

The First Lady to Claim a Seat in U.S.
Congress: Breaking Barriers in Women's
History

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Tulsi Gabbard, Elizabeth Warren, Marianne Williamson, Amy Klobuchar: all examples of women running for president in the upcoming election of 2020. Any precedent of women running for positions in government displays how much we have developed from the past, but why did a barrier exist for women that did not exist for men, and who was the first woman to break that barrier? More significantly, who was the first woman to run for power in government and succeed in doing so? Jeannette Rankin; a name that may not be recognized as often as it should, but a strong name that holds a great deal of fortitude. Jeannette Rankin was the first woman to claim dominance over a seat in the United States Federal Congress, leaving an outstanding mark on Women's Suffrage, and breaking multiple barriers along her way. Jeannette Rankin was the first woman to be elected into Federal Congress in 1917. While in Congress, she left a remarkable imprint on her votes against the two World Wars; even though at the time the World Wars were greatly supported, Rankin showed gallantry by voting against both of the wars with controversial messages. While her service in Congress was an outstanding time in history, Jeannette led movements to fight for rights outside of her political life as well.

Before Jeannette Rankin was ever elected into Congress, women had not been seen in the United States Government. Along with no female politician figures, women also did not have the right to vote. Fourteen years before Jeannette was born Elizabeth Cady Stanton attempted to run for the United States House of Representatives even though she was not allowed to vote. She ran as an Independent and only received 24 votes out of the 12,000 that were cast.

Jeannette Rankin was born June 11, 1880, in Missoula County, Montana where she grew up on her parents, Olive Rankin and John Rankin's ranch.¹ Rankin was the eldest of her five other siblings, Philena Rankin (who unfortunately died in childhood), Harriet Rankin, Grace

¹ "Jeannette Rankin (U.S. National Park Service)." National Parks Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, www.nps.gov/people/jeannette-rankin.htm.

Rankin, Edna Rankin, and Wellington Rankin.² During juvenility, Jeannette Rankin maintained roles such as typical household chores, maintaining machinery, along with assisting building things.³

Rankin was open to activities that encouraged her to make a difference. March 1903, Rankin wrote in her diary: “Go! Go! Go! It makes no difference where just so you go! Go! Go! Remember at the first opportunity go!”⁴

In preliminary years, Rankin graduated from the University of Montana with a degree in biology where she moved to New York City to complete her masters. In New York City Rankin experienced a ‘Women-centered’ Life. Her colleagues and herself believed that woman maternal instincts could have applications outside the home. In the year 1910, Rankin worked as a social worker in Montana, a children’s home worker in Spokane and in Seattle where she found homes for abandoned children.⁵

In 1910-1915, Rankin joined a group known as ‘Heterodoxy’ which was the Greenwich Village women’s club of like-minded suffragists, authors, lawyers, peace activists, artists, journalists, union organizers, and utopians, who became some of her closest friends and said:⁶

² Luckowski, Jean, and James Lopach. “A Chronology and Primary Sources for Teaching about Jeannette Rankin.” *University of Montana*, tag.rutgers.edu/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/teaching_materials_on_rankin.pdf.

³ “Jeannette Rankin (U.S. National Park Service).” National Parks Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, www.nps.gov/people/jeannette-rankin.htm.

⁴ Luckowski, Jean, and James Lopach. “A Chronology and Primary Sources for Teaching about Jeannette Rankin.” *University of Montana*, tag.rutgers.edu/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/teaching_materials_on_rankin.pdf.

⁵ “Jeannette Rankin (U.S. National Park Service).” National Parks Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, www.nps.gov/people/jeannette-rankin.htm.

⁶ Luckowski, Jean, and James Lopach. “A Chronology and Primary Sources for Teaching about

We are busily at work in this state getting our preliminary organization in shape. This means the precinct organizations and the training of a corps of efficient workers. . . . We want a capable, efficient woman in every precinct in the state. . . . These precinct captains will form each country the county committee, and the county committees in turn will elect their chairmen, who will form the state committee and will elect the state organization.⁷

At the age of thirty, 1910, Jeannette Rankin started to protest to encourage Montana to give women the right to vote. One male politician threw a glass of water in her face, so Jeannette swore to him that when women were in the congress they would get him kicked off.⁸ Jeannette Rankin says:

We need make no apology whatever for asking an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which shall forbid to any state the right to deny any citizen of the state the right to vote on account of sex.⁹

Jeannette Rankin.” *University of Montana*, tag.rutgers.edu/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/teaching_materials_on_rankin.pdf.

