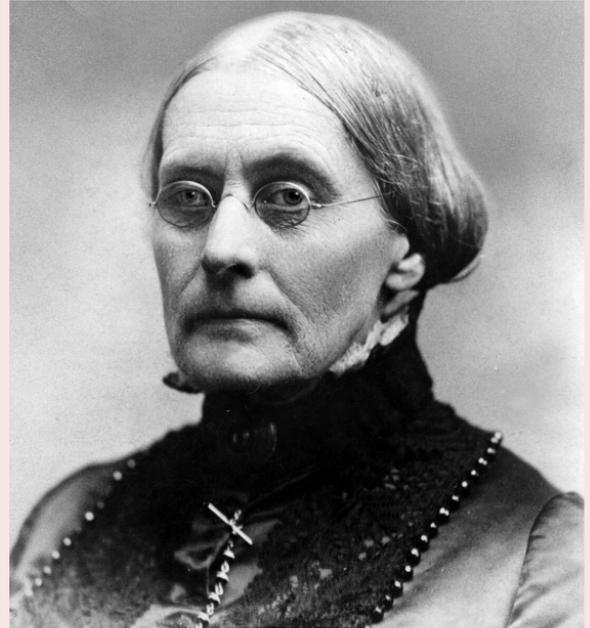


SUSAN B. ANTHONY

Susan B. Anthony is perhaps the most widely known suffragist of her generation and has become an icon of the woman's suffrage movement. Anthony traveled the country to give speeches, circulate petitions, and organize local women's rights organizations.

By 1869 Anthony and others formed the National Woman Suffrage Association and focused their efforts on a federal woman's suffrage amendment. As a final tribute to Susan B. Anthony, the Nineteenth Amendment was named the Susan B. Anthony Amendment. It was ratified in 1920.



MABEL PING-HUA LEE

As a member of the New York Women's Political Equality League, Mabel Ping-Hua Lee rode on horseback in the 1912 New York City parade in support of women's suffrage. As a Chinese immigrant, Lee was barred from voting due to the 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act even after the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920. Although she knew she would not benefit directly from the women's suffrage amendment, Mabel Lee fought for women's voting rights.



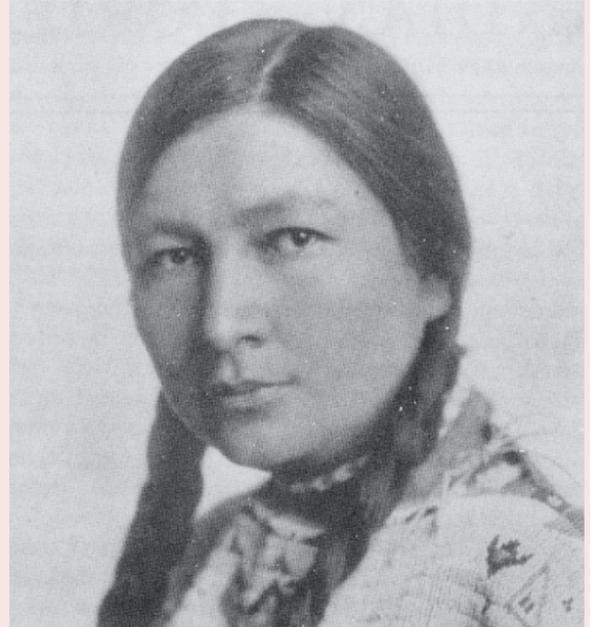
IDA B. WELLS

Wells was an active fighter for woman suffrage, particularly for Black women. Wells began writing about issues of race and politics in the South. Using the name "Iola", Wells had a number of her articles published in black newspapers and periodicals. She later became an owner of two newspapers: The Memphis Free Speech and Headlight and Free Speech. Wells also wrote articles decrying the lynching and risked her own life traveling the south to gather information on other lynchings.



ZITKÁLA-ŠÁ

Zitkála-Šá, meaning “Red Bird,” was a Yankton Dakota Sioux who spent parts of her life in South Dakota, Indiana, Utah, and Washington, D.C. A writer, musician, and activist, she supported women’s rights and civil rights for Native Americans, including the 1924 Indian Citizenship Act, which gave Native Americans the right to vote in the United States. Native Americans struggled to exercise their voting rights into the 1960s and beyond due to restrictive state legislation such as literacy tests, poll taxes, and intimidation.



ADELINA "NINA" OTERO-WARREN

Adelina "Nina" Otero-Warren's enthusiasm for suffrage proved crucial to the movement in New Mexico, where she became a leader in the efforts of the National Woman's Party to organize the state. Descended from elite Hispanos, or settlers of Spanish-speaking origins, she garnered support for women's suffrage among Spanish- and English-speaking communities. She later served as New Mexico's first female government official and made an unsuccessful congressional bid in 1922.

