

Primary Sources

- Alice Paul Balcony. N.d. Charlene Murphy. Web. 11 Feb. 2015.
<<http://www.charlenemurphy.com>>. This is a photo of supporters of Alice Paul.
Elizabeth as a Young Mother. N.d. The Non-Fiction Minute. The Non-Fiction Minute.
Web. 11 Feb. 2015.
<<http://www.nonfictionminute.com/the-nonfiction-minute/category/elizabeth-cady-stanton>
on>. The Non-Fiction Minute is a resource on many historical and recent topics. This
photo of Elizabeth Cady Stanton shows her motherly nature and depicts her in a real
aspect.
- Anthony, Susan B. "An Account of the Proceedings at the Trial of Susan B. Anthony on the
Charge of Illegal Voting at the Presidential Election in November 1872." *Women in
America*. Woodbridge, CT: Primary Source Media, 1999. American Journey. *U.S.
History in Context*. Web. 27 Jan. 2015. Anthony was charged with illegally voting for
the presidential election of 1872. This account of her testimony consists of Anthony
trying to justify to the court her actions. Anthony used this opportunity in front of her
oppressing government to fight for her cause by presenting the reasons she believed her
penalty was unjust, which were also the arguments she presented to her following and
the public.
- Douglass, Frederick. "Editorial of The North Star." *Women in America*. Woodbridge, CT:
Primary Source Media, 1999. American Journey. *U.S. History in Context*. Web. 6 Jan.
2015. Frederick Douglass was a social reformer and former slave who fought for
abolition and other causes. In this source, he delivers information on the Seneca Falls
Convention and explains his thoughts on the absurdity of a society in which women
have few rights while men claim to believe in and enforce equality. This source offers a
unique perspective on the situation, from someone who is only distantly familiar with
the women's cause.
- ERA Demonstrators. N.d. Howstuffworks. Web. 11 Feb. 2015.
<[http://people.howstuffworks.com/culture-traditions/generation-gaps/baby-boom-genera
tion2.htm](http://people.howstuffworks.com/culture-traditions/generation-gaps/baby-boom-generation2.htm)>. This photo shows a group of men and women who are supporting the ERA
movement.
- ERA Sign Photograph. N.d. Web. 11 Feb. 2015. <<http://www.thinglink.com/>>. This is a photo of
protestors holding a sign with the Equal Rights Amendment.
14th Amendment. N.d. FreeUSAmericans. Web. 11 Feb. 2015.
<<http://freeusamericans.org>>. This is the 14th Amendment to the Constitution.
- Frances Perkins. N.d. The New York Times. Web.
<<http://newoldage.blogs.nytimes.com/2010/06/25/social-security-an-appreciation/>>.
This is a photo of President FDR signing a bill with Frances Perkins standing behind.

Hillary Clinton. N.d. Ready for Hilary. Web. 11 Feb. 2015. <www.readyforhilary.com>. This is a portrait of the female leader Hilary Rodham Clinton.

I Want the Vote! N.d. Anti-Suffrage Postcard Sunday. Web. 11 Feb. 2015.

<<http://wehuntedthemoth.com/2012/11/03/anti-suffrage-postcard-saturday/>>. This website is a resource of Anti-Suffrage postcards. This postcard depicts a baby, and it's important because it shows the male view of female insignificance.

Jeannette Rankin. N.d. Politico. Web. 11 Feb. 2015.

<<http://www.politico.com/news/stories/0409/20776.html>>. Jeannette Rankin was the first woman every in Congress she is seen here campaigning for peace.

Keep Abortion Legal. N.d. PBS. Web. 11 Feb. 2015. <www.pbs.org>. This photo shows the conflict that occurred when abortion was made legal.

"Lydia Maria Child on Women's Rights, 1843." *The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History*. Web. 06 Jan. 2015. Lydia Maria Child was a woman's rights activist and abolitionist who also worked as a writer. She wrote about many injustices she noticed around her, which continued the discussion of the place of women at the time. In this source, she points out the way that women are taught to believe that their treatment was fair, in opposition to the suffrage movement. This source was classified as primary because Child describes the society in which she lives as experienced firsthand.

Meeting of the Anti-Slavery Convention. N.d. Bristol Radical History Group. Web. 11 Feb. 2015. <<http://www.brh.org.uk>>. This source is a clear depiction of the place where two of the leaders of the Seneca Falls Convention met originally, and its depiction is key to our research.

Mott, Lucretia. "Letter to Elizabeth Cady Stanton." Letter to Elizabeth Cady Stanton. 16 July 1848, 16 July 1848. Web. 03 Jan. 2015.

<https://www.lexisnexis.com/academic/1univ/hist/ws/ws_manu.asp>. Lucretia Mott was a Quaker teacher who dedicated much of her life to fighting for women's rights and anti-slavery movements. The letter is vital to our research because it shows the process that Mott and Stanton, as well as other leaders of the convention, used to organize the movement.

National Organization for Women. N.d. Google Sites. Web. 11 Feb. 2015.

<<https://sites.google.com/a/peddie.org/60s-e-period-2012/fighting-for-our-rights/the-women-s-rights-movement>>. This is a photo of the 1960 movement of the National Organization for Women.

