

Smithsonian's
Museum on Main Street
Voices and Votes
at Mercer County Community
College
*Women and BIPOC
Voting in New Jersey*





The League of Women Voters and Eleanor Roosevelt



We Stand on Their Shoulders – The League of Women Voters

**ENERGIZING
YOUNG**



VOTERS



LWV President Deborah Turner 2022 League Address

Energizing Young Voters

offers a suite of programs from the nonpartisan League of Women Voters and its partners designed to create a new generation of lifelong, active voters.

They offer a menu of interactive, in-school or virtual lessons that motivate and equip students and young adults to vote and take action.



FIGHTING FOR THE VOTE

- Module 1: The Suffrage Timeline (What's It Worth?)
- Module 2: The Truth About Turnout (Who's Got The Power?)
- Module 3: Vote By Design (How Do I Choose?)
- Module 4: Casting Your Ballot (How Do I Vote?)
- Training Video
- Student Voting Advocate Toolkit (English and Spanish)

FIGHTING FOR CHANGE

- Module 1: What's Your Issue?
How Do I Determine Issues Important To Me?
- Module 2: I Am (Inform, Act, Monitor) How Do I Effect Change?
- Module 3: Across The Divide
(How Do I Actively Listen?)
- Training Videos



For more information and to schedule a lesson, visit:

**[energizingyoungvoters.com/
educators-and-community-groups](http://energizingyoungvoters.com/educators-and-community-groups)**





League of Women Voters and the Presidential Debates



THANK YOU ELECTION HEROES!

poll workers • election officials • ballot counters • volunteers



NEW JERSEY'S ELECTIONS: COVID-19 RESPONSE



Understanding Governor Murphy's Executive Order #144 regarding the upcoming July 7th Primary. Visit [LWVNJ.org](https://www.lwvnj.org) to learn more!

AUTOMATIC VOTE-BY-MAIL

All active registered Republican and Democratic voters will automatically receive a vote-by-mail ballot. A pre-paid postage return envelope will be included. All unaffiliated voters and inactive Republican and Democratic voters will receive a postage-paid vote-by-mail application.

DEADLINES



Vote-by-mail ballots must be postmarked on or before July 7 (Election Day) and must be received by the County Board of Elections by July 14.

DROP BOX LOCATIONS



To the extent possible, there will be at least 5 readily accessible secure ballot drop box locations per county.

NO SAMPLE BALLOTS



Voters will not receive sample ballots, but will receive notification of their polling locations.

POLLING PLACES

A minimum of 1 polling location per municipality will be available and each county will open a minimum of 50% of its polling places (provided that sufficient poll workers are available). CDC guidelines for polling place safety and sanitation will be followed. Voters cannot return voted vote-by-mail ballots to polling places.

PROVISIONAL BALLOTS



Voters who vote at polling places will vote using a provisional ballot. Voters with disabilities may vote on ADA-accessible voting machines.

VOTER REGISTRATION

VOTE BY MAIL

PARTY AFFILIATION
DECLARATION

EARLY VOTING

POLLING PLACE LOCATOR

VOTE 411

POLL WORKERS

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS

BALLOT ANALYSES

NONPARTISAN VOTER ENGAGEMENT TOOLKIT

GOTV OPPORTUNITIES

Register to Vote

**The registration deadline for the 2022 Primary Election
is May 17, 2022.**

You can register to vote if you are a U.S. citizen, 17 years old (with the understanding you may not vote before your 18th birthday), have been a resident of your NJ county 30 days before the elections, and you are not currently serving a sentence of incarceration for a felony conviction. Individuals on probation or parole are eligible to register to vote.

Register to Vote Online

Find the Voter Registration Form
for Your County



WHITE PAPER ON CIVIC EDUCATION
League of Women Voters of New Jersey Education Committee

INTRODUCTION

This white paper on Civic Education has been developed by the League of Women Voters of New Jersey Education Committee as a resource for local Leagues when they interact with the public in schools or voter outreach activities, and when representing the League to other civic organizations.

