<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACH—ACR</th>
<th>ADA—ADD</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ackebach Jacob, hair dresser, Myrtle av. n. 500</td>
<td>Adair Henry, h. 248 Marshall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ackes James J., auctioneer, Beekman, N. Y. H. 6 N. 3d</td>
<td>Adams John, tailor, h. 88 Montrose av.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ack Christian, barber, 340 Columbia</td>
<td>Adams Alexander, feed, 33 Pearl, N. Y. H. 218 Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ack Andrew, carpenter, r. 42 Graham av</td>
<td>Adams C. L. lampblack manuf. Baltic n. Classon av. h. Bergen c. Grand</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ack Ann, widow, h. Ralph av. c. Madison</td>
<td>Adams Catharine (col.) h. r. 143 Prospect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ack Charles, tailor, h. 43 Atlantic</td>
<td>Adams Charles, h. 116 Prince</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ack Gilbert, clerk, 286 Gold</td>
<td>Adams Charles, ship carpenter, h. Eckford n. Calyer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ack George W., ship carpenter, h. 108 Gold</td>
<td>ADAMS CHARLES C. French boots, 203 Atlantic, h. 319 Pacific</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ack John, printer, h. 272 Hudson av</td>
<td>Adams Edward, dry goods, Myrtle av. n. Classon av</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ack Leititia, h. 256 Adams</td>
<td>Adams Edwin S. teacher, h. Ryerson n. Park av.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ack Matilda, widow, h. 272 Hudson av</td>
<td>Adams Elizabeth, widow, h. 151 Navy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ack Peter B. dry goods, 23 and 25 Park pl. and 20 and 22 Murray, N. Y. H. 281 Jay</td>
<td>Adams Elizabeth, teacher, h. 308 Pacific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ack Randolph, carpenter, h. Deboise n.</td>
<td>Adams George F. physician, h. 141 Amity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ack Victor, jeweler, h. 51 Atlantic Smith</td>
<td>Adams Henry, architect, h. 34 Monroe pl. S. 5th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ackeloy Henry, hotel, 2 Grand</td>
<td>Adams Henry, mason, h. 177 N. 6th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ackeloy Alanson, saloon, 11 Grand</td>
<td>Adams Henry, ship joiner, h. 291 High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ackeloy Curtis, fruit dealer, South C. Beekman, N. Y. Broadway n. 3d</td>
<td>Adams James, engineer, h. 292 1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ackeloy George, carpenter, h. Carroll n. 3d av</td>
<td>Adams James, laborer, h. 116 Hampton av</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ackeloy James, painter, bds. Noble n. Franklin</td>
<td>Adams James H., shoecutter, h. 189 Myrtle av.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ackeloy Hiram, builder, N. 10th n. 1st, h. 1st n. 10th</td>
<td>Adams James L. warehouses, 40 and 41 Commercial Wharf, Atlantic Dock, h. Clinton av n. Lafayette av</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ackerman Abraham, carpenter, h. 85 Orange</td>
<td>Adams Jessie, milkman, Broadway c. Ann</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ackerman Caspar, laborer, h. r. 90 Montrose av</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
1. Examine Document 1. What information can you find in this document?

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2. List four jobs that you see for any of the people listed.

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3. Do you see many women listed on this document? Why do you think this is the case?

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4. Find the entry for “Acker, Ann.” What is listed beside her name, in place of her job, and why do you think she is included in this document?

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________________________________________________________________________
Emily Warren Roebling was born in New York in 1843. She married Washington Roebling in 1865. In 1870 her husband developed decompression sickness and was unable to continue to manage the Brooklyn Bridge’s construction from the ground, so Emily began to meet with him nightly and supervise the workers during the day. For fourteen years she managed the project with the help of her husband, meeting with engineers, investors, and lobbying on her husband’s behalf. Emily died in 1903.
1. Read Document 2a. What did Emily Roebling accomplish during her life?

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2. Examine Document 2b. How was Emily Roebling’s accomplishment recognized?

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3. What words are used on Documents 2a and 2b to describe Emily? Look for adjectives and verbs that describe her and her accomplishments.

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4. Do you think that Document 2b is a good way to recognize Emily’s accomplishments? Why or why not?

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**A Colored Lady Physician**

The First Colored Lady Graduate of a Medical College in America—Her Success in this City.

