

Access Free Elizabeth Cady Stanton Feminist As Thinker A Reader In Uments And Essays Unknown Edition By Unknown 2007 Pdf For Free

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Feminist as Thinker In Her Own Right *Elizabeth Cady Stanton and the Feminist Foundations of Family Law* **Elizabeth Cady Stanton and the Feminist Foundations of Family Law** **The Woman's Bible** *The Political Thought of Elizabeth Cady Stanton* **Elizabeth Cady Stanton** *Toward a Tradition of Feminist Theology* **Elizabeth Cady Stanton, a Radical for Woman's Rights** *Elizabeth Cady Stanton* The Elizabeth Cady Stanton-Susan B. Anthony Reader **The Woman's Bible** **American Legends** *Women's Rights and Nothing Less* *Suffrage and Beyond* The Search for Self-sovereignty Fighting for Women's Suffrage The Woman's Bible Elizabeth Cady Stanton *The Elizabeth Cady Stanton-Susan B. Anthony Reader, 3d ed.* **Woman Suffrage and Women's Rights** The Solitude of Self **Fighting Chance** Declaration of Sentiments The Woman Suffrage Statue **The Feminist Promise** *The Women's Bible* *The Woman's Bible* **Mrs. Stanton's Bible** **Women, Race & Class** *The Women's Suffrage Movement* Women's Rights Movement *The Women's Suffrage Movement*

Feminism *Not for Ourselves Alone* **Romancing the Vote** **When Hens Crow** *Women Winning the Right to Vote in United States History* **Feminist Quotations** *The Women of the Suffrage Movement*

Ranging from the age of slavery to contemporary injustices, this groundbreaking history of race, gender and class inequality by the radical political activist Angela Davis offers an alternative view of female struggles for liberation. Tracing the intertwined histories of the abolitionist and women's suffrage movements, Davis examines the racism and class prejudice inherent in so much of white feminism, and in doing so brings to light new pioneering heroines, from field slaves to mill workers, who fought back and refused to accept the lives into which they were born. 'The power of her historical insights and the sweetness of her dream cannot be denied' The New York Times "[When Hens Crow] looks in an original way at the ideas of the first feminists . . . a pioneering work, written in a clear style and firmly grounded in recent scholarship. . . ."

—Journal of American History In 1852 the New York Daily Herald described leaders of the woman's rights movement as "hens that crow." Using speeches, pamphlets, newspaper reports, editorials, and personal papers, Sylvia Hoffert discusses how ideology, language, and strategies of early woman's rights advocates influenced a new political culture grudgingly inclusive of women. She shows the impact of philosophies of republicanism, natural rights, utilitarianism, and the Scottish Common Sense School in helping activists move beyond the limits of Republican Motherhood and the ideals of domesticity and benevolence. When Hens Crow also illustrates the work of the penny press in spreading the demands of woman's rights advocates to a wide audience, establishing the competence of women to contribute to public discourse and public life. In its third edition this accessible and engaging collection of the writings of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony provides a critical overview of the lives, ideas and activism of two founders of the American feminist tradition. Introductory material has been

extensively revised to reflect recent scholarship and provides historical context to selected letters, speeches, articles, reminiscences, arguments before courts, state legislatures and Congress. Of particular interest is new material concerning Cady Stanton's relationship with Frederick Douglass and Anthony's with Ida B. Wells. Book-by-book examination of the Bible by pioneer in women's rights movement places events in their historical context, interprets passages as both allegory and fact, and compares them with myths of other cultures. In the tradition of radical individualism, Stanton's attack on religious orthodoxy represents a political treatise rather than a scholarly work. This essential volume brings together more than forty of the most important historical writings on feminism, covering 150 years of the struggle for women's freedom. Spanning the American Revolution to the first decades of the twentieth century, these works—many long out of print or forgotten—are finally brought out of obscurity and into the light of contemporary analysis and criticism. This richly diverse collection contains excerpts from books, essays, speeches, documents, and letters, as well as poetry, drama, and fiction by major feminist writers, including: Elizabeth Cady Stanton, George Sand, Mary Wollstonecraft, Abigail Adams, Emma Goldman, Friedrich Engels, Sojourner Truth, Susan B. Anthony, John Stuart Mill, Margaret Sanger, Virginia Woolf, and many others. The pieces in *Feminism: The Essential Historical Writings* cover the crucial

