

The Not So Famous Five Suffragists In Canada: School Marms And Suffragettes



Service and Disservice: The Not-So-Famous Five Suffragists in Canada (School Marms and Suffragettes

Book 7) by Adrian Ernesto Cepeda

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In the annals of Canadian history, the Famous Five are often hailed as the pioneers of women's suffrage. However, their struggle for the right to vote was paved by a lesser-known group of women who dedicated their lives to the cause: the school marms and suffragettes.

These women were teachers who used their positions of influence to advocate for women's rights. They organized meetings, gave speeches, and wrote articles in support of suffrage. Their work laid the groundwork for the Famous Five's eventual success.

Here are the stories of five of these remarkable women:

Laura Marshall



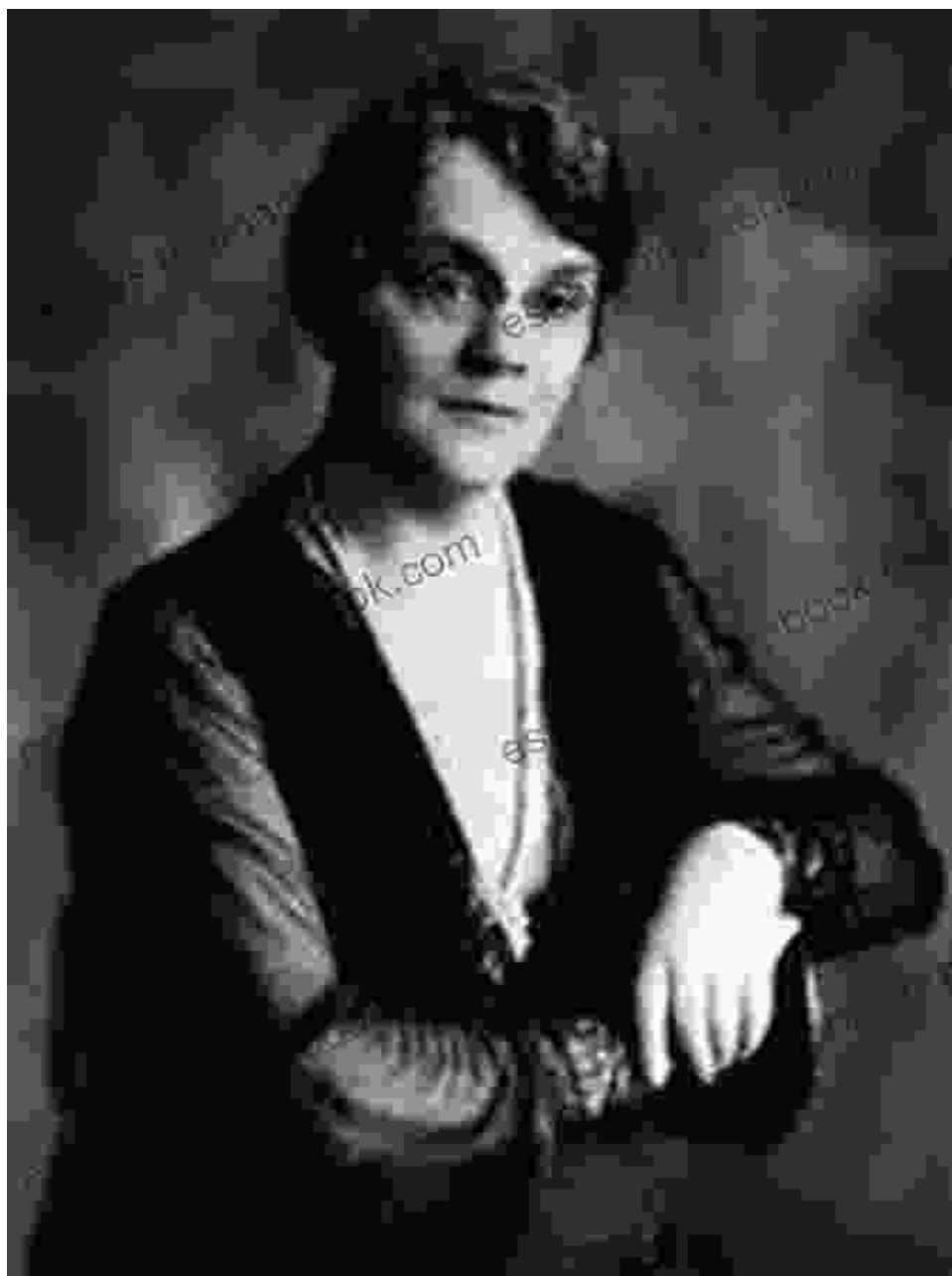
Laura Marshall was born in England in 1863. She immigrated to Canada in 1885 and began teaching in a small town in Ontario. Marshall was appalled by the lack of opportunities for women in Canada. She joined the Women's Literary Club of Toronto and began to write articles about women's rights.

