

Little learners get hands-on, minds-on at Tinkering for Tots, a program designed for curious preschoolers to develop an innovative mindset and make connections through storytelling, play, artifact exploration and a take-home STEAM kit.

## What connections are we making?

### Highlighted Habit



#### STAY CURIOUS

**Description:** Work together, work as a team. Everyone helps. Listen to everyone's ideas.

### Story

**Title:** *The Girl With Big, Big Questions*

**Author:** Britney Winn Lee

**Why we picked this book:** We hope to encourage little learners to ask questions, understanding that asking questions is how we learn, grow and solve our problems. Even if our questions sometimes make others uncomfortable, we still need to stay curious.

### Artifact Spotlight

**Name:** Women's Suffrage Flag

**Location:** With Liberty and Justice For All

To learn more about the story behind this artifact, please see the artifact spotlight on Page 2.

### Open Exploration

**Description:** Staying Curious while playing with tree stacking toys.

**Skills your young learner is practicing:**

Curiosity, collaboration, trying a new way.

### Questions to Ask Your Young Learner

Why do we have hearts that can feel hurt, upset and afraid? Why is it good to be curious?

How can we use our voices and questions to help others? How can we use them to help ourselves?

### Take-Home Activity

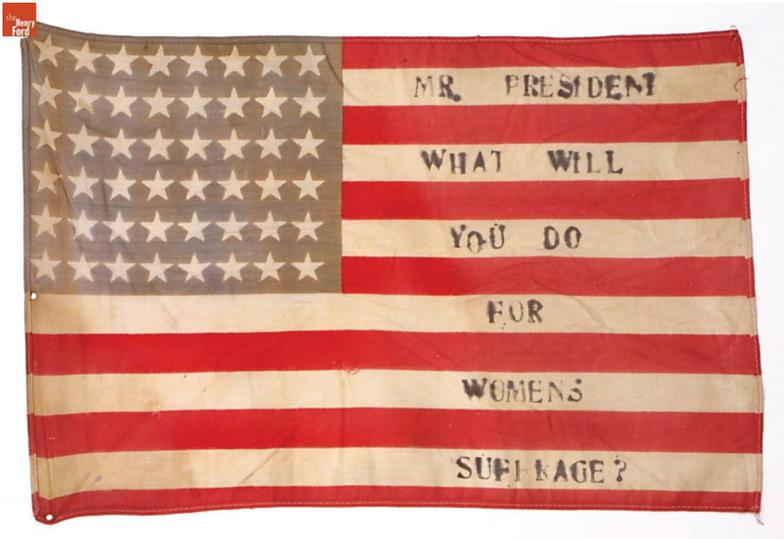
**Title:** Bleeding tissue paper trees

**Materials:**

- Spray bottle
- Bleeding tissue paper
- Watercolor paper
- Brown crayon



# Artifact Spotlight



**Women's Suffrage Flag:** Until 1920, women did not have the right to vote. This meant they had no say when it came to elections. They couldn't help choose who was mayor, governor, or even president. But a few brave women stood together and decided to speak up. They stood outside the White House with signs and flags and asked the president, Woodrow Wilson, the biggest question they could think of: "What will you do for women's suffrage?" Suffrage is another word for the right to vote in an election.

A convention is a large meeting of people with the same goal. The first women's suffrage convention took place in 1848 in Seneca Falls, New York. Nearly 300 people showed up to help Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott write a list of things women were not allowed to do that men could. This list was called a Declaration of Sentiments and it was the beginning of women coming together to push for their rights, especially the right to vote. Mrs. Stanton, Sojourner Truth, Susan B. Anthony, Alice Paul and more bonded together to fight for women's suffrage. Many more conventions would happen over the years, and women practiced their speeches, debated with each other and made friendships that would help the cause. It was a very long fight with many different types of protests used to get the attention of all Americans. Their various strategies offered all women a way to get involved.

At first, there were two main groups that came together for women's rights — the National Women's Suffrage Association and the American Women's Suffrage Association, both founded in 1866. While they had the same goal, they had many different views on how to reach that goal.

In 1869, Wyoming granted women the right to vote and in 1870, Utah did the same. But these places weren't states yet; they were still territories, and it did not change anything in the rest of the country. The fight was still on.

Black women also fought for women's suffrage. They were not always welcome in the other suffrage groups, so they formed their own. Organizations such as the Association of Colored Women came together in 1895, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in 1909. They fought hard for many different things, including women's suffrage.

On August 18, 1920, the 19th Amendment was ratified and added to the United States Constitution. To ratify something means to make it official. This meant that it became law everywhere that no one could be denied the right to vote because of their gender. Seventy-two years after the first convention, all women had the right to vote thanks to the brave women who stood up and spoke out.



