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Seneca Falls Convention

People to Know Who Were at the Seneca Falls Women's Right Convention

Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815-1902)

Elizabeth Cady Stanton was born in Johnstown, New York, the daughter of Margaret and Judge Daniel Cady. She married Henry B. Stanton in 1840, the same year they attended the Anti-Slavery Convention in London, England. She and Henry had seven children. Cady Stanton worked tirelessly for women's rights. In 1869, Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony founded the National Woman Suffrage Association, which was dedicated to seeing that women in the United States were granted voting rights. Cady Stanton served as the organization's president until 1890.



Frederick Douglass (1818-1895)

Douglass was born Frederick Augustus Washington Bailey as a slave in Tuckahoe, Maryland. Douglass escaped to the North and became one of the most eloquent voices in American history to speak about the evils of slavery. Douglass founded the anti-slavery newspaper *The North Star* in 1847. While many newspapers derided the Seneca Falls Convention, *The North Star* did not. Frederick Douglass not only attended the Seneca Falls Convention but was one of 32 men to sign the Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions.



Lucretia Coffin Mott (1793-1880)

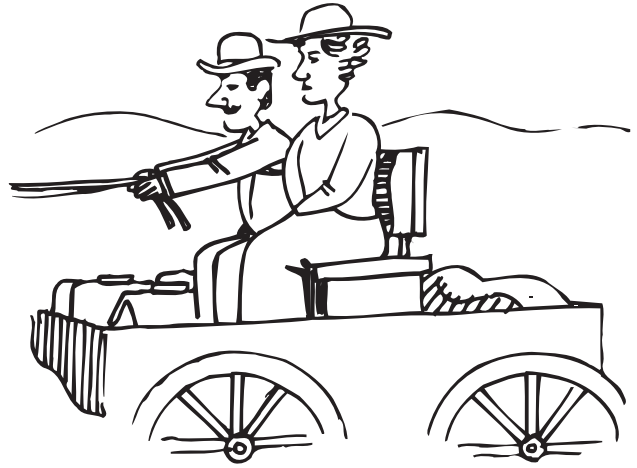
Lucretia Mott was an outspoken opponent of slavery and had gained a reputation as an eloquent public speaker. Mott was born in Nantucket, Massachusetts, and raised a Quaker. Mott met Elizabeth Cady Stanton in London at an Anti-Slavery Convention. Both women were incensed that they were not seated as delegates because they were women. They vowed to fight for women's rights as a result of that meeting. Mott was one of five women who called for a Women's Rights Convention in Seneca Falls.



Seneca Falls Convention

The Seneca Falls Women's Rights Convention

In July of 1848, Elizabeth Cady Stanton traveled to Waterloo, a small town not far from where she lived in Seneca Falls, New York. She went to the home of Richard and Jane Hunt to have tea with her old friend Lucretia Mott. Also at the tea, were Jane Hunt, Martha Coffin Wright (Lucretia's sister) and Mary Ann McClintock. All of the women were Quakers except Stanton. As Quakers they had experienced some measure of equality as members of that religion. For instance, women were allowed to speak in church in front of the congregation before audiences of men and women. Mott and Stanton had met eight



Now eight years later the group gathered socially. As they talked, Stanton led the group in a rousing discussion about the inequality of treatment of women. At the tea, the women there decided to call for a convention to address the condition of rights for women.

The women placed the following ad for their convention in the *Seneca County Courier*: "WOMEN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION—A Convention to discuss the social, civil and religious condition and rights of women, will be held in the Wesleyan Chapel, at Seneca Falls,



years before at the Anti-Slavery Convention in London, England. The convention proved to be a disappointment because the women delegates to the convention were not recognized and allowed to participate, other than to watch, simply because they were women. The London group met to discuss granting rights to all men regardless of color or race, but saw no irony in not allowing half of the world's population—women—the same rights as men.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION



Name _____

From the Seneca Falls Convention to the Passage of the Nineteenth Amendment Time Line

Look at the list of events below. Then write the event next to the year that it took place.

- “Susan B. Anthony Amendment” introduced into Congress.
- Seneca Falls Women’s Rights Convention held.
- The Tennessee legislature becomes the 36th state to ratify the Nineteenth Amendment making ratification complete.
- Petitions gathered to ask Congress to include women in the Fourteenth Amendment guaranteeing the right to vote. The amendment was written to include black men only.
- The National Woman’s Loyal League collects signatures for the passage of the Thirteenth Amendment to abolish slavery.
- Kansas voting rights referendum to include women defeated.
- Wyoming becomes the first state to allow women to vote.

1848 _____

1863 _____

1864 _____

1867 _____

1878 _____

1890 _____

1920 _____