



Sojourner Truth



Harriet Tubman



Frances E W Harper



Zitkála-Šá



Mary McLeod Bethune with students



Mary Church Terrell



VP Kamala Harris



Sen Carol Mosley Braun



VOTE FOR FANNIE LOU HAMER

Fannie Lou Hamer

BRING U.S. TOGETHER



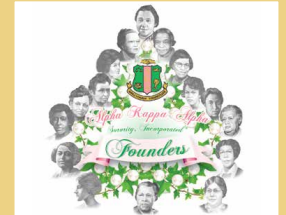
VOTE CHISHOLM 1972 UNBOUGHT AND UNBOSSED

Rep Shirley Chisholm

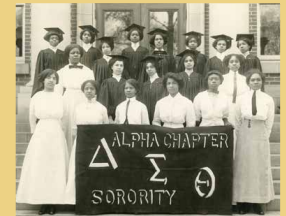
# 2025 ★ WOMEN OF COLOR AND THE FIGHT FOR THE VOTE ★



National Association of Colored Women



Alpha Kappa Alpha



Delta Sigma Theta



Nannie Helen Borroughs



March on Washington, 1963



NACW protesting at White House



Dr Dorothy Height



Soledad Chávez Chacón



Ida B Wells, 1913 Suffrage Parade

**PHOTO CREDITS:** We appreciate all of the individuals and organizations providing photographs and images for 2025: *Women of Color and the Fight for the Vote*: Cover: Center: Courtesy of The Atlanta Journal-Constitution/Hyosub Shin; from top left, clockwise: Public Domain; Public Domain; Public Domain; Library of Congress (LoC); National Portrait Gallery; Smithsonian Institution; Public Domain; Public Domain; National Association of Colored Women; Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc; Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc; LoC; Public Domain; Public Domain; US Mint; DC Public Library; LoC; National Museum of African American History and Culture, Gift of Ellen Brooks; RedBubble; Public Domain; White House; January: House.Gov; Senate.Gov; February: Creative Commons; Public Domain; LoC; Public Domain; March: Chicago Tribune, 1913; Public Domain; Library of Congress; Public Domain; April: Public Domain; University of Chicago, Ida B Wells Papers; Public Domain; Wikimedia Commons; May: Gertrude Kasebier, National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution; US House Office of Photography; June: USIA; Wikipedia; Carl Van Vechten. April 6, 1949. Public Domain; National Archives; LoC; July: LoC; Moorland Spingarn Research Center, Howard University; DC Library; Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture; Aug: US Information Agency; Photo by Yoichi Okamoto via Wikimedia Creative Commons Photo; Sep: Public Domain; The White House; US Congress; US House; US Senate; Library of Congress; Collection of the Supreme Court; Oct: Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc, Alpha Kappa Sorority, Inc, Mario Page Photography; Nov: National Women's History Museum, Public Domain, Public Domain; Dec: Official White House Photo by Lawrence Jackson; US House of Representatives.

# Introduction

When Senator Kamala Harris was inaugurated as Vice President of the United States on January 21, 2021, she became the first woman of any race to win and hold this office. Following her election, she acknowledged her mother and:

“...the generations of women — Black women, Asian, White, Latina, Native American women who throughout our nation’s history have paved the way for this moment tonight . . . Women who fought and sacrificed so much for equality, liberty and justice for all.”

This calendar is dedicated to Vice President Harris and to all of the women who have fought and continue the fight for the vote for all Americans. Its focus is on Black women and other women of color whose contributions led to the achievement of the vote but who have not received the full recognition or the place in history that they deserve. Women who

- From the 1830s, travel widely advocating for abolition, suffrage, and other causes using their voices as preachers and orators; writers, poets, and publishers; and educators.
- Organize—working through churches, clubs, and local groups; forming national organizations, like the National Association of Colored Women (NACW), and sororities; and fighting for social justice and civil rights for their communities.
- Take to the streets and protest publicly such as NACW founder and first President Mary Church Terrell; the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority; Ida B Wells, founder of Chicago’s Alpha Suffrage Club; and other women of color who march in the suffrage parade of 1913 in Washington, DC.
- Work in the Civil Rights Movement through churches and organizations. Septima Clark, for example, worked with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) to establish more than 800 citizenship-education schools.
- Register to vote, vote, register others, serve as poll watchers, and work as electors (Dr Thelma Daley, below).
- Run for office—and win.

And continue the fight.

This 2025 calendar illustrates this story through the lives of some of these heroes. However, it cannot begin to capture even a fraction of all of the women who write and speak, organize, march, protest, carry signs, make phone calls, tweet, knock on doors, write letters, register, vote, run for office, win, and represent all of us. It is thanks in no small part to the cumulative efforts of all of these women over nearly 200 years, that a record number of people voted in 2020 and elected a woman of color to the second highest office in the land and who, in 2024, was nominated and received more than 75 million votes for the Presidency of the United States.



