**FINAL PHASES: WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT**

**1870**

* Utah Territory grants suffrage to women
* The 15th Amendment is ratified, stating that neither the U.S. not any State can deny the right to vote “on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.” As long as there is no bar to denying the vote on the basis of sex, this Amendment gives leverage only to men.
* Founding of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association. Carole Remond Putnam, an African American woman, is elected to the executive board.
* A woman suffrage amendment to the VT state constitution is soundly defeated.
* Michigan’s legislature approves women suffrage; the law is vetoed by the governor.

**1871**

* Victoria Woodhull argues before the House Judiciary Committee that women have the right to vote under the 14th Amendment. The committee disagrees.
* Carrie Burnham tries to vote in Philadelphia, arguing that the 14th Amendment and a PA law guaranteeing the right to “freemen” allow her to vote. Election officials refuse; she loses her cases in the state Supreme Court in 1873.
* The Nevada legislature voted against woman suffrage. So does New Mexico.
* Mary Ann Shadd Cary and 60 other women try to register to vote in Washington, D.C. and are unsuccessful.
* Founding of the Anti-Suffrage Society.

**1872**

* In a national campaign, many suffragists across the country attempt to vote in the 1872 presidential election to see if they could just claim their rights. Most famously, SBA voted in Rochester NY (for Ulysses S. Grant) and is arrested. 15 other women are arrested for illegal voting. Sojourner Truth tries to vote in Battle Creek, MI but is turned away. Virginia Minor is turned away in St. Louis. Her suit ends unsuccessfully in *Minor v Happersett*, 1875. Four Portland, OR women (3 white, 1 black) try to vote. They accept their ballots but do not put them into the ballot box.
* Victoria Woodhull runs for President of the United States with Fredrick Douglass as the VP candidate.
* Iowa rejects a woman suffrage resolution.

**1873**

* SBA’s trial is held; she loses; she refuses to pay the $100 fine and is sent to jail. President Grant pardons her.
* Frances Ellen Watkins Harper, an African American suffragist, delivers the closing speech at the AWSA convention.

**1874**

* The Woman’s Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) is founded – it eventually becomes major supporter of woman suffrage, so the liquor lobby becomes a major opponent of woman suffrage.
* Michigan turns down a woman suffrage referendum by 3-1.

**1875**

* *Minor v. Happersett:*  The Supreme Court rules that the 14th Amendment does not grant women the right to vote because the right to vote is not a right derived from American citizenship. Thus, women’s right to vote will depend on:
  + Each state and territory granting women equal suffrage with men, requiring, in most cases, a full campaign in every state and territory.
  + An amendment to the constitution stating that neither the U.S. nor any state can deny the right to vote on the basis of sex. This happens only 45 years later. The life expectancy of an American white female born at that time was less than 44 years. The life expectancy of an American black female born at that time was less than 35 years.

**1876**

* SBA and Matilda Joslyn Gage disrupt the Centennial program at Independence Hall in Philadelphia, presenting a Declaration of Rights for Women.
* Mary Ann Shadd Cary writes to NWSA on behalf of 94 black DC women asking that their names be listed as signers of the Declaration. They are not included.

**1877**

* Reconstruction ends.

**1878**

* The first International Woman’s Rights Congress, in Paris.
* Senator A. A. Sargeant (CA) introduces a woman suffrage amendment into Congress.

**1880**

* The Colored Women’s Progressive Franchise Association founded in DC by Mary Ann Shadd Cary.s

**1883**

* Formation of the International Council of Women in Liverpool. Representatives of NWSA and AWSA attend and work together.

**1884**

* Belva Lockwood runs for president on the National Equal Rights Party ticket and receives some votes.

**1886**

* A suffrage amendment is soundly defeated in the U.S. Senate.

**1887**

* The Edmunds-Tucker Act takes the vote away from women in Utah.

**1890**

* The National Woman Suffrage Association and the American Woman Suffrage Association merge to form the National American Woman Suffrage Association. It focuses mainly on state-level campaigns.
* The American Federation of Labor endorses woman suffrage
* Wyoming enters the Union with woman suffrage in its constitution.

**1892**

* Federal Suffrage Association founded by Olympia Brown.

**1893**

* Colorado adopts woman suffrage
* New Zealand becomes the first country to grant women the right to vote.

**1894**

* Woman’s Loyal Union, founded by mostly African American Women to protest southern mob violence and support Ida B. Wells. It becomes active in suffrage, too. It merges inti the National Association of Colored Women.

**1895**

* Elizabeth Cady Stanton publishes *The Woman’s Bible*—it is so radical NAWSA works to distance itself from the book.
* The National Association of Afro American Women is founded. It merges inti the National Association of Colored Women.
* The New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage formed.

**1896**

* The National Association of Colored Women is formed, federating more than 100 black women’s clubs.
* Utah joins the Union with full suffrage for women. Idaho adopts woman suffrage.

**1900**

* Susan B. Anthony retires as president of NAWSA. Carrie Chapman Catt becomes president.

**1903**

* The Women’s Trade Union League of NY founded, through which middle- and working class women work for unionization and woman suffrage.
* The President of the Phillis Wheatley Club of New Orleans protests the fact that the New Orleans annual convention of NAWSA is restricted to white people.