The goal of this white paper is to expand outreach opportunities by providing the resources our local Leagues need to create their own outreach activities. This white paper is divided into the following sections to assist Leagues in their outreach efforts

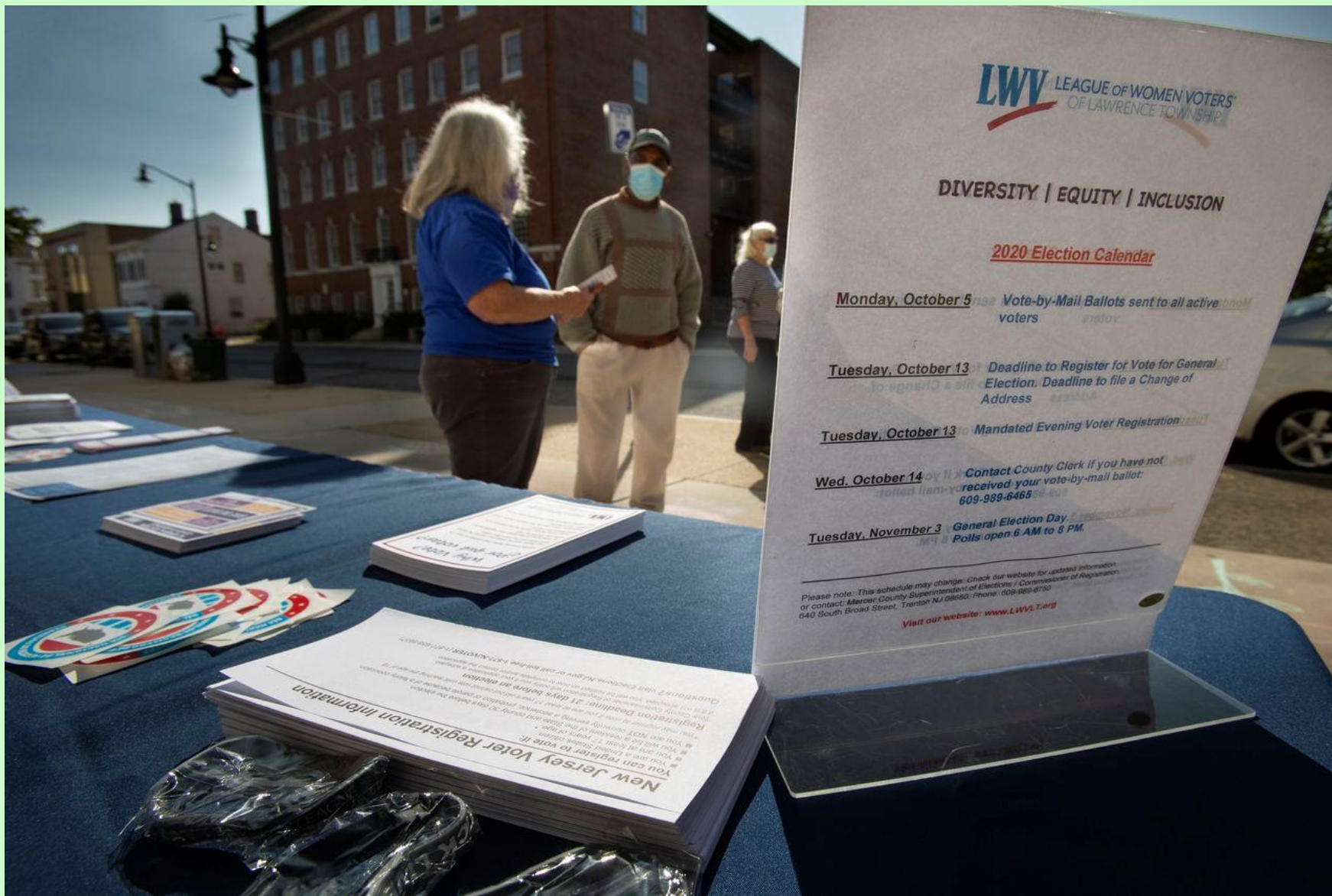
- The goals of effective civic education programs
- What local Leagues in New Jersey can be doing and saying publicly about civic education
- What advocacy means and how it differs from partisan activities
- How local Leagues can move beyond registering 17-year-olds and others, to supporting them as they become informed and engaged citizens
- A glossary of terms related to New Jersey government structures and League policies
- A list of useful resources
- Some suggested engagement projects and activities.



