

# **THE 19<sup>TH</sup> AMENDMENT: THE EQUAL RIGHTS**

**Aisylu Farrakhova**

**1st year law student**

**UdSU**

---

# PURPOSE

---

- How did the 19<sup>th</sup> amendment influence the equal rights?

---

# The 19<sup>th</sup> amendment to the US Constitution

*'The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex. ....' (1920)*

# OUTLINE

---

- **Social background that led to adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment**
- **Current situation**

# ***REFERENCES***

---

- **Omelchenko O. A. History of state and law of foreign countries**
- **Shuler, Marjorie (September 4, 1920). «Out of Subjection Into Freedom». The women citizen.**
- **Keyssar Alexander. The Right to Vote.**
- **The evolution of suffrage in the United States**
- **(<http://acathist.ru/en/novosti/item/502-evolyutsiya-izbiratel'nogo-prava-v-ssha>)**

# **HISTORICAL FACTS**

---

**The US Constitution says nothing about the women' voting rights.**

**Women' right to vote was determined by the States. States often denied women this right.**

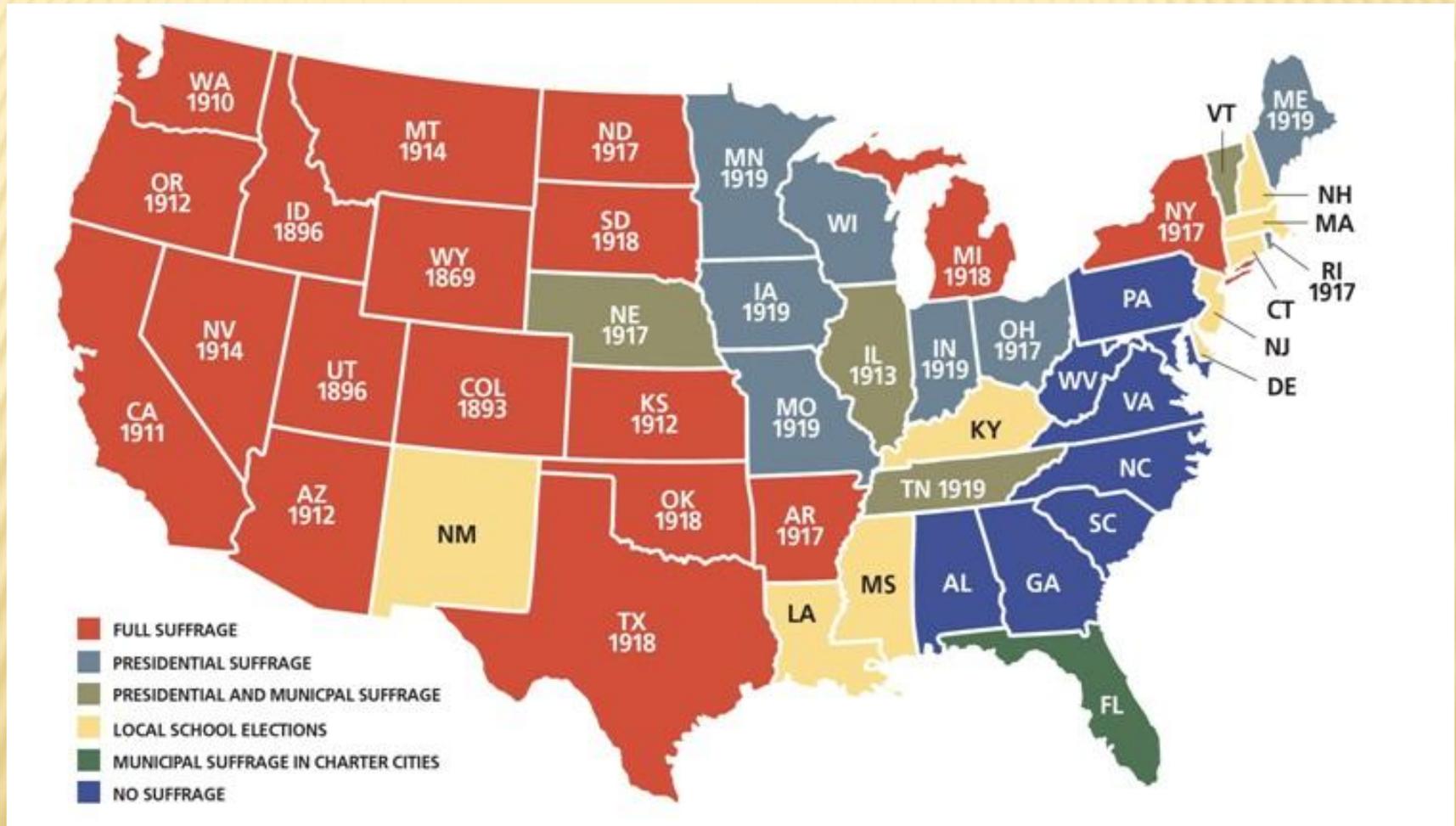
**Movement for voting rights for women was growing in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.**

