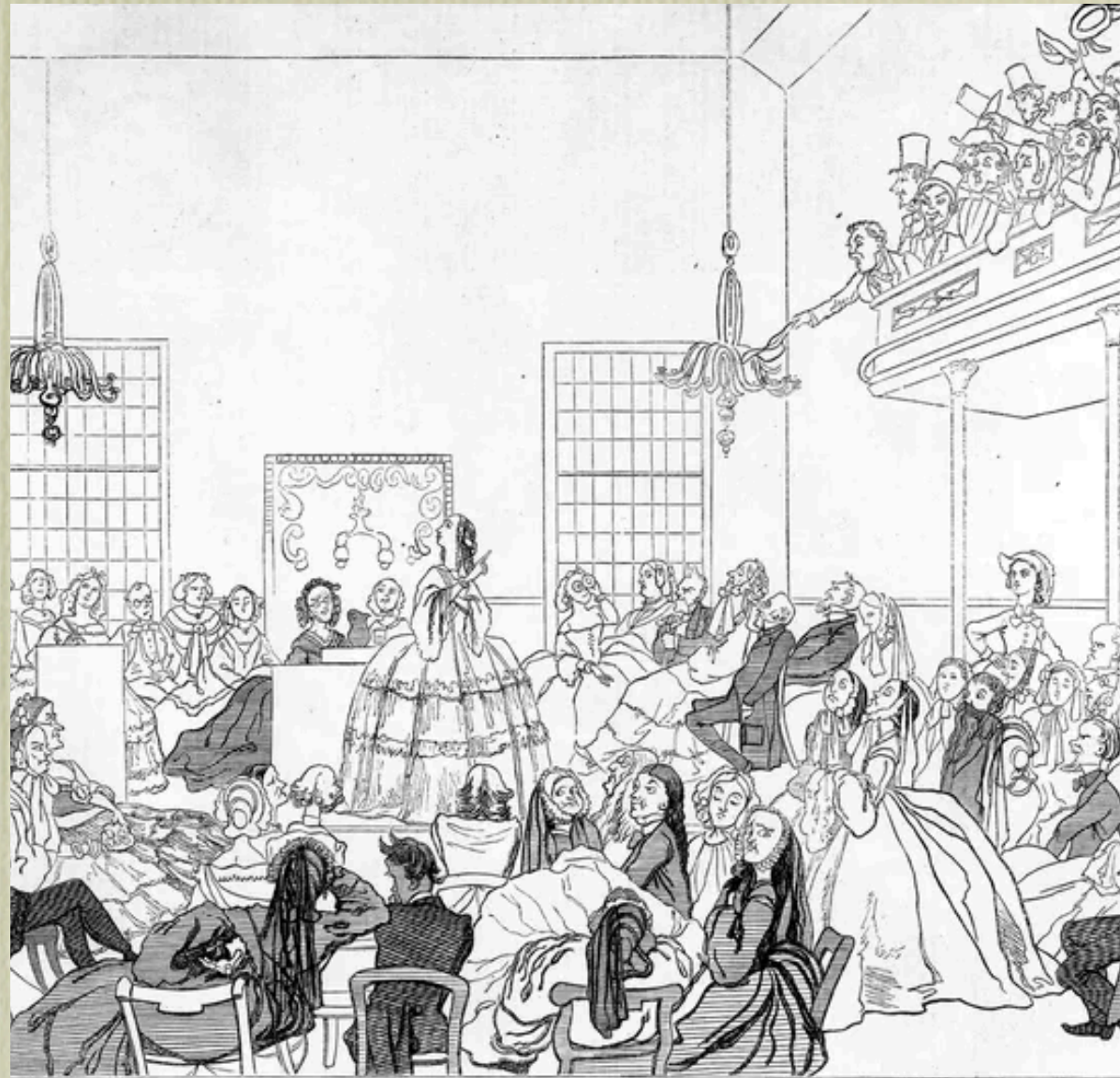


the 19th-century
“Woman Question” (U.K.)
& “New Woman” (U.S.)

America & Victorian England

Voting Rights for Women (U.S.A.)

- 1756: Lydia Chapin (Taft) first American woman to vote (MA)
- 1790: women can vote in New Jersey (till 1844)
- 1850: 1st annual National Women's Rights Convention (MA)
- 1869: Wyoming first territory to grant females suffrage
- c.1869: formation of National Woman Suffrage Association & American Woman Suffrage



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Women's Rights Convention 1859, detail
(thoughtco.com)

Voting Rights for Women (U.S.A.)



