

VOTES FOR WOMEN

*"No country can ever truly flourish if it stifles the potential of its women and deprives itself of the contributions of half of its citizens."
- Michelle Obama*

STRUGGLE FOR SUFFRAGE

The Road to the 19th Amendment



VOTES FOR WOMEN

1890

The National Woman's Suffrage Association and the American Woman's Suffrage Association disagreed on the 15th amendment, which granted African American men the right to vote. In 1890, NWSA and AWSA merged to become the National American Women's Suffrage Association.

The 19th amendment, which gave women the right to vote, was passed in 1919, and later ratified in 1920. NAWSA formally disbanded after it was ratified, writing that their goal had been achieved.

1919-20

1932

After her husband dies and she is appointed as his successor, Hattie Caraway continues to win in Arkansas in her own right. She is the first woman to be elected into the senate, and served a total of 14 years.

Resolution 5056, which prohibited different pay for different genders, passed in 1944 after a significant portion of women entered the workforce during World War II. Between 1940 and 1945, the female labor force grew by 50%.

1941-44

1972

Title IX of the Education Amendments was signed into law by President Richard Nixon. It states "No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance."

Hillary Clinton is the first woman to receive their party's national nomination for president. While losing in the electoral college to Donald Trump, Clinton won the popular vote. She is the fifth person in history to lose the election but win the popular vote.

2016

2017

In response to Donald Trump taking office, The Women's March in DC was held the day after Donald Trump's presidential inauguration. The organizers held the march to remind the new administration that "women's rights were human rights."

LEADING LADIES

MAY MANN JENNINGS

Looking for a role model who used her privilege to help others? This is your gal! As the 1st Lady of Florida, Jennings campaigned for 19th Amendment ratification & the preservation of natural landscapes. She lobbied to create the Florida Forestry Service and was able to head off tycoon Henry Flagler to scoop up 12,000 acres of natural Royal Palm hammock before over industrialization could destroy it--land later absorbed into the Everglades National Park.



IDA B. WELLS BARNETT

Freed from her shackles by the Emancipation Proclamation, Wells dedicated her life to community improvement. As an investigative journalist, she led a crusade against the lynching epidemic in the South, and was co-founder of the NAACP & National Association of Colored Women. She campaigned for the 19th Amendment and the inclusion of African American women in the vote. When asked at a suffragette rally in 1913 to take her group to the back of the parade, she refused and stood between two white delegates at the front, marching her way into history.



VICTORIA WOODHULL

Did you know the first woman to run for president did so before women even had the vote? In 1872, Woodhull put her name on the ballot and heavily campaigned for the chance to become the First female President of the United States. She ran through the Equal Rights Party with Frederick Douglass as her VP. Woodhull argued before the House Judiciary Committee that women already had the right to vote based on the 14th & 15th Amendment but were being blocked from exercising that right.

