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The Sweetheart Of The Silent Majority: The Biography of Phyllis Schlafly

By Carol Felsenthal

Study Guide by Jennifer Coulter

Introduction

1. Phyllis Schlafly preached that God intended the _____ to be the head of the family.
2. She was the mother of ____ children and claimed that mothering was her ____ career.
3. What 6 traits did the author use to describe Phyllis Schlafly?
4. What type of scene did the author compare Phyllis Schlafly and her children to?
5. Schlafly critics repeated gossip that neither Phyllis or Fred attended what event?

Chapter 1 Love Her or Loathe Her

1. When asked how she dealt with the fact that so many people hated her, how did Phyllis Schlafly reply?
2. An anecdote that Phyllis seemed to relish the most was when Feminist Betty Friedan shrieked, “_____”
3. Activists encouraged people to start slapping her. What did one smash in her face?
4. What happened during the Washington “Gala” ERA Follies, featuring parodies Phyllis wrote herself?
5. Who did TV talk show hosts determine to be the most controversial female figure of the decade?

Chapter 2 A Star is Born

1. Where was Phyllis McAlpin Stewart (Phyllis Schlafly) born?
2. Why did Phyllis’ father lose his job?

3. Which president did Phyllis' father, Bruce, especially dislike?
4. What did Phyllis describe her hobbies as? _____ &

5. "American women are a privileged group...beneficiaries of a tradition of respect for women which dates from the _____ and the honor and respect paid to _____.

Chapter 3 Education of a Conservative

1. What was a major influence on Phyllis Schlafly's intellectual and spiritual development?
2. What were the conduct-rating sessions called that the girls gathered for?
3. How long was Phyllis Schlafly's school day at City House?
4. Phyllis had a penchant and talent for _____, another key to her success in the anti-ERA fight.
5. Friends and foes agreed that Phyllis Schlafly's most potent weapon in the fight against the ERA was her _____.

Chapter 4 A Liberated Woman

1. Phyllis breezed through the master's program at Harvard in only ____ months.
2. In 1979, a Newsweek editor dubbed Phyllis Schlafly as "the first lady of _____".
3. "The claim that American women are downtrodden and unfairly treated is the _____."
4. Phyllis considered herself an expert on _____ strategy.
5. Phyllis left _____ College as it was not a challenge to attend _____ where she was excited to compete with men.
6. Phyllis worked a 48 hour per week evening job at the St. Louis Ordnance Plant doing what?

Chapter 5 The Life of a Working Girl

1. Where did Phyllis send an article titled "Not Enough Tires in 1946?"
2. What did Phyllis have to say about a poll of high school grads in 1977?
3. Why did Phyllis think she was more useful in not being beholden to the government in any way?
4. Phyllis worked for the First National Bank in St. Louis and the _____ where she produced a monthly newsletter.
5. What did Phyllis think was the last best hope on earth?

Chapter 6 A Serious Courtship

1. What was ironic about what brought Phyllis and Fred together?
2. Who did the “guy” who found an obscure quote on Senator Douglas turn out to be?
3. Instead of a love letter, what did Phyllis send Fred?
4. Why was one of Fred’s nicknames Red Eye?
5. What was a habit that Phyllis had that she gave up the night before she was married?
6. What did Phyllis and Fred both pack for their honeymoon?

Chapter 7 “Mr. Phyllis?”

1. After graduating from Harvard, where did Fred become an associate?
2. Fred was a champion _____.
3. What did Fred believe the biggest threat to our world situation was?
4. What couldn’t Phyllis’s hotel roommate believe that Phyllis did before she went to bed?
5. Besides going to law school to give credit to her ERA fight, what is another reason that Phyllis took the LSAT?

Chapter 8 The Famous Six Kids

1. What did Phyllis write down as her occupation on applications?
2. What did Phyllis compare her children to?
3. Phyllis didn’t allow junk food and used what kind of sugar?
4. Phyllis and Fred’s first daughter was named after Phyllis but later changed her name to what?
5. Every one of the four Schlafly boys majored in what?

Chapter 9 Sister

1. How much younger was Phyllis’ sister?
2. Odile seemed more concerned about the dynamics, the politics of _____ than the politics of the country.
3. Odile said that Phyllis was never a burden because she never _____.
4. What cracked the bond that Phyllis had with her sister Odile?
5. Odile studied business and made the courageous decision to be a _____.

Chapter 10 1952: “Powder-Puff Candidate for Congress”

1. The morning after the April primary which Phyllis won, the *St. Louis Globe Democrat* reported that a “powder puff candidate came through.” What did the accompanying photo show Phyllis doing?
2. Phyllis decided that she was going to become not just a good speaker, but also a great one, so she _____.
3. Phyllis suggested renaming two months _____ & _____ to reflect the fact that the average wage earner will hand over nearly 2 months of his wages to Uncle Sam.
4. Phyllis had a staff of how many?
5. When asked if she lost the 1952 elections because her name was Phyllis and not Phillip, what did Phyllis reply?