<https://www.lwvnj.org/header/newsroom>

Demonstrators associated with the League of Women Voters





Voting and census literature on tables in front of the Trenton Public Library on National Voter Registration Day 2020.



Civil Rights Leader Edith Savage-Jennings



Civil Rights Leader Edith Savage-Jennings

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Penn's Treaty With the Indians. Painting by Benjamin West. Image via Wikipedia.



“Each Lenape village was independent of the others and followed its own rules. A trusted spokesman, or sachem, was ‘in charge’ of each village; however, Lenape villages were democratic, and every member had a voice in important decision making. The role of the sachem was important for the village, though, in both times of peace and war. Eventually, Europeans began colonizing the Delaware River valley, and as relations between Native Americans and European settlers soured, these sachems assumed a larger role in village leadership, becoming recognized as chiefs.”

Women in New Jersey, ALL women, Voted Until 1807

- Women voted in Revolutionary America, over a hundred years before the United States Constitution guaranteed that right to women nationally.
- The 1776 New Jersey State Constitution referred to voters as "they," and statutes passed in 1790 and 1797 defined voters as "he or she." This opened the electorate to free property owners, Black and white, male and female, in New Jersey. This lasted until 1807, when a new state law said only white men could vote.
- A newly discovered set of sources - lists of men and women, Black and white - who voted in New Jersey between 1798 and 1807 set off our quest to find the answers.
- In November 1807, the New Jersey State Legislature stripped the vote from women, people of color, and recent immigrants. They redefined the property qualification to include all white male taxpayers.





ALICE PAUL INSTITUTE

Education. Empowerment. Equality.

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PO Box 1376 (mail)
Mount Laurel, NJ 08054
(856) 231-1885
info@alicepaul.org
www.AlicePaul.org
www.EqualRightsAmendment.org

Marketing the Movement How Women Won the Vote



Marketing the movement was a key strategy to gain support for the cause. Women used various methods to attract attention and gain support.

The suffragettes used various methods to attract attention and gain support. They used various methods to attract attention and gain support.

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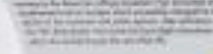
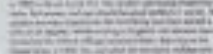
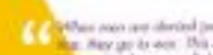
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Branding the Movement

In 1913, Alice Paul and her colleagues created the National Woman's Party (NWP) to focus on the federal level. The NWP was the first organization to use the word "suffragette" to describe its members.

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Creating Publicity

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Spreading the Message

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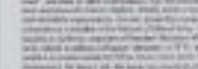


Staging Political Protests

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Harnessing New Technology

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A wonderful growth in suffrage sentiment is shown by the fact that we are meeting in Camden. It has never before been feasible to go further south than Trenton. —Alice Paul



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Photograph of Mrs. James Rector, Mary Dubrow, and Alice Paul [of Mt. Laurel, NJ] standing outside and holding a banner, "No self respecting woman should wish or work for the success of a party that ignores her self. Susan B. Anthony, 1872."



<https://www.alicepaul.org/about-alice-paul/>



In 1912, Alice Paul joined her NAWSA colleagues Lucy Burns and Crystal Eastman in a move to Washington, D.C. With little funding and in true Pankhurst style, Paul and Burns quickly got to work organizing a publicity event guaranteed to gain maximum national attention. The well-matched pair designed a massive and elaborate parade for thousands of women to march up Pennsylvania Avenue on March 3, 1913, the day prior to the inaugural parade of President-elect Woodrow Wilson.



Paul organized the pivotal 1913 suffrage march in Washington on which the teleplay "Votes for Women" is based. It was an event that also exposed the racial divisions within the movement, including a confrontation with activist Ida B. Wells, shown above.

