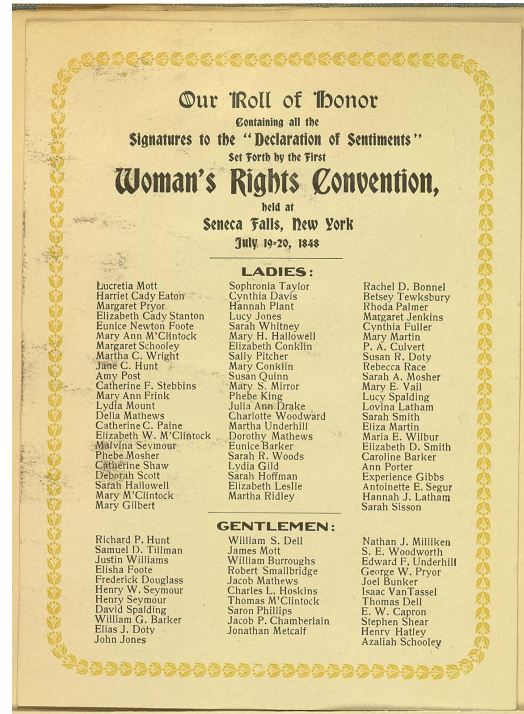


# 13.3.3

## Women's Rights and Seneca Falls.



# Paragraph 1

In the 1800s

Married women could not own property.

Women could not vote.

Marriage was the only true path to financial stability.

## Paragraph 2

The Abolition movement inspired women to fight for themselves.

**Elizabeth Cady Stanton** and **Lucretia Mott** were abolitionists who began the fight for women's rights.

# Photos



Lucretia Mott



Elizabeth Cady  
Stanton

## Paragraph 3

**Elizabeth Cady Stanton** was a well educated woman who married an Abolitionist and took up the cause.

**Lucretia Mott** was a quaker who had worked to help hide runaway slaves.

They through their fight for Women's rights.

## Paragraph 4

In 1848, they planned the first Woman's Rights Convention at **Seneca Falls** in **Central NY**.

**Wrote the Declaration of Sentiments** (*a revision of the Dec of Ind. to include women*)

- *The revision also asserted that all women **SHOULD** be able to vote.*

## Paragraph 5

In 1851 Sojourner Truth give her famous “Aint I a Woman?” speech arguing for equality for women of all colors.

Cady Stanton met Susan B Anthony in 1851 and forged a 50 year partnership arguing for **temperance** and **women’s rights**.

## Paragraph 6

In the 1860s, the Civil War briefly overshadowed women's rights.

In 1869, Stanton and Anthony founded the **National Woman's Suffrage Association.**

- **Fighting for women's right to vote.**



## Paragraph 7

The fight for women's rights lasted well into the 20th century.

The women discussed spent their entire lives campaigning for women to have equal rights as men.

## Quick Replies.

- a. In what ways were the movement for abolition and women's rights intertwined.?
- b. How did women's rights activists link women's rights to the Founding Father's position on equality and natural rights?