

## 1: Important Dates in U.S. Women's History | Scholastic

*Timeline of American Women in History* There are hundreds of women who stand out in American History, and many events in our nation's growth that led to the ultimate equality. Here's a timeline of some significant events.

The war cast America onto the world stage as a mighty economic and military giant. It rescued the country from the Great Depression, created full employment, and for the first time in a generation increased real income for American workers. Moreover, the poorest 40 percent of the population saw its share of the national income grow, while the top 5 percent witnessed a decline. Technology boomed, and the computer age began. African Americans and women experienced more dramatic change than they had in decades. And the contours of postwar diplomacy took shape in response to issues dividing the Western Allies on the one hand from the Soviet Union on the other. Although the war lasted only four years for the United States, its impact endured for generations. Domestically, the war triggered massive social changes. Most were married and over. Whereas before the war, the average woman worker was young, single, and poor, by the end of the war she was married, middle aged, and increasingly middle class. African Americans joined the Armed Forces in record numbers, while two million left the South for factory jobs in the North and West. While facing ongoing discrimination, black Americans pursued the "Double V" campaign—victory against racism at home as well as victory against fascism abroad. In the meantime, workers with rising incomes put their money into savings accounts, since rationing limited their ability to purchase consumer goods like cars and clothes. Those funds were then available to fuel the consumer boom that followed the war. Millions took advantage of the opportunities to buy new houses in the suburbs, shop for new cars and appliances, and join the burgeoning "affluent society" of the s. The war also set the stage for the dominant political and diplomatic reality of the postwar years—the Cold War. Tensions among the Allies had existed from the beginning of World War II, and after the war profound conflicts continued to separate the superpowers. What would be the fate of Poland, whose freedom was the reason for Allied intervention in the first place? How would Germany and Japan be governed after the war? Should they fall under Soviet control, or have Western-style free governments? And how about the atomic bomb? Should the United States try to be the sole nuclear power, or should it share information about atomic science? Although Roosevelt was confident he could reconcile these tensions, he died before the war ended, and he never shared his ideas for making peace. By , polarization between the two superpowers had come to dominate all diplomatic relations. It was a battle between good and evil, he said, with God-fearing people who believed in freedom on one side, and atheistic Communists who believed in tyranny on the other. In this worldview, there could be no room for compromise, and anyone who suggested such a course was immoral. Pursuing a policy of "containment," the United States pledged to fight Communist incursions any place and any time they occurred. Tensions worsened through the s and s as nations around the world aligned themselves on one side or the other. The Korean War was the first open military conflagration of the Cold War. But Cold War anti-communism was not limited to foreign policy. The "other side of the [Cold War] walnut" was domestic anti-communism. From the hearings of the House Unamerican Activities Committee HUAC in the immediate postwar years to the launching of McCarthyism in , fear of domestic communism dominated political discourse at home. Threatened by the candidacy of former Vice President Henry Wallace on the Progressive Party ticket, Truman denounced "Wallace and his communists" emphasis added , suggesting that anyone to the left of the Democratic Party mainstream was suspect. When Truman proposed national health care insurance to Congress in , it was excoriated as "socialized medicine," an effort to imitate the Soviet Union. The same allegation was made against day care centers in New York City, because such centers suggested that the state take over the responsibilities of the family, as in the Soviet Union. Those who supported such measures were denounced as "fellow travelers" and "communist sympathizers. Democrats and Republicans celebrated American democracy and capitalism; they agreed there were no fundamental problems with American society, and that any problems that did exist could be solved by incremental reform. Economic growth would serve as the primary means of securing social progress. The anchor of this consensus was anti-communism, both as a foreign policy toward the Soviet Union and as a political stance rejecting the

kind of left-of-center politics that was prevalent in the Labor Party in England and the Social Democratic Parties of France and Germany. To be sure, Democrats and Republicans disagreed on many issues, but for the most part both parties occupied the center of the political spectrum. Thus, Dwight Eisenhower, a Republican and a war hero, was elected president in 1952, but he never sought to undo the New Deal. Indeed, he created a Cabinet-level Department of Health, Education and Welfare and famously wrote his brother that anyone who contemplated ending Social Security must be out of his mind. Similarly, when John F. Kennedy was elected president, he focused primarily on the Cold War and on stimulating economic growth. He might have been a Democrat, but in substance, Kennedy represented continuity with, not difference from, President Eisenhower. In spite of this political consensus, the Civil Rights Movement was able to surge forward in the postwar years, creating the foundation for a decade of rapidly expanding protest. When black veterans returned from World War II, they refused to accept second-class citizenship any longer. With their uniforms still on, they went to register to vote. When they were beaten—even murdered—for trying to exercise the franchise, they fought back. The war had kindled a new activism and a new faith among African Americans. What had previously been endured was vigorously resisted, from the bottom up. One of those activists was Rosa Parks. So when she was told to give up her seat on a public bus to a white person in December 1955, she refused. Martin Luther King Jr. For days, not a single black person in Montgomery rode a public bus, until finally the Supreme Court ruled that segregation in public transportation was unconstitutional. By the 1960s, the Civil Rights Movement had become a page-one story in every newspaper and had entered the political arena as a pivotal issue. They started a flash fire of similar protests. Within two months, sit-ins had spread to fifty-four cities in nine different states, and in the North students, black and white, protested stores that practiced segregation in the South. Soon, the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee SNCC was created, and civil rights demonstrators sought to integrate public restaurants and hotels and register voters in every Southern state. By 1961, President John F. Kennedy could no longer ignore what was happening around the country and went on national television to declare that racial equality was a "moral issue" as old as the Scriptures and to propose legislation that would end segregation in the work place and in all public accommodations. Five months later on November 22, 1963, Kennedy was assassinated. He did not live to see his legislation pass, but his successor, Lyndon B. Johnson, not only secured passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, but also signed the Voting Rights Act of 1965, prohibiting the states from denying African Americans their right to vote in the South. The greatest reform president since Franklin Roosevelt, Johnson also waged a War on Poverty, secured passage of Medicare, which offered health insurance to senior citizens, and promoted far-reaching changes in federal aid for education, manpower retraining, and urban renewal. As in the abolition movement more than one hundred years earlier, the battle over equal rights for African Americans quickly led to a battle over equal rights for women. The Civil Rights Act specifically outlawed discrimination in the workplace against women as well as African Americans, and when there was little effort to enforce that prohibition, a group of activists led by Betty Friedan created the National Organization for Women NOW in 1966. Friedan had written the best-selling *Feminine Mystique* in 1963, revealing the dissatisfaction of middle-class housewives who were concerned with "the problem that has no name. Young woman activists in the Civil Rights Movement, in the meantime, realized that they were treated as "second-class citizens," even within a movement dedicated to equal rights. As the Civil Rights Movement split over the emergence of Black Power, many white woman civil rights activists joined the New Left, a predominantly campus-based organization that started groups like Students for a Democratic Society SDS. There, too, women experienced condescension from white male radicals. As such groups proliferated, a sea change occurred in the attitudes of young women. The result was a revolution in social values. No longer did most young women believe that happiness could be found solely in marriage and children. Growing numbers of women sought independence, equal relationships, and careers; they married later, had fewer children, and insisted on equal access to careers. In 1960, only 5 percent of all students entering medical school, law school, or business school were women. Twenty-five years later, that figure had skyrocketed to 50 percent. Protest movements in the 1960s culminated when activists zeroed in on the Vietnam War as a primary example of what was wrong with American society. The war itself was a direct product of the Cold War. Kennedy increased American troop strength from to 150,000, but resisted requests for more troops.