- 1870: Utah grants women voting rights (but 1887)
- 1872: Prohibition party & suffrage
- 1890: NWSA & AWSA *unite* to become National American Woman Suffrage Association
- 1892: Socialist Labour party takes on women's suffrage

Charles Courtney Curran's *Maude* (1889)

Political Activism (U.S.A.)

- 1893: Colorado first state adopting state amendment to grant suffrage to women; Utah & Idaho in 1896, etc.
- 1913: Alice Paul & Lucy Burns form Congressional Union (later, the National Women's Party). Picket White House, etc.
- 1919: amendment passed by House & Congress, sent to states for ratification



John Singer Sargent's *Elizabeth Winrop Chanler* (1893)

Political Activism (U.S.A.)

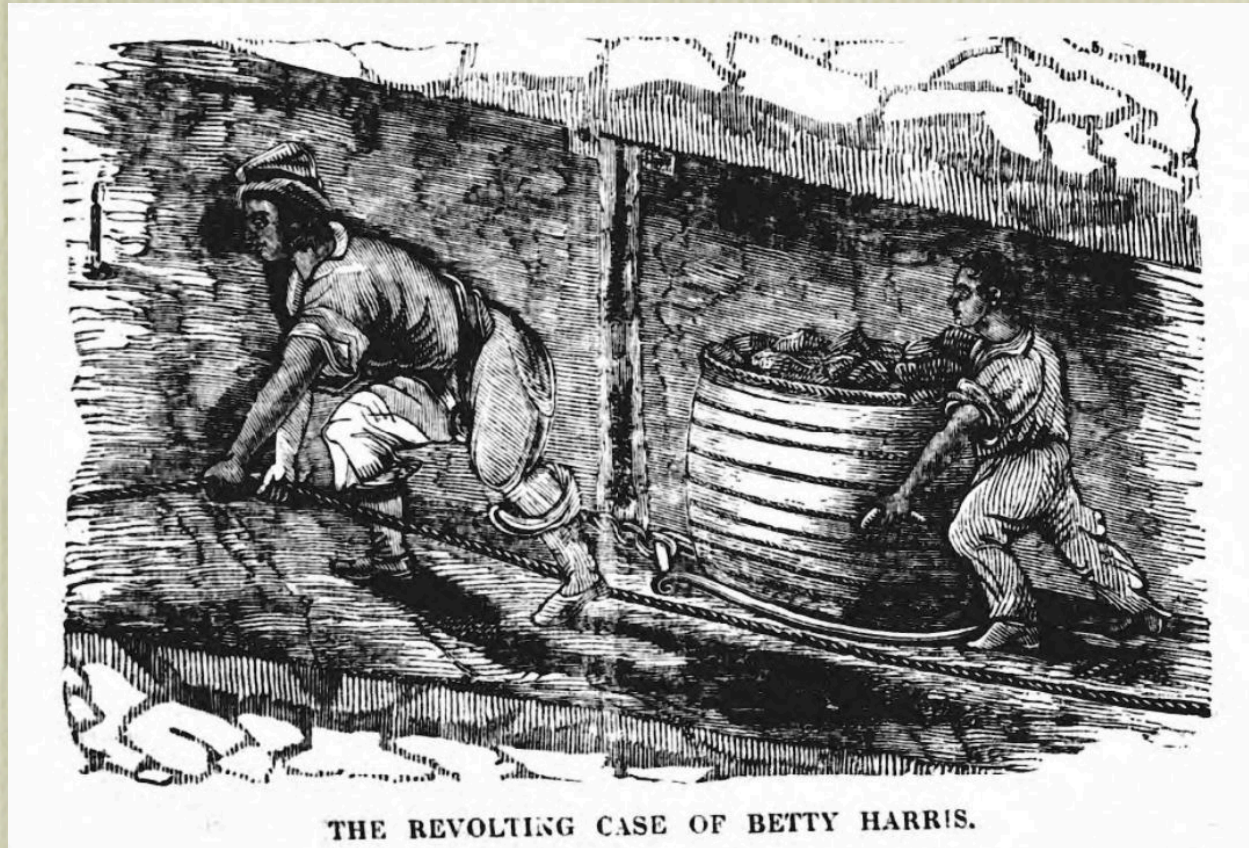


- 1920, Aug. 26: 19th amendment becomes law; women vote in Presidential election of November 1920
- 1966: National Organization for Women (NOW) created to help fight for passage of Equal Rights Amendment
- 1984: Geraldine Ferraro of New York runs as vice president
- 2016: Hillary Clinton is the democratic nominee for president