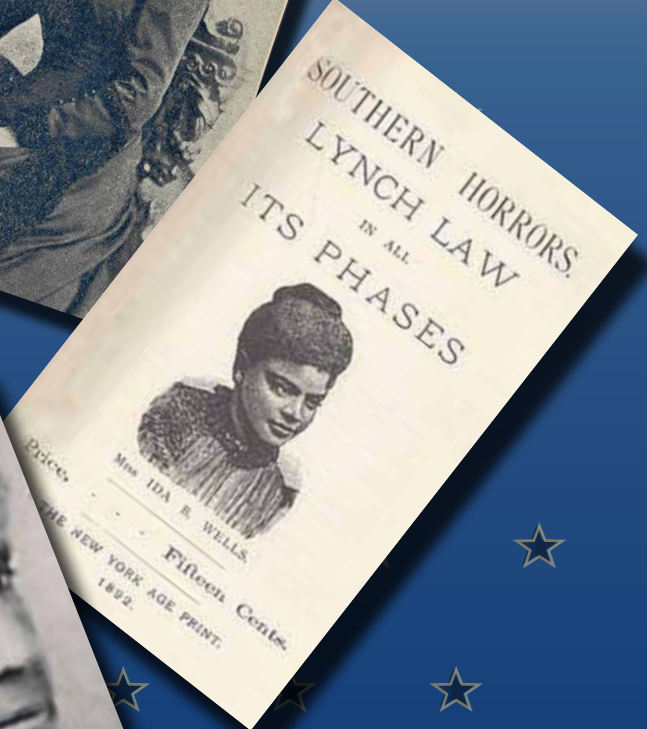
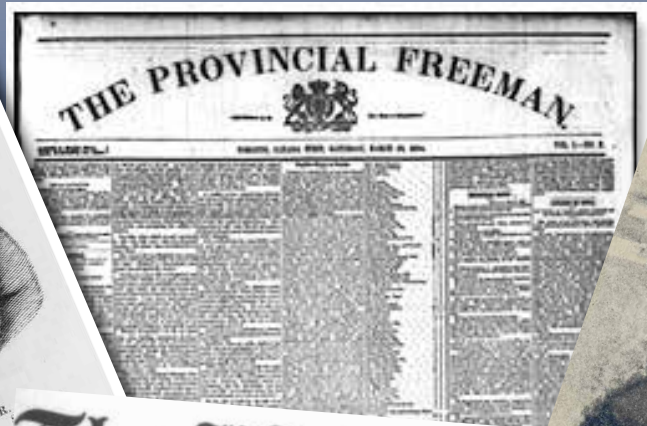
# WOMEN OF COLOR IN THE 119<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS

							
Rep Alma S Adams - NC	Rep Yassamin Ansari - AZ	Rep Joyce Beatty - OH	Rep Shontel Brown - OH	Rep Janelle Bynum - OR	Rep Sheila Cherfilus-McCormick - FL	Rep Judy Chu - CA	Rep Yvette Clarke - NY
							
Rep Jasmine Crockett - TX	Rep Sharice Davids - KS	Rep Monica De La Cruz - TX	Rep Nanette Diaz Barragan - CA	Rep Maria Elvira Salazar - FL	Rep Veronica Escobar - TX	Rep Valerie P Foushee - NC	Rep Sylvia R Garcia - TX
							
Rep Marie Gluesenkamp-Perez - WA	Rep Jahana Hayes - CT	Rep Pramila Jayapal - WA	Rep Sydney Kamlager-Dove - CA	Rep Robin Kelly - IL	Rep Young Kim - CA	Rep Summer L. Lee - CA	Rep Teresa Leger Fernandez - NM
							
Rep Anna Paulina Luna - FL	Rep Nicole Malliotakis - NY	Rep Doris Matsui - CA	Rep Lucy McBath - GA	Rep Jennifer L McClellan - VA	Rep LaMonica McIver - NJ	Rep Grace Meng - NY	Rep Gwen S Moore - WI
							
Rep Eleanor Holmes Norton - DC	Rep Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez - NY	Rep Ilhan Omar - MN	Rep Nellie Pou - NJ	Rep Ayanna Pressley - MA	Rep Delia Ramirez - IL	Rep Emily Randall - WA	Rep Luz Rivas - CA
							
Rep Andrea Salinas - OR	Rep Linda T Sanchez - CA	Rep Terri A Sewell - AL	Rep Lateefah Simon - CA	Rep Marilyn Strickland - WA	Rep Emilia Sykes - OH	Rep Rashida Tlaib - MI	Rep Jill Tokuda - HI
							
