

# Leaders in the Movements

## Leaders in the Suffrage Movement



### Susan B. Anthony (1820–1906)

She was an abolitionist as well as a champion of temperance, equal pay for equal work, and one of the most visible leaders of the women's suffrage movement. She traveled the country with Elizabeth Cady Stanton delivering speeches in favor of women's suffrage. The bill that eventually became the 19th Amendment was known as the Anthony Amendment.



### Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815–1902)

Author, lecturer, and chief philosopher of women's rights and suffrage movements. She developed the agenda for women's rights that guided the struggle into the 20th century. She was active in the abolitionist movement before making women's suffrage her top priority.



### Lucretia Mott (1793–1880)

An organizer of the Seneca Falls Convention along with Elizabeth Cady Stanton. She was one of the founders of the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society. But later joined Anthony and Stanton in criticizing the 15th Amendment for giving the right to vote to African American men but not to white women.



### Carrie Chapman Catt (1859–1947)

She was a political strategist and outstanding speaker. She supported lobbying states to make voting law changes rather than working for a constitutional amendment. She helped organize local suffrage chapters and was instrumental in the suffrage victories in Colorado and New York. She founded the League of Women Voters in 1920.



### Alice Paul (1885–1977)

One of the main leaders and strategists of the campaign for the 19th amendment. She learned militant protest tactics, including picketing and hunger strikes, when working with the suffrage movement in England. With Lucy Burns, she organized the "Silent Sentinels" who picketed the White House for 18 months. After the passage of the 19th Amendment, she advocated for women's issues and authored the Equal Rights Amendment working for its passage.



### Lucy Burns (1879–1966)

While a student at Oxford, she was active in the British suffrage movement where she became an effective street speaker. She worked with Paul picketing the White House, was imprisoned six times, joined in hunger strikes and was severely beaten in prison. She did a nationwide speaking tour after being released from prison. She retired from public campaigns after the 19th amendment was passed.



### Gertrude Weil (1879–1971)

Born in Goldsboro, NC, Weil actively fought for political and social reform. She was president of the North Carolina Equal Suffrage League and then president of the North Carolina League of Women Voters, which educated women on their newly acquired voting rights. She was committed to women's voting rights, political fairness and equality. *Photo Courtesy of the State Archives of North Carolina.*



### Matilda Joselyn Gage (1826–1898)\*

A women's rights advocate, she helped lead and publicize the suffrage movement. She was an effective speaker and writer authoring many pamphlets on women's rights. With Stanton, she drafted the "Declaration of the Rights of Women of the United States" which became an official part of the proceedings of the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in 1876. She was also a strong advocate of Native American rights. *Photo Courtesy of the Matilda Gage Foundation.*

## Leaders in the Anti-Suffrage Movement



### Mary Hilliard Hinton (1869–1961)

A civic leader in Wake County, NC, she formed a state branch of the Southern Rejection League. The campaign in North Carolina was successful but the success was short lived when the 19th Amendment was ratified without North Carolina's vote. *Photo Courtesy of the State Archives of North Carolina.*



### Kate Douglas Wiggin (1856–1923)

A well-known author of children's books, she stated that "it was more difficult to be an inspiring woman than a good citizen and an honest voter." She founded the Free Kindergarten system in California and was the first vice president of the Kindergarten Association in New York.

### Josephine Jewell Dodge (1855–1928)

President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. She was from a prominent New York family. She was an outspoken anti-suffragist but was also very instrumental in the reform campaign that worked toward the establishment of child care programs for the children of poor and working class women.

### Mrs. William Force Scott (1860–1938)

A speaker in New York City for the anti-suffrage movement, she said that the right to vote was not an "inherent right." Her position was that "women would be against men and more dangerous than labor against capital."