Chapter 11 1964: “A Choice Not an Echo”

1. In 1964, Phyllis Schlafly wrote *A _____ Not an Echo*. It was one of her most successful books.
2. Phyllis started her own _____ named Pere Marquette Press named after the Jesuit missionary and explorer.
3. Phyllis aimed the book at people who felt _____.
4. In a world composed of heroes and villains, of patriots and “gravediggers” who did Phyllis consider a “defender of the American way of life” ranked with Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Hamilton?
5. Who were the Kingmakers?

Chapter 12 1967: “The Queenmakers”

1. What group that Phyllis was elected first vice president of decide that she was too controversial to lead its official ladies auxiliary?
2. How was National GOP Chairman, Ray Bliss, credited with manipulating Mrs. Schlafly out of the NFRW presidency ?
3. Where did Phyllis ironically encounter the most vehement opposition?
4. Phyllis stated that her objective was not to sit at the head of tables and listen to twenty speeches about Republican unity. What was her principal objective?
5. What did Phyllis start in 1975 and what did she adopt as her campaign symbol?

Chapter 13 1970: A Woman's Place Is in the "House"

1. Schlafly preached on the evil of and even the "immorality" of _____.
2. What did the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* do to belittle Phyllis' fundraising appeal?
3. Schlafly's campaign organization was a harbinger for what?
4. What did Phyllis uncharacteristically do in 1970?
5. Even more than ghetto riots, what enraged Schlafly?

Chapter 14 "Saint Joan of the Space Age"

1. Rear Admiral Chester Ward convinced Phyllis to collaborate on a book with him entitled _____, which sold two million copies in two months.
2. Schlafly insisted that the next book with Ward, "Strike from Space" was _____.
3. What hangs in Schlafly's office from Ward?
4. Ward was the preeminent American _____ strategist.
5. Schlafly said the American people should _____ & _____ accountable for the horrendous 8:1 nuclear superiority which Americans had over the Soviet Union was gone in 1962.

Chapter 15 Declaring War on ERA

1. More than anything else, Phyllis is famous for her crusade against the _____.
2. Under ERA, Phyllis warned the _____ would become an endangered species.
3. Schlafly saw a link between ERA and _____.
4. For most people their first exposure to Phyllis Schlafly came in the _____.
5. Was Phyllis at first eager to fight the ERA when her friend suggested she debate a feminist on it?

Chapter 16 The Slaughter

1. A Stop ERA rally had a _____ in the middle of a state capitol rotunda.
2. A Reverend wore a _____ sporting a sign, "Don't monkey with the Constitution".
3. Phyllis relentlessly promoted herself as the underdog. She was _____ battling _____.

4. What did the STOP ERA ladies send to anti-ERA Senators?
5. Besides Jimmy Carter pushing ERA, name a celebrity who also visited IL to encourage a vote for it.

Chapter 17 How She Did It

1. What did the stickers that Phyllis and her “combat team” attached to an item for legislatures say on them?
2. Eagles who have done outstanding work each year get what?
3. While ERA backers blamed a right wing conspiracy for their woes controlled by a combination of anti-abortionists, John Birchers, Mormons, corporate honchos, the Catholic Church, etc. and Phyllis Schlafly, some called her a mere tool. Off the record they mostly blamed Phyllis Schlafly and frequently referred to her as “_____”.
4. Every year since _____, four years before the ERA, Phyllis held “political action leadership conferences” in a St. Louis hotel, attracting 300-400 people from around the country.

** bonus: where will this meeting known as Eagle Council mentioned above be held in 2020?

5. Phyllis suggested that, “The best cure for women who are limited in their own self-esteem is to stop reading _____. She also stated that the worst thing a woman could possibly do is to take a _____.”

Chapter 18 The Sweetheart of the Silent Majority

1. What did many believe helped defeat the ERA besides Phyllis Schlafly?
2. What magazine entitled a profile of Phyllis Schlafly “The Sweetheart of the Silent Majority” in 1974?
3. Why did Phyllis suggest it didn’t matter to ERA people that they were giving the Feds control over their family?
4. In June of 1978, Schlafly appeared on the _____ Show.
5. Name some of the groups who made up the “silent majority”.

Chapter 19 Phyllis Meets the Press

1. What day was the greatest victory that American women have had since the ratification of the women’s suffrage amendment and why did Phyllis call it that?
2. What did Phyllis consider a tool of the kingmakers?
3. What proved to be the perfect medium for Phyllis and why?
4. A member of the *Phil Donahue Show* production team used what simile to describe Phyllis?

5. Why were most reporters no match for Phyllis Schlafly?

Chapter 20 After ERA, What?

1. What was the issue of the Eighties which in Schlafly's terms is synonymous with the security of the nation?
2. What did Jimmy Carter do in 1980 that helped Schlafly tie together her two concerns which made for a tailor-made controversy?
3. What campaign did Phyllis launch on Father's Day?
4. What did Phyllis think about running for President?
5. "Setting out to do something and doing it, working, planning, leaping obstacles. Coupled with Phyllis Schlafly's belief that she had goodness and _____ on her side has made her _____."