Rep Norma J Torres - CA	Rep Lauren Underwood - IL	Rep Nydia M Velázquez - NY	Rep Maxine Waters - CA	Rep Bonnie Watson Coleman - NJ	Rep Nikema Williams - GA	Rep Frederica S Wilson - FL	

# JANUARY 2025

The 119<sup>th</sup> Congress opens with 5 women Senators and 54 women Representatives who identify themselves with one or more minority.\* The House opens with 27 whose self-identity includes Black; 18 as Hispanic/Latina, 7 as Asian American/Pacific Islander, 2 as Middle Eastern/North African, and 1 as Native American/ Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian. 4 women of color serve as non-voting Delegates including Delegate Eleanor Holmes Norton of DC.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
 Sen Angela Alsobrooks - MD	 Sen Lisa Blunt Rochester - DE	 Sen Catherine Cortez Masto - NV	1 New Year's Day	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10 1918 House recommends amendment to extend suffrage to women	11
12	13 1913 Delta Sigma Theta Sorority founded	14	15 1908 Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority founded	16 1919 18 <sup>th</sup> Amendment ratified prohibiting "intoxicating liquors" 1920 Zeta Phi Beta Sorority founded	17	18
19	20 Inauguration Day Martin Luther King Jr Day	21	22	23 1964 24 <sup>th</sup> Amendment ratified abolishing poll taxes	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	* Data from the Center for American Women in Politics, Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University, <a href="https://cawp.rutgers.edu/facts/levels-office/congress/women-us-congress-2025">https://cawp.rutgers.edu/facts/levels-office/congress/women-us-congress-2025</a> . Based on data provided by Congresswomen to CAWP.
				 Sen Tammy Duckworth - IL	 Sen Mazie K. Hirono - HI	



★ BLACK HISTORY MONTH ★

# FEBRUARY 2025

From the 1830s, women of color preach, speak, and write on abolition, women's rights, and other issues. Maria Stewart is the first to speak to mixed audiences (clockwise, from bottom right); Jarena Lee preaches on the evils of slavery; Sojourner Truth is a noted speaker; Frances Harper is a poet, author, and orator; Mary Ann Shadd Cary (not shown) publishes *The Provincial Freeman*; Anna Julia Cooper pens *A Voice from the South*; Ida B Wells writes and lectures on lynching; and Josephine St Pierre Ruffin publishes *The Woman's Era* and issues "the Call," leading to the founding of the NACW. Building on the 19th century Black press, the NAACP's journal, *The Crisis* (below), covers women's suffrage and the *Chicago Defender* chronicles The Great Migration (1920). Charlotta Bass is a passionate activist and journalist who publishes the *California Eagle* and, in 1952, is the first woman of color to run for Vice President.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				 <p>"If the first woman God ever made was strong enough to turn the world upside down all alone, these women together ought to be able to turn it back, and get it right side up again!" Sojourner Truth</p> <p>"Win or lose, we win by raising the issues." Charlotta Bass</p>		1
2	3 1870 15 <sup>th</sup> Amendment is ratified	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12 1909 National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) founded	13 1893 Ida B Wells details horrors of lynching to white audience in Boston	14 Douglass Day	15
16	17 Presidents Day	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27 1922 Supreme Court upholds 19 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	28 Ramadan begins	



*Wells-Barnett marching with other women suffragists in a parade in Washington, D.C., 1913*

★ **WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH** ★



# MARCH 2025

On March 3, 1913, thousands of suffragists march down Pennsylvania Avenue protesting the exclusion of women from the political process. In spite of the concerns of white organizers about potential backlash, Black suffragists insist on marching. Ida B Wells marches with the Illinois delegation (above). Delta Sigma Theta, in its first public act, Mary Church Terrell (below, left), members of the NACW and other Black women march with delegations of students, states, and professional groups. Organizers are more welcoming to other suffragists of color: Marie Louise Bottineau Baldwin (below, 2nd and 3rd from left) is asked to create a float for Native women in costume; she opts for modern dress and marches with fellow lawyers. Mabel Ping-Hua Lee (fourth from left) rides horseback in a 1912 New York parade and joins the 1913 parade on a Chinese float. Maria de Guadalupe Evangelina Lopez (right) is asked to represent California; it is unknown if she attended.