Frederick Childe Hassam's *Easter Morning / Portrait at a New York Window* (1921)

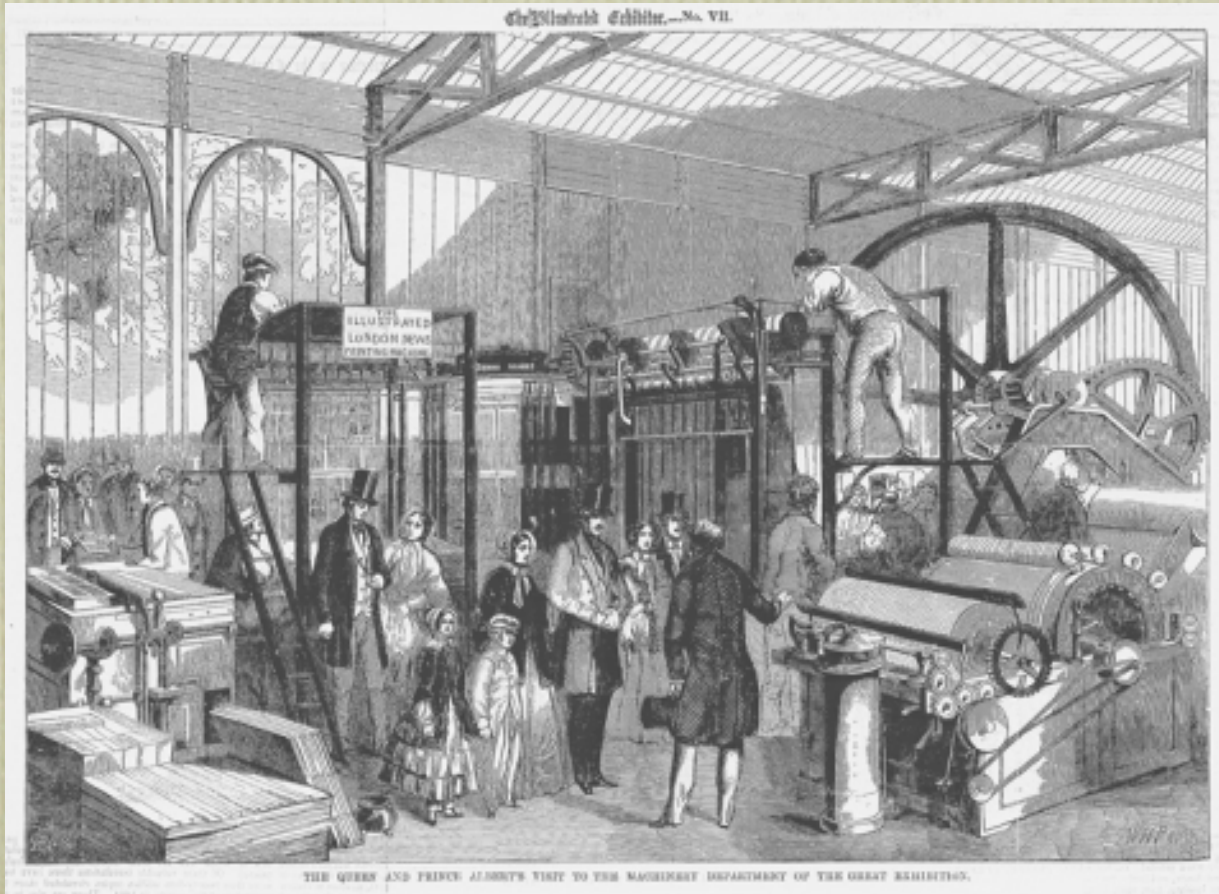
the *early* Victorian period (U.K.)

- 1839: Child Custody Act
- 1841: funding of Governess Benevolence Fund
- 1842: Mines & Collieries Act—women, girls, boys under 10
- 1844: Factory Act—hours, injuries, cleaning, school, EBB's “The Cry of the Children”



Bell's New Weekly Messenger (15 May 1842)

the *early* Victorian period (U.K.)