⁷ Luckowski, Jean, and James Lopach. “A Chronology and Primary Sources for Teaching about Jeannette Rankin.” *University of Montana*, tag.rutgers.edu/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/teaching_materials_on_rankin.pdf.

⁸ Krull, Kathleen. *Lives of Extraordinary Women: Rulers, Rebels*. Sandpiper, 2014

⁹ Catt, Carrie Chapman, Former Owner, and National American Woman Suffrage Association Collection. *The Woman suffrage year book*. ed by Stapler, Martha G New York, N.Y.: National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company, Inc, 1917. Pdf. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/item/17007468/>.

In the year 1911, the measure to give women the right to vote was passed and Rankin returned home from Washington state to win the right to vote for the women in her home state, Montana, which soon gave women rights to vote in 1914.¹⁰

Two years later, Rankin campaigned for one of Montana's House seats in the election of 1916 where the top two vote-getters won the seats. Rankin finished second in the voting defeating Frank Bird Linderman and became the first woman in the congress on November 7, but her two-year term started March 4th, 1917.¹¹ One of the main factors that helped Rankin on her path to Congress was the campaigns she held for women's suffrage in Montana. Not only was her work successful, despite this she also campaigned for votes to give women the right to vote in her state before voting access was granted nationally. Another factor of her success came from her advantage over a major national issue and Montana's political structure.¹²

The voter guide states:

After sweeping the State in the primaries in Aug., Miss Jeanette Rankin was elected as the Nov. election as 1 of the 2 congressman- at-large from State of Montana. She is the 1st woman to be elected to Congress. Her term began Mar. 4 '17.

The Stars and Stripes newspaper said:

¹⁰ Biography.com Editors. "Jeannette Rankin Biography." *The Biography.com Website*, 2 Apr. 2014, www.biography.com/political-figure/jeannette-rankin.

¹¹ Voters Guide; a Concise and Practical Handbook of Political Information--Essential Facts of Forms of Government, Elections and Duties of Officeholders. [Brooklyn, N.Y., Brooklyn daily eagle, 1918] Pdf. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/item/18010600/>.

¹² Rothman, Lily. "First Woman Elected to U.S. National Office 100 Years Ago." *Time*, Time, 7 Nov. 2016, time.com/4549800/jeannette-rankin-100/.

AMERICA, July 11.- Miss Jeannette Rankin, Representative from Montana, will fight for the Republican nomination to United States Senatorship as a successor to the late Senator Walsh.¹³

April 2nd 1917, Jeannette Rankin took her seat in the United States Federal Congress, but before heading into the Capitol Jeannette Rankin made a speech from the balcony of the Suffrage house. Rankin then proceeded to join the others in the Capitol.

Alice Stone Blackwell said,“This is one of the great moments of history. The whole future of the world may turn on this vote.”

Jeannette Rankin was supposed to meet with eight senators from suffrage states along with Mrs.Catt to introduce them and make a final conclusion. The eight senators were supposed to show up at ten o’ clock but the only people that showed in the Capitol were Jeannette Rankin and Senator Shafroth. Luckily, the other senators eventually showed up and the meeting between Jeannette and the Senators went on.¹⁴

Shortly after, April 6, 1917, four days after being sworn into congress The House of Representatives casted votes for World War I. Rankin was one of the only ones who served in congress that cast a vote against the World War.¹⁵ As said by Jeannette Rankin,“I wish to stand

¹³ The Stars and Stripes. (None, Paris, \$s) 12 Jul. 1918, p. 1. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, www.loc.gov/item/20001931/1918-07-12/ed-1/.