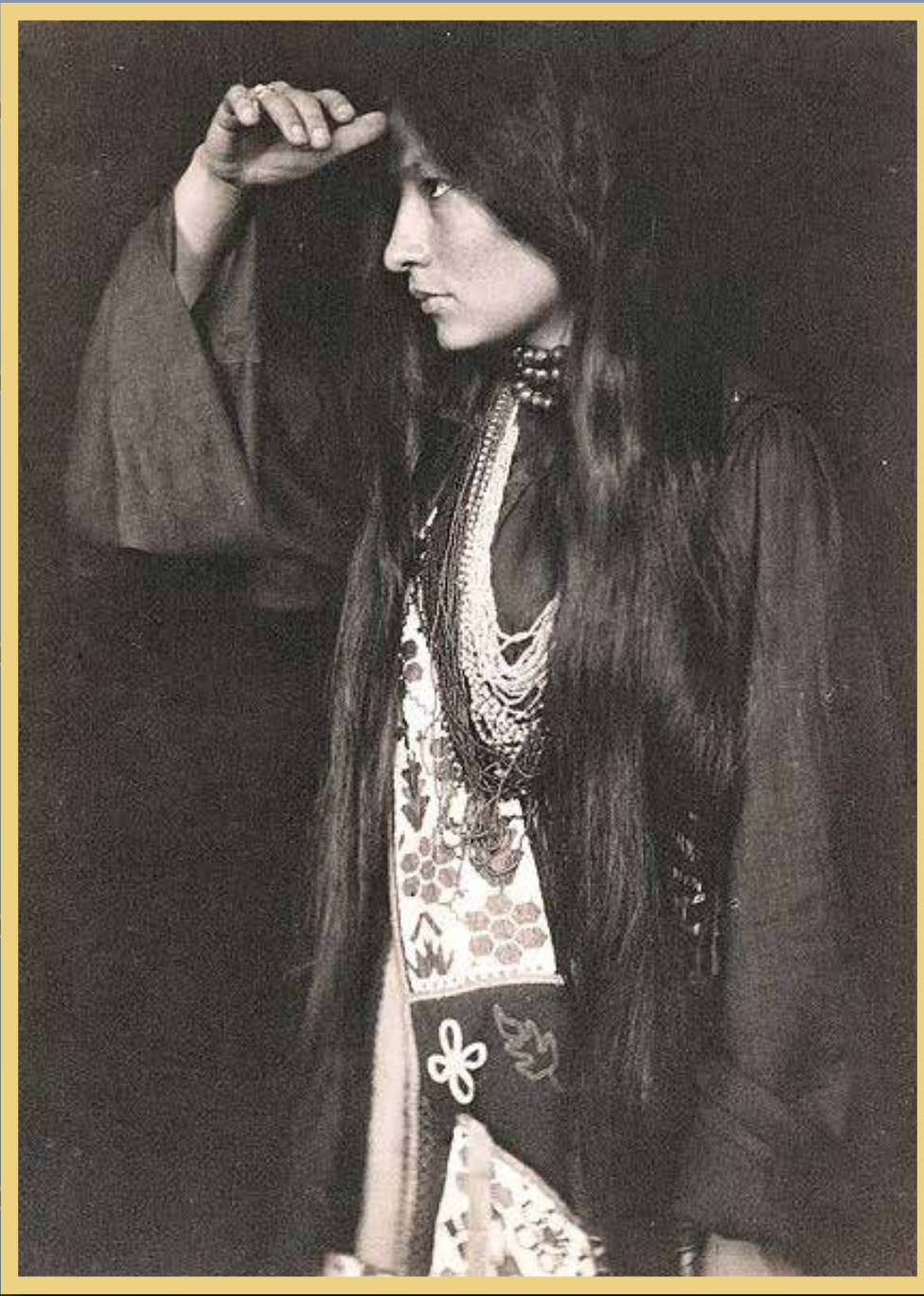
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				 <small>CHINESE GIRL WANTS VOTE Mrs Lee, Ready to Face Opposed, to Ride in Suffrage Parades</small>		1
2	3 1913 Suffrage procession, Washington, DC	4	5 Ash Wednesday	6	7	8 International Women's Day
9	10 Harriet Tubman Day	11	12	13	14	15
16	17 St. Patrick's Day	18	19	20	21	22
23	24 1853 First issue of <i>The Provincial Freeman</i> published	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					1961 23 <sup>rd</sup> Amendment: DC residents can vote in presidential elections



