Timeline Cards

**Directions to teacher:** Prepare these Timeline Cards for display on classroom or corridor wall. Recommendations: consider using heavy paper or cardstock, making each lesson’s events in a different color, and laminating the strips before use.

**LESSONS 1 & 2**

**1648** – Margaret Brent appealed to Maryland’s colonial assembly, unsuccessfully demanding a voice and two votes in the assembly’s proceedings.

**1690** – John Locke published *Two Treatises on Civil Government.*

**1768** – Hannah Griffitts published “The Female Patriots.”
1772 – Samuel Adams published “The Rights of the Colonists,” which was part of the Boston Pamphlet, also called The Report of the Committee of Correspondence in Boston.

1773 – Mercy Otis Warren began publishing dramas advocating American independence.

1773 – Phyllis Wheatley was the first enslaved person to publish a book, Poems on Various Subjects, Religious and Moral.

1776 – Abigail Adams wrote to her husband on the hypocrisy of slavery, and asked him to “remember the ladies” in the new government.
1776 – Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence.

1776-1807 – New Jersey Constitution provided for “all inhabitants” to vote if they were at least 21 years of age, property owners, and county residents for at least one year, allowing single women with property to vote. New Jersey’s 1807 constitution limited suffrage to white male citizens who paid taxes.

1777 – Vermont Constitution became the first to provide for universal male suffrage.

**LESSONS 1 & 2 (CONTINUED)**

**1781** – The Articles of Confederation was adopted.

**1789** – The United States Constitution was adopted, leaving the power to set voting qualifications to the states.

**1791** – U.S. Bill of Rights was ratified.

**1792** – Mary Wollstonecraft published *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*.

**1807** – New Jersey revoked the right of women to vote.

**1807** – United States Congress banned the international slave trade.
LESSON 3

1836 – Angelina Grimké wrote “An Appeal to the Christian Women of the South.”

1840 – Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott were refused admittance at World Anti-Slavery Convention in London.

1848 – Seneca Falls Convention was held in New York.

1849 – Amelia Bloomer published the first female-run newspaper, *The Lily*.

1851 – Anthony met Stanton at a Syracuse, New York anti-slavery convention.
LESSON 3 (CONTINUED)

1851 – Harriet Beecher Stowe published *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*.

1852 – Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton founded the New York State Women’s Temperance Society.

1860 – Stanton and Anthony worked successfully to amend Married Woman’s Property Law in New York, allowing women to own property, bring suits in court, share child custody, and keep their own earnings and inheritance.

1861 – U.S. Civil War began.
LESSON 4

1863 – Anthony and Stanton founded the Women’s Loyal National League, and collected nearly 400,000 signatures in a petition to abolish slavery.

1865 – U.S. Civil War ended.

1865 – Thirteenth Amendment prohibited slavery.

1868 – Fourteenth Amendment defined citizenship and prohibited states from denying due process and equal protection of the law to any person.

1869 – Territory of Wyoming granted suffrage to women.
1869 – First transcontinental railroad opened.

1870 – Fifteenth Amendment was ratified, barring states from denying the right to vote “on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.”

1870 – Utah territory granted suffrage to women.

1872 – Susan B. Anthony was arrested for voting in New York.
1874 – The U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the Fourteenth Amendment’s Privileges or Immunities Clause does not protect a right to vote in *Minor v. Happersett*.

1874 – Annie Wittenmyer founded the Woman’s Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) to work for the prohibition of alcohol.

1879 – Frances Willard became President of the Women’s Christian Temperance Union.

1883 – Washington territory granted suffrage to women.
LESSON 5

1887 – U.S. Senate voted to reject proposed women’s suffrage amendment.

1890 – Wyoming was admitted to the Union.

1890 – National Woman Suffrage Association and American Woman Suffrage Association merged to form the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA).

1900 – Carrie Chapman Catt was elected president of NAWSA.

1902 – Elizabeth Cady Stanton died.

1906 – Susan B. Anthony died.
1912 – Arizona, Kansas, and Alaska Territory granted suffrage to women.

1912 – Theodore Roosevelt ran for United States President as nominee of the Progressive Party, whose platform included equal suffrage for men and women. Jane Addams seconded his nomination at the party’s convention.