¹⁴ Catt, Carrie Chapman, Former Owner, and National American Woman Suffrage Association Collection. The Woman suffrage year book. ed by Stapler, Martha G New York, N.Y.: National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company, Inc, 1917. Pdf. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/item/17007468/>.

¹⁵ “Jeannette Rankin (U.S. National Park Service).” National Parks Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, www.nps.gov/people/jeannette-rankin.htm.

for my country, but I cannot vote for war.”¹⁶ On August 29th, 1964 Jeannette Rankin described her vote as followed:

“The hardest part of the vote was the fact that the suffragists were divided, and many of my beloved friends said that you will ruin the suffrage movement if you vote against war.”¹⁷ She was later attacked by an angry mob but found safety in a telephone booth that was nearby until she had been rescued by the police.¹⁸

In the year 1919, after her term in Congress ended, Rankin worked to ensure her energy went toward her pacifism and social welfare. Jeannette left Congress to travel as part of the Women’s Peace Party. The following year, the Women’s Peace Party became the U.S. branch of the Women’s International League, and Jeannette served on its executive board and worked with other like-minded figures such as Janes Addams, Emily Greene Balch, Alice Hamilton, and Lillian Walk.¹⁹

Again, Rankin campaigned in the 1940 election to claim a seat in the United State Congress for the second time. Even though Jeannette’s vote against World War I was judged and created a wall, Jeannette found ways around that barrier that had been created for her and found a way to give Rankin another chance even though she had voted against the war which was highly

¹⁶ “Jeannette Rankin (U.S. National Park Service).” National Parks Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, www.nps.gov/people/jeannette-rankin.htm.

¹⁷ Luckowski, Jean, and James Lopach. “A Chronology and Primary Sources for Teaching about Jeannette Rankin.” *University of Montana*, tag.rutgers.edu/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/teaching_materials_on_rankin.pdf.

¹⁸ Miller, Cait. “Jeanette Rankin: First Woman Sworn Into Congress 100 Years Ago.” *Library Of Congress*, 5 Apr. 2017, blogs.loc.gov/music/2017/04/jeannette-rankin-first-woman-sworn-into-congress-100-years-ago/.

¹⁹ Biography.com Editors. “Jeannette Rankin Biography.” *The Biography.com Website*, 2 Apr. 2014, www.biography.com/political-figure/jeannette-rankin.

supported by the rest of the Congress members. Jeannette Rankin's brother, Wellington Rankin, constituted a deal that if the Congress supported votes for Rankin then she would not run for Congress in the election of 1942 when Mike Mansfield was running.²⁰ When joining Congress, she was pleased with the fact that she was joined by five other women plus the two serving in the Senate.²¹ Rankin had broken the barrier of women not holding seats in government and had proof because of the women she had been joined in Congress who were as followed, Jessie Sumner from Illinois, Margaret Chase Smith from Maine, Katharine Byron from Maryland, Mary Teresa Norton from New Jersey, Caroline Love Goodwin O'Day from New York, Frances P. Bolton from Ohio, and Veronica Grace Boland from Pennsylvania.²²

In the year 1941, on December 8, the day after the attack on Pearl Harbor, Rankin risked her chance of ever being accepted into Congress again by submitting the only vote against War with Japan, along with her message, "As a woman I cannot go to war and I refuse to send anyone else." Once the votes had been submitted, Jeannette was unsatisfied when she had found out the war would continue. Her response was as follows:

I knew it was coming. . . .Roosevelt was deliberately trying to get us in the war. . . . I didn't let anyone approach me. I got in my car and disappeared. Nobody could reach me . . . I just drove around Washington and got madder and madder because there were

²⁰ Luckowski, Jean, and James Lopach. "A Chronology and Primary Sources for Teaching about Jeannette Rankin." *University of Montana*, tag.rutgers.edu/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/teaching_materials_on_rankin.pdf.

²¹ Staff, Legacy. "Jeannette Rankin, First U.S. Congresswoman." *Legacy.com*, 15 Aug. 2018, www.legacy.com/news/explore-history/article/jeannette-rankin-first-us-congresswoman.