# APRIL 2025

In November 1920, barely two months after the enactment of the 19th Amendment, eight million women vote in the 34th presidential election. Ida B Wells runs for delegate in 1928. While national law allows women to vote, women of color, especially Black women in the South, find their ability to vote thwarted by state and local laws, such as literacy requirements and poll taxes, as well as by violence. Poll taxes and other barriers to voting are not prohibited until the mid-1960s with the enactment of the 24th Amendment and the sweeping reforms of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Today, voter suppression remains an obstacle.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
 <p>VOTE FOR  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Mrs. Ida B. Wells-Barnett</b>            3624 So. Parkway            CANDIDATE FOR  <b>DELEGATE</b>            To Republican Nat'l Convention            AT KANSAS CITY, MO.            JUNE 1928            PRIMARY TUESDAY, APRIL 10</p>	 <p><b>WOMEN!</b>  <i>The</i>    <i>of</i>            TEXAS            ARE UPON YOU            Have You Paid That Poll Tax?  </p>	1	2	3	4	5
6  1917 US enters World War I	7	8	9	10	11	12  1861 Civil War begins; suffrage activity suspended Passover begins
13	14	15	16	17	18	19  1929 Literate Puerto Rican women gain vote
20 Easter	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	 <p><b>\$1.50 POLL TAX RECEIPT</b>            COUNTY OF JEFFERSON, A.A. 1922 No. 1691            Received of <i>Mrs. Rosa Boyles</i>            the sum of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS, for Poll Taxes            due by him for 1920            District or Ward No. _____ Color _____ Precinct No. Last Year _____ This Year <i>37</i>            1920  <i>H. P. Lee</i> State Auditor  <i>Jan. F. Hawkins</i> Tax Collector</p>		



# MAY 2025

At their 1848 meeting in Seneca Falls, NY, suffragists are inspired by local Iroquois women who own property, have rights to their children, and exercise political power. Zitkála-Šá (above) and other Native activists advocate for suffrage in the early 20th century. However, Native women are not considered US citizens and cannot vote until the passage of the Indian Citizenship Act of 1924. Even with citizenship, many still face state and local barriers to voting. Zitkála-Šá founds the National Council of American Indians in 1926 to advocate for rights and representation. Not until 2018 are the first Native women elected to Congress: Representatives Deb Haaland (NM, below) and Sharice Davids (KS, see January). In 2020, Rep Haaland is appointed as Secretary of the Interior, becoming the first Native American to serve as a Cabinet Secretary.

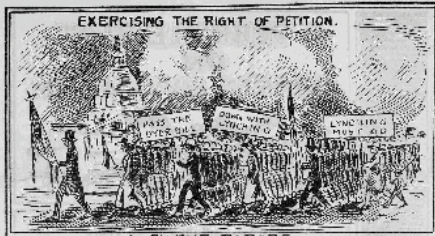
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
<p><i>"In the councils of the Iroquois every adult male or female had a voice upon all questions brought before it."</i> Elizabeth Cady Stanton</p> <p><i>"Division of power between the sexes in this Indian Republic was nearly equal ...its women exercised controlling power in peace and war."</i> Matilda Gage</p>				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10  1866 Frances Harper: "White women speak of rights; I speak of wrongs"
11 Mother's Day	12	13	14	15	16	17  1954 <i>Brown v Board of Education</i> rules school segregation illegal
18  1896 <i>Plessy v Ferguson</i> rules "separate but equal" is constitutional	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26 Memorial Day	27	28	29  1851 Sojourner Truth delivers "Ain't I a Woman" speech in Ohio	30	31



# JUNE 2025

In April 1939, Marian Anderson gives a concert to an integrated audience of 75,000 at the Lincoln Memorial in the segregated city of Washington, DC (above). Both Mary McLeod Bethune, President of the new National Council of Negro Women (below, center) and Dr Dorothy Height attend. Dr Height recalls, "The first words that came from her mouth were, 'My country tis of thee. . . .' She made us all proud to be Americans when she could sing . . . 'let freedom ring.'" President Bethune recalls, "Something happened in all of our hearts. . . . We are on the right track—we must go forward. The reverence and concentration of the throngs told a story of hope for tomorrow—a story of pulling together—a story of splendor and real democracy." Dr Height (below far right), 24 years later, is one of the organizers of the March on Washington where Dr Martin Luther King Jr shares his dream and inspires the next generation of civil rights workers.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1	2 1924 Indian Citizenship Act grants citizenship to Native Americans	3	4 1919 Senate passes 19 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15 Father's Day	16	17	18	19 Juneteenth celebrates emancipation from slavery	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27 1952 Immigration and Naturalization Act grants Asians rights of citizenship	28
29	30					



A SILENT PARADE

Vote Against Those Who Voted To Protect The Lynching Industry.



