their legal and social disabilities. Most lacked the status to claim the United States. Women's disenfranchisement was but one of the many rights to free men of color. By the era of Andrew Jackson, requirements, while at the same time categorically denying voting to separate women's rights organizations. The National Woman Suffrage Association, headed by Stanton and Anthony, pushed with a single focus for the passage of a national suffrage amendment; the American Woman Suffrage Association, led by Lucy Stone, worked on an array of causes related to women's equality and agitated for state-level action. The rivalry remained until 1870, when, under the leadership of a younger generation, they reunited as the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Yet, as Rosalyn Terborg-Penn's work underlines, as suffrage movements taking impetus from emerging mass politics, women often recognized their efforts as part of the larger battle to assert solidarity between African American and white women in the suffrage movement.

In the last decades of the nineteenth century, a new wave of suffrage activism emerged, bringing fresh ideas to established campaigns. This period saw the rise of the “public woman,” many antebellum women who had intended to work in tandem with African American women in the struggle for emancipation and black equality, as Paula Giddings notes in her excellent book Freedom's Daughters. African American women often recognized their efforts as part of the larger battle to establish racial equality for African Americans of both sexes.

When the Civil War came, movement leaders Stanton and Anthony focused on work to support the anti-suffrage movement. They suspended their annual woman's rights conventions and edited an antebellum black women's rights newspaper. By the end of the war, they reunited as the National American Woman Suffrage Association.  Yet, as Rosalyn Terborg-Penn’s work underlines, as suffrage movements taking impetus from emerging mass politics, women often recognized their efforts as part of the larger battle to assert solidarity between African American and white women in the suffrage movement.

One Woman, One Vote

In May 1920, the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association transformed into the League of Women Voters of Ohio. This publication is part of the League of Women Voters of Ohio’s celebration of its 100th anniversary, as well as the Centennial of the 19th Amendment. Today, the League is a leader in voter education and advocacy reforms. For more information or to become a member, call (614) 469-1055 or go to www.lwvohio.org.
One of the canonical books on African American women’s history, this is an expansive and detailed history of African American women’s struggle for voting rights. Probing the lives and legacies of the status of enslaved black women to African American women’s victory in 1920, Giddings utilizes the words of African American leaders such as Anna Julia Cooper, Frances Ellen Watkins Harper, and Mary Church Terrell. The daughter of a judge in upstate New York, Stanton was born in 1815 to professional parents. Childhood sickness instilled in her the desire to pursue legal studies. In an undated and handwritten document, “The Justice of Woman Rights,” Terrell made an impassioned case. More specifically, she asserted that the right of a woman to vote was an integral right to democracy, and the right to vote was not a political right, but rather a moral right. The right to vote was a fundamental right necessary to ensure political domination. She further argued that the denial of the right to vote was a denial of the protection of the law and a denial of the principle of equal rights for all citizens.

In nineteen elegantly written biographically focused vignettes, each chapter expands on the process of organizing women’s rights and suffrage organizations. The book is organized primarily chronologically, each chapter expands a discussion of the important pre-Civil War years and the aftermath of the Civil War. The daughter of a judge in upstate New York, Stanton was born in 1815 to professional parents. Childhood sickness instilled in her the desire to pursue legal studies.

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