²² "77th United States Congress." *Wikipedia*, Wikimedia Foundation, 24 Nov. 2019, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/77th_United_States_Congress.

soldiers everywhere I went. . . .I don't remember whether I thumbed my nose at them or not, but I resented them.²³

Jeannette Rankin then left Congress for a second time to return to her own life. In January, 1968 Rankin returned to Washington once more, not to be a Congresswoman, but to lead a march of 5,000 people to steps of the Capitol to rant against the Vietnam War. This was the same date Rankin claimed the nickname 'The Original Dove in Congress.' "We're half the people; we should be half the Congress,"²⁴ Jeannette Rankin said. ²⁵ Outside of her political life, Rankin also enjoyed traveling and stayed in Montana for summers, and Georgia for winters. She took trips to Mexico, Turkey, Europe, Asia, USSR, along with her nine trips to India.²⁶ She was especially drawn to traveling to India because she enjoyed attending Gandhi's teaching on nonviolent protesting. Jeannette Rankin continued to work on her beliefs of equal privileges, along with speaking out against the U.S. military. ²⁷

Jeannette Rankin died on May 18th, 1973 Carmel, California where she spent the last day watching the Watergate Hearings on television.²⁸ Rankin never married because she believed

²³ Luckowski, Jean, and James Lopach. "A Chronology and Primary Sources for Teaching about Jeannette Rankin." *University of Montana*, tag.rutgers.edu/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/teaching_materials_on_rankin.pdf.

²⁴ Jeannette Rankin (U.S. National Park Service)." National Parks Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, www.nps.gov/people/jeannette-rankin.htm.

²⁵ Staff, Legacy. "Jeannette Rankin, First U.S. Congresswoman." *Legacy.com*, 15 Aug. 2018, www.legacy.com/news/explore-history/article/jeannette-rankin-first-us-congresswoman.

²⁶ Luckowski, Jean, and James Lopach. "A Chronology and Primary Sources for Teaching about Jeannette Rankin." *University of Montana*, tag.rutgers.edu/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/teaching_materials_on_rankin.pdf.

²⁷ Biography.com Editors. "Jeannette Rankin Biography." *The Biography.com Website*, 2 Apr. 2014, www.biography.com/political-figure/jeannette-rankin.

²⁸ Luckowski, Jean, and James Lopach. "A Chronology and Primary Sources for Teaching about

that marriage would give up her freedom. “I want to be remembered as the only woman who ever voted to give women the right to vote,” Jeannette Rankin said.²⁹

Jeannette encouraged other women to join our three different branches of government without needing to forcefully encourage women joining the U.S Congress, but her speeches of females in Congress and the act of her joining Congress supported the idea of women joining in a unforceful way. One act that she completed opened so many doors for other women and encouraged confidence in a natural way. Women today are seen all over branches of our government naturally and often times we do not recognize flaws that existed for women like Jeannette Rankin in the United State’s history. Though our government today is still developing into our government in the future, one act such as the one Jeannette accomplished have changed our lives without as much recognition that it deserves.

Rankin fought to make women independent of their husband,³⁰ along with her multiple political acts. In the United States there are currently 96 incumbent women running for state, 130 women running for open seats, and 359 women running for seats in the U.S. House.³¹ She made a long lasting mark on our government and broke multiple barriers in women’s history regardless

Jeannette Rankin.” *University of Montana*, tag.rutgers.edu/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/teaching_materials_on_rankin.pdf.

²⁹ “Jeannette Rankin (U.S. National Park Service).” National Parks Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, www.nps.gov/people/jeannette-rankin.htm.

³⁰ “9 Facts About Jeannette Rankin, the First Woman Elected to Congress.” *Mental Floss*, 11 June 2018, www.mentalfloss.com/article/93596/9-facts-about-jeannette-rankin-first-woman-elected-congress.

³¹ “Election 2020: Potential Women Candidates for U.S. Congress, Statewide Elected Executive Office and State Legislature.” *CAWP*, 11 Feb. 2020, cawp.rutgers.edu/election-2020-potential-women-candidates-us-congress-statewide-elected-executive

of this reality the largest barrier she broke inspired women to be much more independent and confident in their rights.