Join This Silent Parade





# JULY 2025



In 1896, 73 delegates found the National Association of Colored Women (NACW) in Washington, DC, including Mary Church Terrell (1st President, below), Josephine St Pierre Ruffin, Harriet Tubman, Ida B Wells, Anna Julia Cooper, Fannie Barrier Williams, Hallie Q. Brown, Frances E W Harper, and Helen Pitts Douglass (Frederick Douglass' widow). By 1914, NACW has 50,000 members and 1,000 clubs across the country focusing on the welfare of their communities and other social issues, including lynching, suffrage, and voter suppression. Activism continues under other leaders such as Nannie Helen Burroughs, Fannie Coppin, and Mary McCleod Bethune (President) who, in 1935, founds the National Council of Negro Women. For example, NACW issues an anti-lynching pamphlet (1922) and protests lynching at the White House (1946, above). In 1952, 88-year-old Mary Church Terrell pickets segregated restaurants in Washington (above), leading to a 1953 ruling declaring segregated eating places unconstitutional. In 1958, NACW is renamed: the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, Inc.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		<b>1</b>  1971 26th Amendment: Congress lowers the voting age to 18.	<b>2</b>  1964 Civil Rights Act enacted	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b> Independence Day	<b>5</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>  1868 14 <sup>th</sup> Amendment ratified extending citizenship and rights to former slaves	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>20</b>  1848 Seneca Falls Convention Attendees sign Declaration of Sentiments	<b>21</b>  1896 National Association of Colored Women founded first national organization for women of color	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>  1895 Josephine Ruffin calls for a "new era" for the colored women of America	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>	<i>"And so, lifting as we climb, onward and upward we go, struggling            and striving, and hoping that the buds and blossoms of our desires            will burst into glorious fruition 'ere long."</i> <b>Mary Church Terrell</b>	



# AUGUST 2025

Even with passage of the 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment, many women of color cannot vote because of state and local laws and practices. In 1965, the Voting Rights Act prohibits practices or procedures that "... deny or abridge the right of any citizen of the United States to vote on account of race or color." The Act had a dramatic impact—significantly increasing voter registration and participation among Black people in Southern states, and especially among minority women. Voters line up at a country store in Peachtree, AL to vote for the first time in May 1966. Below, President Lyndon Johnson, after signing the Act, greets honored guests, including Dr Martin Luther King Jr, Rosa Parks, and John Lewis. In 2013, the Supreme Court, in *Shelby v. Holder*, reversed many gains associated with the Voting Rights Act. It results in the closure of hundreds of polling places, primarily in minority communities.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
					1	2
3	4	5	6 1965 Voting Rights Act prohibits racial discrimination in voting	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26 Women's Equality Day	27	28 1986 Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act signed by President Reagan	29	30 1835 Abolitionist Angelina Grimke publishes letter on Boston slavery riot
31		1920 19 <sup>th</sup> Amendment signed into law				



### THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH



Charlotta Spears Bass  
1st Black woman nominee for  
Vice President



Patricia Roberts Harris  
Secretary of HUD



Elaine Chao  
Secretary of Transportation



Alexis Herman  
Secretary of Labor



Condoleezza Rice  
Secretary of State



Deb Haaland  
Secretary of the Interior



Kamala Harris  
Vice President  
Nominee for President

### THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH



Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (FL)  
Representative



Mazie Hirono (HI)  
Senator



Catherine Cortez Masto (NV)  
Senator



Kamala Harris (CA)  
Senator



Laphonza Butler (CA)  
Senator



Tammy Duckworth (IL)  
Senator

### THE JUDICIAL BRANCH



Judge Constance Baker Motley  
NY Southern District



Justice Sonia Sotomayor  
Supreme Court



Judge Diane Joyce Humetewa  
Arizona District

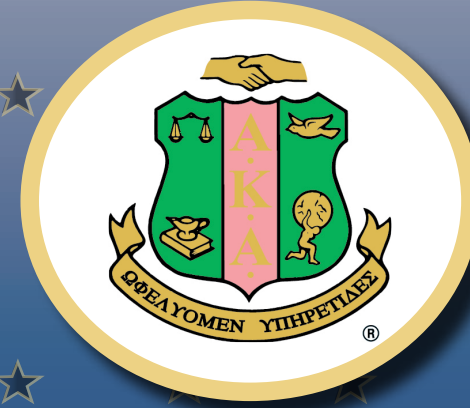


Justice Katanji Brown Jackson  
Supreme Court

# SEPTEMBER 2025

Women of color are today represented across all three branches of government established in the Constitution: the Executive Branch - the President, Vice President, Cabinet officers, and others who *execute* the laws; the Legislative Branch - the Senators and Representatives elected by the States to *write* the laws; and the Judicial Branch which *interprets* the laws. Today, women of color are represented in all three branches of government. Kamala Harris has served in two branches: the Legislative branch as a Senator and the Executive branch as Vice President.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	1 Labor Day	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17 1789 US Constitution signed; states keep authority to decide who can vote	18	19	20
21	22	23	24 1875 Matilda Gage writes about Five Nations confederacy where women "exercise power in peace and war"	25	26	27
28	29	30	<p><i>"It has taken 232 years and 115 prior appointments for a Black woman to be selected to serve on the Supreme Court of the United States, but we've made it! We've made it — all of us."</i></p> <p><b>Katanji Brown Jackson</b></p> <p><i>"... a role model in the flesh provides more than inspiration; his or her very existence is confirmation of possibilities one may have every reason to doubt, saying, 'Yes, someone like me can do this.'"</i></p> <p><b>Sonia Sotomayor</b></p>			



In Memoriam  
Congresswoman Sheila Jackson Lee  
— fearless trailblazer and tireless advocate.



