

## 1: Democratic-Republican Party - Wikipedia

*Congress, however, didn't deign to vote on the issue again until , when it was once again defeated by Senate Democrats. It was subsequently brought up for a vote in January of in the.*

African Americans and the 15th Amendment African Americans and the 15th Amendment Following the Civil War, Radical Republicans in Congress introduced a series of laws and constitutional amendments to try to secure civil and political rights for black people. The right that provoked the greatest controversy, especially in the North, concerned black male suffrage: In , Congress passed a law requiring the former Confederate states to include black male suffrage in their new state constitutions. Ironically, even though African American men began voting in the South after , the majority of Northern states continued to deny them this basic right. Radical Republican leaders feared that they might lose control of Congress to the Democrats. Republicans assumed the new black voters would vote Republican just as their brothers were doing in the South. By increasing its voters in the North and South, the Republican Party could then maintain its stronghold in Congress. The Republicans, however, faced an incredible dilemma. The idea of blacks voting was not popular in the North. In fact, several Northern states had recently voted against black male suffrage. In May , the Republicans held their presidential nominating convention in Chicago and chose Ulysses S. Grant as their candidate. The Republicans agreed that African-American male suffrage continued to be a requirement for the Southern states, but decided that the Northern states should settle this issue for themselves. Grant was victorious in the election of , but this popular general won by a surprisingly slim margin. It was clear to Republican leaders that if they were to remain in power, their party needed the votes of black men in the North. For two months, Congress considered the proposed amendment. Several versions of the amendment were submitted, debated, rejected and then reconsidered in both the House and Senate. Finally, at the end of February , Congress approved a compromise amendment that did not even specifically mention the black man: The right of citizens of the United States vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. Once approved by the required two-thirds majorities in the House and Senate, the 15th Amendment had to be ratified by 28, or three-fourths, of the states. Due to the reconstruction laws, black male suffrage already existed in 11 Southern states. Since almost all of these states were controlled by Republican reconstruction governments, they could be counted on to ratify the 15th Amendment. Supporters of the 15th Amendment needed only 17 of the remaining 26 Northern and Western states in order to succeed. At this time, just nine of these states allowed the black man to vote. The struggle for and against ratification hung on what blacks and other political interests would do. It is said that we are ignorant; admit it. But if we know enough to be hung, we know enough to vote. If the Negro knows enough to pay taxes to support government, he knows enough to vote; taxation and representation should go together. If he knows enough to shoulder a musket and fight for the flag for the government, he knows enough to vote What I ask for the Negro is not benevolence, not pity, not sympathy, but simply justice. While Congress debated the 15th Amendment early in , black men from 17 states assembled for a convention in Washington, D. This was the first national meeting of black Americans in the history of the United States. Frederick Douglass was elected president of the convention. The delegates praised the Republicans in Congress for passing the reconstruction laws and congratulated General Grant on his election to the White House. They also pledged their continued support of the Republican Party. Those attending the convention also spent time meeting with members of Congress, encouraging them to pass a strong amendment guaranteeing black male suffrage nationwide. When the meeting adjourned, the delegates were confident that a new era of democracy for the black man was about to begin. A poster celebrates the passage of the 15th Amendment. They feared ratification of the 15th Amendment would automatically create some , loyal black Republican voters in the North and West. The Democrats also charged the Republicans with breaking their promise of allowing the states, outside the South, to decide for themselves whether to grant black male suffrage. Democrat leaders cited the low level of literacy in the black population and they predicted black voters would be easily swayed