challenges faced by women, including marriage as an instrument of oppression; a woman's desire to control her own body; the economic independence of women; and the search for selfhood, and extensive commentaries by the editor help the reader see the historical context of each selection. The suffrage movement was the fight for the right of women to vote. Highlighting the lives and careers of notable suffragists like Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Carrie Chapman Catt, and Alice Paul, author Carol Rust Nash traces the movement's roots from the temperance and abolition movements through its success with the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment. The author describes the many tactics used to fight for the right to vote for women, as well as the many problems and setbacks faced by the women and men involved in the movement. Relegated to the Crypt of the Capitol building for 76 years, the Portrait Monument has stood in the Rotunda since 1997. Often referred to as the Suffrage Statue, it memorializes pioneering feminists Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony and is the sole sculptural representation of women in the Rotunda. From its conception by sculptor Adelaide Johnson as three separate busts to its laborious execution and celebrated placement in the Rotunda, the seven-ton sculpture has provoked frustration, jubilation and hullabaloo. Drawing on diaries, letters, newspapers and historic photographs, this first-ever history of the monument explores the controversy, myths and artistry behind this

neoclassical yet unconventional work of art. In the face of injustice, people band together to work for change, and through their influence, what was once unthinkable becomes common. This title traces the history of the women's rights movement in the United States, including the key players, watershed moments, and legislative battles that have driven social change. Iconic images and informative sidebars accompany compelling text that follows the movement from the work of early suffragists through feminists' work to end discrimination in the mid-twentieth century and up to the continuing challenges that still face the country today. Features include a glossary, selected bibliography, Web sites, source notes, and an index, plus a timeline and essential facts. Aligned to Common Core Standards and correlated to state standards. Essential Library is an imprint of ABDO Publishing Company. Brilliant, stubborn, and astonishingly far-sighted, Elizabeth Cady Stanton was the chief architect of the American women's movement. Here, Harriet Sigerman presents a fascinating profile of the woman who courageously campaigned for women's absolute right to social and political equality in the 1800s. Her stands on issues such as birth control, divorce reform, greater employment opportunities, and equal wages were revolutionary and controversial then and are still debated in the political arena today. Along with her tireless crusade for equal rights, Elizabeth Cady Stanton also raised seven children, authored a

history of the women's rights movement, a feminist critique of the Bible, and her autobiography. Featuring never-before-seen photos and illustrations, Elizabeth Cady Stanton brings to life one of history's liveliest and most fascinating women's rights leaders. Oxford Portraits are informative and insightful biographies of people whose lives shaped their times and continue to influence ours. Based on the most recent scholarship, they draw heavily on primary sources, including writings by and about their subjects. Each book is illustrated with a wealth of photographs, documents, memorabilia, framing the personality and achievements of its subject against the backdrop of history. Thomas Byers Memorial Outstanding Publication Award from the University of Akron Law Alumni Association

Much has been written about women's rights pioneer Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Historians have written her biography, detailed her campaign for woman's suffrage, documented her partnership with Susan B. Anthony, and compiled all of her extensive writings and papers. Stanton herself was a prolific author; her autobiography, *History of Woman Suffrage*, and *Woman's Bible* are classics. Despite this body of work, scholars and feminists continue to find new and insightful ways to re-examine Stanton and her impact on women's rights and history. Law scholar Tracy A. Thomas extends this discussion of Stanton's impact on modern-day feminism by analyzing her intellectual contributions to—and personal experiences

with—family law. Stanton's work on family issues has been overshadowed by her work (especially with Susan B. Anthony) on woman's suffrage. But throughout her fifty-year career, Stanton emphasized reform of the private sphere of the family as central to achieving women's equality. By weaving together law, feminist theory, and history, Thomas explores Stanton's little-examined philosophies on and proposals for women's equality in marriage, divorce, and family, and reveals that the campaigns for equal gender roles in the family that came to the fore in the 1960s and '70s had nineteenth-century roots. Using feminist legal theory as a lens to interpret Stanton's political, legal, and personal work on the family, Thomas argues that Stanton's positions on divorce, working mothers, domestic violence, childcare, and many other topics were strikingly progressive for her time, providing significant parallels from which to gauge the social and legal policy issues confronting women in marriage and the family today. Mrs. Stanton's Bible traces the impact of Elizabeth Cady Stanton's religious dissent on the suffrage movement at the turn of the century. Stanton is best remembered for organizing the Seneca Falls convention at which she first called for women's right to vote. Yet she spent the last two decades of her life working for another cause: women's liberation from religious oppression. In 1895, she collaboratively authored the *Woman's Bible* and found herself arguing not only against male clergy members

