

Elizabeth Cady Stanton A Radical For Womens Rights Library Of American Biography Series

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History of Woman Suffrage: 1883-1900

Much has been written about women's rights pioneer Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Historians have written her biography, detailed her campaign for woman's suffrage, documented her partnership with Susan B. Anthony, and compiled all of her extensive writings and papers. Stanton herself was a prolific author; her autobiography, *History of Woman Suffrage*, and *Woman's Bible* are classics. Despite this body of work, scholars and feminists continue to find new and insightful ways to re-examine Stanton and her impact on women's rights and history. Law scholar Tracy A. Thomas extends this discussion of Stanton's impact on modern-day feminism by analyzing her intellectual contributions to—and personal experiences with—family law. Stanton's work on family issues has been overshadowed by her work (especially with Susan B. Anthony) on woman's suffrage. But throughout her fifty-year career, Stanton emphasized reform of the private sphere of the family as central to achieving women's equality. By weaving together law, feminist theory, and history, Thomas explores Stanton's little-examined philosophies on and proposals for women's equality in marriage, divorce, and family, and reveals that the campaigns for equal gender roles in the family that came to the fore in the 1960s and '70s had nineteenth-century roots. Using feminist legal theory as a lens to interpret Stanton's political, legal, and personal work on the family, Thomas argues that Stanton's positions on divorce, working mothers, domestic violence, childcare, and many other topics were strikingly progressive for her time, providing significant parallels from which to gauge the social and legal policy issues confronting women in marriage and the family today.

In Her Own Right

The Radical Reader

The Woman's Bible (1895-1898) is a work of religious and political nonfiction by American women's rights activist Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Despite its popular success, *The Woman's Bible* caused a rift in the movement between Stanton and her supporters and those who believed that to wade into religious waters would hurt the suffragist cause. Reactions from the press, political establishment, and much of the reading public were overwhelmingly negative, accusing Stanton of blasphemy and sacrilege while refusing to engage with the book's message: to reconsider the historical reception of the Bible in order to

make room for women to be afforded equality in their private and public lives. Working with a Revising Committee of 26 members of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, Stanton sought to provide an updated commentary on the Bible that would highlight passages allowing for an interpretation of scripture harmonious with the cause of the women's rights movement. Inspired by activist and Quaker Lucretia Mott's use of Bible verses to dispel the arguments of bigots opposed to women's rights and abolition, Stanton hoped to establish a new way of framing the history and religious representation of women that could resist similar arguments that held up the Bible as precedent for the continued oppression of women. Starting with an interpretation of the Genesis story of Adam and Eve, Stanton attempts to show where men and women are treated as equals in the Bible, eventually working through both the Old and New Testaments. In its day, *The Woman's Bible* was a radically important revisioning of women's place in scripture that Stanton and her collaborators hoped would open the door for women to obtain the rights they had long been systematically denied. With a beautifully designed cover and professionally typeset manuscript, this edition of Elizabeth Cady Stanton's *The Woman's Bible* is a classic of American literature reimagined for modern readers.

You Want Women to Vote, Lizzie Stanton?

In this subtly crafted biography, the historian Lori D. Ginzberg narrates the life of a woman of great charm, enormous appetite, and extraordinary intellectual gifts who turned the limitations placed on women like herself into a universal philosophy of equal rights.

The Story of a Pioneer

The authors of "The Civil War" focus on the lives of two of the pioneers in the women's rights movement, examining their diverse backgrounds, beliefs, activism, and lasting influence on American history.

The Life and Death of the Radical Historical Jesus

The Road to Seneca Falls

2009 Choice Outstanding Academic Title Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815-1902) was not only one of the most important leaders of the nineteenth century women's rights movement but was also the movement's principal philosopher. Her ideas both drew from and challenged the conventions that so severely constrained women's choices and excluded them from public life. In *The Political Thought of Elizabeth Cady Stanton*, Sue Davis argues that Cady Stanton's work reflects the rich tapestry of American political culture in the second half of the nineteenth century and that she deserves recognition as a major figure in the history of political ideas. Davis reveals the way that Cady Stanton's work drew from different political traditions ranging from liberalism, republicanism, inegalitarian ascriptivism, and radicalism. Cady Stanton's arguments for women's rights combined approaches that in contemporary feminist theory are perceived to involve conflicting strategies and visions. Nevertheless, her ideas had a major impact on the development of the varieties of feminism in the twentieth century. Thoroughly researched and engagingly written, *The Political Thought of Elizabeth Cady Stanton* draws on a wide variety of primary and secondary sources and promises to fill a gap in the literature on the history of political ideas in the United States as well as women's history and feminist theory.