by false promises and outright bribery. Victory, Then Tragedy Despite Democratic opposition, the Republicans steadily won ratification victories throughout. Ironically, it was a Southern state, Georgia that clinched the ratification of the 15th Amendment on February 2, 1870. Washington and many other American cities celebrated. More than 10,000 blacks paraded through Baltimore. In a speech on May 5, 1870, Frederick Douglass rejoiced. While Republicans acquired loyal black voters in the North, the South was an entirely different matter. The Ku Klux Klan and other violent racist groups intimidated black men who tried to vote, or who had voted, by burning their homes, churches and schools, even by resorting to murder. When the election for president in 1876 ended with a dispute over electoral votes, the Republicans made a deal with the Southern Democrats. First, the Southerners agreed to support Republican candidate Rutherford B. Hayes. Within a few years, the Southern state governments required blacks to pay voting taxes, pass literacy tests and endure many other unfair restrictions on their right to vote. In Mississippi, 67 percent of the black adult men were registered to vote in 1870; by only 4 percent were registered in 1875. The political deal to secure Hayes as president rendered the 15th Amendment meaningless. Another 75 years passed before black voting rights were again enforced in the South. How did Elizabeth Stanton and Susan Anthony respond to this argument? Do you think they did the right thing? Why or why not? For Further Reading Douglass, Frederick. Frederick Douglass; selections from his writings, edited, with an introduction, by Philip S. New York International Press, *The Right to Vote: Politics and Passage of the Fifteenth Amendment*. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, 1965. You will be assigned to a group that had a particular viewpoint on voting rights in 1870. Your group and four others at the convention will write a voting rights amendment to recommend to Congress. In this way, your class will have the opportunity to improve upon the original 15th Amendment that was passed by Congress early in 1870. For the purposes of this activity, it does not matter what your own sex or race is when you are assigned to one of the convention groups listed below. Voting Rights Convention Groups: Republicans, Blacks, Abolitionists, Woman Suffragists, Democrats At random, assign each student to one of the five groups listed above. For example, is your group in favor of a voting rights amendment? If so, what should it include? Write your purpose on a sheet of paper and have your teacher check it. Remember to pay attention to the views and purpose of your group at this convention. All the amendments written at the convention should now be put on the board. Each group with a proposed amendment should explain it to the entire convention. Members of other groups may ask questions or argue against it at this time. Finally, the convention members should vote on which voting rights amendment to recommend to Congress. However, the rules of the convention require that in order for an amendment to be recommended, two thirds of the convention members must approve it. If none of the proposed amendments receives at least two thirds of the convention votes, the group members should try to negotiate a compromise amendment that will attract the support of the other groups. How are they different? Is the convention amendment better? If the convention amendment had been ratified in 1870, would it have made any difference to black voters, women or other groups in American society?

### 2: Suffragists And Democrats | Download eBook PDF/EPUB

*But women breaking for Democrats by roughly 20 points made this impossible – and Mad Max (Waters) a committee chairman. Egads! Here are the stats: Women constituted 52 percent of the electorate and went for Democrats*