Bolstered by his success during the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962, Kennedy gave every indication that he would begin withdrawing American troops after the election. But after the assassination, Lyndon Johnson, far less experienced than Kennedy, believed he had to resist Communist insurrection in Vietnam at all costs. By July 1965, Johnson had begun escalating American involvement in Vietnam, and the number of troops soon reached 160,000. Initial protest against the war was moderate. It began with "teach-ins," where opponents of the war debated representatives of the State Department in the hope that reason would prevail. But intellectual argument changed nothing. Student activists quickly intensified their protests. They demonstrated against universities that had defense industry contracts or that hosted recruitment visits from companies like Dow Chemical, the manufacturer of napalm. Soon, anti-war protestors started burning draft cards and calling the police who opposed them "capitalist pigs. As the presidential election year of 1968 dawned, the nation was split apart more severely than at any time since the Civil War. Radical student groups threatened to take over campuses. The "Weathermen," a break-off group from SDS, called for violent revolution. More moderate reformers rallied behind the anti-war presidential candidacy of Senator Eugene McCarthy from Minnesota, who contested Lyndon Johnson in the New Hampshire primary. A rapid-fire succession of explosive developments made the world seem dramatically different with each passing month. In January, Vietnamese insurgents launched the Tet offensive during the Vietnamese new year, assaulting every major South Vietnamese city, even briefly occupying the US Embassy in Saigon. The next week, Robert F. Kennedy, also an anti-war senator, joined the presidential campaign. On March 31, Lyndon Johnson announced a halt in the bombing of North Vietnam, then stunned the nation by declaring he would not run for re-election. In May, students occupied the main administration buildings at Columbia University protesting racist policies.

## 2: Timeline of American Women in History – Legends of America

*What have African American women contributed to American history? How have they been affected by historical events? Find out in the timeline, which includes these: events featuring African American women birth and death dates for many notable African American women general African American events.*

Abigail Smith Adams, wife of John Adams, the second president, and mother of John Quincy Adams, the sixth president, writes that women "will not hold ourselves bound by any laws which we have no voice. The American Journal of Education wrote that the school should give "women such an education as shall make them fit wives for well educated men, and enable them to exert a salutary influence upon the rising generation. The Oberlin Collegiate Institute held as one of its primary objectives: Three women graduated in 1833. It becomes the first college to admit African Americans and women. For the first time, women are permitted to practice medicine legally. National conventions continue to be held yearly except for through 1848. The organization protested the confrontational tactics of the National Woman Suffrage Association and tied itself closely to the Republican Party while concentrating solely on securing the vote for women state by state. Wyoming becomes the first state to grant women the right to vote when it becomes a state in 1890. While states begin to liberalize their laws as early as 1848, the right of all women to vote will not officially become law until ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment on August 18, 1920. Neither she nor any other woman in the country is allowed to cast a vote for her. Anthony casts her first vote as an attempt to test whether the Fourteenth Amendment would be interpreted broadly to guarantee women the right to vote. She was tried in June 1875, in Canandaigua, New York and found guilty of "unlawful voting. Illinois 1875, the U. Supreme Court rules that the state of Illinois has the right to exclude a woman, Myra Colby Bradwell, from practicing law. Three justices sign onto an opinion that says, "[t]he paramount destiny and mission of woman are to fulfill the noble and benign offices of wife and mother. This is the law of the Creator. The registrar, Reese Happersett, turned down the application, because the Missouri state constitution read: Minor sued in Missouri state court, claiming her rights were violated on the basis of the Fourteenth Amendment. However the Supreme Court rules that while women are "persons" under the Fourteenth Amendment that they are a special category of "non-voting" citizens and that states remain free to grant or deny women the right to vote. Anthony Amendment, to guarantee women the right to vote, is first introduced in the U. Congress refuses to act on her proposed amendment. Anthony continues to appear before every Congress from 1848 to 1875 to ask for passage of a voting rights amendment. The goals of the WTUL are to secure better occupational conditions and improved wages for women as well as to encourage women to join the labor movement. Local branches are quickly established in Boston, Chicago and New York. State of Oregon, the court ruled that the law was constitutional. Although seemingly a victory for women workers in that it improved their working conditions, the decision proved to be a setback in the drive toward equality because men faced none of the same limits and because women needed special protection that their male counterparts did not need. Over the next few years the police arrested nearly women for loitering and were jailed for "obstructing traffic". Digital History ID Suffragists from the western states drive across the country to support voting rights for women in the east. Twelve western states had already granted women the right to vote in state elections. A petition with 150,000 signatures in support of an amendment guaranteeing women the right to vote is given to President Woodrow Wilson. She is elected at a time when women in most states are still not allowed to vote. It is sent to the states for ratification. Felton of Georgia is sworn in as the first woman to serve in the US Senate. She only serves one day. Caraway of Arkansas becomes the first woman elected to the U. Rebecca Felton of Georgia had previously been appointed to the Senate but had served one day. One Package and asserts the rights of the physician in the legitimate use of contraceptives and eradicated the restrictions prohibiting the importation, sale or carriage by mail of contraceptive materials and information for medical purposes. Roosevelt, to chair the commission The report issued by the Commission in documents substantial discrimination against women in the workplace and makes specific recommendations for improvement, including fair hiring practices, paid maternity leave, and affordable child care. The act prohibits unequal pay for equal or substantially equal work performed by men and women in the same establishment

who are performing under similar working conditions. As a result, federal agencies and contractors must take active measures to ensure that women as well as minorities enjoy the same educational and employment opportunities as white males. This ruling is upheld in by the Supreme Court, and opens the way for women to apply for higher-paying jobs hitherto open only to men. Originally drafted by Alice Paul in , the amendment reads: It is still not part of the U. Under the Act, a woman cannot be fired or denied a job or a promotion because she is or may become pregnant, nor can she be forced to take a pregnancy leave if she is willing and able to work. She was nominated by President Ronald Reagan.

