**WOMEN’S RIGHTS (beginning to right to vote) – THEME #15**

Anne Hutchinson (1636) – challenged the teachings of the Puritan leaders of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, is tried for heresy and banished; she and her family move to Rhode Island

Daughters of Liberty (1765) – organization formed for women as an adjunct to the Sons of Liberty, they supported boycotts of British goods and experimented to find substitutes for taxed goods such as tea and sugar in support of (non-consumption)

New Jersey women vote (1776-1807) – New Jersey only restricted suffrage based on a minimum possession of cash or property during these years; the law was revised to exclude them in 1807

Republican Motherhood (1780s) – centered on the belief that children should be raised to uphold the ideals of republicanism, making them the ideal citizens of the new nation; it also meant a new and important role for women, especially regarding civic duty and education, but it did not soon lead to the vote for women

Separate Spheres (early 1800s) – idea that women and men were equal, but that they operated in separate spheres; women were kept in the house and dealt with moral and family issues, while men were more important in the workforce and in politics

Women Abolitionists (early 1800s) – many prominent women’s rights activists began their political careers involved in anti-slavery movements; there restrictions as women in having a political voice eventually helped many to decide to devote more energy to women’s rights than abolition; they notable include the Grimke Sisters, Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucy Stone, and Susan B. Anthony

Seneca Falls Convention (1848) – organized by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott, the first women's rights convention is held in Seneca Falls, New York whose delegates sign a Declaration of Sentiments, which outlines grievances and sets the agenda for the women's rights movement (calling for equal treatment of women and men under the law and voting rights for women)

Liberty Party (1848) – though mostly seen as an abolitionist party it also included giving women the right to vote in its Presidential election platform; its candidate that year, Gerrit Smith, was a first cousin of Elizabeth Cady Stanton

National Women's Rights Convention (1850) – first such convention, it takes place in Worcester, Mass., attracting more than 1,000 participants; other national conventions are held yearly (except for 1857) through 1860

Woman’s National Loyal League (1863) – was the first national women's political organization formed by women’s rights activists like Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Angelina Grimké Weld, and Lucy Stone; its first objective was to lobby for an amendment to the Constitution to abolish slavery and helped get the 13th Amendment passed

National Woman Suffrage Association (1869) – formed by Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton with the primary goal to achieve voting rights for women by means of a Congressional amendment to the Constitution; opposed the 15th Amendment which gave African-Americans the right to vote unless it also included women

American Woman Suffrage Association (1869) – founded by Lucy Stone and others; this group focuses exclusively on gaining voting rights for women through amendments to individual state constitutions

The territory of Wyoming passes the first women's suffrage law (1869); the following year, women begin serving on juries in the territory

*U.S. v. Susan B. Anthony* (1873) –Anthony was arrested by a U.S. Deputy Marshal for voting in the 1872 Presidential Election and was convicted 7 months later. She presented stirring and eloquent arguments that the recently adopted 14th Amendment, which guaranteed to "All persons born or naturalized in the US . . . are citizens of the US and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the US; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." The privileges of citizenship, which contained no gender qualification, gave women the constitutional right to vote in federal elections. The sentence was a $100 fine, which she refused to pay and the govt. never tried to collect.

*Minor v. Happersett* (1875) – the Supreme Court of Missouri upheld the Missouri law preventing women from voting saying that the limitation of suffrage to male citizens was not an infringement of Minor's rights under the 14th Amendment; the US Supreme Court affirmed and upheld the lower court's ruling on the basis that historically "citizen" and "eligible voter" have not been synonymous; since the US Constitution did not provide suffrage for women, the 14th Amendment did not confer that right

Cult of Domesticity (late 1800s) – a Victorian era view on morality and culture; according to its ideals women were supposed to embody perfect virtue in all senses – they were put in the center of the domestic sphere and were expected to fulfill the roles of a calm and nurturing mother, a loving and faithful wife, and a passive, delicate, and virtuous creature

Women’s Colleges (late 1800s) – colleges like Mount Holyoke, Vasser, Wellesley and Smith, and Bryn Mawr were some of these early women’s colleges founded during the Victorian era, which originally prepared women for motherhood, marriage, and Christian service (before eventually expanding their curriculum and degree programs to allow women to enter other job fields)

Women’s Christian Temperance Union (1879) – started by Francis Willard to show that the “cult of domesticity” could expand its female virtues to do good outside of the “separate spheres;” argued that drinking by men devastated the home, and that women should be politically active to protect the home from its influence

National American Woman Suffrage Association or NAWSA (1890) – the National Women Suffrage Association and the American Women Suffrage Association merge to form NAWSA, which wages state-by-state campaigns to obtain voting rights for women

*State’s granting women the vote: Colorado (1893); Utah and Idaho (1896); Washington state (1910); California (1911); Oregon, Kansas, Arizona (1912); Alaska and Illinois (1913); Montana and Nevada (1914); New York (1917); Michigan, South Dakota, and Oklahoma (1918)*

National Association of Colored Women (1896) – organization formed to bring together more than 100 black women's clubs

Women and Economics (1898) – book by Charlotte Perkins Gilman that had the central argument, “the economic independence and specialization of women as essential to the improvement of marriage, motherhood, domestic industry, and racial improvement;” the book came out in the 1890’s which was a period with a woman’s movement seeking the vote and other reforms, and women were “entering the work force in swelling numbers, seeking new opportunities, and shaping new definitions of themselves”

National Women's Trade Union League or WTUL (1903) – is established to advocate for improved wages and working conditions for women

National Women’s Party (1913) formed by Alice Paul and Lucy Burns and originally called the Congressional Union, it worked toward the passage of a federal amendment to give women the vote; its members picket the White House (including during WWI) and practice other forms of civil disobedience; hunger strikes in jail by its members put pressure on President Wilson to support an amendment for women to vote

National Birth Control League (1915) – formed by Mary Ware Dennett, lobbied for contraceptives to be freely available; later became the Voluntary Parenthood Association

Margaret Sanger – opens the first U.S. birth-control clinic in Brooklyn, N.Y. in 1916; although the clinic is shut down 10 days later and she is arrested, she eventually wins support through the courts and opens another clinic in New York City in 1923

Jeannette Rankin (1916) – was the first woman to be elected to the US House of Representatives and the first female member of the Congress; a lifelong pacifist, she voted against the entry of the US into both World War I and World War II, the only member of Congress to vote against the latter

Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment (1919) – originally written by Susan B. Anthony and introduced in Congress in 1878, is passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate; it is then sent to the states for ratification

Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor (1920) – is formed to collect information about women in the workforce and safeguard good working conditions for women

19th Amendment to the Constitution (1920) – granted women the right to vote