Cunningham noted that only about a quarter of the House of Representatives up until voted with Madison as much as two-thirds of the time and another quarter against him two-thirds of the time, leaving almost half as fairly independent. It was especially effective in building a network of newspapers in major cities to broadcast its statements and editorialize its policies. He blamed the newspapers for electing Jefferson and wrote they were "an overmatch for any Government The Jacobins owe their triumph to the unceasing use of this engine; not so much to skill in use of it as by repetition". Some of them had the ability Outstanding propagandists included editor William Duane – and party leaders Albert Gallatin , Thomas Cooper and Jefferson himself. In , he managed the Jefferson campaign in Pennsylvania, blanketing the state with agents who passed out 30, hand-written tickets, naming all 15 electors printed tickets were not allowed. Beckley told one agent: Beckley was the first American professional campaign manager and his techniques were quickly adopted in other states. The Federalists dominated Connecticut, so the Republicans had to work harder to win. In , the state leadership sent town leaders instructions for the forthcoming elections. Every town manager was told by state leaders "to appoint a district manager in each district or section of his town, obtaining from each an assurance that he will faithfully do his duty". Then the town manager was instructed to compile lists and total the number of taxpayers and the number of eligible voters, find out how many favored the Republicans and how many the Federalists and to count the number of supporters of each party who were not eligible to vote but who might qualify by age or taxes at the next election. These highly detailed returns were to be sent to the county manager and in turn were compiled and sent to the state manager. Using these lists of potential voters, the managers were told to get all eligible people to town meetings and help the young men qualify to vote. The state manager was responsible for supplying party newspapers to each town for distribution by town and district managers. Revolution of [ edit ] Main article: The tie sent the election to the House and Federalists there blocked any choice. Starting in in what Jefferson called the "Revolution of ", the party took control of the presidency and both houses of Congress, beginning a quarter century of control of those institutions. A faction called "Old Republicans" opposed the nationalism that grew popular after as they were stunned when party leaders started a Second Bank of the United States in In the Senate chamber on February 25, , a "Convention of Republican members of both houses of Congress" met. The party held a convention by the same name on January 23, , again in the Senate chamber at 6: Senator Stephen Bradley, who was the President pro tempore of the Senate, again served as President of the convention with Representative Richard Johnson as the Secretary. Legislative issues were handled by the Committee of the Whole and the elected Speaker of the House of Representatives and floor leaders, who at that time were the Chairman for the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and Chairman for the Committee on Finance of the Senate. The state legislatures often instructed Members of Congress how to vote on specific issues. More exactly, they "instructed" the Senators who were elected by the legislatures and "requested" the Representatives who were elected by the people. On rare occasions a Senator resigned rather than follow instructions. The opposition Federalist Party quickly declined, suffering from a lack of leadership after the death of Hamilton and the retirement of John Adams. It revived briefly in opposition to the War of , but the extremism of its Hartford Convention of utterly destroyed it as a political force. National debt[ edit ] Jefferson and Albert Gallatin focused on the danger that the public debt, unless it was paid off, would be a threat to republican values. They were appalled that Hamilton was increasing the national debt and using it to solidify his Federalist base. Burrows says of Gallatin: Not only was it necessary to extinguish the existing debt as rapidly as possible, he argued, but Congress would have to ensure against the accumulation of future debts by more diligently supervising government expenditures. I have found the most perfect system ever formed, and any change that should be made, would only injure it - Hamilton made no blunders, committed no frauds - he did nothing wrong. Andrew Jackson believed the national debt was a "national curse" and he took special pride in paying

off the entire national debt in Every state had a distinct political geography that shaped party membership. In Pennsylvania, the Republicans were weakest around Philadelphia and strongest in Scots-Irish settlements in the west. Members came from all social classes, but came predominantly from the poor, subsistence farmers, mechanics and tradesmen. In the early years of the party, the key central organization grew out of caucuses of Congressional leaders in Washington. However, the key battles to choose electors occurred in the states, not in the caucus. In many cases, legislatures still chose electors; and in others, the election of electors was heavily influenced by local parties that were heavily controlled by relatively small groups of officials. Monroe faced no serious rival and was nearly unanimously elected by the electoral college. In the election , most of the party in Congress boycotted the caucus; only a small rump group backed William Crawford. Thomas Jefferson wrote on the state of party politics in the early s: The amalgamation is of name only, not of principle. All indeed call themselves by the name of Republicans, because that of Federalists was extinguished in the battle of New Orleans. But the truth is that finding that monarchy is a desperate wish in this country, they rally to the point which they think next best, a consolidated government. Their aim is now therefore to break down the rights reserved by the constitution to the states as a bulwark against that consolidation, the fear of which produced the whole of the opposition to the constitution at its birth. Hence new Republicans in Congress, preaching the doctrines of the old Federalists, and the new nick-names of Ultras and Radicals. But I trust they will fail under the new, as the old name, and that the friends of the real constitution and union will prevail against consolidation, as they have done against monarchism. I scarcely know myself which is most to be deprecated, a consolidation, or dissolution of the states. The horrors of both are beyond the reach of human foresight. In the aftermath of the disputed presidential election , the separate factions took on many characteristics of parties in their own right. Writing in his personal journal on December 13, , President Adams noted the difficulty he faced in attempting to be nonpartisan in appointing men to office: Not a vacancy to any office occurs but there is a distinguished federalist started and pushed home as a candidate to fill itâ€”always well qualified, sometimes in an eminent degree, and yet so obnoxious to the Republican party that he cannot be appointed without exciting a vehement clamor against him and against the Administration. It becomes thus impossible to fill any appointment without offending one-half the communityâ€”the federalists, if their associate is overlooked; the Republicans, if he is preferred. Presidential electors were now all chosen by direct election, except in South Carolina, where the state legislatures chose them. White manhood suffrage was the norm throughout the West and in most of the East as well. The voters thus were much more powerful, and to win their votes required complex party organization. Under the leadership of Martin Van Buren , a firm believer in political organization, the Jacksonians built strong state and local organizations throughout the country. The Old Republicans, or "Radicals", mostly supported Jackson and joined with supporters of incumbent Vice President Calhoun in an alliance. President Adams was defeated by Andrew Jackson in the election of Republican Party name[ edit ] Political parties were new in the United States and people were not accustomed to having formal names for them. There was no single official name for the party, but party members generally called themselves Republicans and voted for what they called the "Republican party", "republican ticket" or "republican interest". The name Democratic-Republican was used by contemporaries only occasionally. First Party System and Second Party System A split appeared in the then Republican party during the elections at the end of the Monroe administration. When the election was thrown to the House of Representatives, Henry Clay backed John Quincy Adams to deny the presidency to Andrew Jackson , a longtime political rival. Jackson defeated Adams in and in the next election the first Democratic national convention took place in Baltimore, Maryland on May 21â€”23, It nominated Andrew Jackson for a second term and he went on to win the presidential election. This party favored a higher tariff in order to protect U. Many former members of the defunct Federalist Party, including Daniel Webster , joined the party. The Whig party fell apart in the s over the question of whether to allow the expansion of slavery into new territories. The modern Republican Party was formed in to oppose the expansion of slavery. Many former Whig party leaders such as Abraham Lincoln â€” modern Republican Party supporters still sometimes refer to themselves as "the party of Lincoln" and former Free Soil Party leaders joined the newly formed anti-slavery party. John Quincy Adams was elected in , in an election where every candidate was associated with the Democratic-Republican