## 3: Black History Milestones - HISTORY

*Timeline for Women's Rights: The original 13 states pass laws that prohibit women from voting. Abigail Smith Adams, wife of John Adams, the second president, and mother of John Quincy Adams, the sixth president, writes that women "will not hold ourselves bound by any laws which we have no voice."*

The code advocates legalizing abortion for reasons including the mental or physical health of the mother, pregnancy due to rape and incest, and fetal deformity. Similar laws are passed in California, Oregon, and North Carolina. The Virginia Society for Human Life is founded becoming the first statewide right-to-life organization in the country. National Right to Life is formed in the summer of and publishes its first newsletter in October. Over the next five years, the board of directors grows to include representatives with a diverse range of backgrounds including doctors, lawyers, nurses, homemakers, and educators. New York allows abortion on demand up to the 24th week of pregnancy, as Gov. Similar laws are passed in Alaska, Hawaii, and Washington state. National Right to Life brings together state right-to-life leaders for a national strategy meeting at Barat College in Chicago, Illinois. Supreme Court rules on its first case involving abortion in *United States v. Four states allow abortion on demand. New York repeals its abortion law but Gov. Rockefeller vetoes the repeal. Supreme Court issues its ruling in Roe v. In the first trimester, a state could enact virtually no regulation. Issued on the same day, Doe v. The National Right to Life Committee incorporates as a c 4 organization. The first issue of National Right to Life News is published. The first March for Life is held in Washington, D. Thousands of pro-lifers have attended the March for Life every year on the anniversary of the Roe v. Dole, with the help of newly formed groups of pro-life activists, defeats Congressman William Roy, a doctor who performed abortions. Boston abortionist Kenneth C. Edelin is found guilty of manslaughter for the death of an unborn child. The first Human Life Amendment is introduced in the U. The amendment draws 40 votes. A two-thirds vote 67 senators is needed to approve a constitutional amendment. The first Hyde Amendment, sponsored by Rep. The amendment to the Department of Health and Human Services appropriations bill prohibits Medicaid funding of abortions with narrow exceptions. In *Planned Parenthood of Central Missouri v. Danforth*, the court rejected a parental consent requirement and decided that married fathers had no rights in the abortion decision. *Doe*, and *Poelker v. NRLC Pro-Life Legal Action Project* is initiated to provide and fund the legal defense for pro-life legislation and to seek affirmative legal action to obtain the judicial implementation of pro-life goals. A major pro-life book is released. Bernard Nathanson, the National Abortion Rights Action League cofounder who renounced the pro-abortion movement, publishes *Aborting America*, which exposes the lies used by abortion supporters in their quest to overturn legislation protecting unborn children. Supreme Court on behalf of the Hyde Amendment. Supreme Court upholds the Hyde Amendment, ruling that there is no constitutional right for women to receive abortions at public expense. In addition, a remarkable 11 Senate seats switched from the pro-abortion column to the pro-life column. Supreme Court approves a Utah parental notification law. Senate subcommittee approves a bill sponsored by Sen. Helms designed to challenge *Roe v. Senate subcommittee approves a constitutional amendment proposed by Sen. Orrin Hatch R-Utah declaring that the Constitution secures no right to abortion. The Senate Judiciary Committee approves the Hatch Amendment, which would give the states and Congress joint authority to regulate abortion. Etienne-Emile Beaulieu of Roussel Uclaf announces that a test was conducted using the abortifacient RU to abort 11 women. The Helms bill to challenge Roe v. Wade is blocked by a pro-abortion filibuster in the U. Akron Center for Reproductive Health, the U. However, the Court rules that states may insist that only licensed physicians perform abortions. A two-thirds vote is required to pass a constitutional amendment. Congress approves the Ashbrook Amendment, barring the use of federal employees health benefits program to pay for abortions, except for the life of the mother. National Teens for Life is founded. House reaffirms the Mexico City Policy by a vote margin. Justice Department files a friend-of-the-court brief in the *Thornburgh* case urging the Supreme Court to overturn *Roe v. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, the U. Supreme Court strikes down state laws mandating that an abortionist use the method most likely to allow the child to be born alive in post-viability abortions. Antonin***

Scalia is confirmed to replace Rehnquist as an associate justice. President Reagan appoints a federal task force to encourage adoption as an alternative to abortion. Nomination of pro-life Judge Robert Bork to the U. Supreme Court is rejected by the U. Pro-abortion groups conducted a fierce campaign, which resulted in his defeat. This seat ultimately went to Anthony Kennedy, who voted to reaffirm the core holdings of Roe in The Reagan Administration issues a moratorium on new federally funded fetal tissue transplant research. District Court in New York upholds the constitutionality of Reagan Administration regulations barring Title 10 programs from involvement in abortion. The French government approves licensing of RU for use in the country. Senate passes an amendment to the District of Columbia appropriations bill to bar D. House had already passed the amendment, it goes into effect immediately. The French government orders Roussel Uclaf to reverse its Oct. Pro-abortion supporters hold a rally in Washington, D. Although the media reported attendance at ,, a Park Police captain told congressmen he would have estimated between 75, and 85, Reproductive Health Services, the U. Supreme Court, upholding portions of a Missouri law, finds that the federal Constitution does not require government to make public facilities such as hospitals available for use in performing abortions. Robert Casey signs the Abortion Control Act. See also June 29, This program violates the Kemp-Kasten Amendment, which denied U. Cecil Andrus vetoes a law that would have prohibited the use of abortion as a means of birth control. Over , pro-lifers flock to Washington, D. Supreme Court upholds a one-parent notification requirement with a judicial bypass procedure. The Court also rules, in *Hodgson v. Minnesota*, that a two-parent notification law with a judicial bypass is constitutional. In a letter to key U. House rejects a proposal to fund two organizations that promote abortion in less-developed nations by a vote of The French Council of State rules that the government did not have the authority to force Roussel Uclaf to resume distribution of RU The Louisiana legislature overrides Gov. Senate confirms the nomination of pro-life Judge Thomas to the Supreme Court by a vote of Ana Rosa Rodriguez survives a third-trimester abortion attempt by New York City abortionist Abu Hayat, but is born with one arm severed at the shoulder. Threat of Bush veto maintains the Reagan-era ban on the performance of abortion on U. Bush Administration threatens to veto legislation that would require federal funding of research that encourages or depends on abortion, including transplantation of tissue harvested from aborted babies. In *Planned Parenthood v. The vote is* A gruesome abortion technique is described by abortionist Martin Haskell at a National Abortion Foundation seminar. Pro-abortion Democratic candidates Gov. Bill Clinton and Sen. Abortionist Abu Hayat is convicted of assault and illegal abortion for his attempt to kill Ana Rosa Rodriguez by abortion. The Los Angeles Times reports that the Clintons plan to include coverage for elective abortion in their massive health care plan that they intend to propose to Congress later in the year. NRL News reports that all obstetrics staff at U. Pro-lifers demonstrate against RU at sites across the United States. House renews the Hyde Amendment by an vote margin. Roussel Uclaf donates U. Supreme Court says judges may create buffer zones to keep pro-life demonstrators away from abortion clinics. Senate in the current session.