Notable Women in American History

Covering 500 notable women in American history, includes a biographical sketch of each woman and an annotated list of recommended biographies, autobiographies, letter collections, or journals concerning her life.

You Have Stept Out of Your Place

A rollicking, character-driven narrative history about the nineteenth-century radicals--from Fanny Wright and Henry David Thoreau to John Brown and William Lloyd Garrison--who demanded that the United States live up to its revolutionary ideals, and what their successes and failures can teach us today. July 4, 1826, marked a turning point for the young United States. Even as Americans lit firecrackers to celebrate their country's fiftieth birthday, both John Adams and Thomas Jefferson were on their deathbeds. They left behind a country with a solid political system and a growing economy--as well as increasing political division over slavery, which still tarnished the "land of the free." Luckily, a new generation of political thinkers was ready to take up the mantle and finish the revolution the Founding Fathers had started. They were men and women, black and white, fiercely devoted to a variety of causes that put them outside the mainstream- from the brilliant heiress Fanny Wright, whose choice to speak in front of mixed-gender crowds created almost as much scandal as her calls to destroy the institution of marriage; to the radical abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison, whose nonviolent principles would be tested as the conflict over slavery pushed the nation to its breaking point; to the black nationalist Martin Delany, who smuggled escaped slaves across the Canadian border and funded John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry--only to ally himself with Southern Confederates after the Civil War. Tracing the period from 1824 to Reconstruction, *American Radicals- How Nineteenth-Century Counterculture Shaped the Nation* rediscovers these largely forgotten figures, and others, in all their heroism and complexity, and in so doing adds to our understanding of an often neglected but crucial period in America's stop-and-go journey toward living up to its promises. The result is a surprising, panoramic work of narrative history, one that offers important lessons for today's generation of radicals and resisters.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Feminist as Thinker

The autobiography of women's rights pioneer Elizabeth Cady Stanton—published for the 100th anniversary of women's suffrage—including an updated introduction and afterword from noted scholars of women's history Ellen Carol DuBois and Ann D. Gordon. *Eighty Years and More: Reminiscences 1815–1897*, is one of the great American autobiographies. There is really no other American woman's autobiography in the nineteenth century that comes near it in relevance, excellence, and historical significance. In 1848, thirty-three-year-old Stanton and four others organized the first major women's rights meeting in American history. Together with Susan B. Anthony, her partner in the cause, she led the campaign for women's legal rights, most prominently woman suffrage, for the rest of the century. In those years, Stanton was the movement's spokeswoman, theorist, and its visionary. In addition to her suffrage activism, she was a pioneering advocate of women's reproductive freedom, and a ceaseless critic of religious misogyny. As the mother of seven, she also had pronounced opinions on women's domestic responsibilities, especially on raising children. In *Eighty Years and More*, Stanton reminisces about dramatic moments in the history of woman suffrage, about her personal challenges and triumphs, and about the women and men she met in her travels around the United States and abroad. Stanton's writing retains its vigor, intelligence, and wit. Much of what she had to say about women, their lives, their frustrations, their aspirations and their possibilities, remains relevant and moving today.

And the Spirit Moved Them

Radicals in Their Own Time explores the lives of five Americans, with lifetimes spanning four hundred

years, who agitated for greater freedom in America. Every generation has them: individuals who speak truth to power and crave freedom from arbitrary authority. This book makes two important observations in discussing Roger Williams, Thomas Paine, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, W. E. B. Du Bois and Vine Deloria, Jr. First, each believed that government must broadly tolerate individual autonomy. Second, each argued that religious orthodoxy has been a major source of society's ills — and all endured serious negative repercussions for doing so. The book challenges Christian orthodoxy and argues that part of what makes these five figures compelling is their willingness to pay the price for their convictions — much to the lasting benefit of liberty and equal justice in America.

Biblicon

Women throughout American history have repeatedly been accused of "stepping out of their places" as many have fought for more rewarding roles in the church and society. In this book, Susan Hill Lindley demonstrates that just as religion in the traditional sense has influenced the lives of American women through its institutions, values, and sanctions, so women themselves have had significant effect on the shape of American religion through the years.

