

Women During WWI: Document A

- Men went off to war, and women went to work in their place:
 - Women took jobs that were usually reserved for men, becoming railroad workers, coal miners, cooks, bricklayers, shipbuilders, & dockworkers.
 - At the same time, women continued to fill more traditional jobs as nurses, clerks, and teachers.
 - Women worked with the Food Administration & planted “Victory Gardens” so that more farm crops could be diverted to soldiers in Europe.

Women During WWI: Document A



Women During WWI: Document B

- The army did not allow women to enlist as soldiers, but for the first time, the army did allow women to serve in noncombat roles.
- Approximately 25,000 U.S. women served in the U.S. Army as nurses, telephone operators, typists, & ambulance drivers.
- Many women worked as volunteers at Red Cross facilities or by encouraging the sale of war bonds.

Women During WWI: Document B



Women During WWI: Document C

- President Wilson acknowledged the role women played in WWI: “The services of women during the supreme crisis have been of the most signal usefulness and distinction; it is high time that part of our debt should be acknowledged.”
 - While women were not paid the same as men, it helped build public support for woman suffrage.
 - In 1919, Congress passed the 19th Amendment, granting women the right to vote. In 1920 the amendment was ratified by the states.

Women During WWI: Document C