## 4: Abortion History Timeline | National Right to Life

*Timeline of Legal History of Women in the United States. The first sexually integrated jury hears cases in Albany, New York.. American colonies based their laws on the English common law, which was summarized in the Blackstone Commentaries.*

One Hundred Years toward Suffrage: An Overview Compiled by E. Susan Barber Abigail Adams writes to her husband, John, who is attending the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, asking that he and the other men--who were at work on the Declaration of Independence--"Remember the Ladies. Historians would later term this phenomenon "The Cult of Domesticity. In , Oberlin awards the first academic degrees to three women. Early graduates include Lucy Stone and Antoinette Brown. She is eventually silenced by male abolitionists who consider her public speaking a liability. Eighty-one delegates from twelve states attend. Holyoke was followed by Vassar in , and Wellesley and Smith Colleges, both in This was one of the first permanent labor associations for working women in the United States. Over the next ten years she leads many slaves to freedom by the Underground Railroad. The birth rate in the United States continues its downward, century-long spiral. By the late s, women will raise an average of only two to three children, in contrast to the five or six children they raised at the beginning of the century. During this same period, newly emancipated Southern black women form thousands of organizations aimed at "uplifting the race. Anthony form the American Equal Rights Association, an organization for white and black women and men dedicated to the goal of universal suffrage. This Amendment was the first to define "citizens" and "voters" as "male. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. In this same year, the Wyoming territory is organized with a woman suffrage provision. In , Wyoming was admitted to the Union with its suffrage provision intact. NWSA refuses to work for its ratification, arguing, instead, that it be "scrapped" in favor of a Sixteenth Amendment providing universal suffrage. They all are unsuccessful. Anthony is arrested and brought to trial in Rochester, New York, for attempting to vote for Ulysses S. Grant in the presidential election. At the same time, Sojourner Truth appears at a polling booth in Battle Creek, Michigan, demanding a ballot; she is turned away. The wording is unchanged in , when the amendment finally passes both houses. Within one year, there are more than a hundred settlement houses--largely operated by women--throughout the United States. The settlement house movement and the Progressive campaign of which it was a part propelled thousands of college-educated white women and a number of women of color into lifetime careers in social work. It also made women an important voice to be reckoned with in American politics. Wells launches her nation-wide anti-lynching campaign after the murder of three black businessmen in Memphis, Tennessee. In that same year, Colorado becomes the first state to adopt a state amendment enfranchising women. After its publication, NAWSA moves to distance itself from this venerable suffrage pioneer because many conservative suffragists considered her to be too radical and, thus, potentially damaging to the suffrage campaign. In addition to the distillers and brewers, who worked largely behind the scenes, the "antis" also drew support from urban political machines, Southern congressmen, and corporate capitalists--like railroad magnates and meatpackers--who supported the "antis" by contributing to their "war chests. August 26, The Nineteenth Amendment is ratified. It has never been ratified. Chafe, *The American Woman: Evans, Born for Liberty: We Are Your Sisters: Black Women in the Nineteenth Century.* Zophy, Angela Howard and Frances M.

## 5: to the Present | Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History

*Timelines of American Women's History [Sue Heinemann] on [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. Spanning five hundred years of American history, this definitive reference provides an incisive look at the contributions that women have made to the social.*

Important Dates in U. New Jersey grants women the vote in its state constitution. Anne Hutchinson is banished from Massachusetts Bay Colony for heresy. Abigail Adams makes plea to her husband: Sarah Pierce establishes first institution in America for higher education of women, in Litchfield, Connecticut. Kentucky widows with children in school are granted "school suffrage," the right to vote in school board elections. Maria Mitchell discovers a new comet, wins a medal from the King of Denmark. Lucretia Mott, Martha C. July 19 and 20, Amy Post, Sarah D. Owen, and Mary H. Abigail Bush chairs the public meeting, a first for American women. Elizabeth Blackwell becomes the first licensed woman physician in the United States. Isabella Van Wegener adopted the name Sojourner Truth in and became an itinerant preacher. Harriet Tubman joined the Underground Railroad efforts, leading slaves to freedom. April 19 and 20, Annual national conferences continue to be held through except in The "Bloomer costume" is adopted to urge dress reform for women. May 28 and 29, Lucy Stone marries Henry Blackwell and keeps her birth name, inspiring generations to follow suit. Women in Kansas are granted the vote in school board elections. The American Equal Rights Association is formed at the end of the convention, and the members pledge to achieve suffrage for both women and black Americans. Kansas puts a woman suffrage amendment proposal on the ballot. The first time the question goes to a direct vote, it loses. The Fourteenth Amendment is ratified, including the word "male" for the first time in the Constitution. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. In Vineland, New Jersey, women cast ballots in a separate box during the presidential election, inspiring similar demonstrations elsewhere in following years. Wyoming Territory grants women the vote in all elections. The American Woman Suffrage Association is formed by Lucy Stone, Henry Blackwell, and other more conservative activists to work exclusively for woman suffrage, focusing on amending individual state constitutions. Women in Wyoming become the first to vote following the granting of territorial status. Victoria Woodhull becomes a Presidential candidate on her own ticket. Anthony is arrested in New York for casting a ballot with 15 other women. Michigan and Minnesota give women the "school vote. Sargent California introduces a woman suffrage amendment, the wording of which remains unchanged until it is finally passed by Congress in Both houses of Congress appoint Select Committees on Woman Suffrage, and both report the measure favorably. Kansas grants women municipal suffrage. The first vote on woman suffrage is taken in the Senate, where it is defeated. The American Federation of Labor declares support for a woman suffrage amendment. The South Dakota campaign for woman suffrage loses. Wyoming is admitted to the Union, becoming the first state since New Jersey to grant women full enfranchisement in its state constitution. Colorado adopts a constitutional amendment. Utah joins the Union, granting women full suffrage. Idaho adopts a state constitutional amendment enfranchising women. Washington State adopts a state constitutional amendment enfranchising women after defeats in and It had twice had woman suffrage by enactment of the territorial legislature and lost it by court decisions. About 3, suffrage supporters march in the second New York City parade, with an estimated 10, onlookers. National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage is founded. The Triangle Shirtwaist factory fire in New York City, where more than people died mostly female, including many teenagers , results in the largest female strike to date and eventually, workplace safety protective legislation for workers. The first-ever open-air suffrage meeting was conducted in Philadelphia by Alice Paul and Lucy Burns, part of a long and popular series. The most elaborate campaign ever mounted for suffrage succeeds in California by only 3, votes, an average of one vote in every precinct in the state. This followed a defeat in Hadassah was founded by Henrietta Szold. Oregon and Kansas adopt constitutional amendments after defeats of previous campaigns. Arizona adopts a constitutional amendment submitted as a result of referendum petitions. Their efforts revive the moribund issue. Their first office is at F Street, Washington, D. They are mobbed by abusive crowds along the way. Militant Emeline Pankhurst, leader of the British militant

