1871 \NEW WOMAN \SUFFRAGE EFFORTS
First National Anti-Slavery Society Convention meets in New York City. Eighty-one delegates from 11 states attend.

1873 \EIGHTH \WORLD \CONGRESS \OF \WOMEN \WORKERS
Lowell Female Labor Reform in Massachusetts demands a 10-hour work day, a demand that is reduced from the usual 12-hour day in 1853. The Lowell Female Labor Reform was a small battle when the Massachusetts corporations reduced the workday to 11 hours.

1874 \FIRST \UNION \OF \WOMEN \WORKERS
Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton form the American Equal Rights Association (AERA), where the rights of all races and both genders join to support universal suffrage.

1877 \SATISFICATION \OF \TWENTIETH \AMENDMENT
On Oct. 5, Fifteenth Amendment is ratified, granting voting rights to all men regardless of race and color, including former slaves.

1878 \INTRODUCTION \OF \WOMAN \SUFRAGE \AMENDMENT
A Woman Suffrage Amendment is proposed in the U.S. Congress. When the 25th Amendment passes twenty years later, it is worded exactly the same as this 1878 Amendment.

1884 \EARLIER \WOMAN \SUFFRAGE \AMENDMENTS
Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815-1902) and Susan B. Anthony (1820-1906)—New York pioneers in the women’s suffrage movement. Photo: Smithsonian National Portrait Gallery

1889 \SUFFRAGE \RIGHTS \CONVENTION
Seneca Falls is the location for the first Suffrage Convention. Elizabeth Cady Stanton writes “The Declaration of Sentiments” creating the agenda of women’s activism for decades to come.

1890 \FIRST \AMERICAN \EQUAL \RIGHTS \ASSOCIATION
Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony form the American Equal Rights Association (AERA), where the rights of all races and both genders join to support universal suffrage.

1893 \SUFFRAGE \RIGHTS \MOVEMENT
The Women’s Rights Movement splits into two factions over a fundamental disagreement: the New York-based National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA), created by Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton in 1851, continued to support the 15th Amendment until it was also granted women the right to vote. The Boston-based American Woman Suffrage Association (AWSA), created by Lucy Stone, Henry Blackwell, and Julia Ward Howe, believed that all men should get the right to vote first and then women.

1897 \TREATY \OF \SUSAN \B. \ANTHONY
Susan B. Anthony is arrested and brought to trial in Rochester, NY for attempting to vote for Ulysses S. Grant in the presidential election. Anthony’s penalty was to pay a $100 fine—which she never paid and never served jail time.

1910 \PRESIDENTIAL \ELECTION \OF \THE \WOMEN \SUFFRAGE \AMENDMENT
Harper’s magazine from 1887 depicting African Americans voting for the first time. Engraving by Alfred H. Weed.

1913 \THE \WOMEN \SUFFRAGE \AMENDMENT
A Woman Suffrage Amendment is proposed in the U.S. Congress. When the 25th Amendment passes twenty years later, it is worded exactly the same as this 1913 Amendment.

1920 \BATTLE \FOR \THE \19TH \AMENDMENT
Passed by U.S. Congress June 4, 1919, and ratified on Aug. 18, 1920, the 19th amendment granted the women the right to vote, 72 years after the struggle for women’s suffrage began.
In the years leading up to the passage of the 19th Amendment, African American women, Native American women, and women of color were denied equal access to women's suffrage. In 1910, the National American Woman Suffrage Association, led by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, held its annual convention in New York City. At this convention, Stanton and her colleagues, including Susan B. Anthony, launched a campaign to organize women throughout the country. The campaign was successful, and by the time of the 1912 presidential election, women had the right to vote in New York State. This was a significant victory for women's suffrage and a major step toward gender equality. 

In the years following, women continued to fight for their rights, and in 1920, the 19th Amendment was ratified, granting women the right to vote. This was a monumental victory for women's rights and a significant step toward gender equality. 

Today, women continue to fight for their rights, and the fight for gender equality continues. Despite the progress that has been made, there is still much work to be done. Women continue to face discrimination and unequal treatment in many areas of life, and it is important that we continue to fight for their rights. 

The Women's Vote: A Long Journey

Elizabeth A. Garry

President
Appellate Division, Third Department

In 1907, the 19th Amendment to the United States Constitution was ratified. After many decades of advocacy and struggle, women were finally granted the right to vote. As we celebrate this milestone, we must remember the sacrifices and struggles of those who came before us. 

At the time of the 19th Amendment, women faced many challenges and obstacles. They were denied access to higher education, prevented from practicing law, and were excluded from political office. However, women persevered, and their fight for equality continued. 

In 1848, the Seneca Falls Convention was held in New York State, where women gathered to demand the right to vote. The Convention issued a Declaration of Sentiments, which declared that men and women were equal in all respects and that women had the right to vote. This was a significant step toward gender equality, and it marked the beginning of the women's suffrage movement. 