<https://bronx.news12.com/play-depicting-life-of-new-jersey-women-s-suffrage-activist-alice-paul-filmed-at-her-childhood-home>



<https://suffragistmemorial.org/memorial-statues/>

Alice Paul statue in Lorton, Virginia

Alice Paul (1885-1977), born to Quaker parents in Mount Laurel returned to New Jersey from London where she had been active in the radical English suffrage movement.

She later became the acknowledged leader of the radical wing of the national woman suffrage movement. Paul was the architect of some of the most outstanding political achievements on behalf of women in the 20th century. In fact, she dedicated her life to the single cause of securing equal rights for all women. Paul founded the National Woman's Party in 1914 and led the first picketers to the White House gates in the name of women's suffrage. When women won the right to vote in 1920, Paul turned her focus to the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) which she authored in 1923.

Additionally, Paul worked for international women's rights. As a result, she founded the World Woman's Party in 1938 with its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. Paul then succeeded in securing a sexual discrimination clause in Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. She lobbied Representatives to pass the ERA in her Moorestown nursing home. To this day, Paul's legacy lives on through the work of the Alice Paul Institute, located in her Mount Laurel childhood home, Paulsdale, which is now a National Historic Landmark.

<https://njwomenshistory.org/discover/biographies/alice-paul/>



Davide Carozza, "Jason de Caires Taylor, "Vicissitudes",
Deeps, The Black Atlantic, Duke University,
<http://sites.duke.edu/blackatlantic/> (accessed on (date)).

National Association of Colored Women's Clubs

American organization By The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica

National Association of Colored Women's Clubs (NACWC), formerly (1896–1904) **National Association of Colored Women (NACW)**, American organization founded as the National Association of Colored Women (NACW) in Washington, D.C., as the product of the merger in 1896 of the National Federation of Afro-American Women and the National League of Colored Women—organizations that had arisen out of the African American women's club movement. The founders of the NACW included Harriet Tubman, Frances E.W. Harper, Ida B. Wells-Barnett, and Mary Church Terrell, who became the organization's first president.

The NACW adopted the motto "Lifting As We Climb," with the intention of demonstrating to "an ignorant and suspicious world that our aims and interests are identical with those of all good aspiring women." Terrell established an ambitious and forward-thinking agenda for the organization, focusing on job training, wage equity, and child care. The organization raised funds for kindergartens, vocational schools, summer camps, and retirement homes. In addition, the NACW opposed segregated transportation systems and was a strong and visible supporter of the anti-lynching movement.

In 1904, the year in which it was incorporated, the NACW changed its name to the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs (NACWC). In 1912 the organization began a national scholarship fund for college-bound African American women. During the same year it **endorsed the suffrage movement, two years before its white counterpart, the General Federation of Women's Clubs.**

Into the 21st century the NACWC has continued its traditional community-based service projects, with equal pay and child care remaining as chief issues. Its headquarters are in Washington, D.C.

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/National-Association-of-Colored-Womens-Clubs>



Harriet Tubman Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. (neg. no LC USZ 62 7816)



Ida B. Wells-Barnett © Everett Historical/Shutterstock.com



Frances E.W. Harper, engraved portrait. Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. (reproduction no. LC-USZ62-75978)

Rosa Parks Statue in New Jersey

Rosa Parks memorial stands in the heart of the Essex Government Complex in Newark, New Jersey. It is the first and only statue of Parks in New Jersey, and she is the only woman honored with a statue in this Complex.

Rosa Parks (1913-2005) was a civil rights activist who got famous when she refused to give up her bus seat to a white man on December 1st, 1955. Her act sparked the Montgomery bus boycott, one of the founding events in US history against racial segregation in transportation. Parks devoted her life to fighting for the cause of equal rights.

The statue was unveiled on October 1st, 2014, and was created by the Oregon artist, Thomas Jay Warren. The statue depicts Parks sitting on a bus seat, smiling, holding her purse. Her quote is inscribed on the seat next to her- "You must never be fearful of what you are doing when it is right."

More statues of Parks stand in – the US Capitol, Washington, DC, Montgomery, Alabama, Dallas, TX, and more.