suffragists, arrives from England to undertake a speaking tour. The Territory of Alaska adopts woman suffrage. It is the first bill approved by the Governor. Illinois grants women presidential suffrage. Montana and Nevada both adopt constitutional amendments on first submissions. A bequest from Mrs. A transcontinental tour by suffragists, including Mabel Vernon and Sara Bard Field, gathers over a half-million signatures on petitions to Congress. Jeannette Rankin becomes the first woman elected to Congress. New York adopts a constitutional amendment after defeat in Arkansas secures primary suffrage. Jeannette Rankin of Montana is formally seated in the U. House of Representatives as the first woman elected to Congress. Their inhumane treatment in jail creates a cadre of martyrs for the suffrage cause. November 27 and 28, Michigan, South Dakota, and Oklahoma adopt constitutional amendments after defeats of previous campaigns. Texas secures primary suffrage by legislative enactment. President Wilson first states his public support of the federal woman suffrage amendment. The House votes to , precisely two-thirds in favor of a suffrage amendment, but the Senate failed to pass the amendment. Maine, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Tennessee secure presidential suffrage by legislative enactment. Carrie Chapman Catt proposes the formation of a league of women voters to "finish the fight. The House of Representatives passes the federal woman suffrage amendment, to 89, a margin of 42 votes over the required two-thirds majority. The Senate passes the 19th Amendment with just two votes to spare: Drafted by Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton and first introduced in , it is now sent to the states for ratification. Tennessee becomes the 36th state to ratify the Amendment. A young state legislator casts the deciding vote after being admonished to do so by his mother. The 19th Amendment is quietly signed into law by Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby, granting women the right to vote. Suffragist Carrie Chapman Catt summarized the effort involved in securing passage of the 19th Amendment: During that time they were forced to conduct fifty-six campaigns of referenda to male voters; campaigns to get Legislatures to submit suffrage amendments to voters; 47 campaigns to get State constitutional conventions to write woman suffrage into state constitutions; campaigns to get State party conventions to include woman suffrage planks in party platforms, and 19 campaigns with 19 successive Congresses. Gertrude Ederle swims the English Channel. She is the first woman to do so, and she breaks all previously held records. Amelia Earhart makes the first transcontinental nonstop flight by a woman. Frances Perkins is sworn in as Secretary of Labor, as well as the first woman in the U. Babe Didrikson pitches a full inning for the Philadelphia Athletics vs. Millions of women enter the work force during World War II. Jacqueline Cochran becomes the first woman to break the sound barrier. Rosa Parks is arrested in Montgomery, Alabama, sparking the American civil rights movement. Enovid, first birth-control pill, goes on the market. The Equal Pay Act is passed by Congress. The Civil Rights Act outlaws sex discrimination. Shirley Chisholm becomes the first black woman elected to the House. Title IX of the Education Amendments prohibits sex discrimination in schools.

### 6: Women in History – Timeline

*Timeline of American Women in History - Dr. Antonia Novello is sworn in as U.S. Surgeon General, becoming the first woman (and first Hispanic) to hold that job. - On January 2, Sharon Pratt Dixon is sworn in as mayor of Washington, DC, becoming the first black woman to serve as mayor of a major city.*

Timeline[ edit ] Lydia Taft is the first woman to vote legally in Colonial America. Emma Willard founds the Troy Female Seminary in New York; it is the first school in the country founded to provide young women with a college-level education. Oberlin College becomes the first American college to admit women. The first petition for a law granting married women the right to own property was established in Lowell Female Labor Reform Association opened in as the first major labor union. Wyoming is the first territory to give women the right to vote. Louisa Ann Swain is the first woman in the United States to vote in a general election. She cast her ballot on September 6, , in Laramie, Wyoming. The first all-female jury in America is sworn in March 7, in Laramie, Wyoming. Jeannette Rankin becomes the first woman to hold high office in the United States when she is elected to Congress, as a Republican from Montana. The first birth control clinic in America is opened by Margaret Sanger. The US Congress passes the Equal Rights Amendment , which stipulates that "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex. Title IX is passed as a portion of the Education Amendments of , which states in part that: Wade rules unconstitutional a state law that banned abortions except to save the life of the mother. The Supreme Court rules that the states are forbidden from outlawing or regulating any aspect of abortion performed during the first trimester of pregnancy, can only enact abortion regulations reasonably related to maternal health in the second and third trimesters, and can enact abortion laws protecting the life of the fetus only in the third trimester. Even then, an exception has to be made to protect the life of the mother. Women first graduated from the U. Reproductive Health Services , the Supreme Court upheld a Missouri law that imposed restrictions on the use of state funds, facilities, and employees in performing, assisting with, or counseling on abortions. The Matter of Kasinga case sets a precedent allowing asylum seekers to seek asylum from gender-based persecution. In United States v. The Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act of is signed into law, which states that the day statute of limitations for filing an equal-pay lawsuit regarding pay discrimination resets with each new paycheck affected by that discriminatory action.

## 7: History of women in the United States - Wikipedia

*Stepping Through History. A timeline of women's rights from to the Women's March on Washington. It is not until that an American woman gets sent into space.*

Visit Website Did you know? She was elected in , and represented the state of New York. After the American Revolution , many colonists particularly in the North, where slavery was relatively unimportant to the economy began to link the oppression of black slaves to their own oppression by the British. Many northern states had abolished slavery by the end of the 18th century, but the institution was absolutely vital to the South, where blacks constituted a large minority of the population and the economy relied on the production of crops like tobacco and cotton. Congress outlawed the import of new slaves in , but the slave population in the U. The soil used to grow tobacco, then the leading cash crop, was exhausted, while products such as rice and indigo failed to generate much profit. As a result, the price of slaves was dropping, and the continued growth of slavery seemed in doubt. Around the same time, the mechanization of spinning and weaving had revolutionized the textile industry in England, and the demand for American cotton soon became insatiable. Production was limited, however, by the laborious process of removing the seeds from raw cotton fibers, which had to be completed by hand. In , a young Yankee schoolteacher named Eli Whitney came up with a solution to the problem: The cotton gin, a simple mechanized device that efficiently removed the seeds, could be handâ€”powered or, on a large scale, harnessed to a horse or powered by water. The cotton gin was widely copied, and within a few years the South would transition from a dependence on the cultivation of tobacco to that of cotton. As the growth of the cotton industry led inexorably to an increased demand for black slaves, the prospect of slave rebellionâ€”such as the one that triumphed in Haiti in â€”drove slaveholders to make increased efforts to protect their property rights. Also in , Congress passed the Fugitive Slave Act, which made it a federal crime to assist a slave trying to escape. Though it was difficult to enforce from state to state, especially with the growth of abolitionist feeling in the North, the law helped enshrine and legitimize slavery as an enduring American institution. Born on a small plantation in Southampton County, Virginia, Turner inherited a passionate hatred of slavery from his Africanâ€”born mother and came to see himself as anointed by God to lead his people out of bondage. In early , Turner took a solar eclipse as a sign that the time for revolution was near, and on the night of August 21, he and a small band of followers murdered his owners, the Travis family, and set off toward the town of Jerusalem , where they planned to capture an armory and gather more recruits. The group, which eventually numbered around 75 blacks, murdered some 60 whites in two days before armed resistance from local whites and the arrival of state militia forces overwhelmed them just outside Jerusalem. Some slaves, including innocent bystanders, lost their lives in the struggle. Turner escaped and spent six weeks on the lamb before he was captured, tried and hanged. Oftâ€”exaggerated reports of the insurrectionâ€”some said that hundreds of whites had been killedâ€”sparked a wave of anxiety across the South. Several states called special emergency sessions of the legislature, and most strengthened their slave codes in order to limit the education, movement and assembly of slaves. While supporters of slavery pointed to the Turner rebellion as evidence that blacks were inherently inferior barbarians requiring an institution such as slavery to discipline them, the increased repression of southern blacks would strengthen antiâ€”slavery feeling in the North through the s and intensify the regional tensions building toward civil war. Though the lofty ideals of the Revolutionary era invigorated the movement, by the late s it was in decline, as the growing southern cotton industry made slavery an ever more vital part of the national economy. Antislavery northernersâ€”many of them free blacksâ€”had begun helping fugitive slaves escape from southern plantations to the North via a loose network of safe houses as early as the s. Known as the Underground Railroad , the organization gained real momentum in the s and eventually helped anywhere from 40, to , slaves reach freedom. On numerous risky trips south, she helped some other slaves escape before serving as a scout and spy for Union forces in South Carolina during the Civil War. Supreme Court handed down its decision in *Scott v. Sanford*, delivering a resounding victory to southern supporters of slavery and arousing the ire of northern abolitionists. During the s, the owner of a slave named Dred Scott had taken him from the slave state

