



As a Young Historian, I will be able to...

- Identify the limits faced by American women in the early 1800s.
- Trace the development of the women's movement.
- Describe the Seneca Falls Convention and its effects.

Women Fight for Reforms

**Women were expected to make a difference
privately during the time**

**“Had to be a good wife & raise good children for
the family”**

**Women COULD NOT hold property, hold office or vote,
& couldn't speak at public gatherings**

**Women had little to no educational opportunities &
husbands had custody of children**

New Opportunism

Matrilineal- Inheritance of family names & property followed the female line in family- certain subgroups had this tradition

Women would seek new opportunities in churches due to the reform & revival movements

Women fought for prison reform, education, mental health, & the temperance movement

Sojourner Truth- Former slave from New York who spoke about the need for abolition in the U.S.

Women began to head into the work force to work in factories & mills

Women Seek Expanded Rights

As middle class women began to hire servants to complete household chores, it allowed them to notice issues in society

Some abolitionist women notice similarities between slavery & restrictions on women

Women's Movement- Movement working for greater rights & opportunities for women

Margaret Fuller- Writer who believed that women needed “the power to grow & live freely”

Disagreements & Seneca Falls

Lucretia Mott & Elizabeth Cady Stanton argued that women should have leadership in abolitionist groups

When not allowed, they took steps to drastically advance women's rights

Seneca Falls Conference- Women's Rights Convention to begin movement & write a Declaration of Sentiments

Amelia Bloomer- Publishes the newspaper, The Lily, to advocate for equality

Rights

Suffrage- The right to vote in elections & government policies

Married Women's Property Act- Women could own property