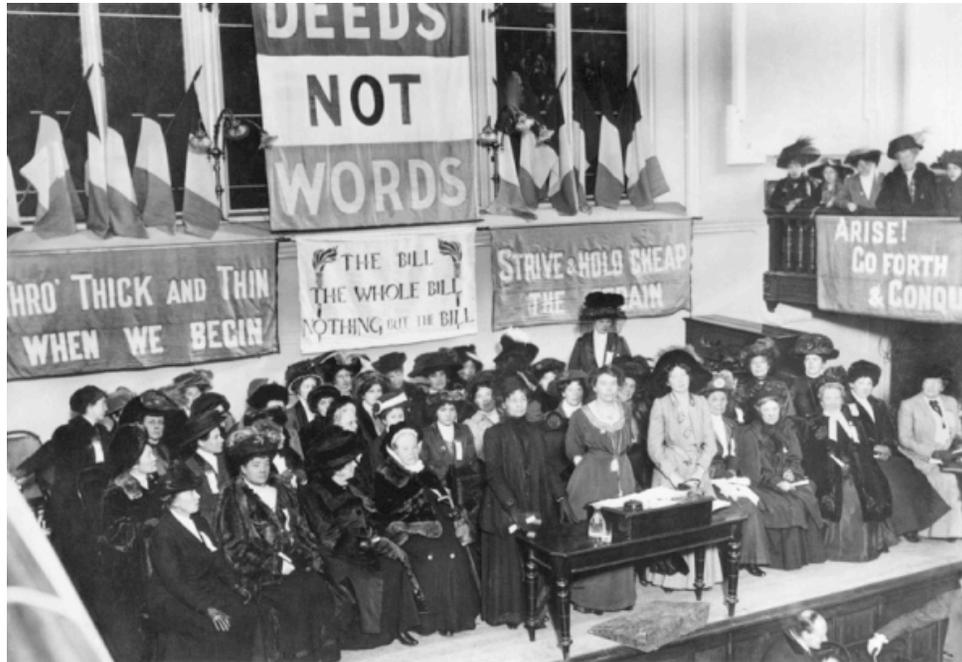


# REFORMED HISTORY

-Prisilla Nieves

# INTRODUCTION

National American Woman Suffrage Association



Suffragettes were woman who protested in order to gain the right to vote in the early 1920s. Throughout history, a woman's opinion would not matter as much as it should, or as it does today. If all of the people who participated in the long Woman's Right Protest protested long before that and became as successful as they did, then they would've been able to vote from the 1830s - today. IE: The following timeline...

## SUFFRAGETTES 1800:

During the first decade of the 1800s, a protest for women to have rights arose. The idea began after the Emancipation Act was passed down in 1801 as soon as Jefferson became President. If people were to be set free from social, legal or political restriction, then women should have the right to at least vote and have a voice of their own. Slavery was occurring at the time as well, so people believed that the suffragettes should make a move so their voice can be heard as well. Also, after Jefferson's presidency for 8 years, James Madison was elected for President. Soon after looking at how to fix tensions from Britain and Spain across the seas, he looked into the protest. He was amused by how peaceful the protest began and how the point the people was trying to make was thoroughly explained. Suffragettes (and men who helped) protested in New York and many other states explaining why they should at least have the right to vote.

[“Suffrage is the pivotal right.”](#)



#### VICTORY PROTEST 1810:

As the early 1800s went on, times in the United States were getting harder. It was difficult to protest under difficult circumstances. The War of 1812 with Britain was getting a lot of attention, that protesting hardly helped. In 1814, the British burned the Capitol building in Washington, and that's when the suffragettes began to migrate to different north-western states, especially Washington DC.

Women and men protested and once they began to feel like it wasn't working peacefully, they began to do as they pleased to get their point across. A lot of people got arrested that year. However, it wasn't only due to the vast protesting, but because the White House was under enough stress with wars and slavery. After suffragettes got locked up, after they make many conventions in a lot of different areas, after the "Nation-Wide Rights for Women" was practiced, the White House and Congress agreed that woman's opinion was as equal as a man's.

In 1817, the 18th amendment was passed. This amendment gave people of all types of sex, the right to vote.