Photo credit – WWP team <https://wanderwomenproject.com/places/rosa-parks-statue-in-new-jersey/>

Alice Paul's Crusade: How A Young Quaker from New Jersey Changed the National Conversation and Got the Vote [excerpt] *By Mary Walton* (continues)

On March 2, 1918, a news item appeared on the front page of the Alaskan newspaper *The Seward Gateway*. Under the headline, “Alice Paul Has Measles,” was a report that the “militant suffrage leader” was confined to her room but carrying on her campaign through the door’s keyhole. Paul was largely unknown five years earlier when she arrived in Washington to work for an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting voter discrimination based on sex. That a paper in a remote U.S. territory would now find her measles newsworthy, albeit embellished with a keyhole, suggested how she had captured the attention of the nation.

Seldom out of the news, Paul had orchestrated the first organized social protest parade in the nation’s capital. She and her followers were the first ever to picket the White House. They also staged auto parades, rallies, petition drives, and news-making publicity stunts. And that was the point of it all: to keep suffrage constantly in front of the public, even to the nation’s farthest frozen frontiers. Between 1913 and 1918, she had proved to be a master tactician, a pioneer in non-violent resistance, a talented fundraiser, a charismatic organizer and a public relations genius.

Paul and Burns offered to take over the National Women’s Suffrage Association’s moribund Congressional Committee in Washington, DC, which was tasked with promoting a constitutional amendment. Paul topped her action list with a plan for a parade, a spectacle of a sort never seen in Washington...

On March 3, 1913, the day before Woodrow Wilson’s presidential inauguration, a procession of some 8,000 mostly female marchers, wearing white or clad in colorful caps and capes, interspersed with mounted brigades and decorated floats, unspooled on Pennsylvania Avenue. The first float proclaimed: “We demand an amendment to the Constitution of the United States enfranchising the women of the country.”[3] “Demand” was an incendiary word, something nice women didn’t do. They were putting an unsympathetic Wilson on notice that they expected action.

<https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/alice-paul-s-crusade-how-a-young-quaker-from-new-jersey-changed-the-national-conversation-and-got-the-vote.htm>



Alice Paul. Collections of the Library of Congress (<https://www.loc.gov/item/2016866789/>)



Silent Sentinels stand with their banners outside the White House gates. Collections of the Library of Congress (<https://www.loc.gov/item/97500299/>)



Suffrage protestors burn speech by President Wilson at Lafayette Statue in Washington, D.C. Collections of the Library of Congress (<https://www.loc.gov/item/mnwp000192/>)

Alice Paul's Crusade: How A Young Quaker from New Jersey Changed the National Conversation and Got the Vote {excerpt} *By Mary Walton* (continued)

...No sooner was Paul's parade underway than thousands of onlookers spilled into its path, blocking its progress. Men spit at the marchers, threw lighted cigarettes and hurled insults, while police stood calmly by. To the surprise of many, Paul was pleased by this chaos. The parade made news coast to coast...

When the 66th assembled in early 1919, the Nineteenth Amendment passed both houses. Suffragists rejoiced. But Paul was apprehensive. If women were to vote in the 1920 election, they had just 14 months to convince 36 legislatures, representing three-quarters of the states, to ratify the amendment.

Some states approved it quickly. In others, governors refused to call a special session. The South was united in opposition. [By June 1920, however, 35 states had ratified](#). Suffragists thought that Delaware would surely be the 36th. But no. "Suffrage Dead at Dover,"[9] intoned the *New York Times*.

The battle over the amendment shifted to Tennessee. Paul sent nine organizers but stayed in Washington, raising money for their support. So she didn't get to see [Harry Burn](#), the legislature's youngest member, cast the deciding vote. (In his pocket was a note from his mother. "Hurrah and vote for suffrage and don't keep them in doubt.") Soon after that, Paul's mother, Tacie, penned a brief entry in her scrapbook. "During the summer Suffrage was granted to women . . . Alice at last saw her dream realized."

