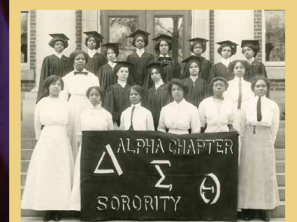


2025 ★ WOMEN OF COLOR AND THE FIGHT FOR THE VOTE ★



VOTE FOR FANNIE LOU HAMER



BRING U.S. TOGETHER



VOTE CHISHOLM 1972 UNBOUGHT AND UNBOSSSED



KEY TO COVER IMAGES: From top Left (clockwise): Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman, Ida B. Wells, Frances E.W. Harper, Zitkála-Šá, Mary McLeod Bethune with students, Mary Church Terrell, Founders of the National Association of Colored Women (NACW, 1896), CARD?, Founders of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc® (1908), Founders of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc (1913), GROUP PHOTO?, Ida B. Wells in 1913 Suffrage Parade Soledad Chávez Chacón, Dr. Dorothy Height, NACW marching at The White House (1946), Women marching at the March on Washington (1963), Rep. Shirley Chisholm (1972), Fannie Lou Hamer, Sen. Carol Moseley Braun, Presidential candidate Kamala Harris, and first time voters (center).

PHOTO CREDITS: We appreciate all of the individuals and organizations who provided photographs and images for 2025: *Women of Color and the Fight for the Vote*: Alabama Department of Archives and History (Apr); Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc (Cover); AP Images (Jun); AP Photo/Wilfredo Lee (Jan); Austin History Center, Austin Public Library, University of Texas (Apr); *Baltimore Sun* Media/Amy Davis (Intro); Sen Carol Moseley Braun (Cover); Collection of the US House of Representatives (Cover, Sep); Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc (Cover, Nov); Elijah Nouvelage (Jan); Frederic J. Brown/AFP via Getty Images (Oct); Gabriella Lurie/San Francisco Chronicle/Polaris (cover); George Grantham Bain Collection/Library of Congress (Cover, Mar, Oct); Library of Congress (Cov, Feb, Mar, Jul); Library of Congress/Carl Van Vechten Collection (Jun); Lyndon Baines Johnson Library and Museum (Aug); Mario Eugene Page (Nov); Marion County Voter Guide, 1952 (Feb); Metropolitan Museum of Art (Feb); MomsRising (Oct); Moorland-Spingarn Research Center, Manuscript Division Howard University (Jul); National Archives (Jun, Aug); National Archives/Rowland Scherman (Jun); National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, Inc (Cover, Jul); National Portrait Gallery (Cover); New York Public Library Digital Collections (Feb); New York Public Library Digital Collections (Feb); *New York Times* OTD (Aug); Newsweek (May); Oakland Museum of California (Cover); Project Gutenberg (Feb); Public Domain/Gertrude Käsebier (May); Public Domain (*The Crisis*) (Feb); Public Domain/Newseum (Feb); Public Domain, *California Eagle* (Feb); Public Domain, *Chicago Defender* (Feb); Public Domain, The US Government (cover); Scripps College/Women's Suffrage and Equal Rights Collection; Ella Strong Denison Library (Oct); Sharon Famer (Nov); Stacey Abrams (Cover, Apr); State Library and Archives of Florida (Cover); Toni L. Sandys/*Washington Post* (Cover); US Department of Education (Nov); U.S. House of Representatives, Office of Terri Sewell (Nov); US House of Representatives, Official Websites (Sep, Dec); U.S. Senate, Official Websites (Dec); U.S. Senate Historical Office (Sep); University of Chicago Library (Apr); UTSA Libraries, Special Collections (Oct); Wikimedia Commons (Cover, Feb); Wikimedia, Women of Distinction (Feb); and Wikimedia/Warren K. Leffler (Cover).

Introduction

On August 22, 2024, Kamala Harris became the first Black woman and the first Asian-American woman nominated for President of the United States by a major party. When then Sen. Harris was inaugurated as Vice President of the United States 3 ½ years earlier on January 21, 2021, she became the first woman of any race to win and hold this office. Following her election, she acknowledged “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—all the women who have worked to secure and protect the right to vote for over a century.”

