

Module 5: The Civil War and Reconstruction - 1860 to 1877

Topic 1 Content: Women's Suffrage Notes

Introduction



In this interactivity, learn about several important leaders in the women's suffrage movement. Hover your cursor over the icons to learn the names of the key contributors in the women's suffrage movement. Select the icon to learn more about that contributor.

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Elizabeth Cady Stanton

Elizabeth Cady Stanton

- **Leading figure in the women's right movement**
- **Co-founder of the Seneca Falls Convention**
- **Co-founder of the National Woman Suffrage Association**



Elizabeth Cady Stanton was extremely active in the women's suffrage movement. She, along with Lucretia Mott, organized the Seneca Falls Convention in New York in 1848, the very first women's rights convention ever held. Both men and women gathered at Seneca Falls to discuss women's lack of equal rights, namely the right the vote. They drafted the Declaration of Seneca Falls, modeling it after the Declaration of Independence, in which they called for immediate political and social equality for women. Stanton later served as president of the National Woman Suffrage Association where she continued her fight for women's equal rights.

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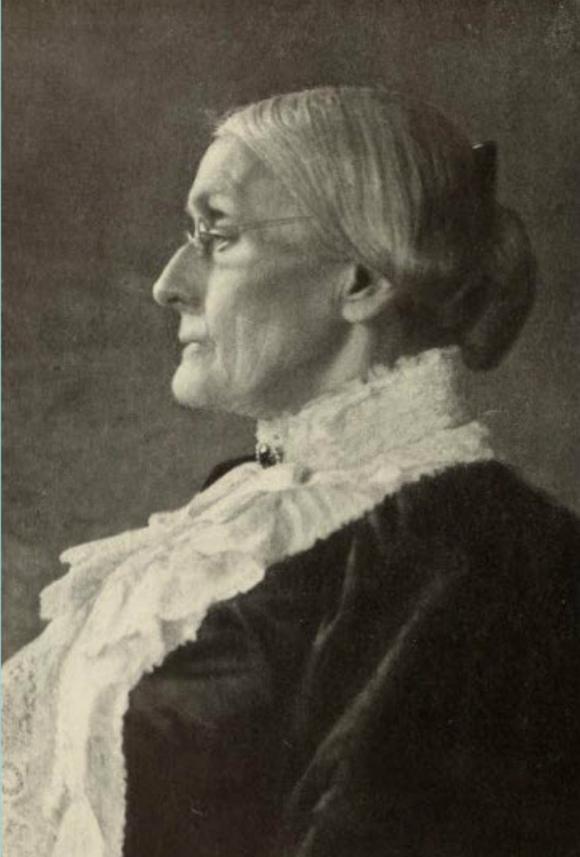
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Susan B. Anthony

Susan B. Anthony

- Strongly supported the women's suffrage movement
- Co-founder of the Nation Woman Suffrage Association
- Voted illegally in the election of 1872

Menu

A black and white profile portrait of Susan B. Anthony, an elderly woman with short, light-colored hair, wearing glasses and a dark dress with a prominent white lace collar.

Susan B. Anthony strongly supported the women's suffrage movement. She, together with Elizabeth Cady Stanton, founded the National Woman Suffrage Association, in New York in 1869. Anthony spoke before groups of people throughout the country, arguing for women's right to vote. She took drastic action when she illegally voted in the presidential election of 1872. For her actions, she was fined one hundred dollars, but she never paid the fine.