National Women's Suffrage Association Members. N.d. Spartacus Educational. Web. 11 Feb. 2015. <www.spartacus-educational.com>. This site is an educational resource for many

topics including history. This picture is important to our research because it is a picture of all the women who made voting possible.

NAWSA Building. N.d. History/ NAWSA Project. Web. 11 Feb. 2015.

<<http://www.glogster.com/ozzyrox12/history-nawsa-project/g-6lv15haed8rrs18762e8la0>>. This is a photo of the headquarters of the NAWSA and it shows the progression of its growth.

1913. New Jersey Digital Highway. Web. 11 Feb. 2015. <<http://www.njdigitalhighway.org>>. The New Jersey digital highway is a resource for education and information. This Political cartoon depicts a drunk man being a voter, while women work, one of the reasons why women feel they should be able to vote, and this opinion is important to research.

Philadelphia (PA) Public Ledger and Daily Transcript. "The Women of Philadelphia, Editorial on Seneca Falls Convention in the Public Ledger and Daily Transcript, 1848." *Women in America*. Woodbridge, CT: Primary Source Media, 1999. American Journey. *U.S. History in Context*. Web. 6 Jan. 2015. This source shows the reaction in other parts of the country to the Seneca Falls Convention and other displays of protest in Boston. The newspaper influenced many readers and likely spread the negative opinions of these protesting acts. While the accounts of forerunners of the women's cause wrote about their support, articles and editorials were demonizing their efforts.

Report on Women's Convention. N.d. Library of Virginia. Web. 10 Feb. 2015.

<http://www.virginiamemory.com/online_classroom/shaping_the_constitution/doc/seneca_falls>. This is a historic document reporting on a women's rights convention.

Royal Marriage. N.d. CBC News. Web. 11 Feb. 2015.

<<http://www.cbc.ca/news/world/royal-marriages-throughout-history-1.1049949>>. This is a drawing of a married royal couple, Queen Victoria and Prince Albert.

Seneca County (NY) Courier. "Seneca Falls Convention." *Women in America*. Woodbridge, CT: Primary Source Media, 1999. American Journey. *U.S. History in Context*. Web. 6 Jan. 2015. This source is the original newspaper announcement of the Seneca Falls Convention. It announces the purpose and layout of the convention along with who is invited to attend. This source gives the impression that those readers of the announcement were given in 1848, and it shows us how the leaders of the movement presented this controversial event to the public.

Seneca Falls Drawing. N.d. Fine Art America. Fine Art America. Web. 11 Feb. 2015.

<www.fineartamerica.com>. Fine Art America is a resource of historical artwork. This drawing depicts the Seneca Falls Convention and its proceedings.

Simple Office Life. 1905. Metropolitan Postcard Club of New York City, New York City. MPCNYC. Web. 11 Feb. 2015.

<<http://www.metropostcard.com/history1914-1945.html>>. The Metropolitan Postcard Club of New York City documents historical postcards and explains their value. This

postcard of a man and women in the workplace shows the expressed sexist views of some men during the time it was created and this makes it valuable.

Stanton, Elizabeth Cady. "Address by Elizabeth Cady Stanton on Women's Rights, Page 1: Stanton and Anthony Papers Online." Women's Rights Address. Sept. 1848. *Address by Elizabeth Cady Stanton on Women's Rights, Page 1: Stanton and Anthony Papers Online*. Web. 03 Jan. 2015. <<http://ecssba.rutgers.edu/docs/ecswoman1.html>>. Elizabeth Cady Stanton was one of the forerunners for the women's rights movement and a leader of the Seneca Falls convention. This address is important to our research because Stanton presents every argument against her cause and counters every argument.

Stanton, Elizabeth Cady. "The Declaration of Sentiments." *Internet History Sourcebooks*. Fordham University, Web. 15 Dec. 2014. <<http://legacy.fordham.edu/halsall/mod/senecafalls.asp>>. Elizabeth Cady Stanton was a forerunner for the women's rights movement, and her brilliant leadership helped create the Declaration of Sentiments. This document was crucial to our research because it gave a precise list of what the women of that time period were unhappy about.

Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton on Porch. N.d. North Jersey.com. Web. 11 Feb. 2015. <<http://www.northjersey.com/>>. This source is a resource for North Jersey. This picture shows the friendship between Stanton and Anthony clearly.

Susan B. Anthony. N.d. Brockport Blog. Web. 11 Feb. 2015. <<http://blogs.democratandchronicle.com/brockport/?p=4092>>. This source includes an article on the Susan B. Anthony Museum. This photograph is a depiction of one of the main leaders of the suffragist movement and it is important to depict her clearly.

Traditional Women Drawing. N.d. Women's Property 1870. Web. 11 Feb. 2015. <<http://womensproperty1870.weebly.com>>. This is a drawing of women from the time period of the Seneca Falls Convention.

Women Marching. N.d. Tennessee State Museum. Web. 11 Feb. 2015. <<http://www.tnmuseum.org>>. This is a photograph of women marching for equality. Women Marching. N.d. Tennessee State Museum. Web. 11 Feb. 2015. <<http://www.tnmuseum.org>>. This is a photograph of women marching for equality.