This calendar is dedicated to all 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. NACW founder and first President Mary Church Terrell; the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority; members of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority; Ida B. Wells, founder of Chicago’s Alpha Suffrage Club; and other women of color 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 (more than 159 million) voted in 2020 and elected a woman of color to the second highest office in the land and who has, in 2024, been nominated for the Presidency of the United States.



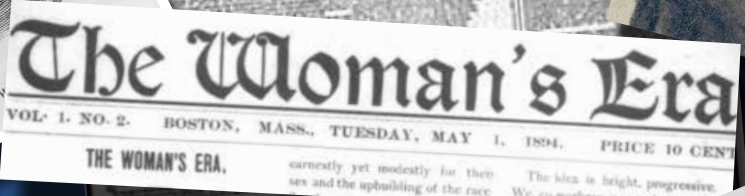
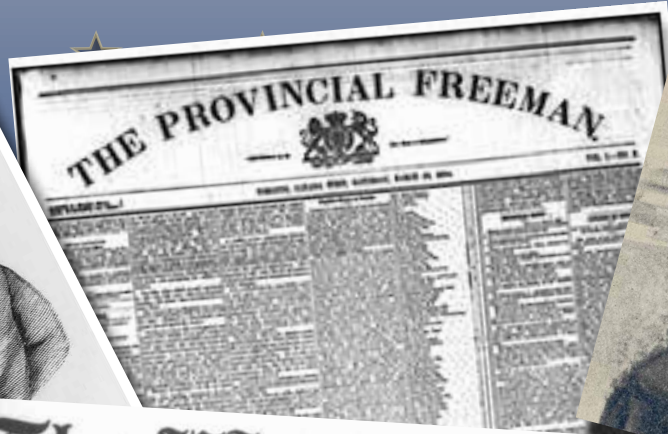


JANUARY 2025

Shirley Chisholm 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:

"At present, our country needs women's idealism and determination, perhaps more in politics than anywhere else."

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
<p><i>"I may be the first woman member of Congress, but I won't be the last."</i> Rep. Jeanette Rankin, 1917</p> <p><i>"... while I may be the first woman in this office, I won't be the last."</i> Vice President Kamala Harris, 2020</p>			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 th 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 th Amendment ratified abolishing poll taxes	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	



★ 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) 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 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 th 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 th 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 Alpha Kappa Alpha and 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.