Party, but the party selected no nominee that year.

### 3: Women for Clinton are donning white to vote - The Boston Globe

*Voting for the resolution were 86 Democrats, 72 Republicans, 12 Progressives, 3 Progressive-Republicans and one independent, and against it Democrats and 33 Republicans. Day in Court for Suffrage This was a companion day in the history of the Sixty-third Congress to the day two weeks ago when prohibition was the subject of an all-day debate.*

The Republicans need to debunk this lie by setting the record straight. Did you know that a year-old Republican changed the course of U. In , the 19th Amendment was ratified. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. I thought Democrats defended women? In , shortly after Republican President Ulysses S. Then in , women in Wyoming earned the right to vote. An effort was made to repeal the law, but Republican Gov. John Campbell vetoed it and an override failed. The law was retained when Wyoming joined the union in Wyoming women secured the right to vote 50 years before the rest of the nation thanks to Republican Gov. In , California Republican Aaron A. Sargent introduced the 19th Amendment permitting women the right to vote. It was defeated by the Democratic-controlled Congress. Republicans re-introduced the bill every year with no success. The times were changing. Anti-women southern Democrats were losing a numbers war. In , Congress experienced a major party change. Wilson pledged to keep America out of World War I. He changed his position and entered America in WWI. Americans were outraged and overwhelmingly voted for Republicans in the midterms. Republicans now had control of the U. Also in , Wilson knew he was on the wrong side of history on women suffrage. He suddenly changed his opposition and supported the 19th Amendment by tying it to WWI. On May 21, , U. Representative James Mann R-III. Ninety-one percent of Republicans voted for women compared to only 59 percent of Democrats. On June 4, , it passed the Senate Eighty-two percent of Republicans voted in favor of the amendment while 41 percent of Democrats continued their War on Women. It was then sent to the states for ratification. By March of , 35 states had ratified the amendment, one shy of ratification. Of the 36 states to ratify the 19th Amendment, 26 were Republican states. Tennessee became a critical battleground state. Its state legislature was deadlocked at On August 26, , U. Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby certified the 19th Amendment. Harding won a massive victory over Democrat James M. Harding won 37 of 48 states. Women expressed their support by overwhelmingly supporting Harding. Sadly, Clinton continues her misinformation campaign against Republicans: They are dead wrong for 21st-century America. We are going forward; we are not going back. A thank-you would be nice! Republicans are currently working hard to win the Democrats War on Babies. As soon as they win this war, boys and girls will have an equal opportunity at life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Tom Wurtz is a conservative writer from Kentucky. Contact Tom at tomwurtz fuse.

