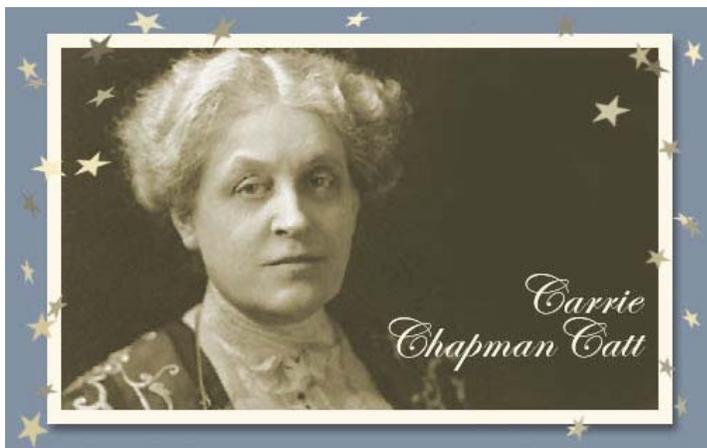


#911 The Woman is that Great City Babylon, II – World War I: Securing (a) the Woman’s Right to Vote through (b) their World War I participation in attempting to build the worldwide Second Babel by Making the World Safe for Democracy

Revelation 17:18 (KJV) And THE WOMAN which thou sawest IS THAT GREAT CITY [Babylon the Great], which reigneth over the kings of the earth.

The Woman of Revelation 17:18 is tied to Babel of Genesis 11:1 . . .

Genesis 11:1 (KJV) And THE WHOLE EARTH WAS OF ONE LANGUAGE, and ONE SPEECH [Woodrow Wilson’s April 2, 1917, ‘The World Must Be Made Safe for Democracy’ Speech].



The militant suffragists who *did* make guns. There were other suffragists who were not as militant as Alice Paul and who shunned confrontational tactics. This group, led by Carrie Chapman Catt, embraced the World War I participation of America as an opportunity for women to earn the vote through their patriotism. Women took up jobs in factories to support the war, and took more active roles in the war than in previous wars. [Thus, because they were involved in

the militant World War I effort, we are calling them ‘the militant suffragists who *did* make guns.’] Catt took many opportunities to remind President Woodrow Wilson that the war efforts of women should be rewarded with recognition of their political equality. Woodrow Wilson responded by beginning to support woman suffrage.

On January 9, 1918, Woodrow Wilson finally announced his support of the 19th Amendment guaranteeing women the right to vote. The next day, the House of Representatives narrowly passed the amendment. The Senate, however, refused to even debate it until October.

On the last day of September 1918, Wilson made his public declaration of support to the Senate for a federal suffrage amendment as an emergency war measure that the women’s movement had waited two years for. He opened by reminding the Senate that the country was now judged “in the view of

Carrie Chapman Catt was president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association from 1900-1904 and again from 1915-1920



all nations and peoples.” He used this as justifiable grounds for the timeliness of the suffrage amendment. He told the Senate that the adoption of the measure was “clearly necessary to the successful prosecution of the war and the successful realization of the objects for which the war is being fought.” In one sentence he connected the importance of women’s support to the inherent injustice of their lack of suffrage. He asked them if it was fair “to ask and take the utmost that our women can give – service and sacrifice of every kind – and still say we do not see what title that gives them to stand by our sides in the guidance of the affairs of their nation and ours?” He concluded with “I tell you plainly that this measure which I urge upon you is vital to the winning of the war and to the energies alike of preparation and of battle.”



This speech was the culmination of two years of Wilson’s thinking on suffrage. He went from not taking any national stance on the issue to spelling it out to the Senate and urging them to pass a federal suffrage amendment immediately as an emergency war measure. [This paragraph came from <http://userwww.sfsu.edu/~epf/2001/justice.html>, a quite detailed article titled Women, Wilson, and Emergency War Measures.]

When the Senate voted on the amendment in October, it failed by two votes. The war would end on November 11, 1918, at 11 a.m.

In response to the poor Senate vote, the National Woman’s Party urged citizens to vote against anti-suffrage senators up for election in the fall of 1918. After the 1918 elections, most members of Congress were pro-suffrage. On May 21, 1919, the House of Representatives passed the amendment by a vote of 304 to 89, and 2 weeks later, on June 4, 1919, the Senate followed, passing the amendment by a vote of 56 to 25. It went to the states for ratification. Passing the amendment was not easy. Anti-suffrage forces were well organized. When thirty-five of the necessary thirty-six states had ratified the amendment, the battle came to Nashville, Tennessee. Anti-suffrage and pro-suffrage forces from across the nation descended on the town. On August 18, 1920, the final vote was scheduled.



This is the envelope to the famous letter written by Harry Burn’s mother to her son in the Tennessee state legislature in which she urges him to vote for women’s suffrage.

A young legislator, 24-year-old Harry Burn, had voted with the anti-suffrage forces up to that time. But his mother had urged that he vote for the amendment and for suffrage. When he saw that the vote was very close, and with an anti-suffrage vote would be tied 48 to 48, he decided to vote his mother’s way – for the right of women to vote. Tennessee became the 36th and deciding state to ratify. **On August 26, 1920, the Nineteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution became law, and women could vote in the fall elections, including the November 2, 1920, presidential election.**

Key Understanding: *The Woman of Revelation 17:18 is tied to Babel of Genesis 11:1 because (a) the 19th Amendment giving women the right to vote (and representing the Woman) finally came to fruition, significantly due to (b) women's participation in America's World War I effort to begin building the *worldwide* Second Babel of a Partnership of Democratic Nations, to Make the World Safe for Democracy.*



Alice Paul unfurling the ratification banner over the railing of the National Woman's Party headquarters on August 26, 1920 – the day the 19th Amendment was ratified

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