1913 – Sixteenth Amendment was ratified, giving national government the power to tax incomes.

1913 – Alice Paul organized a suffrage procession in Washington, DC, the day before Wilson’s Inauguration.
1914 – Nevada and Montana granted suffrage to women.

1914 – U.S. Senate voted to reject the proposed amendment that would later become the Nineteenth Amendment.

1916 – Alice Paul broke away from NAWSA to form the National Woman’s Party.

1916 – Alice Paul and other suffrage demonstrators were arrested for obstructing traffic, and began a hunger strike to protest their treatment in jail.
LESSON 5 (CONTINUED)

1916 – Jeannette Rankin of Montana became the first woman elected to Congress.

1917 – New York granted suffrage to women.

1917 – The U.S. entered World War I. Women’s vital contribution to the war effort boosted support for a suffrage amendment.

1919 – Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution was ratified, banning the manufacture, sale, and transport of alcohol in the U.S.
1919 – Oklahoma and South Dakota granted suffrage to women.

1919 – U.S. Congress approved Nineteenth Amendment, sending it to states for ratification.

1920 – Carrie Chapman Catt founded League of Women Voters to provide education for political participation.

1920 – Nineteenth Amendment was ratified.
LESSON 6

1923 – Alice Paul proposed an equal rights amendment.

1942 – Large numbers of women entered the workforce during World War II; U.S. Representative Winifred C. Stanley proposed a bill banning wage discrimination based on sex.

1944 – Republican Party platform included support for an equal rights amendment.

1960s-1970s – Second Wave Feminism
1961 – President John F. Kennedy issued Executive Order 10925 directing federal contractors to “take affirmative action to ensure that applicants are employed and that employees are treated during employment without regard to their race, creed, color, or national origin.”

1961 – Twenty-third Amendment provided for the appointment of presidential electors for citizens of Washington, D.C.

1963 – Kennedy convened the Commission on the Status of Women; their report called for a number of reforms.

1963 – Congress passed the Equal Pay Act.

1963 – Betty Friedan published *The Feminine Mystique.*
LESSON 6 (CONTINUED)

1964 – Congress passed a Civil Rights Act.

1964 – Twenty-fourth Amendment prohibited the poll tax as a requirement for voting for federal office-holders.

1965 – Congress passed a Voting Rights Act.

1967 – President Lyndon Johnson expanded on Kennedy’s 1961 affirmative action order to include women.

1968 – Shirley Chisholm won her bid to represent her district of New York in the United States Congress, becoming the first African American Congresswoman.
1971 – Women accounted for three percent of people elected to U.S. Congress, seven percent of statewide elective offices, and 0 in state legislatures.

1971 – Twenty-sixth Amendment protected the right of people ages 18 and older to vote.

1972 – Congress approved Equal Rights Amendment, which was ratified by only 35 states, rather than the required 38 states.

1972 – Congress passed Title IX of the Education Amendments, banning sex discrimination in higher education.

1973 – Supreme Court ruled in *Roe v. Wade* that states must not restrict access to abortion during the first trimester of pregnancy.
1974 – In *Taylor v. Louisiana* the Supreme Court ruled that defendants had a Sixth Amendment right to a trial by jury made up of a cross-section of the community, which necessarily included women.

1980 – For the first time, women turned out to vote in a presidential election at a higher rate than that of men.

1981 – Women began earning more bachelor’s degrees than men.

1990s – Third Wave Feminism

2016 – Hillary Clinton, a Democrat, became the first female presidential nominee of a major party.
2018 – In November 2018, women comprised 20% in U.S. Congress, 23.4% in statewide elective offices, and 25.5% in state legislatures. In the November 6 midterm elections, voter turnout across the nation was the highest in any midterm election in 100 years, with 50.1% of the voting-eligible population casting their ballots.

2019 – As of January 2019, a record 121 women serve in the 116th United States Congress, 102 years after Jeannette Rankin, the first female member of Congress, was elected in 1916. Following the midterm election, women comprised 23.6% in U.S. Congress, 27.6% in statewide elective offices, 28.6% in state legislatures.