The struggle for women's suffrage continued for decades, and women faced many challenges along the way. However, they persevered, and in 1920, the 19th Amendment was ratified, granting women the right to vote. This was a significant victory for women's rights and a major step toward gender equality. 

Today, women continue to fight for their rights, and the fight for gender equality continues. Despite the progress that has been made, there is still much work to be done. Women continue to face discrimination and unequal treatment in many areas of life, and it is important that we continue to fight for their rights. 

The Right To Vote Is Central to Full Participation in Our Society

President
Appellate Division, Second Department

The women's suffrage movement was a long and arduous one, but it was ultimately successful. The 19th Amendment, which became law on August 26, 1920, guaranteed women the right to vote and marked a significant milestone in the struggle for gender equality. 

Since then, women have made substantial progress toward achieving equality. Today, women are represented at all levels of government, and there are more women in the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives than ever before. However, despite these advances, women continue to face challenges and discrimination in many areas of life. 

It is important that we continue to work toward achieving full equality for women. This means advocating for policies and practices that promote gender equality, supporting women's leadership and decision-making, and working to overcome the pervasive beliefs that women are not suited for leadership positions. 

In our courts, women are increasingly represented at all levels of the judiciary. This is a significant step toward achieving gender equality, and it is important that we continue to work toward ensuring equal representation for all genders. 

It is essential that we continue to support and celebrate the achievements of women in all areas of life. This includes recognizing the contributions of women to the arts, sciences, and humanities, as well as celebrating the contributions of women to the political arena. 

At Hofstra, we are committed to fostering an inclusive and equitable environment for all students, and we are proud to have such a diverse and talented student body. Our students are engaged in a wide range of activities, and they are making significant contributions to their communities and to the world. 

As we celebrate the achievements of women, we must also recognize the challenges and obstacles that they continue to face. It is essential that we continue to work toward achieving full equality for women, and we must support and empower women to be active and engaged citizens in our society.
Voting and Jury Service: Our Duty and Privilege
Gerald J. Whalen
Providing Justice, Appellate Division, Fourth Department

The purpose of Law Day is to encourage all women and men to be aware of, to know, and to exercise their right to vote. It is fitting that this year’s Law Day theme is “Your Vote, Your Voice, Our Democracy.” The 19th Amendment, ratified in 1920, guaranteed all women the right to vote. It was a long struggle, however, to ensure that women’s rights were secured.

The 19th Amendment is a testament to the power of collective action. It was the result of a decades-long movement led by women who were committed to securing voting rights for all. This movement was fueled by the determination of women to have a voice in shaping their own futures and those of their communities. Their struggle was not just about the right to vote; it was about ensuring that women had a say in the decisions that affected their lives.

The 19th Amendment is not just a piece of history; it is a reminder of the importance of civic engagement. It serves as a reminder that our democratic institutions are strongest when they reflect the diversity of our population. It is through participation in our democracy that we can ensure that our voices are heard and that our values are represented.

As we celebrate this historic amendment, let us not forget the sacrifices and struggles of those who came before us. Let us honor their legacy by continuing to be active and informed citizens. Let us vote, speak out, and work together to shape a better future for all.

COVID-19 Must Not Be Allowed To Interfere With Our Right To Vote
Henry M. Greenberg
President, New York State Bar Association
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tion (not constitutionally required) was imposed. The deadline, once expanded, expired in 1981 with no and no soldiers.

There are other factors to consider. The NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene is urging all voters to wear face masks when voting, and will not take any action if at least one voter on site is a public worker. Even as office efforts to flatten the curve this time against an invisible force. An additional factor is that the process is already underway in New York, and in many other states and cities, with primary elections as early as March 24 in New York City. This is particularly true for those who are Black, Latinx, or otherwise low-income and working-class voters, as they are among those who have historically been disenfranchised by the very institutions they rely on to support them and their communities.

The 1970s, then, saw both Barb’s Goldenberg and the Iliad team who oversaw the Supreme Court’s implementation of the Voting Rights Act. But now is the time to re-evaluate the ERA’s underlying rationale and its value in modern society, and to consider the rights of women and girls that were promised when it was adopted.

The Department of Justice, under Attorney General William P. Barr, has announced that the ERA will be allowed to continue to be a part of the Constitution. We believe this to be a step in the right direction, as it will allow for renewed consideration and enforcement of the rights and freedoms promised by the ERA.

The future is in your hands. While the ERA has yet to be ratified, it is not too late to change that. If you believe in the right to vote and to equal treatment under the law, then now is the time to take action. Together, we can ensure that the ERA is realized as a fundamental right, and that women’s rights are protected for generations to come.

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