

## The Status of Women and the Women's Movement

### I. Beginnings

#### A. Mary Wollstonecraft (1759–1797)

1. *Thoughts on the Education of Daughters* (1787)
2. *A Vindication of the Rights of Women* (1792)

### II. American Women's movement

#### A. Lucretia Mott (1793–1880)

1. Founder of Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society (1833)
2. delegate of World's Anti-Slavery Convention in London (1840)

#### B. Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815–1902)

1. "A Women's Declaration of Independence" (1848):  
–"all men and women are created equal"
2. edited *The Revolution*
3. *The Women's Bible* (1895)

#### C. Susan B. Anthony (1820–1906)

#### D. Women's Rights Convention, Seneca Falls, NY

1. first public demand of women's suffrage
2. also called for reforms in marriage and property laws

#### E. National Women's Suffrage Association (NWSA), founded 1869

#### F. Opposition among Women to Women's Suffrage

#### G. Ratification of 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment (1920)

### III. British Women's Movement

#### A. Emmeline Pankhurst (1858–1928)

1. advocated for Britain's Married Women's Property Act (1878)
2. co-founded Britain's Women's Social and Political Union (1903)

#### B. Emily Davison (1872–1913)

#### C. Great Britain grants women the vote (1928)