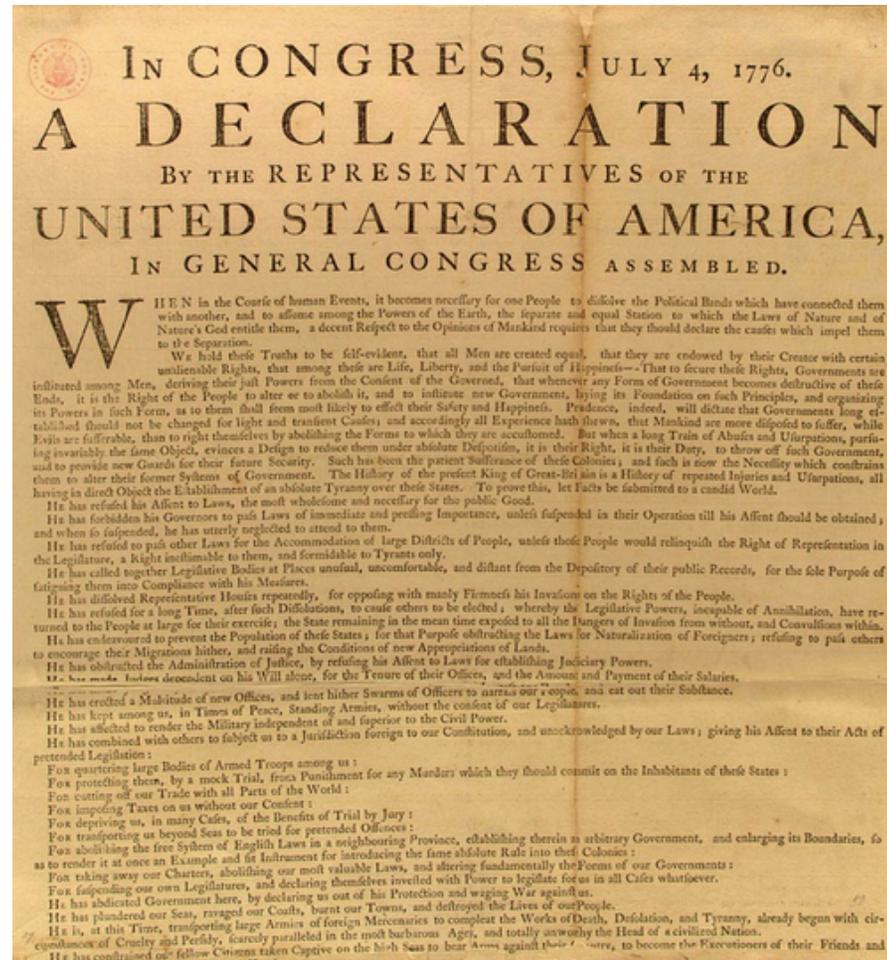
#### 18th Amendment:

In representation of Congress and the White House this amendment made in June 12th, 1817 will change the rights of the people. Everyone has the right to vote, no matter the sex, when or where. Everyone has the right to vote for elections, everyone has the right to protest, everyone has the right to speak their mind respectfully, everyone has the right to sustain and explain their word, and so forth. However, this right should be used correctly, according to law and respected.

- Congress' 1817

1840s in America:

In 1835, Texas declares its independence from Mexico. However, Mexico wanted to go to war with America. The people suggested that it'll be better if they came to a treaty instead of wasting their money in war and causing problems between two countries that have just declared independence. That helped the process of freeing California.



### Strong, Independent Women 1900:

Thanks to the previous successes, women in this era went from not having a voice of their own, to being strong and independent on their own. They went from...

- wearing modest clothes, to wearing anything they like.
- depending on their husband for financial support in their family, to working for their families.
- being less than men, than to being equal and working on vast amount of projects with them.
- not working, to bettering the United States with their opinions and their jobs.



# BIBLIOGRAPHIES:

## Primary Sources:

- Kligman, Marcie. The Effect of Militancy in the British Suffragette Movement. Welsh Communists, n.d. Web. 4 Jun 2012
- "Suffragettes." National Archives Learning Curve. National Archives, 2011. Web. 4 Jun 2012. <<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/politics/g9/>>.
- [http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/D?suffrg:1:./temp/~ammem\\_NXLr::](http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/D?suffrg:1:./temp/~ammem_NXLr::)