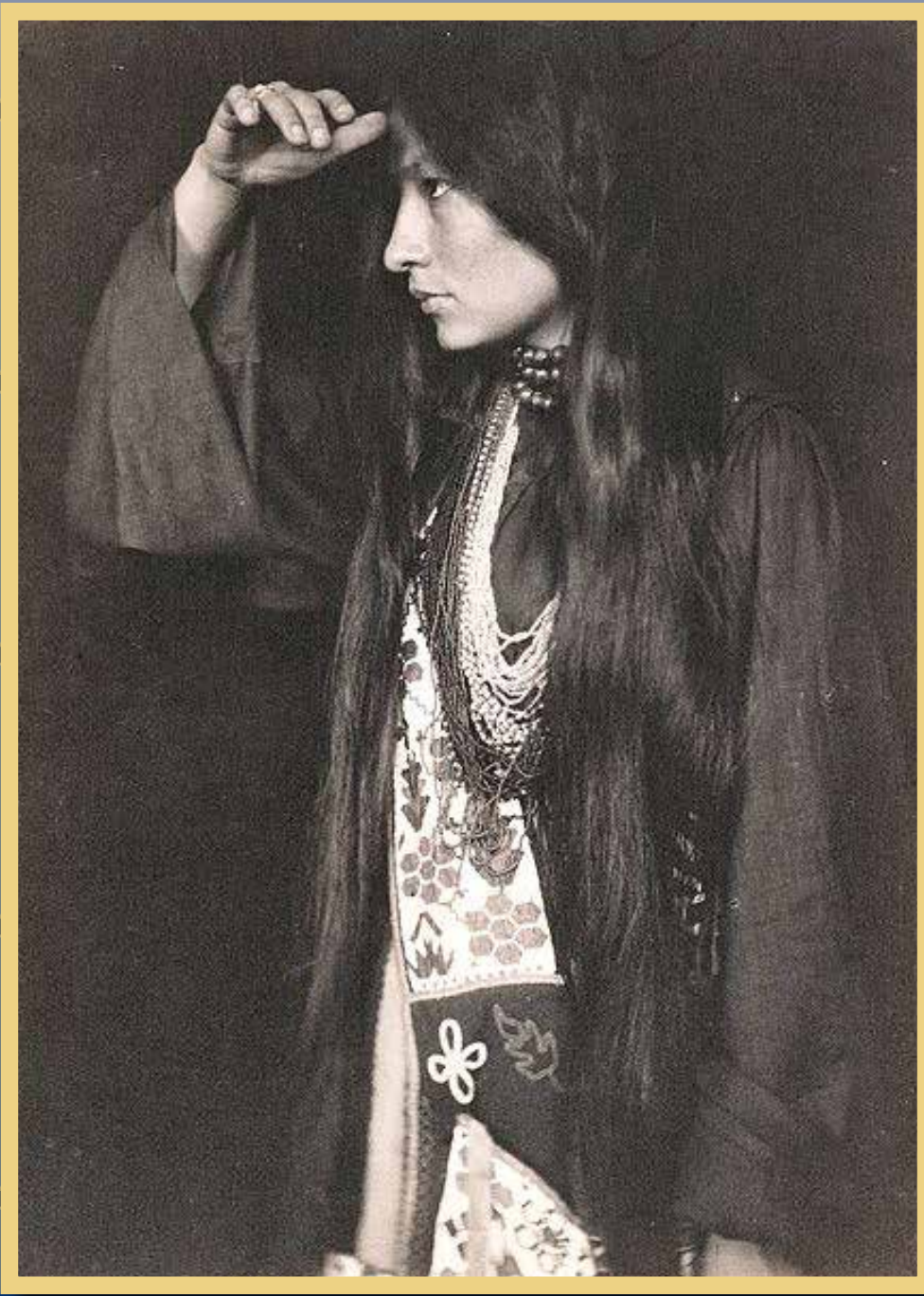
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				 <small>CHINESE GIRL WANTS VOTE Mrs Lee, Ready to Face Barred, to Ride in Suffrage Parade</small>		1
2	3 1913 Suffrage procession, Washington, DC	4	5 Ash Wednesday	6	7	8 International Women's Day
9	10 Harriet Tubman Day	11	12	13	14	15
16	17 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 rd Amendment: DC residents can vote in presidential elections



APRIL 2025

On November 2, 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"/> Mrs. Ida B. Wells-Barnett 3624 So. Parkway CANDIDATE FOR DELEGATE To Republican Nat'l Convention AT KANSAS CITY, MO. JUNE 1928 PRIMARY TUESDAY, APRIL 10</p>	 <p>WOMEN! <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>\$1.50 POLL TAX RECEIPT 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> State Auditor _____ 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. 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 December). In 2020, Rep Haaland was appointed as Secretary of the Interior, becoming the first Native American to serve as a Cabinet Secretary.

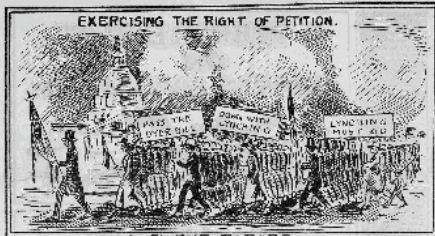
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
<p><i>"In the councils of the Iroquois every adult male or female had a voice upon all questions brought before it."</i> Elizabeth Cady Stanton</p> <p><i>"Division of power between the sexes in this Indian Republic was nearly equal ...its women 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

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 th 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. 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
		<p>1</p> <p>1971 26th Amendment: Congress lowers the voting age to 18.</p>	<p>2</p> <p>1964 Civil Rights Act enacted</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>4 Independence Day</p>	<p>5</p>
<p>6</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>9</p> <p>1868 14th Amendment ratified extending citizenship and rights to former slaves</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>11</p>	<p>12</p>
<p>13</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>15</p>	<p>16</p>	<p>17</p>	<p>18</p>	<p>19</p>
<p>20</p> <p>1848 Seneca Falls Convention Attendees sign Declaration of Sentiments</p>	<p>21</p> <p>1896 National Association of Colored Women founded first national organization for women of color</p>	<p>22</p>	<p>23</p>	<p>24</p>	<p>25</p>	<p>26</p>
<p>27</p>	<p>28</p>	<p>29</p> <p>1895 Josephine Ruffin calls for a "new era" for the colored women of America</p>	<p>30</p>	<p>31</p>	<p><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></p> <p>Mary Church Terrell</p>	



AUGUST 2025

Even with passage of the 19th Amendment, many women 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 neighborhoods and also eliminates many practices designed to facilitate registration and voting.

