During the summer of 1848, Elizabeth Cady Stanton helped organize a woman’s rights convention in Seneca Falls, New York that became a milestone for the feminist movement. After the Civil War, Stanton, she helped organize the National Woman Suffrage Association.

“I stand before you as a convicted criminal,” Susan B. Anthony informed audiences after she was prosecuted for casting an illegal ballot for president in the 1872 contest. Her proposed sixteenth amendment to the Constitution guaranteeing woman’s suffrage was the basis for the Nineteenth Amendment.

Lucy Stone and Henry Blackwell married in 1855 but dispensed with traditional marriage vows and instead issued a protest against doctrines of coverture that became a rallying cry for marriage reform efforts. Later Stone organizes the American Woman Suffrage Association.

During the 1910s, Alice Paul led a splinter movement in defiance of the merged National and American suffrage groups. Paul’s National Woman’s Party engaged in confrontational tactics during World War I. The Nineteenth Amendment was ratified in 1920.