of Missouri to the Wisconsin territory and Illinois, where slavery was outlawed, according to the terms of the Missouri Compromise of 1820. Upon his return to Missouri, Scott sued for his freedom on the basis that his temporary removal to free soil had made him legally free. Taney and the majority eventually ruled that Scott was a slave and not a citizen, and thus had no legal rights to sue. According to the Court, Congress had no constitutional power to deprive persons of their property rights when dealing with slaves in the territories. The verdict effectively declared the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional, ruling that all territories were open to slavery and could exclude it only when they became states. While much of the South rejoiced, seeing the verdict as a clear victory for the slave system, antislavery northerners were furious. One of the most prominent abolitionists, Frederick Douglass, was cautiously optimistic, however, wisely predicting that "This very attempt to blot out forever the hopes of an enslaved people may be one necessary link in the chain of events preparatory to the complete overthrow of the whole slave system. After assisting in the Underground Railroad out of Missouri and engaging in the bloody struggle between pro- and anti-slavery forces in Kansas in the 1850s, Brown grew anxious to strike a more extreme blow for the cause. John Brown was hanged on December 2, 1859; his trial riveted the nation, and he emerged as an eloquent voice against the injustice of slavery and a martyr to the abolitionist cause. Only the election of the anti-slavery Republican Abraham Lincoln as president in 1860 remained before the southern states would begin severing ties with the Union, sparking the bloodiest conflict in American history. Civil War and emancipation, In the spring of 1861, the bitter sectional conflicts that had been intensifying between North and South over the course of four decades erupted into civil war, with 11 southern states seceding from the Union and forming the Confederate States of America. Lincoln sought first and foremost to preserve the Union, and he knew that few people even in the North "let alone the border slave states still loyal to Washington" would have supported a war against slavery in 1861. By the summer of 1862, however, Lincoln had come to believe he could not avoid the slavery question much longer. By freeing some 3 million black slaves in the rebel states, the Emancipation Proclamation deprived the Confederacy of the bulk of its labor forces and put international public opinion strongly on the Union side. Some 180,000 black soldiers would join the Union Army by the time the war ended in 1865, and 38,000 lost their lives. The Post-Slavery South, Though the Union victory in the Civil War gave some 4 million slaves their freedom, significant challenges awaited during the Reconstruction period. Their growing influence greatly dismayed many white southerners, who felt control slipping ever further away from them. The white protective societies that arose during this period "the largest of which was the Ku Klux Klan KKK" sought to disenfranchise blacks by using voter fraud and intimidation as well as more extreme violence. By 1877, when the last federal soldiers left the South and Reconstruction drew to a close, blacks had seen dishearteningly little improvement in their economic and social status, and what political gains they had made had been wiped away by the vigorous efforts of white supremacist forces throughout the region. On May 18, 1896, the U. Supreme Court issued its verdict in Plessy vs. Ferguson. By an 8-1 majority, the Court upheld a Louisiana law that required the segregation of passengers on railroad cars. Many blacks looked to Booker T. Washington, the author of the bestselling *Up From Slavery*, as an inspiration. By 1900, peanuts had become the second cash crop in the South. Like Washington, Carver had little interest in racial politics, and was celebrated by many white Americans as a shining example of a modest, industrious black man. While Washington and Carver represented a philosophy of accommodation to white supremacy, another prominent black educator, the Harvard-trained historian and sociologist W. Du Bois, became a leading voice in the growing black protest movement during the first half of the 20th century. Du Bois met at Niagara Falls, Canada, sparking a new political protest movement to demand civil rights for blacks, in the old spirit of abolitionism. A wave of race riots "particularly one in Springfield, Illinois in 1892" lent a sense of urgency to the Niagara Movement and its supporters, who in 1909 joined their agenda with that of a new permanent civil rights organization, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People NAACP. One of its earliest programs was a crusade against lynching and other lawless acts; those efforts "including a nationwide protest of 1901" D. Garvey appealed to the racial pride of African Americans, exalting blackness as strong and beautiful. Their only hope, according to him, was to flee America and return to Africa to build a country of their own. After an unsuccessful appeal to the League of Nations to settle a colony in Africa and failed negotiations with Liberia, Garvey announced the formation of the Empire of Africa

in , with himself as provisional president. Other African-American leaders, notably W. In , the U. After serving a two-year jail sentence, Garvey was pardoned by President Calvin Coolidge and immediately deported; he died in London in Harlem Renaissance, In the s, the great migration of blacks from the rural South to the urban North sparked an African-American cultural renaissance that took its name from the New York City neighborhood of Harlem but became a widespread movement in cities throughout the North and West. Also known as the Black Renaissance or the New Negro Movement, the Harlem Renaissance marked the first time that mainstream publishers and critics turned their attention seriously to African-American literature, music, art and politics. There was a flip side to this greater exposure, however: Its influence had stretched around the world, opening the doors of mainstream culture to black artists and writers. More than 3 million blacks would register for service during the war, with some , seeing action overseas. According to War Department policy, enlisted blacks and whites were organized into separate units. Frustrated black servicemen were forced to combat racism even as they sought to further U. West Virginia , carried wounded crewmembers to safety and manned a machine gun post, shooting down several Japanese planes. In the spring of , graduates of the first all-black military aviation program, created at the Tuskegee Institute in , headed to North Africa as the 99th Pursuit Squadron. Their commander, Captain Benjamin O. The Tuskegee Airmen saw combat against German and Italian troops, flew more than 3, missions, and served as a great source of pride for many blacks in America. Aside from celebrated accomplishments like these, overall gains were slow, and maintaining high morale among black forces was difficult due to the continued discrimination they faced. In July , President Harry S. Truman finally integrated the U. Army he earned an honorable discharge after facing a court-martial for refusing to move to the back of a segregated bus. His play caught the attention of Branch Rickey, general manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers, who had been considering bringing an end to segregation in baseball. Rickey signed Robinson to a Dodgers farm team that same year and two years later moved him up, making Robinson the first African-American player to play on a major league team. Robinson played his first game with the Dodgers on April 15, ; he led the National League in stolen bases that season, earning Rookie of the Year honors. Over the next nine years, Robinson compiled a. Despite his success on the field, however, he encountered hostility from both fans and other players. Members of the St. Louis Cardinals even threatened to strike if Robinson played; baseball commissioner Ford Frick settled the question by threatening to suspend any player who went on strike. His groundbreaking achievement transcended sports, however: As soon as he signed the contract with Rickey, Robinson became one of the most visible African Americans in the country, and a figure that blacks could look to as a source of pride, inspiration and hope. As his success and fame grew, Robinson began speaking out publicly for black equality. In , he testified before the House Un-American Activities Committee to discuss the appeal of Communism to black Americans, surprising them with a ferocious condemnation of the racial discrimination embodied by the Jim Crow segregation laws of the South: Supreme Court delivered its verdict in Brown v. Constitution to any person within its jurisdiction. Oliver Brown, the lead plaintiff in the case, was one of almost people from five different states who had joined related NAACP cases brought before the Supreme Court since Ferguson , in which it determined that equal protection was not violated as long as reasonably equal conditions were provided to both groups. Emmett Till, August