# OCTOBER 2025

Black women form clubs as early as 1793 and work to support their communities, abolition, suffrage, and other causes. Two Black sororities stand out for their work promoting the vote as well as their success in seeing their members elected. Alpha Kappa Alpha (1908) members—then Sen Kamala Harris and seven Representatives—stand in front of a statue honoring Rosa Parks in the Capitol (above, left). Seven Delta Sigma Theta (1913) members are Representatives (above, right). Dr Height addresses the AKA convention (below, left). At an annual conference, Delta Days (below, middle), national members advocate for policies affecting their communities, meet members of Congress, and hone their political skills. Both sororities are committed to voter education, registration, and protection, and are effective users of social media (see the video “Stroll to the Polls” (below, right)).

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13 Indigenous Peoples Day	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29 1864 Sojourner Truth visits President Lincoln in the White House	30	31	

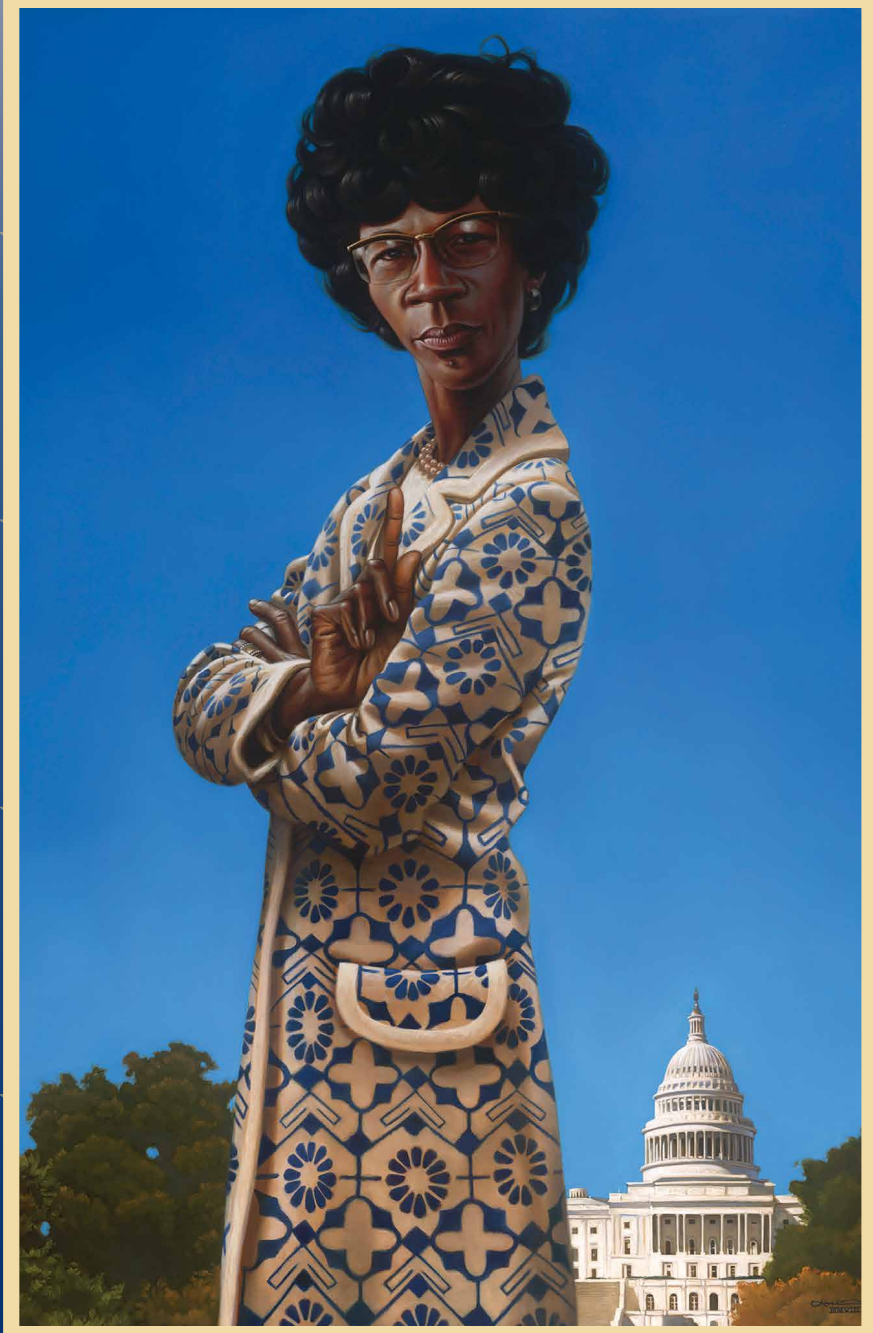




# NOVEMBER 2025


Since at least the 1910s, Latinas have been actively engaged in suffrage activities. In California, material on voting is translated into Spanish. In New Mexico, suffragist Nina Otero-Warren (below, left) and others collaborate with the National Woman's Party, and, in Texas, journalist Jovita Idár (below, left) writes against "Juan Crow laws" and advocates for women's education and suffrage. Otero-Warren runs for Congress in 1922. She loses and not until 67 years later is Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (FL) elected to the House. Latina activism focuses heavily on labor issues. Activist Dolores Huerta joins Cesar Chavez to found the United Farm Workers Association. Huerta continues to work on voter registration and participation (above).

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	<p><b>Dese a la Mujer de California</b>  <b>El Derecho de Votar</b>  <b>VOTOS PARA LA MUJER</b></p>				<p>Register to VOTE</p> 	1
2  1920 Eight million women vote across the US	3	4 Election Day	5	6	7	8
9	10	11 Veterans Day  1918 World War I ends	12  1922 Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority founded	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27 Thanksgiving Day	28	29
30						



# DECEMBER 2025

Firsts! Kamala Harris (above, left) has broken many barriers during her career: the first woman of color to be nominated for President by a major party; elected as Vice-President and to serve as President of the Senate; the second Black woman and first South Asian American elected to the Senate; and the first woman to be elected Attorney General of California. And, she is the first to acknowledge the many women who have preceded her, such as: Rep Shirley Chisholm (IL). Shirley Chisholm (above, right) is the first Black woman in the House of Representatives and the first Black woman to run for a major party's nomination for President. A congresswoman for seven terms, Chisholm is emblematic of women on the local, state, and national levels, who not only spend their careers in public service but also seek and gain public office. An educator, activist, and writer, she is known for her speeches and wise quotes.