Rebel Crossings

The transatlantic story of six radical pioneers at the turn of the twentieth century *Rebel Crossings* relates the interweaving lives of four women and two men as they journey from the nineteenth to the twentieth century, from Britain to America, and from Old World conventions toward New World utopias. Radicalised by the rise of socialism, Helena Born, Miriam Daniell, Gertrude Dix, Robert Nicol and William Bailie cross the Atlantic dreaming of liberty and equality. The hope for a new age is captured in the name Miriam and Robert give their love child, born shortly after their arrival: Sunrise. A young Bostonian, Helen Tufts learns of Miriam's defiant spirit through her close friendship with Helena; the love she feels for Helena and later for William fundamentally alters her life. All six are part of a wider historical search for self-fulfillment and an alternative to a cruelly competitive capitalism. In articles, poems and allegories Helena, Helen and Miriam resist the cultural constraints women face, while female characters in Gertrude's novels struggle to combine personal happiness with radical social commitment. William campaigns against class inequality as a socialist and an anarchist while longing to read and study. Robert, the former union militant, becomes preoccupied with personal growth and mystical enlightenment in the wilds of California. *Rebel Crossings* offers fascinating perspectives on the historical interaction of feminism, socialism, and anarchism and on the incipient consciousness of a new sense of self, so vital for women seeking emancipation. These six lives bring fresh slants on political and cultural movements and upon influential individuals like Walt Whitman, Eleanor Marx, William Morris, Edward Carpenter, Patrick Geddes and Benjamin Tucker. It is a work of significant originality by one of our leading feminist historians and speaks to the dilemmas of our own time.

American Radicals

Suffrage

The story of the civil rights movement is well-known, popularized by both the media and the academy. Yet the version of the story recounted time and again by both history books and PBS documentaries is a simplified one, reduced to an inspirational but ultimately facile narrative framed around Dr. King, the Kennedys, and the redemptive days of Montgomery and Memphis, in which black individuals become the rescued survivors. This story renders the mass of black people invisible, refusing to take seriously

everyday people whose years of persistent struggle often made the big events possible. *Time Longer than Rope* unearths the ordinary roots of extraordinary change, demonstrating the depth and breadth of black oppositional spirit and activity that preceded the civil rights movement. The diversity of activism covered by this collection extends from tenant farmers' labor reform campaign in the 1919 Elaine, Arkansas massacre to Harry T. Moore's leadership of a movement that registered 100,000 black Floridians years before Montgomery, and from women's participation in the Garvey movement to the changing meaning of the Lincoln Memorial. Concentrating on activist efforts in the South, key themes emerge, including the under appreciated importance of historical memory and community building, the divisive impact of class and sexism, and the shifting interplay between individual initiative and structural constraints. More than simply illuminating a hitherto marginalized fragment of American history, *Time Longer than Rope* provides a crucial pre-history of the modern civil rights movement. In the process, it alters our entire understanding of African American activism and the very meaning of "civil rights."

Not for Ourselves Alone

Radicalism is as American as apple pie. One can scarcely imagine what American society would look like without the abolitionists, feminists, socialists, union organizers, civil-rights workers, gay and lesbian activists, and environmentalists who have fought stubbornly to breathe life into the promises of freedom and equality that lie at the heart of American democracy. The first anthology of its kind, *The Radical Reader* brings together more than 200 primary documents in a comprehensive collection of the writings of America's native radical tradition. Spanning the time from the colonial period to the twenty-first century, the documents have been drawn from a wealth of sources—speeches, manifestos, newspaper editorials, literature, pamphlets, and private letters. From Thomas Paine's "Common Sense" to Kate Millett's "Sexual Politics," these are the documents that sparked, guided, and distilled the most influential movements in American history. Brief introductory essays by the editors provide a rich biographical and historical context for each selection included.

Stanton in Her Own Time

Lucretia Mott was a central figure in the interconnected struggles for racial and sexual equality in nineteenth-century America. This biography, the first in thirty years, focuses on Mott's long and controversial public career as an abolitionist, women's rights activist, and Quaker minister.