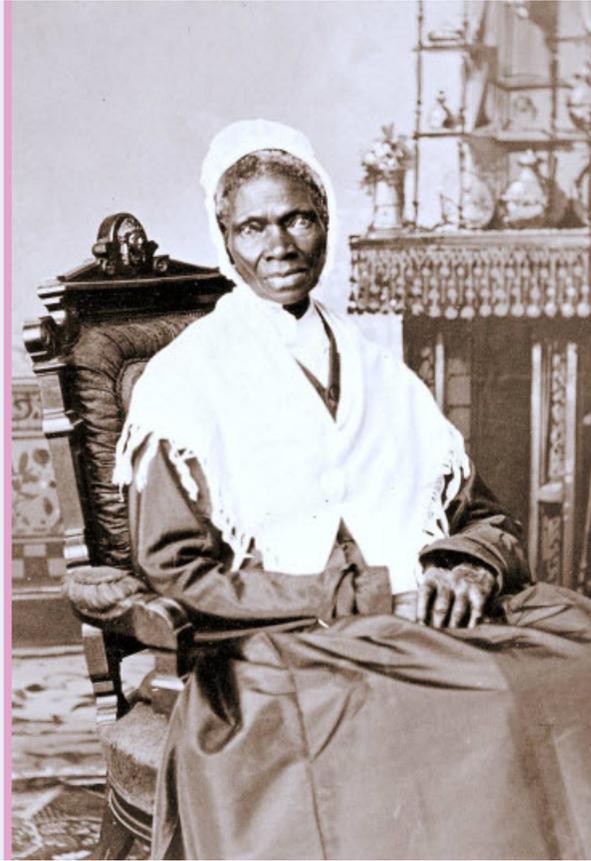
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Sojourner Truth

Sojourner Truth

- Born into slavery in New York
- Public speaker who fought for women's rights and social reform
- Applauded for her speech at the women's rights convention in 1851



Sojourner Truth was born into slavery in New York in 1797. When the state abolished slavery in 1827, Truth began traveling the country preaching and speaking on the need to end slavery everywhere, and the need for equal rights for women. At a women's rights convention in Ohio in 1851, Truth was applauded for her passionate speech on the need for women's rights.

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Lucretia Mott

Lucretia Mott

- Public speaker who campaigned against slavery and women's rights
- Delivered the opening and closing addresses at the Seneca Falls Convention
- Co-founder of the Seneca Falls Convention

Menu

A portrait of Lucretia Mott, an elderly woman with a white shawl and a dark dress, looking slightly to the right.

Lucretia Mott began as an abolitionist, speaking to crowds of people about the need to end slavery. Her fight for women's rights began when she learned that as a female teacher, her salary would be half of what a male teacher would earn. Mott, an articulate public speaker, delivered the opening and closing speeches at the Seneca Falls Convention; a women's rights convention she developed and held with Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

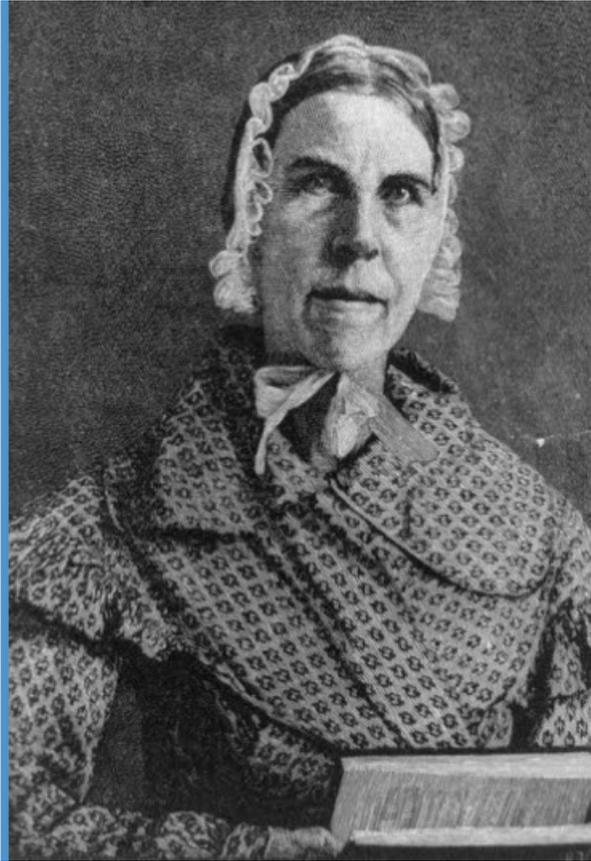
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Sarah Grimke

Sarah Grimke

- Frustrated with the exclusion of women
- Expressed her views on equality in *Letters on the Equality of the Sexes*
- Her sister Angelina Grimke was also active in the women's suffrage movement



Sarah Grimke's frustration with the exclusion of women from the abolitionist movement led her to fight for women's rights as well. In *Letters on the Equality of the Sexes*, published in 1838, Grimke expressed her views on the need for equal treatment for women in the realm of education, work, and politics. She, along with her sister Angelina Grimke, was active in the women's suffrage movement.