**1904**

* Anna Howard Shaw (MED BU ’86) becomes president of NAWSA while Catt takes care of her dying husband.

**1906**

* Harriot Stanton Blatch (ECS’s daughter) forms the Equality League of Self-Supporting Women, based on professional and industrial working women. It holds lots of parades. Its name is changed to the Women’s Political Union in 1910.

**1908**

* The first suffrage march is held in Oakland, CA.

**1909**

* The WTUL coordinates a strike by 20,000 women workers in NY’s garment district.

**1910**

* The Women’s Political Union organizes the first suffrage parade in NYC.
* Alva Belmont funds a meeting room under the auspices of the Political Equality Association for the Negro Women’s Business League.
* Washington adopts woman suffrage.

**1911**

* Anna Howard Shaw, president of NAWSA, specifically endorses the vote for black women.
* National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage organized.
* California adopts woman suffrage

**1912**

* The Bull Moose Party endorses woman suffrage – the first national party to do so.
* Oregon, Kansas, Arizona adopt woman suffrage.

**1913**

* First major parade (down Pennsylvania Ave) organized by NAWSA
* The Alpha Suffrage Club (Chicago), organized by Ida B. Wells becomes the first black woman’s suffrage association in Illinois.
* Congressional Union organized within NAWSA by Alice Paul and Lucy Burns, modeled after the British Women’s Social and Political Union.

**1914**

* The National Federation of Women’s Clubs (>2 million members) endorses woman suffrage.
* Nevada, Montana adopt woman suffrage

**1915**

* Carrie Chapman Catt becomes president of NAWSA.
* 40,000 march in a NYC suffrage parade, with women dressed in white carrying placards naming their states.
* A petition with a half-million signatures supporting suffrage is submitted to Congress.

**1916**

* From 1916 to 1920 Carrie Chapman Catt, president of NAWSA, both placates the white segregationists of the movement in the South by not forcing integrated meetings while working with black women suffragists in the North.
* Jeanette ranking (R-MT) is the first woman elected to the House of Representatives.
* Woodrow Wilson says the Democratic Party platform will support woman suffrage.

**1917**

* The U.S. enters World War I; the woman suffrage movement aligns with the war despite anti-war feeling among some women.
* National Woman’s Party pickets the White House.
* Arrests of National Woman’s party picketers (about 500); some for 6 months. Some are force-fed in jail. Alice Paul is put in solitary confinement in the mental ward to break her.
* New York adopts woman suffrage.

**1918**

* Jailed suffragists are released from prison; an appellate court rules all of the arrests were illegal.
* The National Baptist Woman’s Convention calls on white women to support black women’s quest for the vote and to teach their children respect.
* Southern antisuffragists increasingly tie woman suffrage to the possibility of African Americans voting, gaining other powers, and miscegenation to fight the movement. Many argued that black women were more likely than white women to vote, and beside everything else, this would bring a return to a 2-party system because black women would be Republicans.
* President Wilson supports the woman suffrage amendment and addresses the Senate about it.
* Jeanette Rankin opens debate on the Amendment in the House; it passes. It fails in the Senate.
* Michigan, South Dakota, Oklahoma adopt woman suffrage.

**1919**

* The Senate passes the Amendment and the ratification process begins.
* Mary Church Terrell receives a letter from Ida Husted Harper of NAWSA asking her to persuade the Northeastern Federation of Colored Women’s Clubs to withdraw a request for cooperative membership as an organization in NAWSA because of the need to get southern support for the Amendment.

**1920**

* August 26: The 19th Amendment is ratified after Tennessee is the last state to ratify.
* The League of Women Voters is formed as NAWSA disbands.
* *Hawke v Smith*: anti-suffragists file suit against OH legislature, but Supreme Court upholds constitutionality of Ohio’s ratification process.
* First-time black women voters in Boston receive phony notices from a fake :election Commission: warning them they face fines of $500 and prison if they give “false statements” when registering to vote. The South Carolina KKK worked to keep black women from the polls. The national secretary of the NNACP feared that an all-white state guard would not protect black voters and requested that the U.S. Justice Department deploy federal troops. Denied. In Ocoee, FL KKK warns black citizens not to vote; as many as 50 black men and women died in mob violence with several black men lynched and a black woman burned to death when mobs set fire to 25 homes and 2 churches in the black section of town.

**1922**

* More court cases uphold the constitutionality of the process that barred sex discrimination in voting.

**1923**

* The National Woman’s Party proposes an Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution. This proposal splits the women’s movement again.

**1924**

* Although Native American women participated in the woman suffrage movement, they cannot vote until the Indian Citizenship Act that grants citizenship to Native Americans. But many states continue to bar them from voting, in effect, until 1948.

**1948**

* The Magnuson Act gives Chinese immigrants the right to vote, including women.

**1952**

* The McCarran-Walter Act repeals race restrictions of the 1790 Naturalization Law, giving Japanese Americans, including women, citizenship and voting rights.

**1964**

* The 24th Amendment abolishes poll taxes and literacy tests, which barred many African Americans and poor white women and men from voting.

**1965**

* The Voting Rights Act prohibits racial discrimination in voting.

**1984**

* Mississippi ratifies the 19th Amendment – the last state to do so.