

Women suffrage

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Women's Suffrage Movement Women's suffrage movement started with the occurrence of the first women's rights convention in 1848, which was organized at Seneca Falls in New York. " After 2 days of discussion and debate, 68 women and 32 men sign a Declaration of Sentiments, which outlines grievances and sets the agenda for the womens rights movement" (Imbornoni, 2012). Over the following five decades, supporters of the woman suffrage kept educating people about the issue's validity. In 1890, two associations, namely the American Women Suffrage Association, and the National Women Suffrage Association joined together as a result of which, the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) was formed. In the capacity of the mainstream organization of the movement, NAWSA helped women obtain voting rights by waging state-by-state campaigns. Women that played a pivotal role in the women's suffrage movement included but were not limited to Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Susan B. Anthony. Under their leadership, the suffragists lobbied Congress to make amendment to the constitution so that women could be enfranchised. Susan B. Anthony wrote the federal woman suffrage amendment. Congress introduced the federal woman suffrage amendment in 1878. In 1919, the Senate and the House of Representatives passed the federal woman suffrage amendment, which was then forwarded for ratification to the states. As a result of the women's suffrage movement, " Nineteenth Amendment gives women the vote" in 1920 (Henretta, 2009). In the same year, the Womens Bureau of the Department of Labor was established for the safeguard of working women.

Bibliography

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<https://assignbuster.com/women-suffrage/>

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