

# Susan B. Anthony

## 1820-1906

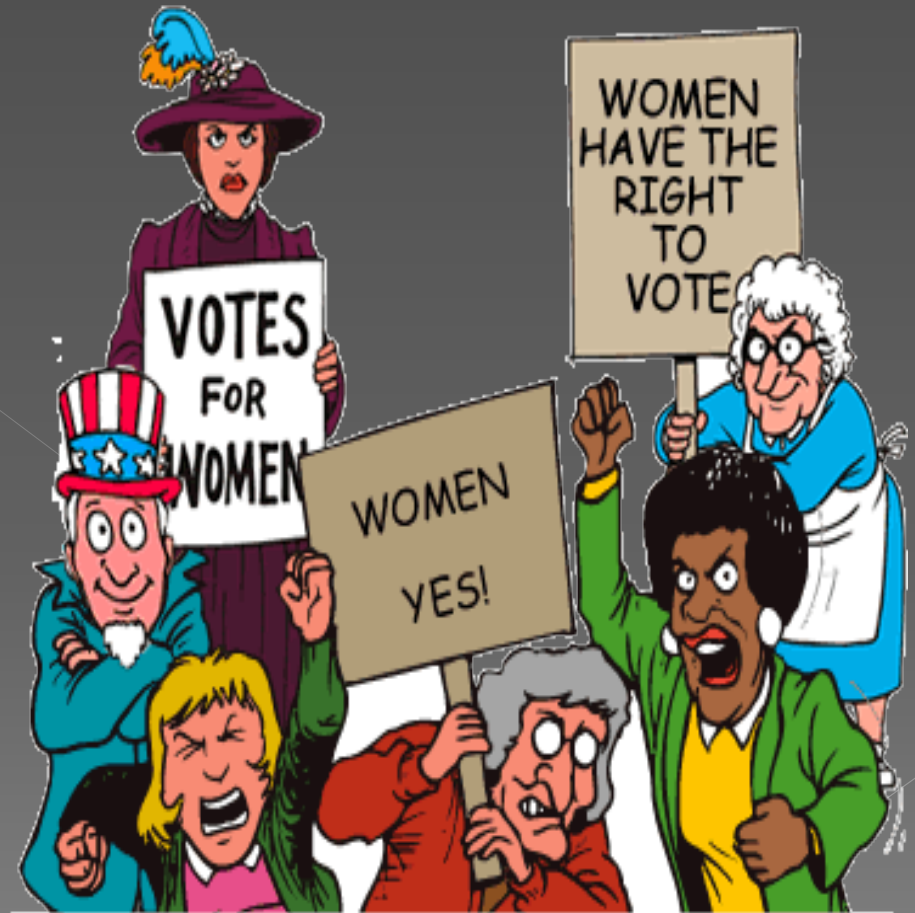
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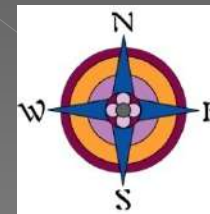
# Why Is She Important?

- ◎ The most important thing to remember about Susan B Anthony is that she worked her whole life toward the rights of women to vote. She believed in justice, people's rights and freedoms.



# The Early Years...

- Susan B. Anthony was born February 15, 1820 in Adams, Massachusetts. She was brought up in a Quaker family that believed in justice and equal rights. Early in her life she developed a sense of wanting people to be treated fairly.
- She saw that women were NOT treated fairly and equally as men.