## 8: National Women's History Museum

*Women Communicate Clothing Information Throughout the s, women relay cutting and styling information for clothing through fashion plates, miniature garments made for dressmaker's dolls, descriptive letters, and copies of other items of clothing.*

A Hypertext Timeline Last updated September 18, See the lesson plan designed for use with this timeline. This page was scanned for broken links and updated on August 21, However, it is virtually impossible to keep them all current. If you find a broken link, please let me know. You can reach me at esass csbsju. Many of the Pilgrims are Puritans who had fled religious persecution in England. Their religious views come to dominate education in the New England colonies. Latin Grammar Schools are designed for sons of certain social classes who are destined for leadership positions in church, state, or the courts. However, education in the Southern colonies is more typically provided at home by parents or tutors. It is "the second oldest secondary school in the United States. He teaches all the courses himself! It requires that parents ensure their children know the principles of religion and the capital laws of the commonwealth. It becomes the most widely-used schoolbook in New England. About 50 miles to the north, in Salem, the infamous Salem Witch Trials take place. Two years later, the General Assembly of South Carolina passes the first public library law. Typical of those in the middle colonies, schools in Pennsylvania are established not only by the Mennonites, but by the Quakers and other religious groups as well. A Catholic school for girls sponsored by Sisters of the Order of Saint Ursula, it is "the oldest continuously operating school for girls and the oldest Catholic school in the United States. This viewpoint greatly influences American education throughout the 19th Century and beyond. Emphasizing secularism, science, and human reason, these ideas clash with the religious dogma of the day, but greatly influence the thinking of prominent colonists, including Franklin and Thomas Jefferson. The academy ultimately becomes the University of Pennsylvania. It gives most French territory in North America to England. Six years later , they found a school for girls, which later becomes Salem College , a liberal arts college for women with a current enrollment of approximately They become very widely used throughout the United States. In fact, the spelling volume, later renamed the American Spelling Book and often called the Blue-Backed Speller, has never been out of print! Later that year, the constitution is endorsed by the Confederation Congress the body that governed from until the ratification of the U. Constitution and sent to state legislatures for ratification. The document does not include the words education or school. It provides a plan for western expansion and bans slavery in new states. Specifically recognizing the importance of education, Act 3 of the document begins, "Religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. Constitution is ratified by the required number of states. No mention is made of education in any of the amendments. However, the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution states that powers not delegated to the federal government "are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people. Though the Treaty of Ghent, signed on December 24, , supposedly ends the war, the final battle actually takes place January 8, with U. It is the first permanent school for the deaf in the U. She goes on to found more schools and become a prolific writer. Their secular tone sets them apart from the Puritan texts of the day. The McGuffey Readers, as they came to be known, are among the most influential textbooks of the 19th Century. A visionary educator and proponent of public or "free" schools, Mann works tirelessly for increased funding of public schools and better training for teachers. As Editor of the Common School Journal, his belief in the importance of free, universal public education gains a national audience. He resigns his position as Secretary in to take the Congressional seat vacated by the death of John Quincy Adams and later becomes the first president of Antioch College. Now called Cheyney University , it the oldest institution of higher learning for African Americans. City of Boston , the Massachusetts Supreme Court rules that the Boston Public Schools can deny enrolment of African American children to segregated, "whites-only" schools. The case is later cited as a precedent for the Plessy v. She later becomes a pioneer in the education of women in medicine. By , 16 states have compulsory-attendance laws, but most of those laws are sporadically enforced at best. All states have them by

It is the first "free municipal library" in the U. A History of Lincoln University, it becomes the "first institution anywhere in the world to provide higher education in the arts and sciences for male youth of African descent. Civil War begins when South Carolina secedes from the union and along with 10 other states forms the Confederate States of American. The shooting begins when Fort Sumter is attacked on April It donates public lands to states, the sale of which will be used for the "endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life. Much of the south, including its educational institutions, is left in disarray. Many schools are closed. Even before the war, public education in the south was far behind that in the north. The physical devastation left by the war as well as the social upheaval and poverty that follow exacerbate this situation. If ratified by three-fourths of the states, it would give all persons born or naturalized in the United States citizenship and equal protection under the law. Known as the Sholes Glidden , it is first manufactured by E. They divide the south into military districts and require elections to be held with freed male slaves being allowed to vote. Constitution is ratified and becomes law. It guarantees privileges of citizenship including due process and equal protection under the law including the right to vote for freed male slaves. It becomes the basis for the rulings in Brown v. Board of Education and Pylor v. Doe as well as many other important court cases. It prohibits states from denying male citizens over 21 including freed slaves the right to vote. The economic depression that follows results in reduced revenues for education. Southern schools are hit particularly hard, making a bad situation even worse. Iowa Superintendent of Schools - The Civil Rights Act is passed, banning segregation in all public accommodations. The Supreme Court rules it unconstitutional in It is the first medical school in the south for African Americans. The DDC is still the worlds most widely-used library classification system. Hayes removes the last federal troops from the south. Many African Americans flee the south. It becomes the model for a total of 26 similar schools, all with the goal of assimilating Indian children into the mainstream culture. The schools leave a controversial legacy. Though some see them as a noble, albeit largely unsuccessful experiment, many view their legacy to be one of alienation and "cultural dislocation. It is the first settlement house in the U. Included among its many services are a kindergarten and a night school for adults. Hull House continues to this day to offer educational services to children and families. In , Addams becomes the second woman to win the Nobel Peace Prize. It provides for the "more complete endowment and support of the colleges" through the sale of public lands, Part of this funding leads to the creation of 16 historically black land-grant colleges. Supreme Court upholds the Louisiana law stating in the majority opinion that the intent of the 14th Amendment "had not been intended to abolish distinctions based on color. Ferguson makes "separate but equal" policies legal. It becomes a legal precedent used to justify many other segregation laws, including "separate but equal" education. It is the first public community college in the U. A youth program begun in Ohio "is considered the birth of 4-H. It merges with the Cookman Institute in and becomes a coeducational high school, which eventually evolves into Bethune-Cookman College , now Bethune-Cookman University. It describes his work with Theodore Simon in the development of a measurement instrument that would identify students with mental retardation. The Binet-Simon Scale, as it is called, is an effective means of measuring intelligence. It is charted by an act of Congress in , the same year the Foundation encouraged the adoption of a standard system for equating "seat time" the amount of time spent in a class to high school credits. Still in use today, this system came to be called the " Carnegie Unit. She is the first female superintendent of a large city school system. One year later she is elected president of the National Education Association. Indianola Junior High School opens that fall and becomes the first junior high school in the U. Two years later , Maria Montessori visits the U. The Psychology of Learning, is published. It describes his theory that human learning involves habit formation, or connections between stimuli or situations as Thorndike preferred to call them and responses Connectionism. He believes that such connections are strengthened by repetition "Law of Exercise" and achieving satisfying consequences "Law of Effect". These ideas, which contradict traditional faculty psychology and mental discipline, come to dominate American educational psychology for much of the Twentieth Century and greatly influence American