Religion and Feminism in Elizabeth Cady Stanton's Life and Thought

Iris

Among nineteenth-century women's rights reformers, Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815–1902) stands out for the maternal and secular advocacy that shaped her activism and public reception. A wife and mother of seven, she was also a prolific writer, transatlantic women's rights leader, popular lecturer, congressional candidate, canny historian, and freethought champion. Her lifelong interest in women's sexual and reproductive rights and late efforts to reform institutional religion are as relevant to our time as they were to her own. Stanton's professional life lasted a half-century, ranging from antebellum women's rights organization and oratory, to a post-Civil War career as a lyceum lecturer, to a late-century role as an incisive religious and cultural critic. Acutely aware of the medical, religious, legal, and educational barriers to women's independence, she advocated for married women's right to vote, obtain a divorce, gain custody of their children, and own property. As she grew more radical over the

years, she also demanded judicial reform, the separation of church and state, free love, progressive coeducational opportunities, and women's right to limit their fertility. In this richly contextualized collection of primary sources, Noelle A. Baker brings together accounts of Stanton's life and ideas from both well-known and recently recovered figures. From the teacher chiding an assertive young woman to erstwhile allies worrying about her growing radicalism, their voices paint a vivid portrait of a woman of vaunting ambition, powerhouse intellect, and her share of human failings.

The Political Thought of Elizabeth Cady Stanton

A decade prior to the Seneca Falls Convention, black and white women joined together at the 1837 Anti-Slavery Convention. In this historical investigation, Hunt looks at the pioneers who converged abolitionism and women's rights; incited by "holy indignation" to challenge slavery and patriarchy, they created a blueprint for an intersectional feminism ahead of its time.

We Want Equal Rights: How Suffragists Were Influenced by Haudenosaunee Women

Steve Shonell's *Women of Liberty* explores the many overlaps between ten radical, feminist, and anarchist thinkers: Tennie C. Claflin, Noe Itō, Louise Michel, Rose Pesotta, Margaret Sanger, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mollie Steimer, Lois Waisbrooker, Mercy Otis Warren, and Victoria C. Woodhull.

The Dhaka University Studies

This autobiography follows the life of Anna Shaw (1847-1919) from her birth in Newcastle-on-Tyne, England through her presidency of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Shaw immigrated with her genteel but financially pressed family to America in 1851. They settled first in New Bedford and then in Lawrence, Massachusetts, finally migrating in 1859 to a pioneer farmstead in northern Michigan, where Anna performed much of the subsistence labor during her father's long absences. The first part of her narrative emphasizes her efforts to gain an education and take up a ministerial career. After two years at Albion College, she attended Boston Theological School (1876-1878) and accepted a pastorate in East Dennis, Cape Cod, after graduation; later she also took temporary charge of the Congregational Church in Dennis. After her ordination had been blocked by members of the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church opposed to ordaining women, Shaw was ordained by the 1880 Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church in Tarrytown, N.Y.

Women of Liberty

Woman, Church and State

More than one hundred years after her death, Elizabeth Cady Stanton still stands along with her close friend Susan B. Anthony as the major icon of the struggle for women's suffrage. In spite of this celebrity, Stanton's intellectual contributions have been largely overshadowed by the focus on her political activities, and she is yet to be recognized as one of the major thinkers of the nineteenth century. Here, at long last, is a single volume exploring and presenting Stanton's thoughtful, original, lifelong inquiries into the nature, origins, range, and solutions of women's subordination. *Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Feminist as Thinker* reintroduces, contextualizes, and critiques Stanton's numerous contributions to modern thought. It juxtaposes a selection of Stanton's own writings, many of them previously unavailable, with eight original essays by prominent historians and social theorists

interrogating Stanton's views on such pressing social issues as religion, marriage, race, the self and community, and her place among leading nineteenth century feminist thinkers. Taken together, these essays and documents reveal the different facets, enduring insights, and fascinating contradictions of the work of one of the great thinkers of the feminist tradition. Contributors: Barbara Caine, Richard Cándida Smith, Ellen Carol DuBois, Ann D. Gordon, Vivian Gornick, Kathi Kern, Michele Mitchell, and Christine Stansell.

Radical Spirits, Second Edition

The Woman's Bible

Radical, feminist, writer, suffragist, Matilda Joslyn Gage changed the course of history. She fought for equal rights not dependent on sex, race, class, or creed. Yet her name has faded into obscurity. She is forgotten when her comrades, Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, are celebrated. To explain, Angelica Shirley Carpenter explores Gage's life, including her rise and fall within the movement she helped build.

The Radical

"Women's rights are human rights." The words are relevant today, but they could just as easily have been used by Elizabeth Cady Stanton at Seneca Falls in 1848. Or Susan B. Anthony when she was arrested for voting in 1872. Or Alice Paul when she was imprisoned and tortured for peacefully protesting outside of the White House in 1917. The story of women's suffrage is epic. For over 70 years, heroic women risked their lives for the cause knowing they likely wouldn't live to cast a vote. At a time when sexism was inherent in daily life, these women (and a few men) created a movement and fought for it passionately until the vote on the 19th amendment was finally called in 1920. It passed by a single vote. This under-explored history resonates now more than ever, and will remind readers that ordinary citizens and peaceful protest can affect lasting change in this country.

