Suffrage Association (NWSA). They called for equal rights to all citizens, regardless of race or gender. They also argued that women should have the right to vote.

During that time period only males had the right to vote. The word suffrage means "the right to vote." Anthony gave around 100 speeches per year trying to convince others to support a woman's right to vote. In 1872, Anthony was arrested for voting and tried to fight the charges. Voting for women was illegal at the time. She was fined one hundred dollars but refused to pay the fine.

Anthony published the first volume of *History of Woman Suffrage* in 1880. She wrote the publication with Stanton, Ida Husted Harper and Matilda Joselyn Gage. Several more volumes were later published as well. Anthony also recorded her own story, with the help of Harper, called *Times and Work of Susan B. Anthony: A Story of the Evolution of the Status of Women*.

Over three decades, Susan B. Anthony appeared before Congress, asking them to pass an amendment for women's suffrage. In 1875, she met with President Theodore Roosevelt regarding women's rights.

One of her most notable quotes is "I am we, the people, not we, the white male citizens; nor yet we, the colored citizens; but we, the whole people, who make up the Union." The last time Anthony spoke publicly she spoke the words "Not impossible" which is her famous phrase.

Susan B. Anthony passed away on March 26, 1906. At the time of her death, women still did not have the right to vote. Her dedication to women's suffrage, the U.S. Treasury started putting her picture on a one dollar coin. After decades of protests, the amendment to the U.S. Constitution granted American women the right to vote.

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