VOTER INFORMATION

VOTER INFORMATION

The most important action you can take is to register to vote. Find information about how to register to vote and apply for an absentee ballot below. You can find more information on your state's elections website.

If someone tries to stop you from voting, call the Election Protection Hotline at **(866) 687-8683**

[How To Vote](#)

[Become A Poll Worker](#)

[Donate](#)

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BUILDING WEALTH IN OUR COMMUNITIES - FINANCIAL LITERACY SERIES
THE LEGACY OF BLACK WALL STREET

NJ STATE MUSEUM AUDITORIUM NOVEMBER 6, 2021, 11:00 AM- 6:00 PM



Jasi Mikae Edwards, born and raised in Trenton, NJ, is a graduate from Trenton Central High School and Mercer County Community College. She is co-founder of Operation Rebuild Trenton, a city-based non-profit organization that works to cease gun violence by engaging residents in organized activities that encourage community and civic participation.

JASI MIKAE EDWARDS
is a full time Constituent Services
Representative for US Congresswoman
Bonnie Watson Coleman.

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POLITICAL ACTION AND WIN COMMITTEES

V  **TE**
2022

**BOOKS
BALLOTS
KNOWLEDGE**

VOTER REGISTRATION SERIES

2

Locations

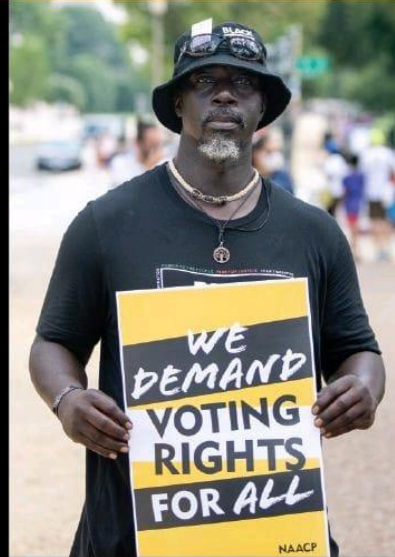
JOHN O. WILSON CENTER COMMUNITY RESOURCE FAIR, HAMILTON, 10 AM - 2 PM
TRENTON PUBLIC LIBRARY 120TH ANNIVERSARY BLOCK PARTY, 11 AM - 3 PM

**Saturday
June 11th**

NAACP.

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COUNTS.
EVERY ELECTION
MATTERS.**

113TH
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THIS IS
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SAVE THE DATE
JULY 14-20, 2022 | ATLANTIC CITY, NJ

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TRIO UPWARD BOUND OPEN HOUSE!

- ✓ open to 8th grade middle school students
- ✓ parents/guardians are welcome

Fridays @ 3p.m.



Register here



<https://forms.office.com/Pages/ResponsePage.aspx?id=jSYNCfenoEiXZEU1ZUk8nKksrzdZ1XxFtPnW8XORDs9UNVE2SVI2SDA4STdJUERLWjIHR0dRUUo5US4u>
OR

meet and greet with program staff • presentations • application info • more!

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First Lady Tammy Murphy invites you to



FAMILY FESTIVAL IN TRENTON

Saturday, December 8, 2018

11:00 am-2:00 pm

Hedgepeth-Williams Middle School


301 Gladstone Ave, Trenton, NJ

Enjoy Children's Activities

Discover Resources

Apply for Services

All are Welcome!

The Nicholson  Foundation


Trenton Health Team


Trenton
Public
Schools



**For More
Information:**

familyfestival@nj.gov



EDUCATION TOWN HALL MEETING

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8TH @ 6PM
MERCER COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE
JAMES KERNEY CAMPUS

This Town Hall has been organized to provide the public an opportunity to be informed, ask questions and provide input into the discussion of what it will take to reform the Trenton Public School District

INVITED TO PARTICIPATE

State & Local Legislators
Trenton City Council Members
Police Director

Hon. Reed Gusciora
Mayor City of Trenton
{Confirmed}

Trenton Board of Education
TASA
TEA
James Kerney Campus Dean

Let's create a plan to improve our School District!

FOR MORE INFO OR TO RSVP PLEASE CALL:
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