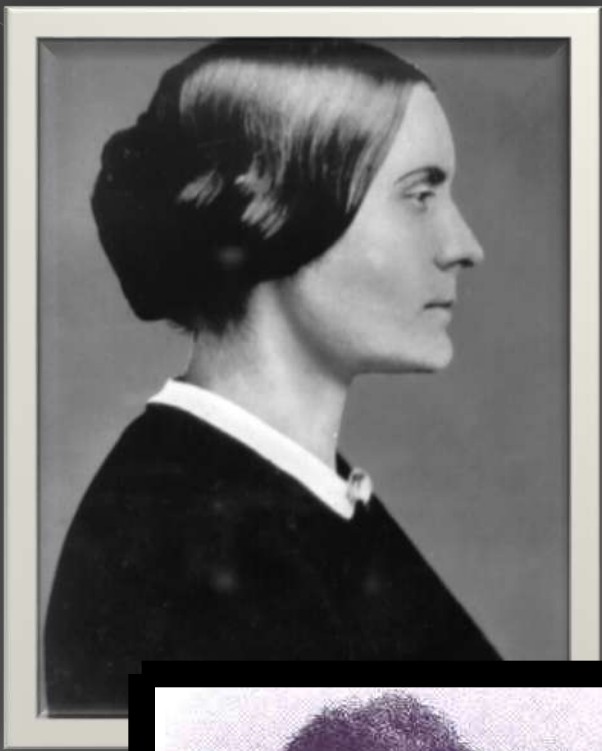
- The picture shows a Quaker meeting. Men sat on one side and women on the other side. Quakers believed that men and women had different “roles”, but women were allowed to talk at their meetings and give their opinions. This was NOT true of other religious meetings. In most places women were NOT allowed to participate and talk about their ideas.

# The Middle Years...

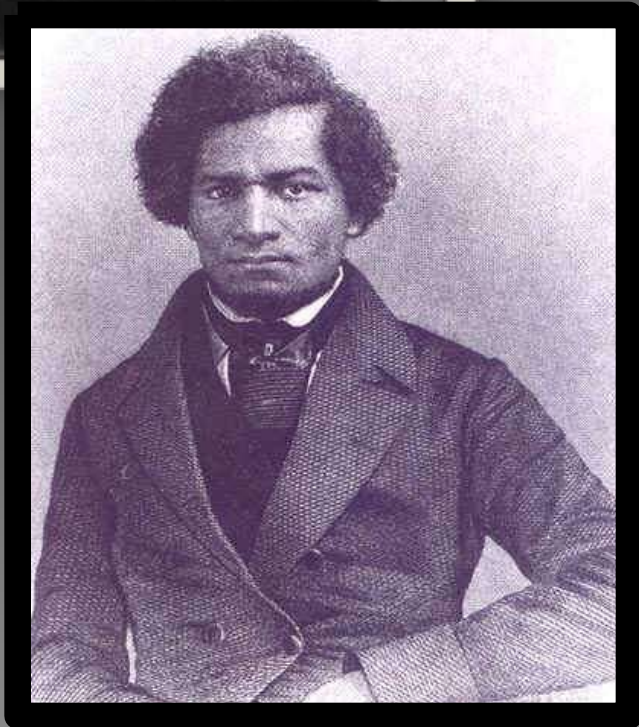
- Susan B. Anthony and her family moved to Rochester, New York in 1845.
- During her lifetime, becoming a teacher or a nurse were the only two professions a woman could do. She chose to be a teacher.



This was Susan B. Anthony's house in Rochester, New York!



○ In the 1850's she became active in the anti-slavery movement. She also worked toward woman's rights. In her lifetime, married women could not own their own property. Their house, furniture, even their clothes were owned by their husband.



○ Anti-slavery Quakers met at Susan B. Anthony's family farm almost every Sunday, where they were sometimes joined by Frederick Douglass.

# The Revolution.

PRINCIPLE, NOT POLICY; JUSTICE, NOT FAVORS.

VOL. I—NO. I.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1868.

\$2.00 A YEAR.

## The Revolution;

THE ORGAN OF THE

NATIONAL PARTY OF NEW AMERICA.

PRINCIPLE, NOT POLICY—INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

THE REVOLUTION WILL ADVOCATE: \*

I. IN POLITICS—Educated Suffrage, irrespective of sex or color; Equal Pay to Women for Equal Work;

### KANSAS

The question of the enfranchisement of woman has already passed the court of moral discussion, and is now fairly ushered into the arena of politics, where it must remain a fixed element of debate, until party necessity shall compel its success.

