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 19th 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)