

NCSL's Building Democracy Podcast | Episode 4

Online Resources and Reading List

Resources:

- National Women's History Museum: Seneca Falls Meeting
- Library of Congress: Woman's Rights Convention (1848: Seneca Falls, N.Y.)
- Wyoming PBS: The State of Equality (video)
- Right Choice, Wrong Reasons: Wyoming Women Win the Right to Vote
- WyoHistory: Women's Suffrage and Women's Rights
- Better Days 2020
- Gaining, Losing, and Winning Back the Vote: The Story of Utah Women's Suffrage
- Utah Archives: Women's Suffrage
- Womenshistory.org: Martha Hughes Cannon
- Strong Sisters: Elected Women in Colorado (video)
- Colorado Encyclopedia: Women's Suffrage Movement
- This Shall Be a Land for Women: An Exhibit Examining Women's Suffrage in Colorado
- Woman Suffrage: The West Came First (video)
- TN Woman 100: Enactment of the Ratification of the 19th Amendment (video)
- By One Vote: Woman Suffrage in the South | The Citizenship Project | Nashville Public
 Television (video)
- African American Women Leaders in the Suffrage Movement
- Tennessee Encyclopedia: Juno Frankie Pierce
- Biographical Sketch of Mattie E. Coleman

Reading List:

- Reshaping the Agenda: Women in State Legislatures
- The Politics of Difference: Women Public Officials as Agents of Change
- Women in State Government: Historical Overview and Current Trends



Glossary:

CONSTITUTION: A written instrument embodying the fundamental principles of the state that guarantees powers and duties of the government and guarantees certain rights to the people.

SPECIAL (OR EXTRAORDINARY) SESSION: A special meeting of the legislature that is called by the governor (or the legislature itself) and limited to specific matters.

POPULAR REFERENDUM: A process by which voters may petition to demand a popular vote on a new law passed by the legislature.

REPEAL: A method by which a legislative action is revoked or annulled.

SPEAKER: Usually, the title given to the person elected as the presiding officer of the house or assembly chamber; in some states, the title given to the presiding officer of the senate.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT*: The U.S. Constitution empowers Congress to govern the territory of the United States and to admit new states into the Union. However, territorial governments in the United States predate the Constitution. The Congress of the Confederation enacted the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 for the region north of the Ohio River and westward to the Mississippi. Under its terms, the territories could look forward to eventual statehood on terms of equality with the original states. As modified by congressional enactments after the adoption of the Constitution in 1789, the ordinance set forth the general framework of government for the territories that ultimately achieved statehood, beginning with Tennessee in 1796 and ending, most recently, with Alaska and Hawaii in 1959.

VETO: Action by a governor to disapprove a measure.

VETO OVERRIDE: Vote by the legislature to pass a bill over a governor's veto.

Source: https://www.ncsl.org/research/about-state-legislatures/glossary-of-legislative-terms.aspx

*Source: https://www.encyclopedia.com/history/dictionaries-thesauruses-pictures-and-press-releases/territorial-

governments#:~:text=TERRITORIAL%20GOVERNMENTS.,new%20states%20into%20the%20Union.&text=Congress%20established%20each%20territorial%20government,serving%20as%20a%20temporary%20constitution.