### 4: Molly Mormon Democrat: Suffragists Unite!

*Suffragists and Democrats; the politics of woman suffrage in America. Author: Morgan, David,*

Selwyn Duke Well, ladies, you did it again. No, not all of you. If only men had voted this election, the GOP would have held the House and picked up some seats. But women breaking for Democrats by roughly 20 points made this impossible – and Mad Max Waters a committee chairman. Here are the stats: Women constituted 52 percent of the electorate and went for Democrats. Men went for Republicans. Yet this merely reflects a simple truth. Regarding voting, men really stink. Men went for Trump in by 12 points; women for Hillary Clinton by 12; Men chose Mitt Romney by eight in ; women, Obama by a dozen. Even in the wave midterm election that vaulted the GOP to legislative power, women supported Democrats. That is simply a fact. Another woman thus opining is journalist Megan Fox. Appalled by the Brett Kavanaugh confirmation circus, she wrote Oct. For the first time in my life, I felt I needed to go back and see what the arguments against letting women have the vote were. I had a sneaking suspicion I might find some sage warnings of what we are witnessing today. The way in which certain types of women, easily recognised, have acted in the last year or two, especially in the last few weeks, lends a great deal of colour to the argument that the mental equilibrium of the female sex is not as stable as the mental equilibrium of the male sex. It seems to me that this House should remember that if the vote is given to women those who will take the greatest part in politics will not be the quiet, retiring, constitutional women; but those very militant women who have brought so much disgrace and discredit upon their sex. It would introduce a disastrous element into our public life—it is little short of nauseating and disgusting to the whole sex. Note that this aligns with a principle I promulgated many years ago. So why are women empowering leftists? Being detail oriented, most women tend to this beautifully. This mentality is disastrous when applied to the wider society, however. What mature citizen wants to be treated as a child by an actual nanny state? Thus is it instructive to note that, roughly speaking, men are creatures of principle, women of preference. Years ago a female writer whose name also escapes me discussed the different ways boys and girls settle problems. Witnessed here, even from young ages, is that boys instinctively reference principles, the objective; fairness is a principle. The girls, of course, are referencing feelings, the subjective. Yet the two methods are not qualitatively equivalent within a given context. Insofar as it influences governance, its inconstancy does violence to the constancy the rule of law requires. Is the association really all wrong?

### 5: In , Republicans Defeated Democratsâ€™™ War on Women | TheBlaze

*suffragists and democrats* Download *suffragists and democrats* or read online here in PDF or EPUB. Please click button to get *suffragists and democrats* book now. All books are in clear copy here, and all files are secure so don't worry about it.

Hillary Clinton wore white the night of her Democratic convention speech. The color white references the long fight women waged to gain the right to vote, an official color of their movement, often worn by suffragists in protests in the early s. She took her 3-year-old daughter and her 7-year-old son â€” both also dressed in white â€” with her to vote early last week. She plans to wear white again this weekend as she canvasses for Hillary Clinton and again on Election Day. Get Today in Politics in your inbox: A digest of the top political stories from the Globe, sent to your inbox Monday-Friday. Sign Up Thank you for signing up! Related Links What does it mean to see a woman campaigning for the highest office in the country? She again donned head-to-toe white for her last debate against Donald Trump, this time with a jacket featuring oversized white buttons down the front. So when early voting began in her home state, she reached out to friends and asked what they thought about organizing fellow Clinton supporters to wear white to the polls. They created an invitation and shared it on social media. More than people gathered in downtown Little Rock, all wearing white, on Oct. Most were women, but a few men joined, as did little girls and boys. A first-time voter spoke of what casting this ballot meant to her. Then they all went into the polls to vote. The phenomenon of wearing white appears scattershot and organic. As with the Little Rock gathering, the idea in many cases seems to be spreading by social media. So she decided to do the same. People at the polls asked her children if they were going to a wedding. Gajda explained what they were doing and afterward posted pictures of the three of them to Facebook and Twitter with the hashtag WearWhiteToVote, hoping to inspire others. Take Nothing for Granted. Wear White On November 8. Carol Donovan, a former Massachusetts state representative, was a Clinton delegate to the convention at Philadelphia. This week, she took the dry-cleaning plastic off her white suit. Cohen said she got the idea from a staff member. As for Clinton, she says: Follow her on Twitter vgmacc.