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 th 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, 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>Katanji Brown Jackson</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>Sonia Sotomayor</p>			

#GETLOUD

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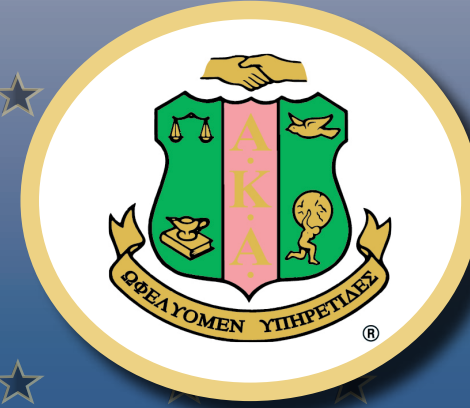
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OCTOBER 2025

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, right) 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 work on voter registration and participation—even celebrating her 90th birthday (2020) by promoting the vote (above).

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
Dese a la Mujer de California El Derecho de Votar VOTOS PARA LA MUJER			1 Yom Kippur	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	



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



NOVEMBER 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
						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						

WOMEN OF COLOR IN THE 119TH CONGRESS

							
Rep. Alma S. Adams - NC	Rep. Joyce Beatty - OH	Rep. Lisa Blunt Rochester - DE	Rep. Shontel Brown - OH	Rep. Cori Bush - MO	Rep. Yadira Caraveo - CO	Rep. Lori Chavez-DeRemer - 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. Veronica Escobar - TX	Rep. Valerie P. Foushee - NC
							
Rep. Sylvia R Garcia - TX	Rep. Marie Gluesenkamp-Perez - WA	Rep. Jahana Hayes - CT	Del. Eleanor Holmes Norton - DC	Rep. Pramila Jayapal - WA	Rep. Sydney Kamlager-Dove - CA	Rep. Robin Kelly - IL	Rep. Young Kim - CA
							
Rep. Barbara Lee - 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. Grace Meng - NY	Rep. Gwen S. Moore - WI	Rep. Grace F. Napolitano - CA	Rep. Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez - NY	Rep. Ilhan Omar - MN	Rep. Mary Peltola - AK	Rep. Ayanna Pressley - MA	Rep. Delia Ramirez - IL
							
Rep. Maria Salazar - FL	Rep. Andrea Salinas - OR	Rep. Linda T. Sanchez - CA	Rep. Terri A. Sewell - AL	Rep. Michelle Steel - 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

DECEMBER 2025

The 118th Congress opens with 125 women in the House of Representatives and with 5 Senators and 55 Representatives who identify themselves as minority women.* The House opens with 27 who are Black, 18 who are Hispanic/Latina, 7 who are Asian American/Pacific Islander, 2 who are Middle Eastern/North African, and 1 who is Native American/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian. In addition, 4 women of color serve as non-voting Delegates including Delegate Eleanor Holmes Norton of DC.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
<p>* Data from the Center for American Women in Politics, Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University. https://womenrun.rutgers.edu/2022-report/congress/ Based on data provided by Congresswomen to CAWP.</p>	<p>1 1833 Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society founded by biracial group of suffragists</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>5 1935 National Council of Negro Women founded</p>	<p>6 1865 13th Amendment enacted abolishing slavery in the US</p>
<p>7 1868 Universal suffrage amendment introduced in Senate; never voted on</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>9</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>11</p>	<p>12</p>	<p>13</p>
<p>14 Hanukkah begins</p>	<p>15</p>	<p>16</p>	<p>17 1943 Chinese Exclusion Act repealed</p>	<p>18</p>	<p>19</p>	<p>20</p>
<p>21</p>	<p>22</p>	<p>23</p>	<p>24</p>	<p>25 Christmas Day</p>	<p>26 Kwanzaa begins</p>	<p>27</p>
		<p>30</p>	<p>31 New Year's Eve</p>			
<p>28</p>	<p>29</p>					
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