In 1896, Marshall helped to found the National Council of Women of Canada. She served as president of the organization from 1907 to 1909.

Under Marshall's leadership, the NCWC became a powerful force for women's suffrage.

Marshall also played a key role in the founding of the Equal Franchise Association of Ontario. She served as president of the organization from 1912 to 1914. The EFAO was instrumental in winning the right to vote for women in Ontario in 1917.

Lillian Beynon Thomas



Lillian Beynon Thomas was born in Wales in 1868. She immigrated to Canada in 1889 and began teaching in a small town in Saskatchewan. Thomas was quickly drawn to the suffrage movement. She joined the Women's Christian Temperance Union and began to give speeches about women's rights.

In 1911, Thomas helped to found the Saskatchewan Woman Suffrage Association. She served as president of the organization from 1913 to 1916. The SWSA was instrumental in winning the right to vote for women in Saskatchewan in 1916.

Thomas also played a key role in the founding of the Equal Franchise League of Canada. She served as president of the organization from 1919 to 1920. The EFLC was instrumental in winning the right to vote for women in Canada in 1918.

Nellie McClung



Nellie McClung was born in Ontario in 1873. She began teaching in a small town in Manitoba in 1894. McClung was a gifted orator and writer. She used her talents to advocate for women's rights.

In 1914, McClung helped to found the Political Equality League of Manitoba. She served as president of the organization from 1914 to 1916. The PELM was instrumental in winning the right to vote for women in Manitoba in 1916.

McClung also played a key role in the founding of the Equal Franchise League of Canada. She served as president of the organization from 1918 to 1920. The EFLC was instrumental in winning the right to vote for women in Canada in 1918.

Henrietta Muir Edwards



Henrietta Muir Edwards was born in Ontario in 1854. She began teaching in a small town in British Columbia in 1878. Edwards was a strong advocate for women's rights. She joined the Women's Christian Temperance Union and began to give speeches about women's suffrage.

In 1912, Edwards helped to found the British Columbia Woman Suffrage Association. She served as president of the organization from 1912 to 1914. The BCSWA was instrumental in winning the right to vote for women in British Columbia in 1917.

Edwards also played a key role in the founding of the Equal Franchise League of Canada. She served as president of the organization from 1920 to 1922. The EFLC was instrumental in winning the right to vote for women in Canada in 1918.

Mary Ellen Smith



Mary Ellen Smith was born in New Brunswick in 1861. She began teaching in a small town in Nova Scotia in 1880. Smith was a dedicated suffragist. She joined the Women's Christian Temperance Union and began to give speeches about women's rights.

In 1911, Smith helped to found the Nova Scotia Woman Suffrage Association. She served as president of the organization from 1911 to

1913. The NWSWA was instrumental in winning the right to vote for women in Nova Scotia in 1918.

Smith also played a key role in the founding of the Equal Franchise League of Canada. She served as president of the organization from 1922 to 1924. The EFLC was instrumental in winning the right to vote for women in Canada in 1918.

The school marms and suffragettes were a diverse group of women who shared a common goal: to win the right to vote for women. They were teachers, writers, organizers, and activists. They used their talents and influence to advocate for women's rights and to make Canada a more just and equitable society.

The contributions of the school marms and suffragettes should not be forgotten. They were pioneers of the women's suffrage movement in Canada and they played a vital role in winning the right to vote for women.



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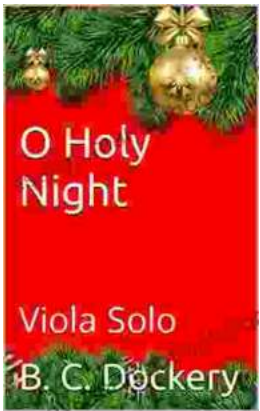
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