With 2,000 votes in Kansas, one-third the entire vote, every politician must see that the friends of "woman's suffrage" hold the balance of power in that State to-day. And those 2,000 votes represent a principle deep in the hearts of the people, for this triumph was secured without money, without a press, without a party. With these instrumentalities now fast coming to us on all sides, the victory in Kansas is but the herald of greater victories in

once outside as well as inside the State, all combined might have made our vote comparatively a small one, had not George Francis Train gone into the State two weeks before the election and galvanised the Democrats into their duty, thus securing 2,000 votes for woman's suffrage. Some claim that we are indebted to the Republicans for this vote; but the fact that the most radical republican district, Douglas County, gave the largest vote against woman's suffrage, while Leavenworth, the Democratic district, gave the largest vote for it, fully settles that question.

In saying that Mr. Train helped to swell our vote takes nothing from the credit due all those who labored faithfully for months in that State. All praise to Olympia Brown, Lucy Stone, Susan R. Anthony, Henry B. Blackwell, and Judge Wood, who welcomed, for an idea, the

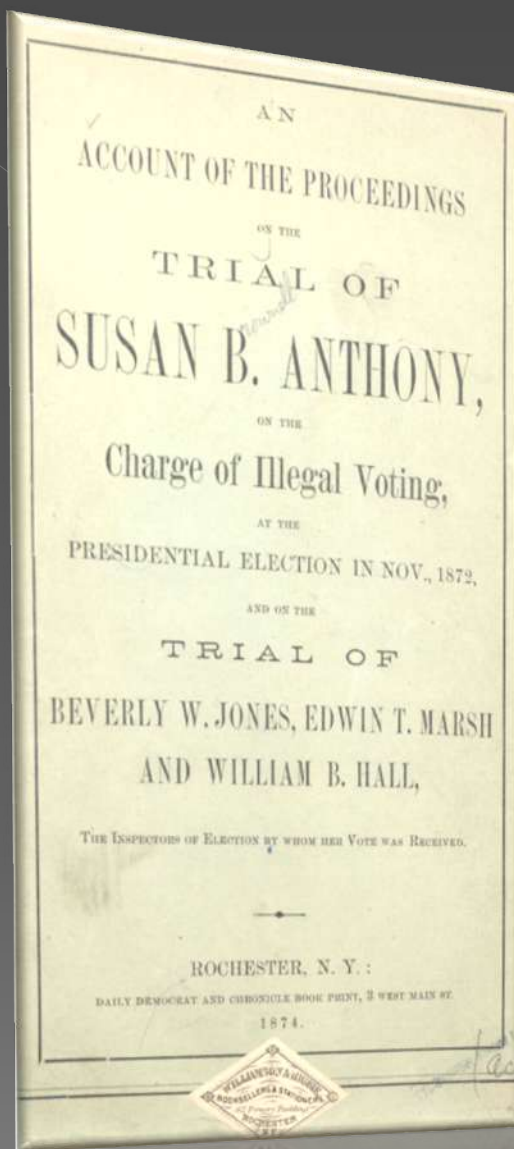
- ⦿ In 1868 Anthony began publication of her newspaper called The Revolution. In the paper she spoke out for full equality of the freed slaves, for women's rights, and for the fair treatment of blacks and women.



- She began her New York State campaign for woman suffrage (this is a fancy word meaning women's right to vote) in Mayville, New York, speaking and traveling alone.
- She believed that men and women had equal minds, and that women should be paid the same as a man. Men believed that women were NOT equal to them.

This picture shows Susan B. Anthony arguing in public for women's right to vote.





- In 1872, Susan B. Anthony, three of her sisters, and other women were arrested in Rochester, New York for voting.

- Susan B Anthony was brought up in a household that allowed women to take part in discussions and speak their own minds. Most women were taught that they were not as good as men and that they should be quiet and not speak their minds.

She overcame these obstacles and believed that “failure is impossible.” She never gave up for what she believed was right.