## Photo/ Other Sources:

- [http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/imagecache/admin\\_official\\_lowres/administration-official/ao\\_image/First\\_Lady\\_Michelle\\_Obama\\_Official\\_Portrait\\_2009\\_HiRes.jpg](http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/imagecache/admin_official_lowres/administration-official/ao_image/First_Lady_Michelle_Obama_Official_Portrait_2009_HiRes.jpg) (michelle obama photo)
  - <http://tehomet.net/suffragettes/img/suffragettes.jpg> (suffragettes photo)
  - [http://3.bp.blogspot.com/\\_jH7i4NgfiNA/TIbjFB722-I/AAAAAAAAA\\_Q/4dLRNPeUpMU/s1600/MichelleObama.JPG](http://3.bp.blogspot.com/_jH7i4NgfiNA/TIbjFB722-I/AAAAAAAAA_Q/4dLRNPeUpMU/s1600/MichelleObama.JPG) (michelle obama photo)
  - <http://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/woman-suffrage/> (article)
  - <http://www.infoplease.com/spot/womenstimeline1.html> (timeline)
  - <http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/seuffragettes.html> (article)
  - <http://law2.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/anthony/tennratification.gif> (amendment photo)
  - <http://www.oxfamblogs.org/fp2p/wp-content/uploads/suffragettes.jpg>
  - <http://www.becomeasuccessfulwoman.com/SqueezePage/images/excitedlady.jpg>
  - [http://faculty.washington.edu/qtaylor/a\\_us\\_history/1800\\_1900\\_timeline.htm](http://faculty.washington.edu/qtaylor/a_us_history/1800_1900_timeline.htm)
  - [http://images.vogue.it/imgs/galleries/encyclo/moda/009295/hu002177-40636\\_0x420.jpg](http://images.vogue.it/imgs/galleries/encyclo/moda/009295/hu002177-40636_0x420.jpg)
- 3 more following...

# OWN WEBSITE #1

## SUFFRAGETTES

Who?

Suffragettes.

What?

Suffragettes are women who protest for the right to vote. The idea of protesting for their rights was both thought of women and men. More women than men, of course, but men were also involved in this movement.

When?

1800.

Where?

This idea was nation-wide in that era, but the protest in the USA began in New York.

Why?

Women finally wanted to finally stand up for equality and for themselves in general. If they had the right to vote, they would greatly impact not only America, but the world itself. It was time for them to have a voice of their own.



# Own Website #2

18th amendment - 1817:

What?

The 18th amendment was passed down in order for women to be franchised.

Where?

The United States of America.

When?

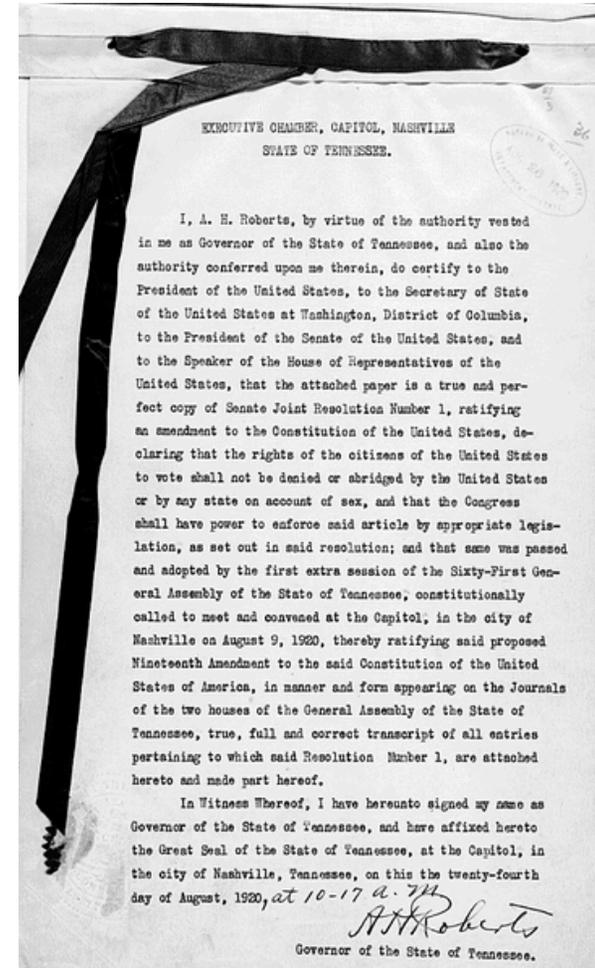
1817.

Why?

The 18th amendment was passed down in order for any sex to have the right to vote.

How?

After protesting for so long and with the help of many suffragettes and men supporting the movement, Congress certified the amendment.



# Own Website #3

WHO?

President Michelle LaVaughn Robinson. Born in January 17, 1964 at Chicago, Illinois, U.S.

WHAT?

President Robinson is an American Republican and now Resides in the White House along with her daughters Malia, Sasha and he husband Barack Obama. She went to Princeton University and Harvard Law School to become a Lawyer. However, she became a Senator and is now the President of the USA.

WHEN?

She became the President of the USA in 2008 after campaigning and doing great throughout her senator career.

WHY?

A lot of females admired, supported and voted for her because they knew that she would lead the country to the best of her abilities.



& There will be  
more to come...