but also against devout female suffragists. Kathi Kern demonstrates that the *Woman's Bible* played a fundamental role in the new conservatism of the women's movement because it sparked Stanton's censure and the elimination of her fellow radicals from the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Book jacket. Elizabeth Cady Stanton was a brilliant activist-intellectual. That nearly all of her ideas—that women are entitled to seek an education, to own property, to get a divorce, and to vote—are now commonplace is in large part because she worked tirelessly to extend the nation's promise of radical individualism to women. In this subtly crafted biography, the historian Lori D. Ginzberg narrates the life of a woman of great charm, enormous appetite, and extraordinary intellectual gifts who turned the limitations placed on women like herself into a universal philosophy of equal rights. Few could match Stanton's self-confidence; loving an argument, she rarely wavered in her assumption that she had won. But she was no secular saint, and her positions were not always on the side of the broadest possible conception of justice and social change. Elitism runs through Stanton's life and thought, defined most often by class, frequently by race, and always by intellect. Even her closest friends found her absolutism both thrilling and exasperating, for Stanton could be an excellent ally and a bothersome menace, sometimes simultaneously. At once critical and admiring, Ginzberg captures

Stanton's ambiguous place in the world of reformers and intellectuals, describes how she changed the world, and suggests that Stanton left a mixed legacy that continues to haunt American feminism. Waggenpack focuses on the rhetoric of an outstanding orator who has been hailed as one of the earliest and most outspoken advocates of women's rights issues. This needed addition to the history and criticism of American public address is based on Waggenpack's original research of the Elizabeth Cady Stanton papers and will facilitate not only the study of feminist rhetoric but will also meet the needs of those wishing to evaluate the effects of American public address and the impact of an advocate or speech upon history. In this definitive volume, respected historian Christine Stansell tells the story of one of the great democratic movements of our times. She paints richly detailed portraits of well-known leaders—Mary Wollstonecraft, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Betty Friedan—but others, too, appear in a new light, including Ruth Bader Ginsburg and Toni Morrison. Accounting for the failures of feminism as well as the successes, Stansell notes the emergence in the early 1900s of the dashing “New Woman”; the passing of the Nineteenth Amendment, which granted women the right to vote; the post-World War II collapse of suburban neo-Victorianism; the radical feminism of the 1960s; and the fight for women’s rights in developing countries in the era of international feminist movements. A

soaring work, *The Feminist Promise* is bound to become an authoritative source on this essential subject for decades to come. Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815-1902) was not only one of the most important leaders of the 19th century women's rights movement but was also the movement's principal philosopher. Davis argues that Stanton's work reflects the tapestry of American political culture in the second half of the 19th century. Struggling for women's rights in the nineteenth century, the early feminists were constantly told that the Bible ordains woman's sphere as helper to man and woman's status as inferior to man. Having heard this throughout her decades of labor in the women's rights movement, Elizabeth Cady Stanton determined in 1895 to investigate the Bible and what it really says about women. She attempted to obtain the assistance of a number of female scholars of Hebrew and Greek, but several turned her down, fearing that their reputations would be compromised. She finally chose a committee of women she believed would make a valuable contribution, primarily based on her perception of their liberal ideas and ability to make sense out of what they read. This was the "Revising Committee" that shared billing with Stanton for the work. Stanton herself, however, wrote most of the commentary, and it contains her own beliefs and values. A biography of a nineteenth-century pioneer feminist who was a leader in the women's rights movement. The years immediately following World War I gave rise to several concepts, one of which was

women's suffrage, a movement that would catch fire in different countries around the world at different times in history. For America, that movement began in World War I and carried into World War II. This book explores the events of the movement, ideas that led to its formation and execution, how the key players in this era took great strides to accomplish their dreams, and what effects these achievements had in years and decades to come. Bringing together such eminent scholars as Nancy Cott, Ellen Dubois, and Carole Pateman, this book offers a comprehensive look at the political history of suffrage on a global scale. Elizabeth Cady Stanton—along with her comrade-in-arms, Susan B. Anthony—was one of the most important leaders of the movement to gain American women the vote. But, as Vivian Gornick argues in this passionate, vivid biographical essay, Stanton is also the greatest feminist thinker of the nineteenth century. Endowed with a philosophical cast of mind large enough to grasp the immensity that women’s rights addressed, Stanton developed a devotion to equality uniquely American in character. Her writing and life make clear why feminism as a liberation movement has flourished here as nowhere else in the world. Born in 1815 into a conservative family of privilege, Stanton was radicalized by her experience in the abolitionist movement. Attending the first international conference on slavery in London in 1840, she found herself amazed when the conference officials refused