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Burns, Alexander, et al. "Who's Running for President in 2020?" *The New York Times*, The New York Times, 21 Jan. 2019, www.nytimes.com/interactive/2019/us/politics/2020-presidential-candidates.html.

This was a website published by the New York Times that listed a current list of people who were running for president in the 2020 election. I'm using this in my project probably multiple times especially when comparing present and past.

Catt, Carrie Chapman, Former Owner, and National American Woman Suffrage Association Collection. *The Woman suffrage year book*. ed by Stapler, Martha G New York, N.Y.: National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company, Inc, 1917. Pdf. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/item/17007468/>.

This website had a series of pictures of a 206 paged book in which I found a section where Jeannette's name was listed under a list of Woman's Suffrage workers. Jeannette was part of Montana's Central Committee and this gave me plenty of information on that and dates and times. This website though short, was very crucial to my project especially considering how to the point the dates were.

"Election 2020: Potential Women Candidates for U.S. Congress, Statewide Elected Executive Office and State Legislature." *CAWP*, 11 Feb. 2020, cawp.rutgers.edu/election-2020-potential-women-candidates-us-congress-statewide-elected-executive/

This website listed a numerous amount of women currently running for the Election of 2020 U.S. Congress and Statewide Elected Executive Office. This website was extremely helpful to my project by ending my paper showing how Jeannette impacted the three branches of government.

"Jeannette Rankin Election Certificate." *US House of Representatives: History, Art & Archives*, history.house.gov/HouseRecord/Detail/15032436181.

This website provided an image that reinforced my other research with back-up from other sources. The information the website gave me was on Jeannette's Election Certification, which was signed by the governor of Montana, and the Secretary of state.

"Letter from Jeannette Rankin to Anna Shaw, c. 1913." *Montana: Stories of the Land*, svcalt.mt.gov/education/textbook/Chapter15/Ch15-1_Rankin.pdf.

This website was very convenient to reference off of coming from a letter Jeannette sent. I used this to support other knowledge. This also can be an example of her writing and why she may have been selected as a congresswoman. This letter was written to a maiden named Anna Shaw in 1913.

National American Woman Suffrage Association. National American Woman Suffrage Association

Records: General Correspondence, -1961; Rankin, Jeannette. - 1961, 1839. Manuscript/Mixed Material. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/item/mss3413200919/>.

This website was an extremely crucial part to my project because of all of the information it had in the series of pictures. It included what days she had her speeches, what she's said, when she took her first seat in congress, etc.

National Endowment for the Humanities. "Evening Public Ledger. [Volume] (Philadelphia [Pa.])1914-1942, January 18, 1916, Night Extra, Page 6, Image 6. "*News aboutChronicling America* RSS, Public Ledger Co., chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83045211/1916-01-18/ed-1/seq-6/.

This website had a series of photos of a newspaper. This paper had a few sections where they explained her salary and had a few crucial quotes that were critical to my papers on Jeannette Rankin. The paper also introduced Miss Belle Fligelman who said important things about Jeannette Rankin.

The New York times. [New-York N.Y., April 8] (New York, NY) 8 Apr. 1917, p. 1. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, www.loc.gov/item/sn78004456/1917-04-08/ed-1/.

This website provides a series of pictures of a newspaper. The photos provided dates of certain events and some more minor details of events that happened.

The Stars and Stripes. (None, Paris, \$s) 12 Jul. 1918, p. 1. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, www.loc.gov/item/20001931/1918-07-12/ed-1/.

This website contained a series of photos of the Stars and Stripes newspaper from July 12,1918 where it has a small section on Jeannette Rankin. It gave dates on how Jeannette was fighting for republican nomination. The information I received played an important part with the way setting up my paper went. Knowing small details helps me back up information needed.

The Stars and Stripes. (None, Paris, \$s) 19 Jul. 1918, p. 2. Retrieved from the Library of Congress,

This website held a series of images of a newspaper. The newspaper was 'The Stars and Stripes' and was the edition published on July 19, 1918. This website did not necessarily give me any new information, but it did help with backing up research about things like: When Jeannette was voted into Congress, and some more in-detailed quotes from the newspaper.

