

Women's Rights Movement

AIM: What was the best approach for women to use in advancing social reform during the late 19th and early 20th centuries?

Seneca Falls - 1848

Elizabeth Cady Stanton



Lucretia Mott

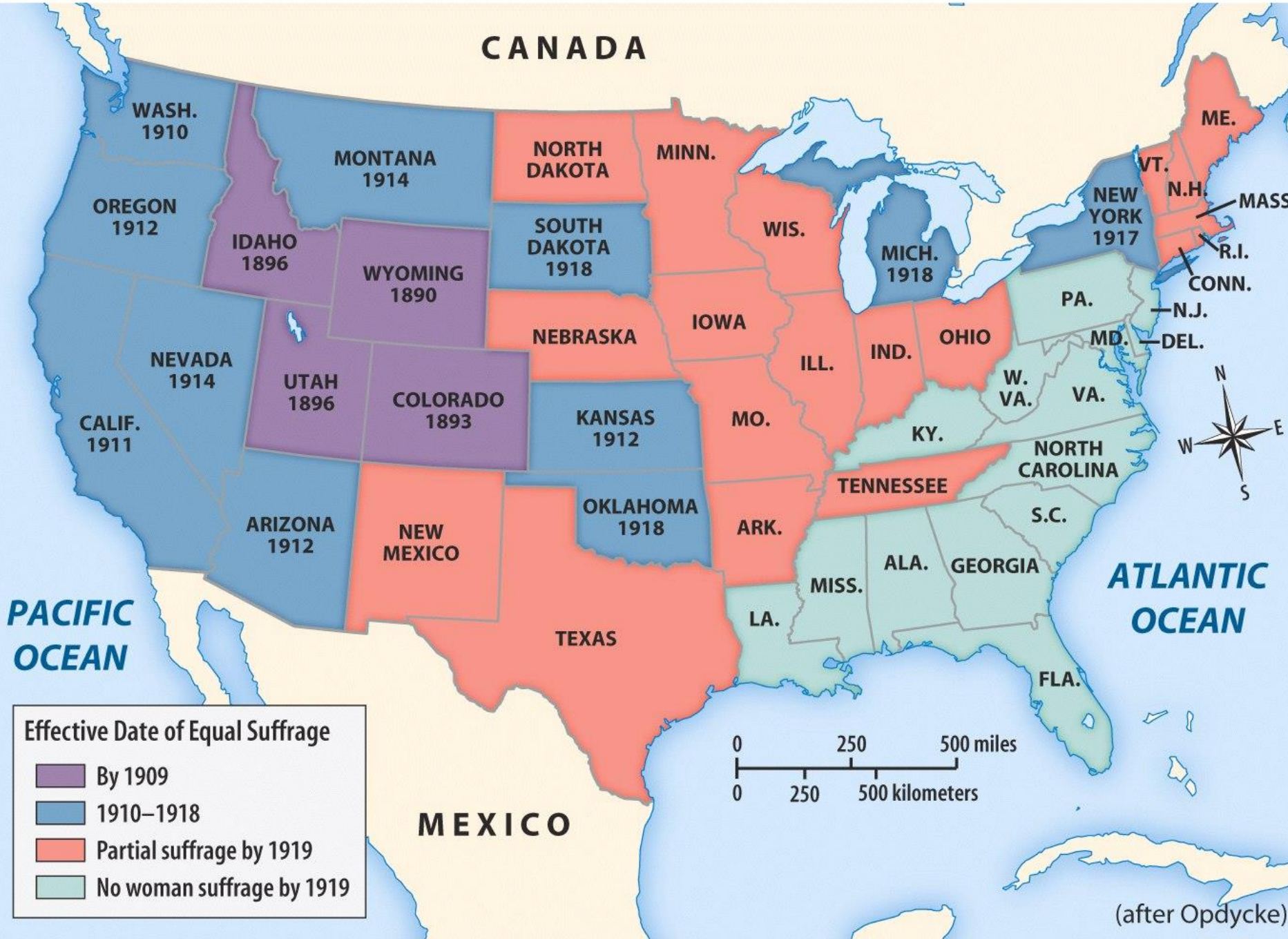


Women and Progressive Reform

Suffrage

- Leaders
 - Susan B. Anthony (d.1907)
 - Carrie Chapman Catt
 - Alice Paul

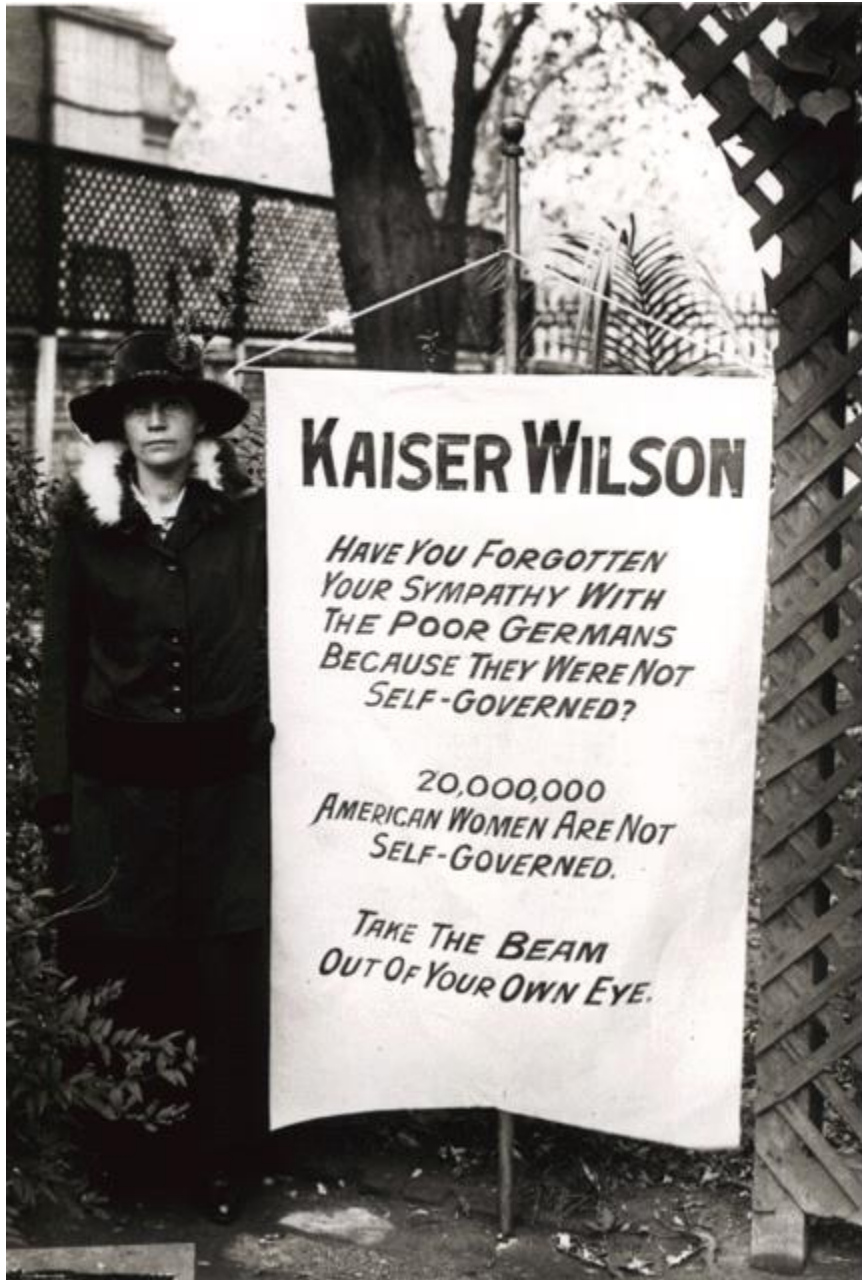




(after Opdycke)

Carrie Chapman Catt v. Alice Paul

- National American Woman's Suffrage Association
 - Lobbying efforts - work behind the scenes
 - State efforts
 - 1915 – focus on passage of constitutional amendment
- Congressional Union and Woman's Party
 - More radical tactics
 - Demonstrations
 - Civil disobedience
 - Hunger strikes



Arrest of Alice Paul



Imprisonment of Lucy Burns



Iron Jawed Angels

["Iron Jawed Angels" Forced Fed Scene – YouTube](#)

[Iron Jawed Angels - Parade In Washington - YouTube](#)

Suffrage

- Reform argument
 - Women voting would lead to social reforms that would strengthen home
- Justice argument – women are deserving of the same human rights that men are
- Importance of WWI
 - Women in Workplace

Prohibition

- Would strengthen home –
 - Less unemployment
 - Wages no longer going to booze
- Importance of WWI
 - Patriotic duty to stop drinking – grain for troops rather than drinking
 - Anti-German sentiments led to decrease in beer consumption