Dr. Charlotte Denman Lozier, of saintly memory, did the world a real service when she advocated the admission of a colored student in the Women's Medical College of New York, in which institution she was a professor. She was a woman of catholic spirit, a fearless defender of all Christian reforms, and her nature was one that expressed in constant effort the earnest sympathy she felt for those of her sex who were striving to lift themselves up, and she had the pleasure of welcoming to the college the first colored woman who had, up to that time, entered any medical college in America. She died before her protégé had completed her course and received the highest honors of her class. Susan M. Smith, now Dr. Susan S. McKinney, of Brooklyn, was the valedictorian of her class—a class composed of able, and in one or two instances, at least, of brilliant women. It was in the Winter of 1870 that Miss Smith completed her medical education in the college and commenced the difficult task of winning her way in her profession. If it is considered how great the prejudice against women physicians was at that time and even up to the present time, with the larger number of people, it will be understood how severe was the task which this woman attempted. She expected her business was to be from her own people, and the outlook seemed yet more depressing, because of the greater ignorance of the masses of her race. But she persevered (it has been cynically said that women have not had the sense to understand when a case is hopeless, and hence their perseverance is out of all reason), and after eight years of steady endeavor, Dr. McKinney has an office in two cities and is growing toward influence and position steadily.

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1. Read Document 3. According to the title, what important event had happened for the first time?

2. Dr. Charlotte Denman is not the person referred to in the article title. Why does Document 3 say that she is also important?

3. Dr. Susan S. McKinney was the smartest person in her class. What evidence can we find for this fact from the article?

4. According to the last paragraph of Document 3, why did Dr. McKinney persevere in becoming a doctor?

WANTED—A NEAT, HONEST GIRL
to do the general housework of a small private fam-
ily; German or colored; no Irish need apply. Apply to-
day with reference at 337 Carlton ave.


GIRL, white, German preferred; general
housework; young couple; no children; at
seashore. SHEepshead 3-10494.

GIRL, young, white, for light housework
and mother’s helper, $25 per month; good
hours. DEwey 9-5082.

GIRL, white, general housework; no cook-
ing; sleep in. 956 50th St. BERkshire
7-8184.

GIRL, white, light housework, care child;
small apartment; sleep in. 1425 51st St.
WIindsor 6-0331.

GIRL, white, general housework; good
home, small family. Phone FLatbush
2-7506.

GIRL, general housework; small family;
own room. DEwey 9-1195. 1811 Avenue
R. Kings Highway Brighton line.

GIRL, young, white, for general house-
work; country for the Summer; $40.
NAvarre 8-5189.

GIRL, white; general housework; Chris-
tians; 3 adults; good home; $40; German
or Scandinavian. MIDwood 8-2940.

GIRL, white; general housework; sleep in.
1. Examine Document 4a. What kind of women are invited to apply for this job? What kind of women are told not to apply?

2. Read the job advertisements in Document 4b. What kinds of jobs could someone apply for?

3. According to the advertisements in Document 4b, who should apply for these jobs?

4. If you wanted to apply for one of the jobs in Document 4a or 4b, how do you think you would apply? (Remember: there was no email or cell phones!)
CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I

This Society shall be known as Needlework Society and Exchange.

ARTICLE II

The following departments of work shall be established and maintained 1. Department of Coarse Sewing. 2. Department of Fine Sewing. 3. Sales room for useful and fancy articles, cakes, jellies, etc. 4. A sewing school for young girls.

ARTICLE III

The Constitution may be altered or amended at any regular meeting of the Society by a two-thirds vote of those present, provided that due notice shall have been given at a previous regular meeting of the Board of Directors, and notice sent to each member of the Board two weeks before the meeting.
1. Look at Document 5. What is the name of the organization that this is from?

2. According to Article II of Document 5, what kinds of activities did this organization have? List at least three.

3. What year is Document 5 from? Why do you think this organization was important at that time?

4. What kind of organization would you create today to support women?
Banking for Women

Some Banks do not care for the accounts of women depositors. We do. We believe that a familiarity with banking matters is as necessary for Women as for Men.

Any Woman, drawing her own checks on her own account—acquires a feeling of responsibility and independence which will always be useful.

Our Women’s Department at our Main Office is exclusively for Women, and every facility is arranged for their convenience.

We are glad to explain any Banking questions to our depositors at any time.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY

Main Office  177 Montague Street, Brooklyn

21 Offices in Brooklyn and New York

RESOURCES  $150,000,000
1. **Document 6** is an advertisement. What service does it tell you about?

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2. According to **Document 6**, why does the Brooklyn Trust Company think that this service is important?

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3. At the main office, what is provided to make women feel more interested in banking?