Eighty Years and More

This unconventional cultural history explores the lifecycle of the radical historical Jesus, a construct created by the freethinkers, feminists, socialists and anarchists who used the findings of biblical criticism to mount a serious challenge to the authority of elite liberal divines during the Gilded Age and Progressive Era.

Born Criminal

This biography of Elizabeth Cady Stanton is as spirited as the women's rights pioneer herself. Who says women shouldn't speak in public? And why can't they vote? These are questions Elizabeth Cady Stanton grew up asking herself. Her father believed that girls didn't count as much as boys, and her own husband once got so embarrassed when she spoke at a convention that he left town. Luckily Lizzie wasn't one to let society stop her from fighting for equality for everyone. And though she didn't live long enough to see women get to vote, our entire country benefited from her fight for women's rights. "Fritz imparts not just a sense of Stanton's accomplishments but a picture of the greater society Stanton strove to change. Highly entertaining and enlightening." □ Publishers Weekly (starred review) "This objective depiction of Stanton's life and times makes readers feel invested in her struggle." □ School Library Journal (starred review) "An accessible, fascinating portrait." □ The Horn Book

Mrs. Stanton's Bible

The Radical

". . . Ann Braude still speaks powerfully to unique issues of women's creativity-spiritual as well as political-in a superb account of the controversial nineteenth-century Spiritualist movement." [Jon Butler "Radical Spirits is a vitally important book . . . [that] has . . . influenced a generation of young scholars." [Marie Griffith In Radical Spirits, Ann Braude contends that the early women's rights movement and Spiritualism went hand in hand. Her book makes a convincing argument for the importance of religion in the study of American women's history. In this new edition, Braude discusses the impact of the book on the scholarship of the last decade and assesses the place of religion in interpretations of women's history in general and the women's rights movement in particular. A review of current scholarship and suggestions for further reading make it even more useful for contemporary teachers and students.

Radicals in their Own Time

Feminists from 1848 to the present have rightly viewed the Seneca Falls convention as the birth of the women's rights movement in the United States and beyond. In *The Road To Seneca Falls*, Judith Wellman offers the first well documented, full-length account of this historic meeting in its contemporary context. The convention succeeded by uniting powerful elements of the antislavery movement, radical Quakers, and the campaign for legal reform under a common cause. Wellman shows that these three strands converged not only in Seneca Falls, but also in the life of women's rights pioneer Elizabeth Cady Stanton. It is this convergence, she argues, that foments one of the greatest rebellions of modern times. Rather than working heavy-handedly downward from their official "Declaration of Sentiments," Wellman works upward from richly detailed documentary evidence to construct a complex tapestry of causes that lay behind the convention, bringing the struggle to life. Her approach results in a satisfying combination of social, community, and reform history with individual and collective biographical elements. *The Road to Seneca Falls* challenges all of us to reflect on what it means to be an American trying to implement the belief that "all men and women are created equal," both then and now. A fascinating story in its own right, it is also a seminal piece of scholarship for anyone interested in history, politics, or gender.

Lucretia Mott's Heresy

Mrs. Stanton's Bible traces the impact of Elizabeth Cady Stanton's religious dissent on the suffrage movement at the turn of the century and presents the first book-length reading of her radical text, the *Woman's Bible*. Stanton is best remembered for organizing the Seneca Falls convention at which she first called for women's right to vote. Yet she spent the last two decades of her life working for another cause: women's liberation from religious oppression. Stanton came to believe that political enfranchisement was meaningless without the systematic dismantling of the church's stifling authority over women's lives. In 1895, she collaboratively authored this biblical exegesis, just as the women's movement was becoming more conservative. Stanton found herself arguing not only against male clergy members but also against devout female suffragists. Kathi Kern demonstrates that the *Woman's Bible* itself played a fundamental role in the movement's new conservatism because it sparked Stanton's censure and the elimination of her fellow radicals from the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Mrs. Stanton's Bible dramatically portrays this crucial chapter of women's history and facilitates the understanding of one of the movement's most controversial texts.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton and the Feminist Foundations of Family Law

