

Elizabeth cady stanton

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Elizabeth Cady Stanton Affiliation Artists in history have been seen to create change in the way of life of different people through their art work. Elizabeth Stanton is one of such artists who brought about significant positive change particularly towards the rights of women. This paper features the life of Elizabeth Stanton showing important examples of her work as she worked towards activation of the rights of women.

Elizabeth Stanton was born in 1815 in New York. She received the best education that was available during the time, in an academy but had regrets for not getting full- fledged college education. She got drawn to her husband to be who was a player in politics as well as reform, the world she was much more interested in. After marriage in the 1840, both had their honeymoon in London where they had to attend the antislavery convention of the world. It is in this convention where Mrs. Stanton met Lucretia Mott, who was a leading female abolitionist in America and they started studying the Anglo American women's rights traditions. The efforts of Elizabeth Cady Stanton assisted in bringing about the 19th amendment eventual passing, which made it possible for every citizen to possess a voting right (A+E NETWORKS, 2015).

In the year 1848, Elizabeth Stanton assisted in the organization of the world's first rights convention of women, with her counterpart Susan Antony. Mott became reluctant but Mrs. Stanton persisted on inclusion of woman suffrage right in the in the convention's resolutions. Cady Stanton came to meet the lady by the name Susan Antony in the year 185i, ad both of them created a long life partnership on the basis of their dedication to liberation of women. Three years ahead, Mrs. Stanton addressed the legislature in New York about an omnibus rights bill for women. Most among the women's

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status legal reforms she sought came to be secured with notable exception for enfranchisement (A+E NETWORKS, 2015).

Elizabeth Stanton got involved in the civil war political drama where she and Antony came up with the National Woman's League to represent the abolition of slavery of the constitution. After the end of the war, both created deep conflicts amongst reformers through their attempt of linking woman suffrage to black suffrage. Their efforts did not succeed through their criticism of the 14th and the 15th amendments for ignorance of woman suffrage. In their determination to make use of the constitution to enfranchise women, in 1869 they established the National Woman Suffrage Association, the predecessor of the organization, which finally secured the 19th Amendment (A+E NETWORKS, 2015).

The interests of Elizabeth Stanton extended much far beyond voting. She always had advocated liberalization of divorce law. In the year 1860 Stanton precipitated a heated argument among advocates of women's' rights through influencing women to walk away from unhappy marriages. In the 1860s she advocated for women to take measures to avoid pregnancy. Stanton moved away from the mainstream movement of women over religion. She disliked organized religion since her experience of traumatic youthful experience. She came against the Christian political activists in the US due to their trial to close down public institutions during Sabbath, establish the state a christen one as well as undo liberalization of divorce law. In the year 1898 Stanton published the woman's bible, which was a scholarly, however, disrespectful feminist commentary (A+E NETWORKS, 2015).

Reference

A+E NETWORKS. (2015). Elizabeth Cady Stanton. History , 2.