WOMEN IN US HISTORY

Colonial Era (1600s-1750s)
- Pocahontas and Jamestown
- Limited arrival of women in early colonial establishments
- Massachusetts Bay Colony
  - Anne Hutchinson banished for antinomianism (1638)
  - Salem Witch Trials (1692) targeted mostly women
- women subordinate to men - no right to vote, own property, draft a will, testify in court
  - women could inherit property upon death of husband, but lost rights once remarried

Revolution and Early Republic (1750s-1820s)
- upper-class patriot women assist independence movement
  - spinning bees and homespun (ie. Daughters of Liberty)
- women served war as nurses, water bearers, cooks
- Abigail Adams
  - “remember the ladies” in drafting new constitution
  - “all MEN created equal” in Declaration of Independence
- REPUBLICAN MOTHERHOOD
  - Women educated on republican virtues to pass to children to grow up as responsible American citizens

Age of Jackson to Civil War (1820s-1860s)
- Universal male suffrage opened up electorate, but women left out
- CULT OF DOMESTICITY
  - After economic conditions improved through the market revolution and transportation booms, women were not required to work on the fields as before
  - Increased factory jobs for men placed increased homemaking and childrearing burdens on women (notion of women as protectors of morality/the American family)
  - Defined and established women roles as homemakers and wives/mothers
  - Any jobs for women were domestic-based such as textiles
- Working class women often worked as domestic servants for upper-class families
- Lowell System -- Single young women provided textile mill labor, Lived free in boardinghouses next to textile mills
- Frontier life for Women
  - Rugged lifestyle of frontier demanded more of women to serve beyond domestic capacities
  - Later, women would first achieve voting rights in the West (Wyoming first)
- Antebellum Reform Movements - led by many middle class women
  - Prison reform (Dorothea Dix), Temperance, anti-prostitution, abolition (ie. Sarah and Angelina Grimke, Harriet Tubman)
  - Women’s Rights Movement -- Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Anthony, Sojourner Truth
    → Seneca Falls Convention (1848) and the Declaration of Rights and Sentiments of Women
    → Sojourner Truth – Ain’t I a Woman? (1851)
- Women and the Civil War
  - Served as nurses for Union and Confederacy

Industrial Era, Gilded Age and Progressive Era (1860s-1920)
- Industrialization and urbanization - effect on women’s roles
  - If economically feasible for families, cult of domesticity accepted by men and women
  - Mechanization reduced need for women and children on farms
- Middle-class women pursued reforms through Social Gospel during the Progressive Era
  → Settlement houses – Jane Addams and Hull House in Chicago (1889) - English lessons for immigrants, child-care classes, etc.
  → Temperance Movement, ie. Woman’s Christian Temperance Union (1874) lobbied for local/state laws against alcohol
- Muckrakers like Ida Tarbell - The History of the Standard Oil Company (1902)
  - Muckraker articles on ruthless business exploits of John D. Rockefeller
- Women's Suffrage/Rights Movement
  - Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Victoria Woodhull, Lucy Stone, Julia Ward Howe, Alice Paul
  - National American Woman Suffrage Association (1890)
    → Many gains for suffrage in states, especially in the West (Wyoming – first state granting full woman suffrage in 1869)
    → Carrie Chapman Catt pursued woman suffrage on national level with constitutional amendment
Roaring Twenties to World War II (1920-1940s)
- Feminism of 1920s
  - **Flappers** — Rejection of conservatism, Victorian society norms; Smoked, drank, swore, danced, dated, promiscuous, consumerist, purchased cosmetics; Wore short skirts, bobbed hair; prefer slender bodies/image
  - **Margaret Sanger - American Birth Control League** (1921) to promote education for pregnancy prevention, menstruation; Spoke against poor conditions for young women
- Women and the Depression → women’s unemployment rates lower than men
- World War II’s Impact on Women
  - Drafted men allowed women to assume more jobs in factories → 12 million women in workforce in 1941 to 18 million by 1945 → **Rosie the Riveter**