educational practice.

### 9: Women's History " Best of History Web Sites

*This timeline was developed from a chronology compiled by Mary Ruthsdotter at the National Women's History Project and a timeline from the March issue of Scholastic Search. For more information about the National Women's History Project, visit their website or contact them directly.*

Colonial era[ edit ] A stamp honoring Virginia Dare , who in became the first English child born in what became the U. Colonial history of the United States The experiences of women during the colonial era varied from colony to colony, but there were some overall patterns. Most of the British settlers were from England and Wales, with smaller numbers from Scotland and Ireland. Groups of families settled together in New England, while families tended to settle independently in the Southern colonies. The American colonies absorbed several thousands of Dutch and Swedish settlers. After , most immigrants to Colonial America arrived as indentured servants "young unmarried men and women seeking a new life in a much richer environment. Food supplies were much more abundant than in Europe, and there was an abundance of fertile land that needed farm families. However, the disease environment was hostile in the malaria-ridden South, where a large portion of the arrivals died within five years. The American-born children were immune from the fatal forms of malaria. They believed a woman should dedicate herself to rearing God-fearing children to the best of her ability. There were ethnic differences in the treatment of women. Among Puritan settlers in New England, wives almost never worked in the fields with their husbands. In German communities in Pennsylvania, however, many women worked in fields and stables. German and Dutch immigrants granted women more control over property, which was not permitted in the local English law. Unlike English colonial wives, German and Dutch wives owned their own clothes and other items and were also given the ability to write wills disposing of the property brought into the marriage. The first English people to arrive in America were the members of the Roanoke Colony who came to North Carolina in July , with 17 women, 91 men, and 9 boys as the founding colonists. On August 18, , Virginia Dare was born; she was the first English child born in the territory of the United States. Women in 17th-century New England and History of New England The New England regional economy grew rapidly in the 17th century, thanks to heavy immigration, high birth rates, low death rates, and an abundance of inexpensive farmland. Between and , about 20, Puritans arrived, settling mostly near Boston; after fewer than fifty immigrants a year arrived. The average size of a completed family " was 7. About 27 percent of the population comprised men between 16 and 60 years old. The growing population led to shortages of good farm land on which young families could establish themselves; one result was to delay marriage, and another was to move to new lands further west. In the towns and cities, there was strong entrepreneurship, and a steady increase in the specialization of labor. Wages for men went up steadily before ; new occupations were opening for women, including weaving, teaching, and tailoring. The region bordered New France , which used Indian warriors to attack outlying villages. Women were sometimes captured. In the numerous French and Indian Wars the British government poured money in to purchase supplies, build roads and pay colonial soldiers. The coastal ports began to specialize in fishing, international trade and shipbuilding"and after in whaling. Combined with a growing urban markets for farm products, these factors allowed the economy to flourish despite the lack of technological innovation. It was optional and some towns proved reluctant. Northampton, Massachusetts, for example, was a late adopter because it had many rich families who dominated the political and social structures and they did not want to pay taxes to aid poor families. Northampton assessed taxes on all households, rather than only on those with children, and used the funds to support a grammar school to prepare boys for college. Not until after did Northampton educate girls with public money. In contrast, the town of Sutton, Massachusetts, was diverse in terms of social leadership and religion at an early point in its history. Sutton paid for its schools by means of taxes on households with children only, thereby creating an active constituency in favor of universal education for both boys and girls. School taught both, but in places without schools reading was mainly taught to boys and also a few privileged girls. Men handled worldly affairs and needed to read and write. Girls only needed to read especially religious materials. This educational disparity between reading and writing explains why the

## TIMELINES OF AMERICAN WOMENS HISTORY pdf

colonial women often could read, but could not write so they used an "X" to sign their names. Gutierrez finds a high level of illegitimacy, especially among the Indians who were used as slaves. Depending on the perspective, she has been viewed as either the civilized princess or the destructive squaw. A highly favorable image has surrounded Pocahontas , the daughter of the Native American chief Powhatan in Virginia. She was taken hostage by the colonists in , when she was seventeen. She converted to Christianity and married planter John Rolfe in It was the first recorded interracial marriage in American history.

Miriam's tambourine Previewing your invitations. Notes from the forties. Reactions of metals Pirates of the Americas More information on the Christian PREP approach AAA Spiral Guide to Dublin Index to the Tombstone, Arizona, Weekly nugget Daughter of Liberty European democracies The town of Roxbury Measurement of plasma/serum acylcarnitines using tandem mass spectrometry Nathalie Lepage and Susan Aucoi Theory of Computation (Texts in Computer Science) The case for evolution National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum A Bid for Love (To Love Again) Marks may be accumulated throughout the school year. Report upon United States geographical surveys west of the one hundredth meridian, in charge of Geo M. Wh Guide to California planning William Fulton Victorian painting Young students world atlas. Diversification, strategy for Nigeria's economy Woods Two years residence in the settlement on the English Prairie-June 25, 1820-July 3, 1821 . Verbal reasoning rs Aggarwal The rules of work second edition Nascars Greatest Moments (Edge Books) Patologia Orientalis: Tomus Decimus Adam Schall, a Jesuit at the court of China, 1592-1666. State of fear William Carey: Obligated to Go Theories that help to understand bullying Financial markets institutions and money 2nd edition Integration of nursing history into the nursing curriculum Janie Brown Nowak The new markets, and other essays Introduction to the history of the law of real property, with original authorities Guidance and the emerging adolescent Beyond trellises and tepees: hanging, stacking, towering, and more Handbook for assessing and managing care in the community Ontology and the practical arena The bacteriology of swelled canned sardines