### 6: African Americans and the 15th Amendment - Constitutional Rights Foundation

*Wyoming, the state that pioneered women's suffrage, sent two women, Therese A. Jenkins and Cora G. Carleton, to the Republican Convention in Minneapolis as alternate delegates. This was the first time women were seated at a Republican National Convention.*

Suffrage for Women In women had full suffrage in only three states, all of them in the West. Wyoming gave women the vote in , when the state was still a territory. Colorado women won suffrage in an referendum, backed by a Populist administration and by some Republicans. In January , Utah entered the Union as a state and re-introduced full woman suffrage in its new state constitution. Utah women were thus able to vote in the McKinley-Bryan contest. Elsewhere, many women held partial suffrage--usually for school-related matters, local offices, or bond issues. Except in unusual circumstances, such issues did not generate the same level of interest as presidential and congressional campaigns. This explained, in part, why women registered to vote in smaller numbers than expected--a fact used by anti-suffragists to support their argument that women were uninterested in voting. Anthony, faced difficult choices during the campaign. Many, like Anthony, were former abolitionists and longstanding Republicans. Though occasionally breaking away to work with the few pro-suffrage Democrats, Anthony had supported Republican candidates as late as . By she was disillusioned with partisanship as a strategy for winning the vote. She urged suffragists to remain above the partisan fray--difficult in the context of such a bitterly fought presidential race. Stanton, meanwhile, had endorsed the Prohibition Party in the late s. In she offered a lukewarm endorsement of Bryan and free silver, while stressing that woman suffrage ought to be the more important issue. Two states held woman suffrage referenda in . In Idaho, a heavily Populist state with a strong labor movement in its mining districts, the measure passed. Republican-leaning suffrage leaders in the East paid scant attention until after election day. Anthony spent much of the campaign in California, but to no avail. A majority of California voters chose McKinley, and by a large margin they rejected the woman suffrage referendum. This was not lost on anti-suffragists. Helen Kendrick Johnson, in her widely circulated book *Woman and the Republic* , associated woman suffrage with "Free Silver and Populist of the most extravagant type. The suffrage movement, thus associated with Populism, suffered for a decade after . In , women finally won a U. Constitutional amendment for full national voting rights. President and House of Representatives will be chosen, and the policy of the country for the next two years will be settled. Never since the Civil War have issues so momentous been submitted to the voters. Is it not shameful and humiliating that one-half of the citizens of the United States of mature age and sound mind, not convicted of crime, are legally compelled to remain mere spectators in a case wherein they are so vitally interested? It is admitted by men of all parties that the ship of State is in danger of going upon the rocks. Urgent appeals are being made, money is being spent like water; thousands of able speakers, at a tremendous sacrifice of time and money, are trying to enlighten the male half of the American people on questions of finance and tariff, of federal intervention and State control, of judicial prerogative and congressional supremacy, of foreign relations and domestic affairs. But seven million tax-paying, law-abiding women stand silent and passive, while the battle rages over their heads. How can any woman of sense or spirit help feeling wronged and humiliated by being placed in so unworthy an attitude? In three States women are free to take sides and to cooperate with the men. In Wyoming, Colorado, and Utah, women will be equal factors in the result. In those States they will differ as men differ, and will settle their differences as men settle theirs, at the ballot-box. Let us hope that in the Presidential election of many other States will welcome their women to political freedom. Our platform is free silver--on that you bet your life. We ladies like free money, especially for the wife.

