

# *Women's Suffrage Timeline*

**1840**

Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton are barred from attending the World Anti-Slavery Convention held in London. This prompts them to hold a Women's Convention in the US.

**1849**

The first state constitution in California extends property rights to women.

**1851**

Worcester, Massachusetts is the site of the second National Women's Rights Convention. Participants included Horace Mann, New York Tribune columnist Elizabeth Oaks Smith, and Reverend Harry Ward Beecher, one of the nation's most popular preachers.

**1848**

Seneca Falls, New York is the location for the first Women's Rights Convention. Elizabeth Cady Stanton writes "The Declaration of Sentiments" creating the agenda of women's activism for decades to come.

**1850**

Worcester, Massachusetts, is the site of the first National Women's Rights Convention. Frederick Douglass, Paulina Wright Davis, Abby Kelley Foster, William Lloyd Garrison, Lucy Stone, and Sojourner Truth are in attendance. A strong alliance is formed with the Abolitionist Movement.

**1852**

The issue of women's property rights is presented to the Vermont Senate by Clara Howard Nichols. This is a major issue for the Suffragists.

**1853**

Women delegates, Antoinette Brown and Susan B. Anthony, are not allowed to speak at The World's Temperance Convention held in New York City.

**1866**

Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony form the American Equal Rights Association, an organization dedicated to the goal of suffrage for all regardless of gender or race.

**1869**

The American Equal Rights Association is wrecked by disagreements over the Fourteenth Amendment and the question of whether to support the proposed Fifteenth Amendment.

**1861-1865**

During the Civil War, efforts for the suffrage movement come to a halt. Women put their energies toward the war effort.

**1868**

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, and Parker Pillsbury publish the first edition of *The Revolution*. This periodical carries the motto "Men, their rights and nothing more; women, their rights and nothing less!"

**1870**

The Fifteenth Amendment gave Black men the right to vote.

**1871**

*Victoria Woodhull addresses the House Judiciary Committee, arguing women's rights to vote under the Fourteenth Amendment. The Anti-Suffrage Party is founded.*

**1874**

*The Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) is founded by Annie Wittenmyer.*

**1878**

*A Woman Suffrage Amendment is proposed in the U.S. Congress. When the 19th Amendment passes forty-one years later, it is worded exactly the same as this 1878 Amendment.*

**1872**

*Susan B. Anthony casts her ballot for Ulysses S. Grant in the presidential election and is arrested and brought to trial in Rochester, New York.*

**1876**

*Susan B. Anthony and Matilda Joslyn Gage disrupt the official Centennial program at Independence Hall in Philadelphia, presenting a "Declaration of Rights for Women" to the Vice President.*

**1887**

*The first vote on woman suffrage is taken in the Senate and is defeated.*

**1888**

*The National Council of Women in the United States is established to promote the advancement of women in society.*

**1890-1925**

*The Progressive Era begins. Women from all classes and backgrounds enter public life. Women's roles expand and result in an increasing politicization of women. Consequently the issue of woman suffrage becomes part of mainstream politics.*

**1893**

*Colorado adopts woman suffrage.*

**1890**

*NWSA and AWSA merge and the National American Woman Suffrage Association is formed. Stanton is the first president. The Movement focuses efforts on securing suffrage at the state level.*

**1892**

*Olympia Brown founds the Federal Suffrage Association to campaign for women's suffrage.*

**1894**

*600,000 signatures are presented to the New York State Constitutional Convention in a failed effort to bring a woman suffrage amendment to the voters.*

**1895**

*NAWSA moves to distance itself from Stanton because many conservative suffragists considered her to be too radical and, thus, potentially damaging to the suffrage campaign.*

**1903**

*Form the Women's Trade Union League of New York, an organization of middle- and working-class women dedicated to unionization for working women and to woman suffrage.*

**1911**

*The elaborate California suffrage campaign succeeds by a small margin.*

**1896**

*Mary Church Terrell, Ida B. Wells-Barnett, and Frances E.W. Harper among others found the the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs.*

*Utah joins the Union with full suffrage for women.*

*Idaho adopts woman suffrage.*

**1910**

*Washington State adopts woman suffrage.*

*The Women's Political Union organizes the first suffrage parade in New York City.*

**1912**

*Twenty thousand suffrage supporters join a New York City suffrage parade.*

*Oregon, Kansas, and Arizona adopt woman suffrage.*

**1913**

Two women then organized the Congressional Union, later known as the National Women's Party (1916).

**1915**

Mabel Vernon and Sara Bard Field are involved in a transcontinental tour which gathers over a half-million signatures on petitions to Congress.

**1917**

New York women gain suffrage.

Arkansas women are allowed to vote in primary elections.

**1914**

Nevada and Montana adopt woman suffrage.

The National Federation of Women's Clubs, which had over two million women members throughout the U.S., formally endorses the suffrage campaign.

**1916**

Jeannette Rankin of Montana is the first woman elected to the House of Representatives. Woodrow Wilson states that the Democratic Party platform will support suffrage.

**1918**

Representative Rankin opens debate on a suffrage amendment in the House. The amendment passes. The amendment fails to win the required two thirds majority in the Senate.

**1919**

*The Senate finally passes the Nineteenth Amendment and the ratification process begins.*

**August 26, 1920**

*Three quarters of the state legislatures ratify the Nineteenth Amendment.*  
**American Women win full voting rights.**