"United States Enters the War : For or Against War : Arguing Over War : Explore : Echoes of the Great War: American Experiences of World War I : Exhibitions at the Library of Congress : Library of Congress." *The Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/exhibitions/world-war-i-american-experiences/about-this-exhibition/arguing-over-war/for-or-against-war/united-states-enters-the-war/.

This website consists of a photo of the 'Special War Extra' from The Atlanta Journal. This newspaper was extremely hard to read but I did get confirmation on her votes against the world war, and how she reacted to it.

Voters Guide; a Concise and Practical Handbook of Political Information--Essential Facts of Forms of Government, Elections and Duties of Officeholders. [Brooklyn, N.Y., Brooklyn daily eagle, 1918] Pdf. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/item/18010600/>.

This website was extremely helpful in terms of understanding what political position she played a role in while serving as federal congress. This website had a collective series of photos in which the 25th photo had information given about Jeannette Rankin. The website gave me information such as when she got elected and where and when she got voted into the congress.

World War history: daily records and comments as appeared in American and foreign newspapers, -1926. (Germany) 19 Apr. 1918, p. 19. Retrieved from the Library of Congress,

This website has a series of photos that provided me with one photo I needed that contained a small section about Jeannette and how she was declined from speaking at the Deer Lodge on April 18. This short blurb of information provided use to my research by giving me more dates and 'road blocks' as you may say; along the way. Knowing struggles she had helps me build other things she did to overcome those problems making my project how it is.

Secondary Sources

"9 Facts About Jeannette Rankin, the First Woman Elected to Congress." *Mental Floss*, 11 June 2018, www.mentalfloss.com/article/93596/9-facts-about-jeannette-rankin-first-woman-elected-congress.

This website was written by Mental Floss which is a fact history website; The article itself was written by Jocelyn Sears, June 11, 2018. This website consists of information such as the care she did for her siblings, how she won her seat in congress, and more on the press and people around her life during her time in congress.

"77th United States Congress." *Wikipedia*, Wikimedia Foundation, 24 Nov. 2019, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/77th_United_States_Congress.

This website was carefully used to depict certain women who had a chair and was represented in the House of representatives in the year 1940 to discover who Rankin was joined by in her two year term in Congress. The website listed all Congress members and the state in which they had been representing.

Biography.com Editors. "Jeannette Rankin Biography." *The Biography.com Website*, 2 Apr. 2014, www.biography.com/political-figure/jeannette-rankin.

This was a website written by biography.com editors. This was important to my project by holding information such as her life growing up, and her parents, and siblings. It also listed information on her time after congress, and her traveling.

Christensen, Karen, and Nora Mae Smith. "Jeannette Rankin: Suffragist, Congresswoman, Pacifist." *Women's History Matters*, 1 Apr. 2014, montanawomenshistory.org/jeannette-rankin-suffragist-congresswoman-pacifist/.

This website simply provided small details to help my paper. It helped ensure accuracy when making my paper and really brought it all together with the short summary of Jeannette's life it provided.

History.com Editors. "Jeannette Rankin, First Woman Elected to U.S. Congress, Assumes Office." *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 21 July 2010, www.history.com/this-day-in-history/jeannette-rankin-assumes-office.

This was a website written by History.com Editors. It was a passage on the longer side that helped me provide information such as certain ages things happened, when she died, when she was born, etc.

History.com Editors. "Jeannette Rankin." *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 29 Oct. 2009, www.history.com/topics/womens-history/jeannette-rankin.

This website was written by History.com Editors, and it was a brief essay on Jeannette's life. I took out of it her votes and casting more than other information that may have been repeated because it went more in depth with the votes.

"Jeannette Rankin Papers, 1916-1919 PDF." *Archives West: Jeannette Rankin Papers, 1916-1919*, archiveswest.orbiscascade.org/ark:/80444/xv99526

This website was from the Archives West company. The website consists of a short overview of her life but still provided smaller detail I had missed on her life outside of congress.

"Jeannette Rankin (U.S. National Park Service)." National Parks Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, www.nps.gov/people/jeannette-rankin.htm.

