The Women’s Suffrage Movement in New Jersey
Part II

The Seneca Falls Convention was put together by two suffragists, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott. Originally called the Women’s Rights Convention, the meeting took place in July 1848 to “discuss the social, civil, and religious condition and rights of women” and especially the right to vote.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, one of the leaders of the Women’s Rights Movement, built her home in Tenafly, NJ, in 1868, 20 years after the Seneca Falls Convention. In a time where many women did not make their own money, Stanton was able to pay for her home from the money she made from her lectures and writings.

On November 2, 1880, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and her friend Susan B. Anthony rode to the Valley Hotel in Tenafly to vote. After being told that men were only allowed, Mrs. Stanton argued that women in New Jersey in 1776 were permitted to vote. She also talked about how the Constitution of the United States offered equal protection of the laws to all American citizens. She was still turned away.

Suffragist: a person advocating the extension of suffrage, especially to women.
Suffrage: the right to vote in political elections.

1. How was Elizabeth Cady Stanton able to buy her house?

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2. Why weren’t Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony allowed to vote?

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3. What would you do to promote suffrage?

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Suffrage learning materials developed by Vivian Davis, Division of Cultural & Historic Affairs, Department of Parks, Bergen County.