Adapted from: https://www.womenshistory.org/education-resources/biographies/susan-b-anthony

Use the words in brackets to form a word that fits in the space. The exercise begins with an example (0)

Susan B. Anthony 1820-1906

Edited by Nancy Hayward | 2018

Champion of temperance, abolition, the rights of labor, and equal pay for equal work, Susan Brownell Anthony became one of the most **0) visible (vision)** leaders of the women's suffrage movement. Along with Elizabeth Cady Stanton, she traveled around the country delivering **1)_____(speak)** in favor of women's suffrage.

Susan B. Anthony was born on February 15, 1820 in Adams, Massachusetts. From an early age, Anthony was inspired by the Quaker **2)_____ ___(believe)** that everyone was equal under God. That idea guided her throughout her life. She had seven brothers and sisters, many of whom became **3)_____(active)** for justice and emancipation of slaves.

After many years of teaching, Anthony moved to New York State. There she met William Lloyd Garrison and Frederick Douglass, who were friends of her father. Listening to them moved Susan to want to do more to help end **4)_____(slave)**. She became an abolition activist, even though most people thought it was **5)_____ (proper)** for women to give speeches in public. Anthony made many passionate speeches against slavery.

In 1848, a group of women held a convention at Seneca Falls, New York. It was the first Women's Rights Convention in the United States and began the Suffrage movement. In 1851, Anthony met Elizabeth Cady Stanton. The two women became good friends and worked together for over 50 years fighting for women's rights. They traveled the country and Anthony gave speeches **6)_____(demand)** that women be given the right to vote. At times, she risked being arrested for sharing her ideas in public.

Anthony and Stanton **7)_____(found)** the American Equal Rights Association. In 1868 they became **8)_____(edit)** of the Association's newspaper, *The Revolution*, which helped to spread the ideas of **9)_____(equal)** and rights for women. Anthony began to lecture to raise money for publishing the newspaper and to support the suffrage movement. She became famous throughout the county. Many people admired her, yet others hated her ideas.

When Congress passed the 14th and 15th amendments which give voting rights to African American men, Anthony and Stanton were angry and opposed the **10)_____(legislate)** because it did not include the right to vote for women. They thought the amendments should also have given women the right to vote. They formed the

LIVEWORKSHEETS

National Woman Suffrage Association, to push for a constitutional amendment giving women the right to vote.

In 1872, Anthony was arrested for voting. She was tried and fined $100 for her crime. This made many people angry and brought **11)_____(nation)** attention to the suffrage movement.

Anthony spent her life working for women's rights. In 1888, she helped to merge the two **12)_____ (large)** suffrage associations into one, the National American Women's Suffrage Association. She led the group until 1900. She traveled around the country giving speeches, gathering thousands of **13)_____(sign)** on petitions, and lobbying Congress every year for women. Anthony died in 1906, 14 years before women were given the right to vote with the passage of the 19th Amendment in 1920.

LIVEWORKSHEETS