

## **Elizabeth Cady Stanton**

- She was born on November 12, 1815 and died on October 26, 1902 at 86 years old
- Her father was a New York Supreme Court justice and it is from him that sparked Stanton's intrigue in the law which grew into her legal and social activism
- She was formally educated at Johnstown Academy and studied Latin, Greek, math, religion, science, French and writing till she was 16
- Her neighbour, Reverend Simon Hosack encouraged her to continue intellectual development when her father made her feel undervalued
- After her brother died she said to her father that she "would try to be all her brother had been" and her father responded "oh, my daughter, I wish you were a boy"
- Since she was not allowed to enrol at the same college her brother had gone to she instead enrolled at the Troy Female Seminary
- She attended the World Anti-Slavery Convention where she met a friend named Lucretia Mott
- The male delegates at this convention "voted that women should be denied participation in the proceedings" and as a result Stanton and Mott were required to sit in a roped-off section away from the men
- This event and others from her earlier life made her act on the discrimination she had received and on July 19 and 20, 1848, Stanton, Mott and a few other women organized the Seneca Falls Convention
- Stanton created the Declaration of Sentiments which was modeled after the Declaration of Independence and stated that men and women are equal
- She joined fellow women's rights activist, Susan B. Anthony, and created the Women's State Temperance Society and the National Woman Suffrage Association
- Her and Anthony became allies where Stanton would write most of Anthony's scripts and Anthony being the organizer and involved with the travelling aspect as Stanton was unable due to her family obligations
- Stanton argued for a wide range of women's rights including gender-neutral divorce laws, a woman's right to refuse her husband sexually and economic opportunities for women