Post-World War II (1950s-1980s)
- Women replaced by men once war was over
- Cult of domesticity emphasized as economy prospered in 1950s
  - **Baby boom** from 1945-1960
  - Television and consumer society promoted women in image of housewife/homemaker and subservience
- **Equal Rights Movement for Women and Feminism 1960s and 1970s**
  - **Betty Friedan and The Feminine Mystique** (1963)
    - Criticized cult of domesticity and housewife perception enlightening women on possibilities of professional opportunities beyond domestic capacities
  - **National Organization for Women (1966)** - Pursued equal and full opportunities for women, especially in the workplace
  - **Title IX in Education (1972)** - Gender equity in federally-funded educational programs - More opportunities for female participation, ie. in sports
  - **Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) - 1972** -- First introduced by Alice Paul in 1923
    - Passed Congress, but only received 35 states of required 38 for ratification; Mostly southern states denied ratification
    - Growing conservative culture campaigned against ERA -- **Phyllis Schlafly** argued denial of husband support, women in combat, abortion rights upheld
  - Supreme Court legalized abortion protecting privacy rights for women
  - Instilled controversial debate between pro-life and pro-choice
- Sandra Day O’Connor confirmed as first woman on Supreme Court (1981)
- Geraldine Ferraro first major party vice presidential candidate for Democrats (1984)

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**BLACK HISTORY**

**Colonial Era (1600s-1750s)**

I. Europeans Enslaving Africans
- Purchased captured slaves mostly from West Central Africa
  - From Natives to Africans as Natives difficult to enslave (succumbed to European diseases; escaped due to knowledge of land
  - African slaves less likely to escape in unfamiliar lands; easier to control due to language barriers between Europeans and tribal differences; dark skin made easy to identify and emphasized European superiority
  - **Middle Passage of Triangle Trade** - From Africa to the Americas ii. 20% of slaves died en route due to conditions, diseases, treatment, suicides
- First African Slaves in 13 Colonies
  - Jamestown, VA in 1619 - First used indentured servitude mainly from Europe, but 1st African slaves established as **indentured servants** (released after certain amount of years)
    - as colonies and plantations grew, shortage of indentured servants
- plantation systems in Virginia, North and South Carolina growing tobacco, rice, and indigo required intense labor
- released black indentured servants became labor competition among whites
- racial ideology emerged to justify enslavement - perception of blacks as inferior grew; darker skin color facilitated adoption of this stereotype by allowing for physical distinction as well
- Racial ideology led Africans to become lifetime slaves as dependent labor source
  → Northern colonies used slaves mostly for domestic servants or apprentices
  → by 1750, slaves accounted for more than 50% of population in South Carolina and Georgia
  → Before American Revolution, all colonies legalized slavery

- Conditions:
  - laws protected inhumane treatment and killing of slaves
  - children born of slave mothers automatically slaves no matter legal status of father Working
  - Field hands on plantations suffered the most due to intense field labor; domestic servants and skilled slaves fared better conditions
  - nuclear families separated by being sold off, thus developed extended kinship ties to cope with conditions

- Uprisings and Slave Codes
  → Stono Rebellion (1739) in South Carolina - 20 slaves launched an uprising killing whites, confiscating weapons, and liberating slaves; goal was to escape into Spanish Florida and amassed 100 participants; enraged whites recaptured and executed the rebels
  → Slave Codes - As a result of Stono Rebellion and other uprisings, white colonists feared future uprisings and colonial govts enacted slave codes to restrict and manage slave behavior

Revolutionary Period (1750s-1780s)
- Opportunity during Revolution due to tensions between colonists and Britain
  - inspired slaves to resist or escape
  - British and some American colonies (Lord Dunmore’s Proclamation) provided emancipation in return for military support

Early Republic Period (1780s-1810s)
- First Emancipation - Northern states start abolishing slavery - Inspired by revolutionary rhetoric of freedom
- Articles of Confederation - **Northwest Ordinance prohibits slavery** (1787)
- Constitution
  - Three-Fifths Compromise - Deal between northern and southern states regarding representation where each slave counted as 3/5 a person
  - Slave trade compromise - Prohibits export and import of slaves (international slave trade) by 1808
  - Fugitive Slave Clause - Federal crime to assist or house fugitive slaves
- In the South, slavery argued as a **NECESSARY EVIL**
  - Eli Whitney’s cotton gin in 1793 leads to increased demand for slave labor as **King Cotton** is established
  - **Black Codes/Slave Codes** - often prohibited autonomy/movement/traveling; education almost always prohibited
  - Rebellions - ie. Gabriel’s Rebellion (1800) in Virginia - Inspired by Haitian Revolution; Gabriel, educated blacksmith slave, began organizing large rebellion; conspiracy leaked and Gabriel and supporters all captured and executed

