

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

Timeline of Women's Suffrage¹

1848: The Declaration of Sentiments published at Women's Rights Convention in Seneca Falls, NY.

1850/1851: First and Second National Women's Rights Convention held in Massachusetts

1868: *The Revolution*, a newspaper in support of women's enfranchisement, begins publication under Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

1869: Suffragists found the American Woman Suffrage Association and the National Women Suffrage Association in Boston and New York, respectively.

1872: Susan B. Anthony casts a vote in the presidential election, and is arrested and later convicted.

1878: A women's suffrage amendment is first presented to the United States Congress.

1887: The amendment for women's enfranchisement is struck down in Congress.

1890: The National American Woman Suffrage Association is formed when the American Woman Suffrage Association and the National Women Suffrage Association merge. Their goal is to attain suffrage on a state by state basis. Wyoming is added to the Union, becoming the first U.S. state to provide women's suffrage in their state constitution.

1893: Colorado grants suffrage to women.

1896: National Association of Colored Women's Clubs is founded to fight for equality; Iowa and Utah grant women the right to vote.

1900-1910: Throughout the Progressive Era, the suffrage movement gains traction among workers unions, Western states, etc. At the same time, groups like the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, run by women and men alike, organize in opposition to the amendment, arguing that women's suffrage would ruin families, complicate politics, and destroy femininity.

1912: Teddy Roosevelt's Bull Moose Party campaigns in support of suffrage and three Western states, Oregon, Kansas, and Arizona, grant women the right to vote.

1912-1915: Visibility for women's suffrage continues to grow, as suffrage parades rally women across America, petitions reach Congress, and Nevada and Montana grant women the right to vote. The movement also becomes more aggressive, and some women are arrested, jailed, and tortured for their actions in pursuit of the vote. Hunger strikes and forms of civil

¹ "Timeline," Crusade for the Vote, *National Women's History Museum*, <http://www.crusadeforthevote.org/>.

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disobedience become more common, and Americans react to the mistreatment of suffragists with growing support for their cause.

1916: Jeannette Rankin (R-Montana) becomes the first woman elected to the House of Representatives and to hold federal office in America.

1917: New York grants suffrage while women picket the White House, displaying criticisms of Woodrow Wilson’s hesitation towards suffrage.

1918: An amendment granting suffrage passes in the House but fails in the Senate. Woodrow Wilson publicly supports suffrage.

1919: The senate passes the 19th amendment.

1920: The 19th amendment is ratified by the United States of America. White, American women have full voting rights—it is important to note that many other groups were denied the right to vote throughout the 20th century.