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4. Banks today do not have services specifically for women. Why do you think that is?

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TRONDLE GIRL IN DRESSES.

Must Wear Clothing of Her Sex for Three Years in Reformatory.

Elizabeth Trondle, the girl who was arrested for masquerading in boy's clothing, was returned to the Adams street court late yesterday afternoon by the Sisters of the House of the Good Shepherd, to whom she had been committed for a year by Magistrate Nash. Accompanying the return of the girl was a letter from the Mother Superior of the institution, who said that they could not accept Elizabeth there as she was a disturber. Magistrate Nash then sentenced the girl to the Bedford Reformatory for a term of three years. The girl appeared to be stunned when told that she would have to go to the Bedford Reformatory, and that she would be forced there to put on the clothing of her sex. She wanted to know what President Wilson was going to do about it, for she had been fortified by the declaration that a woman had a right to wear what she pleased, and that the President would intervene. She had written to President Wilson about her case.
1. Examine Document 7. Why was Miss Trondle in trouble?

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2. What is Miss Trondle’s punishment?

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3. Why does Miss Trondle think that President Wilson will help her? What did she do to ask him for help?

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Brownsville Women Help Registration

Communitywide Activities Embrace All Nationalities

Brownsville is one of those communities typical of New York which give it the title of the "great melting pot." Here people of just about every nationality live and work together.

Although that section of Brooklyn has always been a beehive of activity, during the registration period hundreds of women, Negro and white, Jewish and Gentile, members of all groups, have become involved in activities who have never before done any organizational work. This was accomplished through the Brownsville Women's Non-Partisan Committee for Registration. Officers of the committee are Mrs. Sarah Holland, chairman; Miss Rae Glauber, co-chairman; Mrs. Clara Krell, secretary, and Mrs. Gertrude Weiner, treasurer. This committee has been working since the middle of August in a campaign to educate women to the importance of registering to vote. They have worked side by side with leading organizational women from civic, consumer, fraternal, religious and political groups. Their basic work has been to acquaint the women of their own houses, on their own blocks with the importance of registration and helping with the problems involved.

The Brownsville Women's Non-Partisan Committee for Registration has held four public functions attended by thousands of people. At each of these meetings only women were speakers, many of them for the very first time. Women who had never spoken publicly before overcame their timidity and became effective community leaders. They proved that women can step in where previously only men presumed to tread. We may list their activities under the following categories:

All Groups

In the Italian group, housewives and working women participated in a Pizzeria Feast held Oct. 10 at the Parkway Gardens, Eastern Parkway and Fulton St. They spoke of their hopes for greater security for their children and home, and sent a resolution to the President urging full recognition of Italy as an ally. They were determined to educate their sisters through registration to a greater understanding of their own and Italy's problems.

Many Negro women have participated in this committee. Outstanding among them has been Mrs. Sarah Greene, 61 years old, of the Parent-Teacher Association of P. S. 128, and the Rose of Sharon Elks Club. Her words have inspired other Negro women to activity. Mrs. Julia Jones, matron of P. S. 56, has also been active. Another outstanding woman has been Mrs. Beatrice Rand of the George Washington Carver Branch of the International Workers Order.

A number of the Jewish women took the initiative in planning a kaffee klatsch at which the famous actress of the Yiddish stage, Jennie Goldstein, spoke and urged all women to register. Practically every major Jewish organization was represented, in addition to welfare, civic and political groups of the community.

The Housing Project

A housing project is a closely-knit community in itself; it augers the community of the future. The women of the Kingsboro Housing Project have put their project on the map by all of their activities. Groups have gone to Borough Hall for central registration. Many literary classes were held. They have captives for each of the 35 houses, who were entertained on Oct. 9 as guests of the committee at a Chinese dinner at the Great China, Church and Utica Aves.

Literacy Classes

Classes taught by Miss Leah Weissman and Mrs. Mary Cohen, teachers in the community, were held nightly at the Kingsboro Project and at the beauty parlor of Mrs. Mary Selwyn, 32 Dumont Ave.
Introduction

So often when I have retold stories of our 1944 campaign have people said to me "Why don't you write this up?" that I decided to put it down on paper. Reliving the events of '44 may help us recreate the spirit and the forces that re-elected Roosevelt, in this dire day of preserving his program from destruction by reactionaries and monopolists. Perhaps also, it can contribute a little to building the women's movement in our town.

All of the people described in these pages are alive and kicking--hard. What the women of the European countries were to the Resistance movement, these women were to the domestic front--heroines!