# Take-Home Activity

## Bleeding tissue paper trees

### Materials:

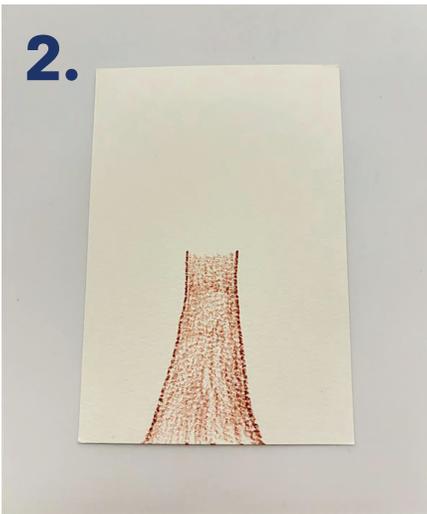
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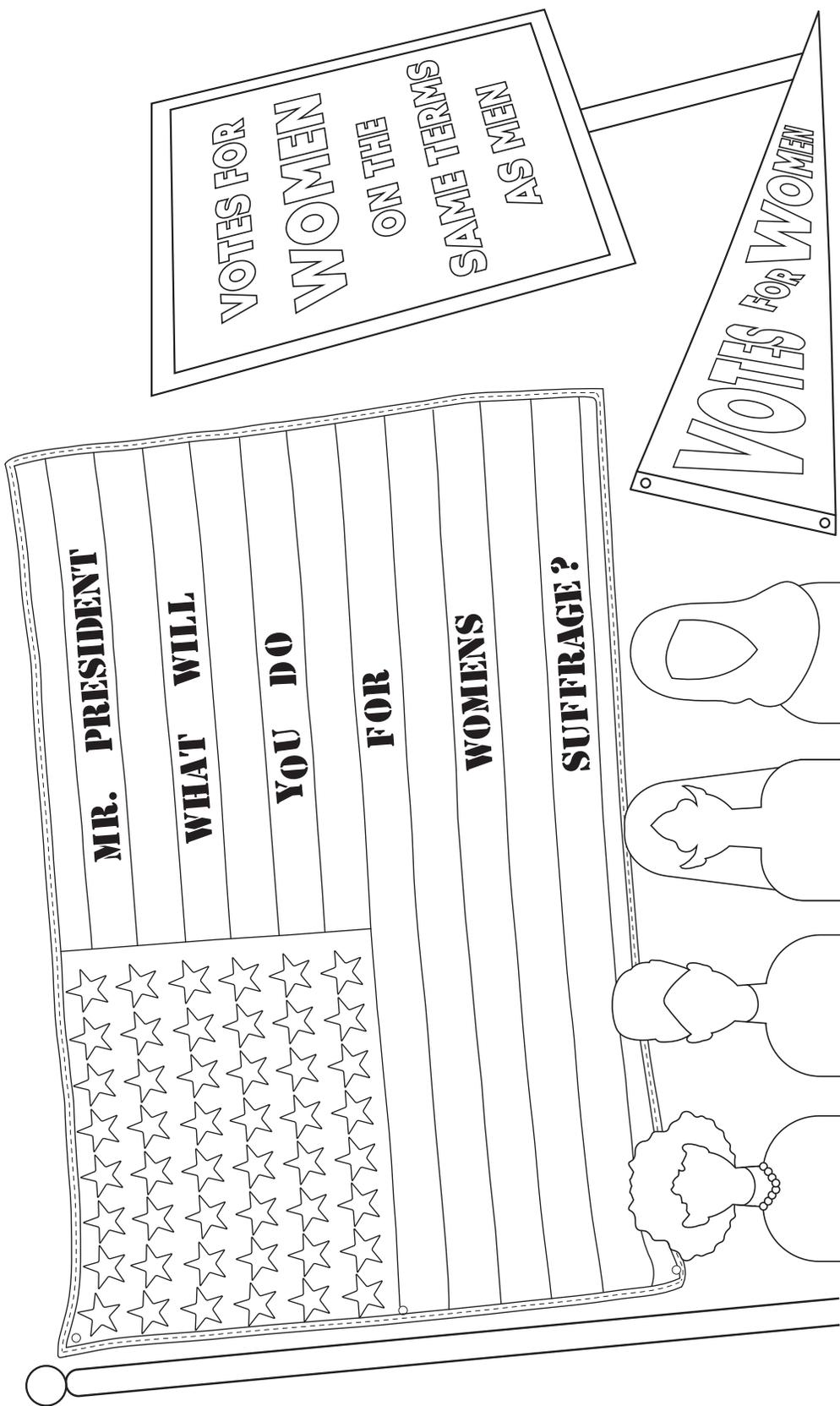
- Spray bottle
- Bleeding tissue paper
- Watercolor paper
- Brown crayon

### Directions:

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1. Fill your spray bottle with water.
2. Use the brown crayon to draw the trunk of a tree.
3. Pick out some tissue paper squares and arrange them on the paper above the trunk.
4. Use the spray bottle to lightly spray the tissue paper. Be careful not to use too much water!
5. Let the tissue paper dry, then remove and admire your beautiful tree!





**Tinkering** for Tots  
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**1916 Women's Suffrage Flag**