

The Woman Suffrage Movement---1848 through 1920

I. The Seneca Falls Woman's Rights Convention, 1848

- a. Declaration of Sentiments
- b. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Frederick Douglass support suffrage

II. Pioneers of the Woman Suffrage Movement (1848-1869)

- a. The triumvirate---Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, and Lucy Stone
- b. Married Woman's Property Act, 1848 in New York
- c. American Equal Rights Association (*AERA*)

III. Woman Suffrage Movement Splits (1869-1890)

- a. National Woman Suffrage Association (*NWSA*) and *The Revolution*
- b. American Woman Suffrage Association (*AWSA*) and *The Woman's Journal*
- c. The "New Departure" Strategy
- d. Woman Suffrage and Temperance movements align, 1880

IV. Woman Suffrage Movement Reconstituted---NAWSA (1890-1896)

- a. Strategy #1---federal amendment via first amassing state suffrage amendments
- b. Strategy #2---target the South as critical region in the suffrage movement

V. NAWSA Rebuilding (1896-1910)---the Doldrums

- a. The "Society Plan"
- b. Infusion of new generation of suffrage leaders
- c. Public education strategy pursued by NAWSA

VI. "Progressivism"

- a. The Progressive Movement
- b. The "Antis"

VII. The Winning Combination Strategy (1910-1919)

- a. Alice Paul's "National Woman's Party"
- b. Carrie Chapman Catt's "NAWSA"

VIII. State Ratification of the 19th Amendment---

Armageddon in Tennessee, 1920