

Susan Brownell Anthony made the society we live in today. She also formed two other societies: The Woman's NYS Temperance Society and The National Woman's Suffrage Association. These two societies affected many women and people, by bringing attention to how unfair laws and customs were written and enforced.

On February 15th 1820, Susan Anthony was born in Adams, Massachusetts. Lucy Read, Susan's mom, was a baptist until she married Daniel Anthon. Lucy converted to be a quaker, because Daniel was. Quakers believed that men and women are equals, that slavery and wars are bad, and disapprove of drinking alcohol and dancing. A lot of the policy that Susan pursued came from being raised as a Quaker. She was homeschooled by her dad when her school refused to teach her long division. Later her dad began to teach other children and began his own school.

Education led Susan to become an activist most well known for advocating for women's rights. She started her working life by working at her father's mill. Later she taught at a Quaker boarding school. She started going to a plethora of meetings about women's rights, suffrage temperance (prohibition of alcohol) and the abolition of slavery. From there she started working with the underground railroad and she started speaking publicly about women's rights. By 1854 she was earning \$0.25 per speech. She was really persuasive: she managed to convince the NYS legislature to pass laws to allow married women to own property and run businesses in their own name.

Susan founded the Woman's NYS Temperance Society, WNYSTS, in 1852. Elizabeth Cady Stanton was a co-founder and president of the WNYSTS, she also was an organizer of the women's rights convention in Seneca Falls and had become friends with Susan. As a good friend, Elizabeth introduced Susan to the latest fashion: wearing bloomers and a short haircut as a visual support for women's rights. Temperance is a ban on the consumption and sale of alcohol, which was important to Susan because of her Quaker background. She wanted to ban drinking to help women married to drunkards. She also wanted the right to divorce for everyone, not just men. When it was decided that men could hold office in the WNYSTS, they immediately voted Elizabeth out of the office of president and ignored women's rights suggestions.

In 1869 the 14th amendment made it so that anyone born in America was a citizen of the US and the state where they lived. That meant everybody had the right and protections of citizenship and counted towards representatives. However the 14th amendment was written exclusively for men, even though removing one word, male, would change how the whole country would view women. In response, Susan formed the National Woman's Suffrage Association in order to earn voting rights for women on a national level. In order to motivate people across the country Susan traveled on the railroad, giving speeches and petitioning government offices. Eventually, the 19th Amendment was signed by the president and gave women their right to vote. She even traveled globally to support women's rights internationally.

Susan was so important in taking the first step towards equal rights for men and women. She formed the National Woman's Suffrage Association, and she wrote a book on the history of women's suffrage. She formed the world we live in. Susan didn't get to see her full accomplishment because she died in 1906 and the 19th amendment got passed on 08/18/1920. But she did get to see that in 1896 Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, and Idaho **GAINED FULL WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE !!!**

Bibliography:

Edison, Erin. *Susan B. Anthony*. North Mankato, Minn., Capstone Press, 2013.
McLeese, Don. *Susan B. Anthony*. Vero beach, Florida, Rourke Publishing LLC, 2003.
Sherr, Lynn. *Failure Is Impossible*. Times Books Random House, 1995.
Pollack, Pam, et al. *Who Was Susan B. Anthony?* Penguin, 30 Oct. 2014.