Antebellum Period and Sectionalism (1820-1860)
- Missouri Compromise (1820) - Missouri petitions for statehood and would become a slave state upsetting balance
  → Henry Clay’s compromise - 36’30 line prohibiting slavery above the line; Missouri enters as slave state, Maine as free state
- Nat Turner Rebellion (1831) - Led by slave, Nat Turner, resulting in over 50 whites murdered
  → Led to strict slave and black codes across the South
- Abolition Movement in the North - inspired by Second Great Awakening for moral and social reforms heavily concentrated in North and severely restricted/prohibited in South
  → **American Colonization Society** developed to return blacks to Africa to solve “black problem” - led to founding of Liberia
  → American Anti-Slavery Society founded by Wm. Lloyd Garrison for complete abolition - published the Liberator
  → Frederick Douglass - self-taught escaped slave who founded the North Star to publish abolitionist articles; published autobiography - Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, and American Slave
  → Harriet Beecher Stowe’s **Uncle Tom’s Cabin** published 1852
  → Hinton Helper wrote Impending Crisis of the South in 1857 - used empirical data to counter argument for slavery’s economic viability
  → Underground Railroad strengthened - escape routes through waterways and anti-slavery households from S to N/Canada; Harriet Tubman facilitated many journeys
- Southern justifications for slavery
  → Calhoun speech - slavery is a positive good for the nation (paternalist argument - owners as father figures)
  → Christian duty - saving from wilderness of Africa
  → arguments that slaves live better and more productive lives than northern wage workers
- Manifest Destiny - Used by pro-slavery to expand slavery to preserve institution
Texas enters union as a slave state in 1845

- Mexican War heightens conflict over slavery
  - Wilmot Proviso proposes that Mexican Cession (California, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado) remains free territory - rejected in Senate

**Compromise of 1850** - intense migration to California as a result of Gold Rush led to immediate petition for statehood upsetting sectional balance

- Clay and Stephen Douglas’s plan - California admitted as free state, Mexican Cession land determines free/slave on popular sovereignty; **Strictly enforced fugitive slave law**

**Crisis period leading to Civil War**

- **Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)** - admit Kansas and Nebraska based on popular sovereignty -- led to Bleeding Kansas, caning of Charles Sumner (“The Crime Against Kansas speech”) and formation of Republican Party
- **Dred Scott v. Sanford** (1857) - slaves as property thus Missouri Compromise ruled unconstitutional for violating property rights; also blacks, slave/free, could never become citizens
- Harper’s Ferry (1859) - extreme abolitionist John Brown raids federal arsenal in Virginia to launch slave revolt, but failed
- Election of 1860 - Leads to SC secession

**Civil War and Reconstruction (1860-1877)**

- Lincoln could not end slavery since it was constitutional and controversial
  - Confiscation Act of 1861 labeled Union-freed slaves as “contraband of war”
  - Emancipation Proclamation (1863)
  - 54th Massachusetts- 1st black regiment of Civil War

- **Exodusters** - fled the South for the West before/during Civil War

- Civil War Amendments after Union victory
  - 13th Amendment – abolishes slavery; 14th Amendment – citizenship in states and equal protection (incl. voting) and outlaws black codes; 15th Amendment – states could not prohibit voting on account of race

- **Freedmen’s Bureau** - social welfare for freemen and women

- Radical Reconstruction leads to protection of newly won rights for a time - high voter turnout among blacks in the South; many blacks elected to political office, including several Congressmen and Senators

- Southern White Reaction and Waning Northern attention leads to end of Reconstruction by 1877
  - **Ku Klux Klan** (1866) - paramilitary group as “invisible empire” to scare, abuse, destroy, kill opportunities for blacks and Republicans
  - **Compromise of 1877** -Hayes (Republican) given presidency on condition of federal troops removed from the South -- Ended most of Reconstruction programs in the South

**Gilded Age and Progressive Era (1877-1920)**

- **Rise of Jim Crow**: Redeemer Democrats - Southern politicians returned to power and began eliminating Reconstruction programs; **Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)** - separate but equal; disenfranchisement via literacy tests, poll taxes, grandfather clauses
  - Lynching plagued blacks throughout the South