# The Later Years...

- ◎ Susan B. Anthony died in 1906. At the time of her death, women still did not have the right to vote.
- ◎ In 1920 the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, also known as the Susan B. Anthony amendment, granted the right to vote to all U.S. women over the age of 21.





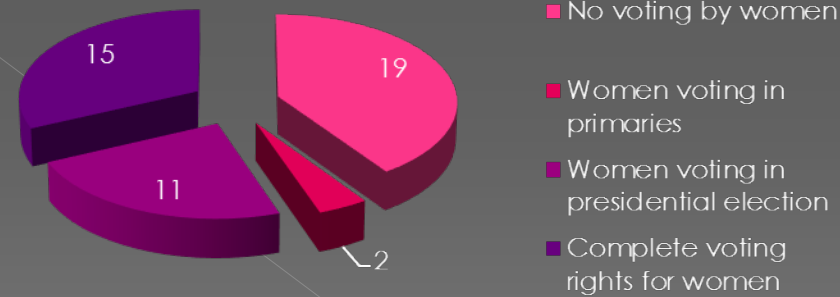
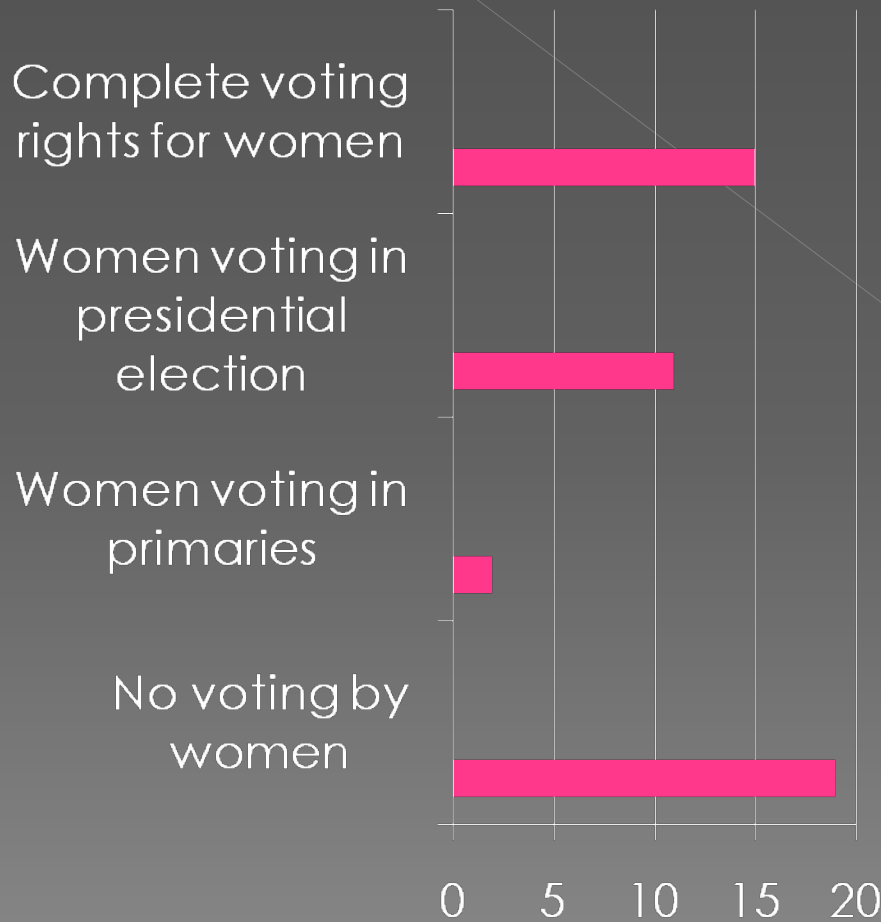
The most important thing to remember about Susan B Anthony is that she worked her whole life toward the rights of women to vote. She believed in justice, people's rights, and freedoms for women and for blacks.