### 7: Democrats are still rushing to extremes

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The New Jersey constitution of 1776 enfranchised all adult inhabitants who owned a specified amount of property. Laws enacted in 1790 and referred to voters as "he or she", and women regularly voted. A law passed in 1792, however, excluded women from voting in that state. This partial suffrage rights for women was not expressed as for whites only. Only after fierce debate were women accepted as members of the American Anti-Slavery Society at its convention of 1833, and the organization split at its next convention when women were appointed to committees. Frances Wright, a Scottish woman, was subjected to sharp criticism for delivering public lectures in the U. S. Anthony, a leader of the suffrage movement, later said, "No advanced step taken by women has been so bitterly contested as that of speaking in public. For nothing which they have attempted, not even to secure the suffrage, have they been so abused, condemned and antagonized. In the Chief Justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court denied a divorce to a woman whose husband had horsewhipped her, saying, "The law gives the husband power to use such a degree of force necessary to make the wife behave and know her place. William Lloyd Garrison, the leader of the American Anti-Slavery Society, said "I doubt whether a more important movement has been launched touching the destiny of the race, than this in regard to the equality of the sexes". In 1837, Samuel J. May, many of its activists were aligned with the Garrisonian wing of the abolitionist movement, which believed that activists should avoid political activity and focus instead on convincing others of their views with "moral suasion". Five women called the convention, four of whom were Quaker social activists, including the well-known Lucretia Mott. When her husband, a well-known social reformer, learned that she intended to introduce this resolution, he refused to attend the convention and accused her of acting in a way that would turn the proceedings into a farce. Lucretia Mott, the main speaker, was also disturbed by the proposal. The resolution was adopted only after Frederick Douglass, an abolitionist leader and a former slave, gave it his strong support. The constable sold her household goods at auction until enough money had been raised to pay her tax bill. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton met in 1840 and soon became close friends and co-workers. Anthony excelled at organizing while Stanton had an aptitude for intellectual matters and writing. Stanton, who was homebound with several children during this period, wrote speeches that Anthony delivered to meetings that she herself organized. Anthony Although it was not a suffrage organization, the League made it clear that it stood for political equality for women, [63] and it indirectly advanced that cause in several ways. Stanton reminded the public that petitioning was the only political tool available to women at a time when only men were allowed to vote. Its drive for universal suffrage, however, was resisted by some abolitionist leaders and their allies in the Republican Party, who wanted women to postpone their campaign for suffrage until it had first been achieved for male African Americans. Horace Greeley, a prominent newspaper editor, told Anthony and Stanton, "This is a critical period for the Republican Party and the life of our Nation Train antagonized many activists by attacking the Republican Party, which had won the loyalty of many reform activists, and openly disparaging the integrity and intelligence of African Americans. One wing, whose leading figure was Lucy Stone, was willing for black men to achieve suffrage first, if necessary, and wanted to maintain close ties with the Republican Party and the abolitionist movement. The acrimonious annual meeting of the AERA in May signaled the effective demise of the organization, in the aftermath of which two competing woman suffrage organizations were created. Despite opposition by Frederick Douglass and others, Stone convinced the meeting to approve the resolution. Constitution, a reconstruction amendment that would prohibit the denial of suffrage because of race. Stanton and Anthony opposed its passage unless it was accompanied by another amendment that would prohibit the denial of suffrage because of sex. Stanton, for example, believed that a long process of education would be needed before what she called the "lower orders" of former slaves and immigrant workers would be able to participate meaningfully as voters. Anthony and Stanton wrote a letter to the Democratic National Convention that criticized Republican sponsorship of the Fourteenth Amendment which granted citizenship to black men but for the first time introduced the word

"male" into the Constitution , saying, "While the dominant party has with one hand lifted up two million black men and crowned them with the honor and dignity of citizenship, with the other it has dethroned fifteen million white womenâ€”their own mothers and sisters, their own wives and daughtersâ€”and cast them under the heel of the lowest orders of manhood. Although each campaigned for suffrage at both the state and national levels, the NWSA tended to work more at the national level and the AWSA more at the state level. In debate about the Fifteenth Amendment was made irrelevant when that amendment was officially ratified. In disgust with corruption in government led to a mass defection of abolitionists and other social reformers from the Republicans to the short-lived Liberal Republican Party.

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