A rollicking, character-driven narrative history about the nineteenth-century radicals--from Fanny Wright and Henry David Thoreau to John Brown and William Lloyd Garrison--who demanded that the United States live up to its revolutionary ideals, and what their successes and failures can teach us today. July 4, 1826, marked a turning point for the young United States. Even as Americans lit firecrackers to celebrate their country's fiftieth birthday, both John Adams and Thomas Jefferson were on their deathbeds. They left behind a country with a solid political system and a growing economy--as well as increasing political division over slavery, which still tarnished the "land of the free." Luckily, a new generation of political thinkers was ready to take up the mantle and finish the revolution the Founding Fathers had started. They were men and women, black and white, fiercely devoted to a variety of causes that put them outside the mainstream- from the brilliant heiress Fanny Wright, whose choice to speak in front of mixed-gender crowds created almost as much scandal as her calls to destroy the institution of marriage; to the radical abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison, whose nonviolent principles would be tested as the conflict over slavery pushed the nation to its breaking point; to the black nationalist Martin Delany, who smuggled escaped slaves across the Canadian border and funded John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry--only to ally himself with Southern Confederates after the Civil War. Tracing the period from 1824 to Reconstruction, *American Radicals- How Nineteenth-Century Counterculture Shaped the Nation* rediscovers these largely forgotten figures, and others, in all their heroism and complexity, and in so doing adds to our understanding of an often neglected but crucial period in America's stop-and-go journey toward living up to its promises. The result is a surprising, panoramic work of narrative history, one that offers important lessons for today's generation of radicals and resisters.

The Political Thought of Elizabeth Cady Stanton

Historian Judith Nies highlights the lives of nine women who worked effectively to give women equal rights and access to public life in the U.S., and she writes of women whose environmental activism has been crucial in the ongoing effort to preserve biological diversity on our earth.

Roses and Radicals

Nine Women

Honoring the 100th anniversary of the 19th amendment to the Constitution, this "indispensable" book (Ellen Chesler, Ms. magazine) explores the full scope of the movement to win the vote for women through portraits of its bold leaders and devoted activists. Distinguished historian Ellen Carol DuBois begins in the pre-Civil War years with foremothers Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, and Sojourner Truth as she "meticulously and vibrantly chronicles" (Booklist) the links of the woman suffrage movement to the abolition of slavery. After the Civil War, Congress granted freed African American men the right to vote but not white and African American women, a crushing disappointment. DuBois shows how suffrage leaders persevered through the Jim Crow years into the reform era of Progressivism. She introduces new champions Carrie Chapman Catt and Alice Paul, who brought the fight to the 20th century, and she shows how African American women, led by Ida B. Wells-Barnett, demanded voting rights even as white suffragists ignored them. DuBois explains how suffragists built a determined coalition of moderate lobbyists and radical demonstrators in forging a strategy of winning voting rights in crucial states to set the stage for securing suffrage for all American women in the Constitution. In vivid prose, DuBois describes suffragists' final victories in Congress and state legislatures, culminating in the last, most difficult ratification, in Tennessee. "Ellen DuBois enables

us to appreciate the drama of the long battle for women's suffrage and the heroism of many of its advocates" (Eric Foner, author of *The Second Founding: How the Civil War and Reconstruction Remade the Constitution*). DuBois follows women's efforts to use their voting rights to win political office, increase their voting strength, and pass laws banning child labor, ensuring maternal health, and securing greater equality for women. *Suffrage: Women's Long Battle for the Vote* is a "comprehensive history that deftly tackles intricate political complexities and conflicts and still somehow read with nail-biting suspense." (*The Guardian*) and is sure to become the authoritative account of one of the great episodes in the history of American democracy.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton

We Want Equal Rights! Is the story of remarkable women who laid the foundation for the modern women's movement and the American Indian nation that proved equality as possible. In 1850, these brave women challenged a culture that believed they were inferior to men. How did they envision such a world? They looked to their neighbors the Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) and saw how women were held in high regard, with even greater rights than men. At that time in the United States, a woman was considered subservient to her husband, who gained all his wife's wealth upon marriage. Women had no claim to their children and were considered runaway slaves if they left an abusive man. In contrast, Iroquois society provided a shining example of what is possible when women are treated with respect. Read how early activists forged a path to women's equal rights using the ideals of their Indian neighbors.

American Radicals

American Catholic Studies

The first comprehensive, fully documented biography of the most important woman suffragist and feminist reformer in nineteenth-century America, *In Her Own Right* restores Elizabeth Cady Stanton to her true place in history. Griffith emphasizes the significance of role models and female friendships in Stanton's progress toward personal and political independence. *In Her Own Right* is, in the author's words, an "unabashedly 'great woman' biography."

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