This website was extremely critical to my project. It had tons of small details on her life and some major events and dates that happened. For example when she was voted into congress for the first time, the second time, when she led certain marches. It also provided some very detailed quotes. The website listed her birth, her death, where she died, where she was buried, etc.

Krull, Kathleen. *Lives of Extraordinary Women: Rulers, Rebels*. Sandpiper, 2014.

This book was extremely helpful to my paper. Especially when giving information on small details about her time in the congress. It gave me information such as her thoughts on marriage, her fights against certain times and how they reacted back. It also had some of the problems she faced while being in congress.

Lewis, Jone Johnson. "Jeannette Rankin Quotes." *ThoughtCo.*, Dotdash, 25 Mar. 2017, <https://www.thoughtco.com/jeannette-rankin-quotes-353001>.

This source was a website provided by ThoughtCo written by one Johnson Lewis. The website consisted of a short description of who Jeannette was, but most importantly provided quotes from her from different time periods of her life.

Luckowski, Jean, and James Lopach. "A Chronology and Primary Sources for Teaching about Jeannette Rankin." *University of Montana*, tag.rutgers.edu/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/teaching_materials_on_rankin.pdf.

This was a pdf of a timeline of Jeannette's life. This website was extremely helpful to my project and I cannot emphasize that enough. This details in the timeline given was so detailed that I caught so many quotes and her family life and her time away from congress.

Marx, Trish, and Dan Andreasen. *Jeannette Rankin: First Lady of Congress*. Margaret K. McElderry Books, 2006.

This was a book by Trisha Marx titled Jeannette Rankin, First Lady of the Congress. This book helped me provide information such as who she grew up with, her family and it honestly just helped phenomenally by backing up research so my paper can be accurate.

"Milestones for Women in American Politics." *CAWP*, 3 May 2019, cawp.rutgers.edu/facts/milestones-for-women.

This website helped gather dates of other women who also broke barriers in history along with Jeannette Rankin. In particular I used information on Elizabeth Cady Stanton and how many votes she received during her attempt at getting voted into Congress.

Miller, Cait. "Jeanette Rankin: First Woman Sworn Into Congress 100 Years Ago." *Library Of Congress*, 5 Apr. 2017, blogs.loc.gov/music/2017/04/jeannette-rankin-first-woman-sworn-into-congress-100-years-ago/.

This website was a blog that was typed by Cait Miller. This website consists of information such as when she was sworn into the congress and again more detail on her votes against the war. There were multiple occasions where I would find the same information from different websites on this one which was extremely helpful being the fact that now I know my research is accurate.

"RANKIN, Jeannette." *US House of Representatives: History, Art & Archives*, [history.house.gov/People/Listing/R/RANKIN,-Jeannette-\(R000055\)/](http://history.house.gov/People/Listing/R/RANKIN,-Jeannette-(R000055)/).

This website was a website titled History, Art & Archives. It contained information such as what party she was in, her state, the office she worked in, and the specific years she was in congress.

Rothman, Lily. "First Woman Elected to U.S. National Office 100 Years Ago." *Time*, Time, 7 Nov. 2016, time.com/4549800/jeannette-rankin-100/.

This website was from the Time company and consisted of a long passage of information. This website held information that was truly critical to my paper which was mostly on her advantages to getting into congress which helped her through elections.

Staff, Legacy. "Jeannette Rankin, First U.S. Congresswoman." *Legacy.com*, 15 Aug. 2018, www.legacy.com/news/explore-history/article/jeannette-rankin-first-us-congresswoman.

This website was extremely helpful. It consisted of information such as popular quotes, exact dates, more on her personal life, more on how her votes against war impacted, etc. This website also backed-up some other information I had such as certain quotes, where she grew up, certain dates, and birth and death.

"Votes for Women." *US House of Representatives: History, Art & Archives*, history.house.gov/the-first-women-in-congress-advocating-for-women/.

This website was from the History, Art & Archives website. This website helped provide information such as when she addressed certain things in certain places, and some quotes. This helped me plan out dates and make the transitions from one timeline to another.