

Elizabeth cady stanton on black suffrage



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Elizabeth Cady Stanton on Black Suffrage. Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815-1902), was born in New York; she was a social activist and led the movement toward women's rights in the United States. She was also active in the anti slavery abolitionist movement. She also suggested that drunkenness was a cause of divorce. She also criticized religion particularly Christianity, Other issues included reformation of divorce law, guardianship of children and the economic health of the family. She is well known for her suffrage struggle, liberalized divorce law so that women could leave marriages that were abusive and the equal guardianship of children. Stanton served as the president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Elizabeth worked closely with Susan B. Anthony, Frederick Douglass (a former slave), her husband Henry Stanton and cousin Gerrit Smith. Lucretia Mott (1840) she was a great admirer of feminist, she was so angry when she couldn't see Mott speak because women were supposed to sit away from the view of men and for this reason Elizabeth Drafted a declaration of Sentiments

Elizabeth Cady Stanton ones said, " The prejudice against color, of which we hear so much, is no stronger than that against sex. It is produced by the same cause, and manifested very much in the same way".

([http://womenshistory. about. com/library/bio/blstanton. htm](http://womenshistory.about.com/library/bio/blstanton.htm))

In her work named declaration of sentiments (1848), she criticizes human history as one that has repeated injury and usurpations on the part of man toward women, to prove this she said that:

Men have made women submit to law in which women have no voice, men have deprived women their rights as citizens, women rights to property have been deprived and that men have the monopoly to nearly all the profitable

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employments.

(<http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/mod/Senecafalls.html>)

Elizabeth can therefore be seen as a woman who has pioneered in the fight against women oppression. Although she fought for women rights to vote she died 20 years before women were granted this rights. She was an intelligent courageous and hardworking woman in that she dared give a speech in front of the committee of judiciary of the United States. Elizabeth died in October 26, 1902.

The reconstruction era was after civil war; Frederick Douglass was one of the foremost leaders of the abolitionist movement, which fought to end slavery within the United States.

Frederick Douglass served as a marshal of the District of Columbia and as consul general to the republic of Haiti; he resigned after two years due to disagreement with U. S. government policies. He worked closely with Elizabeth and they were great friends since Douglas was a former slave.

(<http://www.history.rochester.edu/class/douglass/home.html>)

Reference.

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