BROWNSVILLE WOMEN GET OUT THE VOTE

Let us start with the biggest thing we did--with this letter, which helped bring us the First Lady:

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

Are you acquainted with Brownsville? It is an important community in Brooklyn, a community famous for leadership in patriotic drives. Our Pitkin Theatre has been tops in B bonds throughout the country in war loan drives. Our community was the only one in Brooklyn which held a parade on D-Day.

The people of Brownsville are mainly Jewish people, devoted to the war effort, working for victory. There are also many Negroes and Italians living here. But our community is famous for another reason--the calibre of its women.

Here are some of them: Mrs. Skolnick, who has 8 sons in the service; Mrs. Rosenberg, who lost two sons and now leads a victory club. Our consumer leaders, Mrs. Wickson, Mrs. Wolfe, Mrs. Hein, hold almost endless meetings in the markets telling the women about OPA. Our Negro women are organized; thousands of kits go to our Allies, sent by our women; nor is trade union and political activity lacking among us. We do nothing small in Brownsville--everything from Hardesty, Inc., to War Bonds.

At present we are launching a registration campaign, to educate every woman politically. We are initiating a drive for central registration at Boro Hall, planning to take 100 women there next week. We plan to issue buttons saying, "I have registered; have you?"

But nothing could so stir the women into action as a visit from you, Mrs. Roosevelt. We have conceived the idea of asking you to come to Brownsville, to speak at a meeting which our women would organize. We were thrilled when you came to Bedford-Stuyvesant, and believe you would be interested to come to Brownsville. The idea has created tremendous excitement here. We are therefore writing to invite you, for any date that would be convenient, preferably before the end of the registration period, October 14.

We would be proud to honor the greatest women in American history.

Respectfully yours

BROWNSVILLE WOMEN'S NON-PARTISAN COMMITTEE FOR REGISTRATION

Document 8b: Brownsville Women's Non-Partisan Committee for Registration.
“Introduction,” Brownsville Women Get Out the Vote. 1944.
1. Look at Document 8a. According to the title of the article, and the sub-titles in bold throughout the article, what are women in Brownsville doing?

2. Read Document 8b. Who did the women in Brownsville write a letter to?

3. **Voter Registration** is a necessary first step for United States citizens to vote in an election. Why do you think the women in Brownsville were concerned about voter registration?

4. Document 4a says, “The Brownsville Women’s Non-Partisan Committee for Registration has held four public functions attended by thousands of people. At each of these meetings only women were speakers, many of them for the first time.” Why do you think their events only had women as speakers?
**Document 9a:** Tsuneko Tokuyaso. Brooklyn Daily Eagle Photograph Collection, Brooklyn Collection, Brooklyn Public Library.

**Document 9b:** "5 Boro Women to Get Degrees" *Brooklyn Daily Eagle.* 12 October 1948.

Nine women of a graduating class of 117 will receive the degree of Bachelor of Laws at commencement exercises of the Brooklyn Law School Thursday night in Richardson Hall, 375 Pearl St., it was announced today by Dean William B. Carmwell.

Five Brooklynites in the group are Mrs. Bernice Haber of 1280 Ocean Ave., Virginia Hughes of 297 E. 8th St., Margaret Millus of 405 Westminster Road; Tsuneko Tokuyasu of 18 Sidney Place, and Mrs. Miriam Weiss of 1041 E. 27th St.
1. Read Document 9b. What important accomplishment does this article tell us about?

2. Read the names of the five Brooklynites listed in this article. What do you notice is different about Tsuneko Tokuyasu?

3. According to Document 9b, how many students were in the entire class? How many were women? Is this similar to, or different from, the number of boys and girls in your class?

4. What year is Document 9b from? What do you imagine it was like to be a woman in university at that time?
**Document 10a:** “Brasuhn, Midge (Toughie): Captain, National Roller Derby.” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*. 195-.

1. Examine Document 10a. According to the title of this image, who is in the photo and what is she famous for?

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2. Read Document 10b. A feud is an argument. Who did Midge have a feud with?

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3. What did Midge and her opponent do to each other because of their feud?

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4. What time period are Document 10 and 10b from? Do you imagine that this was a popular sport for women at that time? Why or why not?