- **Sharecropping** became virtually the only economic avenue open to blacks in the South

- **Social Darwinism** used to promote white sense of superiority over blacks and other races/minorities

- **Black Response to Discrimination**
  - Progressives virtually ignored the plight of blacks since they either shared in racism or not a priority among other reforms
  - **Booker T. Washington** - Former slave who promoted economic opportunity for blacks to gain civil rights and equality; Founded Tuskegee University in 1881 as industrial and agricultural school; “Atlanta Compromise” speech advocated for acceptance of social segregation in return for economic inclusion
  - **W.E.B. DuBois** - Free Northern black promoted fight for black civil rights as way for opportunities; Founded Niagara Movement in 1905 and National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in 1908

- **Great Migration** (1910-1940) i. By 1900, 90% of blacks lived in the South; by 1910 began migrating to the North due to discrimination and segregation, factory jobs during World War I

**Roaring Twenties to Depression to World War II (1920-1945)**

- As larger African-American communities grew in the North due to the Great Migration:
  - **Marcus Garvey** - United Negro Improvement Association (1916) - advocated individual and racial pride among blacks; developed the concept of black nationalism leading to promotion of black pride, separatism, economic self-sufficiency
  - **Harlem Renaissance** - Harlem section of New York became largest black community; Concentration of talent and secured promotion of black expression
    - ie. Langston Hughes – poet; Duke Ellington and Louis Armstrong – musicians; Jazz music and jazz clubs

- **Ku Klux Klan** - Emerged in 1915 in the Midwest, North, and South in response to Great Migration and immigration

- **Great Depression**
Blacks join Democrats in New Deal Coalition despite limited support for blacks in FDR admin, as he wanted to preserve Southern Democrats in coalition; Black Americans favored FDR's New Deal relief programs

- Increased job opportunities with war economy led to Second Great Migration (1940-1970) or just heightened wave in continued Great Migration

- CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT began during WWII
  - Segregated troops and military units usually reserved for menial chores
  - Double V Campaign promoted defeat of Axis Powers and end of racial discrimination
  - NAACP increased membership
  - Congress for Racial Equality (CORE) - Organized sit-ins and boycotts

Post-World War II and Civil Rights Movement (1945-Present)

- Truman - first president to address civil rights - Ended discrimination in US military; proposes a slew of civil rights legislations that get rejected by Congress

- Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas (1954) - Overturns Plessy v. Ferguson - end segregation in schools with all deliberate speed
  - Southern states resist by closing schools or preventing blacks from attending formerly white-only schools (ie. Little Rock Nine (1957)

  - Montgomery Bus Boycott (1955) and Rosa Parks
  - Southern Christian Leadership Conference (1957) - Organized by King as network of civil rights organizations and black churches - Promoted nonviolent protest and resistance as key to victory
  - CORE stages sit-ins (1960) in South
  - Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) established to promote nonviolent resistance
  - Freedom Riders (1961) - whites and blacks tour the South on buses to promote desegregation and integration; Suffer firebombs and white paramilitary group-led violence
  - March on Washington (1963) - “I Have a Dream” Speech by King e. Civil Rights Act of 1964
  - Selma March (1965) i. Marches from Selma to Montgomery to call attention to voting rights in the South

- Radicalization of movement
  - Black Power in the 1960s - Nation of Islam - Elijah Muhammad and Malcolm X promoted idea of black nationalism and separatism; Denounced slow pace of violent resistance and endorsed more aggressive tactics
  - SNCC and Stokely Carmichael - Promoted black power leading to black pride and nationalism - Blacks should not be “begging” white politicians for rights, equality, and opportunities
  - Black Panthers - Founded by Huey Newton and Bobby Seale in 1966 - Provocative rhetoric; military posture and image; designed to protect blacks from abuse and brutality, particularly from police; some whites considered black power as a threat to society; reactions and rhetoric often led to race riots in cities in late 1960s and early 1970s

- Post-Civil Rights Movement

  - Affirmative action programs established to provide equal opportunities for blacks and other minorities
  - Regents of University of California v. Bakke eliminated racial quotas but upheld affirmative action programs
  - Government cuts in relief programs during the Reagan, Bush and Clinton admins led to greater poverty