**Women demanded the Equal Rights .**

# THE STRUGGLE OF AMERICAN WOMEN FOR THE SUFFRAGE

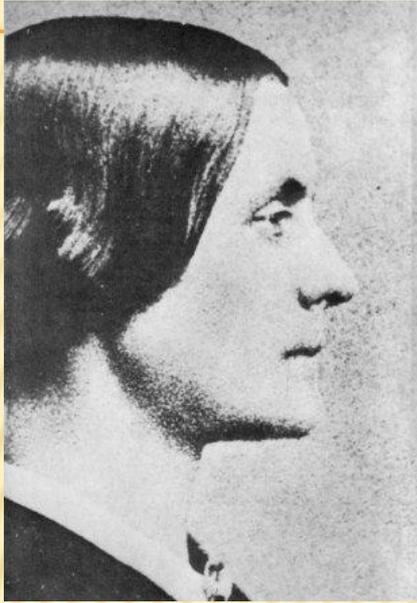
Time	Participants	Goals	Achievements
1848	200 women and 40 men Leaders: Elizabeth Stanton and Lucretia Mott	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- men and women shall have equal rights to vote,</li> <li>- be equal at professional activity,</li> <li>- to divorce,</li> <li>- to get child custody.</li> </ul>	"Declaration of Sentiments" ~= "Declaration of independence"
1869	National Association of women suffragettes (NWSA)	Women' suffrage	Women' suffrage was not achieved
1916	National woman's party NWP (Leader: Alice Paul)	Women' suffrage	Petition the State, the protest marches <input type="checkbox"/> arrests of activists

# WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT THROUGH 1919





# THE FOUNDERS OF THE 19<sup>TH</sup> AMENDMENT



19<sup>th</sup> amendment

Anthony Amendment



**Susan Brownell Anthony (1820  
-1906)**

**Elizabeth Stanton (1815 -1902)**

# WOMEN'S VICTORY



Thomas Woodrow Wilson (1856  
-1924)

# FIRST WOMEN IN POLITICS



**1922**

**Rebecca Latimer Felton (D)** became the first woman appointed to the Senate, but only served one day.



**1964**

- **Patsy Takemoto Mink (D)**, the 1st non-white woman elected to the House of Representatives.



**1978**

- **Nancy Landon Kassebaum (R)**, the 1st woman elected to the Senate without having previously filled an unexpired Congressional term.

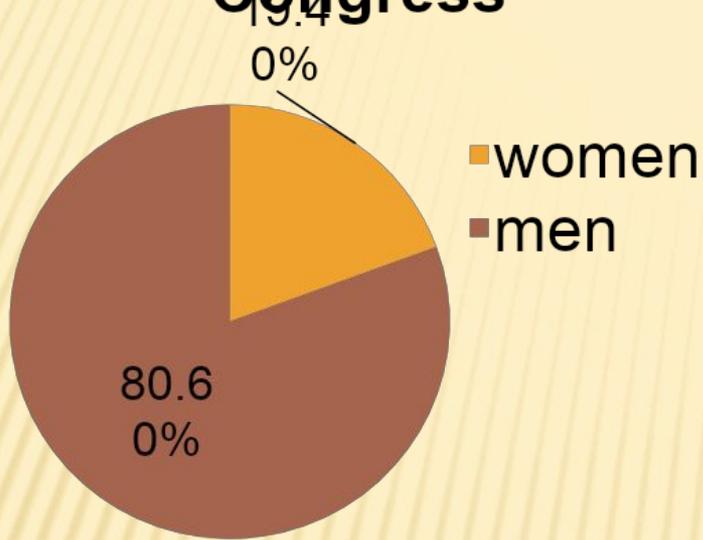


**1992**

- **Carol Moseley Braun (D-IL)**, non-white woman elected to the Senate.

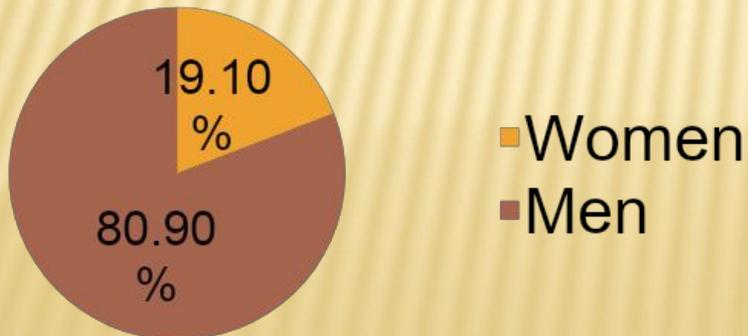
# WOMEN IN THE U.S. CONGRESS 2017

## the United States Congress

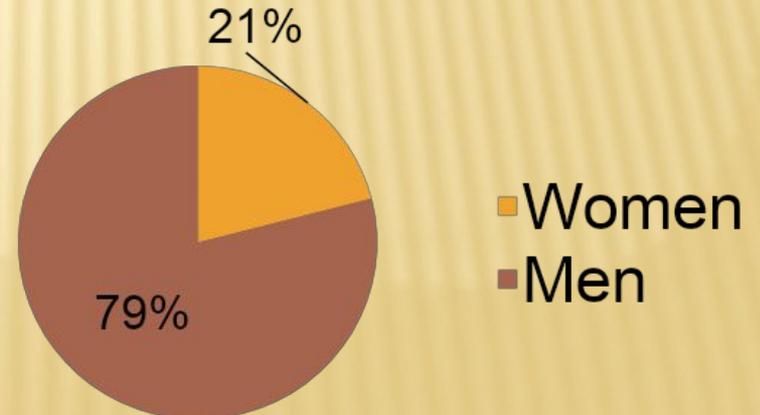


2017 - 104 women in the United States Congress

## the United States House of Representatives



## the United States Senate



# ***CONCLUSION***

---

- 1. The main function of the 19<sup>th</sup> amendment is the consolidation of rights and responsibilities that were not stipulated in the constitution.**
- 2. There was a long way of adopting and ratifying the amendment (1848-1920). There were many demonstrations on the part of the suffragettes. Women organized a lot of organizations, such as: National Association of women suffragettes (NWSA), National woman's party NWP (Leader: Alice Paul)**
- 3. The Founders of the 19<sup>th</sup> amendment to the US Constitution were Susan B. Anthony with Elizabeth Stanton**
- 4. The achievement of the 19<sup>th</sup> amendment of the US Constitution is Women' voting rights.**