# Timeline Chart

Dates	Events
1820	Born in Adams, Massachusetts
1845	She and family moved to Rochester, NY. Their farm becomes a meeting-place for anti-slavery activists, including Frederick Douglass.
1852	Attends first women's rights convention.
1856	Anthony becomes agent for the American Anti-Slavery Society.
1872	Anthony is arrested for voting and is indicted in Albany. She continues to lecture and attend conventions.
1905	Anthony meets with President Theodore Roosevelt in Washington D.C. about submitting a suffrage amendment to Congress.
1906	Anthony attends suffrage hearings in Washington, D.C. She gives her "Failure is Impossible" speech at her 86th birthday celebration. Anthony dies at her Madison Street home on March 13.

# Women Suffrage Before the 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment 1869-1919



# CLOTHING

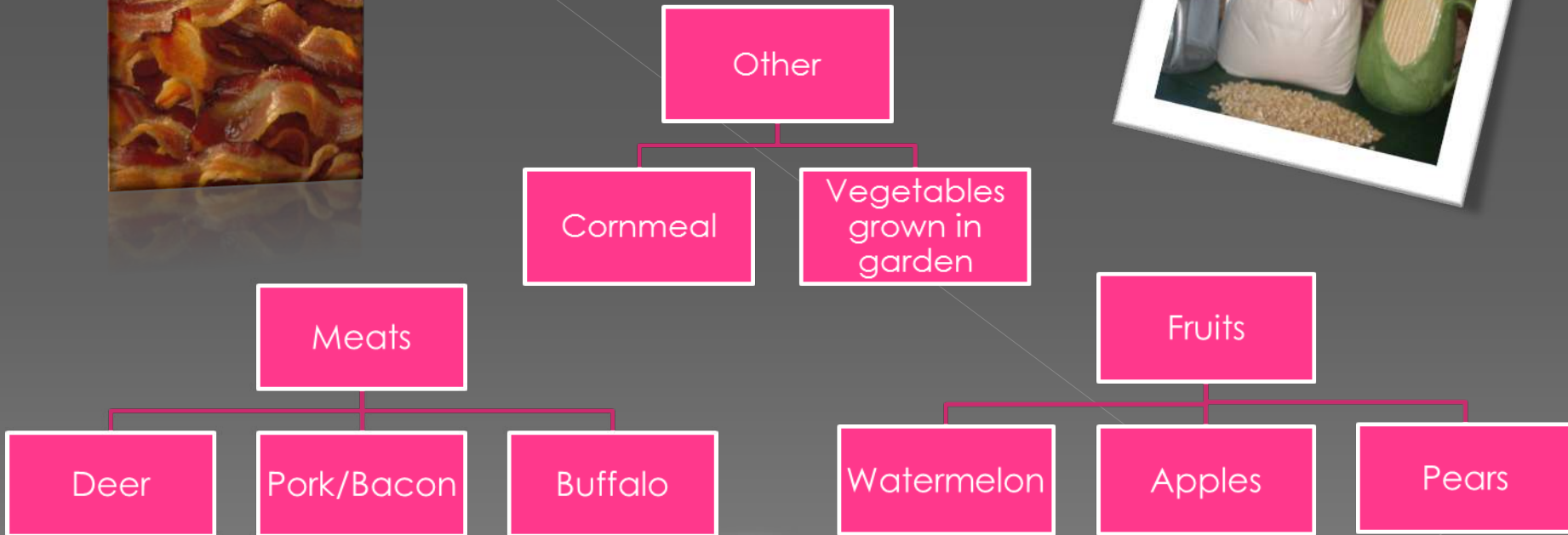


- Plain dresses made of dark fabric like browns and grays. Not black, because it would fade.
- Wearing white caps, white kerchiefs, white apron, bonnet and a shawl or cloak.





# FOOD



# MUSIC

- ◉ Home, Sweet Home by Henry Rowley Bishop
- ◉ Long, Long Ago by Thomas Haynes Bayley
- ◉ Riding on a Rail by Charles Crozat Converse
- ◉ Rock me to Sleep by Sir Julius Benedict
- ◉ The Pig Song by Francis Crowley Burnand
- ◉ Always Look on the Sunny Side by Bernard Covert