The Illustrated Exhibitor (July 1851)

- 1846: D. G. Rossetti's "The Blessed Damozel" (published 1850)
- 1847: Ten-Hour Act (textile mills)—women & children
- 1848: Queen's College founded
- 1855: Robert Browning's *Men and Women* (book of poetry)

the *high* Victorian period (U.K.)

- 1856: C. Rossetti's "In an Artist's Studio" (published 1896); Elizabeth Barrett Browning's *Aurora Leigh*
- 1857: Matrimonial Causes Act
- 1857; 1858: George Eliot's "Mr. Gilfil's Love Story"
- 1858: William Morris's *The Defence of Guenevere & Other Poems*



William Morris's
La Belle Iseult (1857-58)

the *high* Victorian period (U.K.)

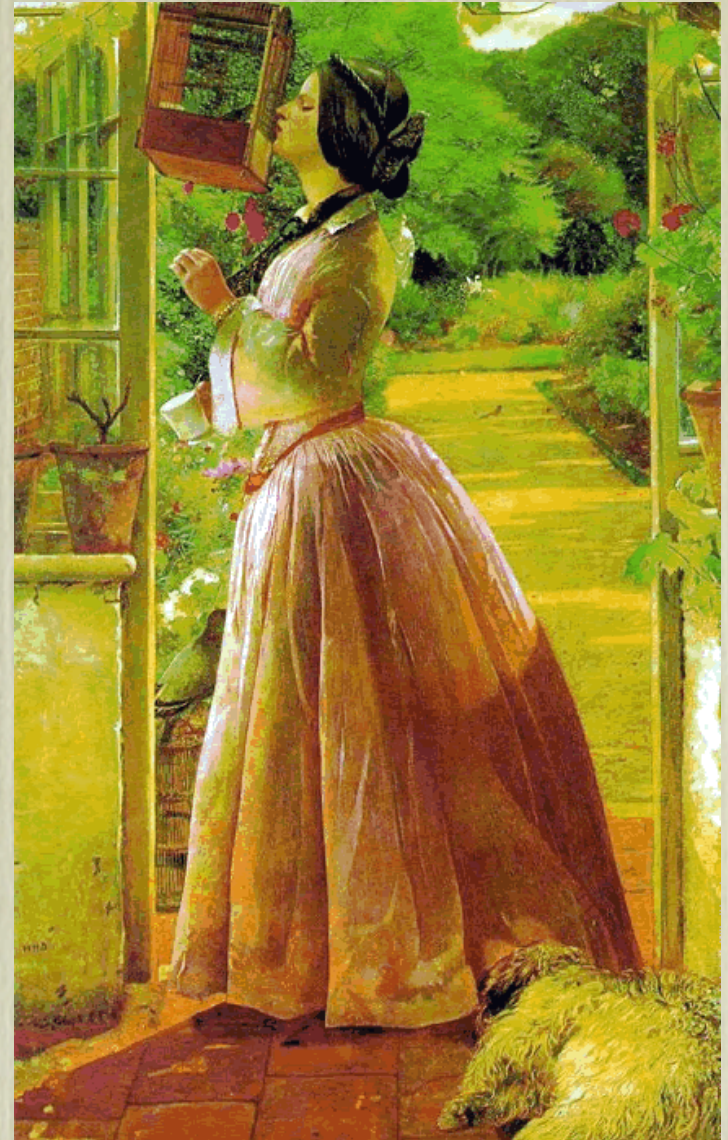


William Morris's frontispiece to
Goblin Market & Other Poems (1862)

- 1860s: Christina Rossetti volunteering at Highgate House of Charity for “fallen” women
- 1862: Christina Rossetti's *Goblin Market and Other Poems*
- 1864: first Contagious Diseases Act passes

the *late* Victorian period (U.K.)

- 1866: J. S. Mill presents petition for female suffrage
- 1869: John Stuart Mill's *On the Subjection of Women*
- 1869: J. Butler & Ladies' National Association (target CDAs)
- 1869: College for Women opens (Girton College as of 1872)
- 1870: *first* Married Woman's Property Act passes



Walter H. Deverell's
The Pet (1853)

the *late* Victorian period (U.K.)



John W. Waterhouse's
Ophelia (1894)

- 1877: Annie Besant's & Charles Bradlaugh publish American Charles Knowlton's *Fruits of Philosophy*
- 1882: *primary* Married Woman's Property Act
- 1886: repeal of Contagious Diseases Acts
- 1918: Parliament passes bill allowing women 30+ to vote