Women Protestors with Signs. N.d. Web. 11 Feb. 2015. <www.pinterest.com>. This photo shows the passion women have demonstrated while protesting to save their rights.

Women Vote Stamp. N.d. Stephen Hicks. Web. 11 Feb. 2015. <<http://www.stephenhicks.org>>. This stamp is documenting the 19th amendment, which allows women to vote.

Women with Stroller. N.d. Daily KOS. Web. 11 Feb. 2015. <<http://www.dailykos.com>>. This a Photo of a woman suffragist with a stroller. Women's Journal, Rebecca Latimer Felton, Protest Outside White House, NWSA

Women with Banner, NAWSA Campaign with Horse. N.d. Wikipedia. Web. 11 Feb. 2015. <www.wikipedia.org>. Wikipedia is an online resource. These images are photographs documenting powerful women, as well as campaigns of their organizations.

Women's Voting Poster in Oregon. N.d. Oregon Digital Newspaper Program. Oregon Digital Newspaper Program. Web. 11 Feb. 2015. <<https://odnp.wordpress.com/2010/10/22/happy-birthday-abigail-scott-duniway/>>. The Oregon Digital Newspaper Program is a digital newspaper. This item is a poster encouraging women's voting and it shows the arguments made to fight against preventing women to vote.

Woodrow Wilson Protests. N.d. Library of Congress. Library of Congress. Web. 11 Feb. 2015. <www.loc.gov>. This is a photo of people protesting President Wilson.

Secondary Sources

Anthony, Susan B. "Women's Half-Century of Evolution." *JSTOR*. The North American Review, Dec. 1902. Web. 21 Dec. 2014. Susan B. Anthony was a good friend and collaborator of Elizabeth Cady Stanton. In this source, Anthony helped me understand the contrast between the view of women before and after Stanton's leadership and participation in the women's rights movement, which began with the Seneca Falls Convention. The achievements of the cause were Stanton's legacy, even those gained after her own death. This source was classified as secondary because it was written about Stanton after her death. It contains Anthony's thoughts and beliefs about Stanton, based on the events in Stanton's life.

Baker, Jean H. *Sisters: The Lives of America's Suffragists*. New York: Hill and Wang, 2006. Print. This book offers background detail of the leaders of the suffrage movement as well as the chronology of events. Baker explains the actions taken as well as their contemporary reactions of the public. Since these leaders lives span over a century, Baker makes clear the ways in which previous leaders act as inspiration to later leaders, all of whom work to accomplish their shared goal.

Cummins, Amy. "Seneca Falls Convention." *American History Through Literature 1820-1870*. Ed. Janet Gabler-Hover and Robert Sattelmeyer. Vol. 3. Detroit: Charles Scribner's Sons, 2006. 1050-1054. U.S. History in Context. Web. 11 Dec. 2014. Amy Cummins is a historian who explains the background to and analyzes primary sources, including the journals of Elizabeth Cady Stanton. She gave a great amount of historical context to the event of the Seneca Falls Convention and its relationship with other events such as the Abolition movement.

Gurko, Miriam. *The Ladies of Seneca Falls*. New York: Schocken, 1976. Print. Miriam Gurko is an author of historical books for young adult readers. This book is an account of the personal experiences of the leaders of the convention and is a vital piece of research because it shows the convention from a female point of view.

Harper, Ida Husted. "Suffrage and a Woman's Centenary." *The North American Review* 202.720 (1915): 730-35. *JSTOR*. The University of Northern Iowa, Nov. 1915. Web. 21 Dec.

2014. Ida Husted Harper was a journalist who's area of concentration was in the women's rights movement. This article was important to my research because it gave a background on the progress of women's rights before women received the right to vote.

Map of Suffrage. N.d. Rutgers: Eagleton Institute of Politics. Web. 11 Feb. 2015.

<<http://tag.rutgers.edu/teaching-toolbox/classroom-resources/lesson-module-womens-suffrage-in-the-united-states/>>. This is a map showing women's rights in 1919.

Salmon, Marylynn. "The Legal Status of Women, 1776--1830." The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History. 2009. Web. 11 Dec. 2014. Marylynn Salmon describes the laws at this time regarding women and their individual rights. This source helped me understand the way that women were viewed and exactly this reality of women's treatment against which they were fighting.

"Seneca Falls | National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution." *Seneca Falls | National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution*. National Portrait Gallery, Web. 03 Jan. 2015. <<http://www.npg.si.edu/col/seneca/senfalls1.htm>>. The National Portrait Gallery is a Smithsonian Institution dedicated to telling American history based on individual characters of importance. This source was very important to my research because it gives background information on the convention as well as media response to the convention.

Wellman, Judith. "The Seneca Falls Convention: Setting the Stage for Women's Suffrage." *Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History*. Gilder Lehrman, Web. 11 Dec. 2014. Judith Wellman is a history professor, specializing in Social History, Women's History, and Underground Railroad History. This secondary source was very important to identify the media response to the convention, as well as the Declaration of Sentiments.