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	<b>1</b> 1833 Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society founded by biracial group of suffragists	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b> 1935 National Council of Negro Women founded	<b>6</b> 1865 13 <sup>th</sup> Amendment enacted abolishing slavery in the US
<b>7</b> 1868 Universal suffrage amendment introduced in Senate; never voted on	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>14</b> Hanukkah begins	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b> 1943 Chinese Exclusion Act repealed	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b> Christmas Day	<b>26</b> Kwanzaa begins	<b>27</b>
		<b>30</b>	<b>31</b> New Year's Eve			
<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>			<p>Vice President Kamala Harris, joined by Rep Barbara Lee (D-CA) and Senator Laphonza Butler (D-CA), signs the Shirley Chisholm Congressional Gold Medal Act, Monday, December 9, 2024, at the US Capitol in Washington, DC</p>	<p><i>"I may be the first woman member of Congress, but I won't be the last."</i> <b>Rep Jeanette Rankin, 1917</b></p> <p><i>"At present, our country needs women's idealism and determination, perhaps more in politics than anywhere else."</i> <b>Rep Shirley Chisholm (1924-2005)</b></p> <p><i>"... while I may be the first woman in this office, I won't be the last."</i> <b>Vice President Kamala Harris, 2020</b></p>	

## Acknowledgements



**#BWOA**

BLACK WOMEN'S ORGANIZING ARCHIVE



Dr Arthelda Busch Williams (National Historian, NACWC)  
Martha Perine Beard, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc@  
Leslie Calderone, The White House Historical Association  
Dr Thelma Daley, 16<sup>th</sup> President, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc  
Farar Elliott, US House of Representatives  
Sabrina Evans, Center for Black Digital Research, #DigBlk.  
Anna Fierst  
Suzanne Finney  
Patricia Fitzgerald  
Dr Jo Freeman  
Amanda Gallagher  
Katherin Golitzen  
Jordyn Greer  
Jessica Claire Haney

Chelsea Hill, Center for American Women and Politics, Eagleton Institute, Rutgers State University  
Judy Hubbard  
Dr Pamela R Johnson (Editor)  
Rempee Kalia  
Dr Shirley Moody-Turner, Center for Black Digital Research, #DigBlk.  
Heather Moore, US Senate Historical Office  
Rosalyn Overstreet-Gonzalez  
Dr Alison Parker  
Dr Carol L Rogers  
Beverly Smith, Past President, Delta Sigma Theta  
Winfield Swanson  
Sharon Taylor, Taylor Romaine, LLC  
Crystal Vasquez, Dolores Huerta Foundation  
Mery Jans Vegara-Sanchez  
Renée Winfield (Designer)  
Patricia Wirth, Turning Point Suffrage Memorial



DC COMMISSION ON  
THE ARTS & HUMANITIES



<https://nationalwomensfoundation.org/>

© Copyright 2024

Published by the National Women's Foundation