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STILL BLOOMING—Marilyn Turner of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden instructional staff, inspects roses which are still blooming despite the fact that there are only 16 days left before Christmas. The garden staff reports that there are some 12 different plants unseasonably in bloom, including violets and forsythia.
B5. Garden Practice.—Twenty sessions of one and a half hours each. The course is planned especially for teachers who direct children’s garden work. The discussions cover plant materials, planting plans, and methods of organization and procedure. Practical work is given in the greenhouse and the outdoor garden. Two credits. Fee, $5. Thursdays, 4–5:30 p.m., October 19 to November 23 (9 hours); February 8 to June 6 (21 hours).

Miss Shaw and Miss Miner.

B7. Greenhouse Work.—Thirty sessions. For teachers only. Open to students who have completed Elements of Horticulture (B3). Further study of plant propagation; culture of a great variety of house plants and spring-flowering greenhouse plants; arrangements in hanging baskets, dishes, and terraria. Two credits. Fee, $10. Tuesdays, 4 p.m., beginning October 3.

Miss Dorward.

B8. Plant Culture.—A course of twenty weeks duration for those who have completed Elements of Horticulture (B3) and Greenhouse Work (B7). All work is done in the greenhouses. No Board of Education credits are given for this course. Fee, $10. Thursdays, 4 p.m., beginning October 19.

Miss Shaw and Miss Dorward.

B1. General Botany.—Thirty-two-hour sessions on the life activities of plants, and the structures that make these activities possible. Giving a survey of the plant kingdom as a matter of general information and culture, the course is not organized like an undergraduate college course in preparation for advanced courses. Discussions are supplemented by individual study of plants and plant parts—living, whenever possible. In addition to the higher (seed) plants, representatives of the main groups of lower plants are studied: bacteria, algae, fungi, lichens, mosses, and ferns. Four credits. Fee, $10. Wednesdays, 4–6 p.m., beginning September 20.

Miss Rusk.

B2. Laboratory Courses in Nature Study.

(a) Fall Course.—Fifteen two-hour sessions in which the students will have the opportunity of becoming familiar with some of the living material in the world about them, the chance to handle and collect specimens which may be used in the classroom, and to plan projects and discuss problems. Mr. Cornelius Denlow, of the Brooklyn Children’s Museum, will conduct one session on nature craft. Two credits. Fee, $10. Tuesdays, 4–6 p.m., beginning September 26.

Miss Hammond.

(b) Spring Course.—Fifteen two-hour sessions on the spring phases of trees, wild flowers, ferns, insects, and birds. Miss Farida Wiley, of the American Museum of Natural History, will conduct a bird field trip during the migration period. Two credits. Fee, $10. Tuesdays, 4–6 p.m., beginning February 6. Nature material will be distributed to students whenever possible.

Miss Hammond.
1. Look at Document 11a. What is this woman’s name? According to the caption, what is she doing?

2. According to the caption of Document 11a, what is this woman’s job at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden?

3. Look at Document 11b. This is a list of classes offered in 1940-1941 by instructional staff at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden. How can you tell which ones are taught by women?

4. List five classes from Document 11b that are taught by women at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden:
   1.
   2.
   3.
   4.
   5.

Shirley Chisholm became the first African-American congresswoman in 1968. Four years later, she became the first major-party black candidate to make a bid for the U.S. presidency.

**Synopsis**

Born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1924, Shirley Chisholm is best known for becoming the first black congresswoman (1968), representing New York State in the U.S. House of Representatives for seven terms. She went on to run for the 1972 Democratic nomination for the presidency—becoming the first major-party African-American candidate to do so. Throughout her political career, Chisholm fought for education opportunities and social justice. Chisholm left Congress in 1983 to teach. She died in Florida in 2005.

**Document 12b:** *Brower Park Branch fashion show.* 1970. Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn Collection.
1. Read **Document 12a**. Who is Shirley Chisholm, and what is she famous for?

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2. According to **Document 12a**, what did Shirley Chisholm do after her career as a politician?

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3. Examine **Document 12b**. This photograph shows Shirley Chisholm at a public library event in Brooklyn. Who do you see in the audience at the event?

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4. Why do you think someone as important as Shirley Chisholm decided to attend an event like this at the public library in Brooklyn?

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GLOSSARY

**Feud**: a lengthy quarrel or dispute

**Lobby**: attempting to influence politicians or public officials about an issue

**Partisan**: a strong supporter of a specific political party

**Persevere**: to continue doing something or trying to do something even though it is difficult

**Protegé**: a person who is guided and supported by an older and more experienced or influential person

**Valedictorian**: a student, typically having the highest academic achievements of the class, who delivers the valedictory at a graduation ceremony

**Voter Registration**: the requirement that a person who is eligible to vote must register on an electoral roll before they will be entitled or permitted to vote