to seat her because of her sex. At that moment she realized that "In the eyes of the world I was not as I was in my own eyes, I was only a woman." At the same moment she saw what it meant for the American republic to have failed to deliver on its fundamental promise of equality for all. In her last public address, "The Solitude of Self," (delivered in 1892), she argued for women's political equality on the grounds that loneliness is the human condition, and that each citizen therefore needs the tools to fight alone for his or her interests. Vivian Gornick first encountered "The Solitude of Self" thirty years ago. Of that moment Gornick writes, "I hardly knew who Stanton was, much less what this speech meant in her life, or in our history, but it I can still remember thinking with excitement and gratitude, as I read these words for the first time, eighty years after they were written, 'We are beginning where she left off.' " "The Solitude of Self is a profound, distilled meditation on what makes American feminism American from one of the finest critics of our time. The advocates of woman suffrage and black suffrage came to a bitter falling-out in the midst of Reconstruction, when Elizabeth Cady Stanton opposed the 15th Amendment because it granted the vote to black men but not to women. How did these two causes, so long allied, come to this? Based on extensive research, *Fighting Chance* is a major contribution to women's history and to 19th-century political history--a story of how idealists descended to racist betrayal and

desperate failure. More than one hundred years after her death, Elizabeth Cady Stanton still stands—along with her close friend Susan B. Anthony—as the major icon of the struggle for women's suffrage. In spite of this celebrity, Stanton's intellectual contributions have been largely overshadowed by the focus on her political activities, and she is yet to be recognized as one of the major thinkers of the nineteenth century. Here, at long last, is a single volume exploring and presenting Stanton's thoughtful, original, lifelong inquiries into the nature, origins, range, and solutions of women's subordination. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, *Feminist as Thinker* reintroduces, contextualizes, and critiques Stanton's numerous contributions to modern thought. It juxtaposes a selection of Stanton's own writings, many of them previously unavailable, with eight original essays by prominent historians and social theorists interrogating Stanton's views on such pressing social issues as religion, marriage, race, the self and community, and her place among leading nineteenth century feminist thinkers. Taken together, these essays and documents reveal the different facets, enduring insights, and fascinating contradictions of the work of one of the great thinkers of the feminist tradition. Contributors: Barbara Caine, Richard Cándida Smith, Ellen Carol DuBois, Ann D. Gordon, Vivian Gornick, Kathi Kern, Michele Mitchell, and Christine Stansell. Arranged chronologically by subject, more than fifteen

hundred succinct statements by American and British feminists of the past two centuries cover such topics as male domination, legal, political, and economic oppression, sex, marriage, and organized fe A biography of the foremother of the current Feminist movement. This ebook collection has been designed and formatted to the highest digital standards and adjusted for readability on all devices. Apart from the autobiographies and biographies of the most influential suffragettes, this edition includes the complete 6 volume history of the movement - from its beginnings through the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which enfranchised women in the U.S. in 1920. Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815-1902) was an American suffragist, social activist, abolitionist, and leading figure of the early women's rights movement. Susan Brownell Anthony (1820-1906) was an American social reformer and women's rights activist who played a pivotal role in the women's suffrage movement. Emmeline Pankhurst (1858-1928) was a British political activist and leader of the British suffragette movement who helped women win the right to vote. Anna Howard Shaw (1847-1919) was a leader of the women's suffrage movement in the United States. Dame Millicent Garrett Fawcett (1847-1929) was a British feminist, intellectual, political and union leader, and writer. Jane Addams (1860-1935), known as the "mother" of social work, was a pioneer American settlement activist, public

philosopher, sociologist, protestor, author, and leader in women's suffrage and world peace. Lucy Stone (1818-1893) was a prominent U.S. orator, abolitionist, and suffragist, and a vocal advocate and organizer promoting rights for women. Carrie Chapman Catt (1859-1947) was an American women's suffrage leader who campaigned for the Nineteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, which gave U.S. women the right to vote in 1920. Alice Stokes Paul (1885-1977) was an American suffragist, feminist, and women's rights activist, and one of the main leaders and strategists of the campaign for the Nineteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which prohibits sex discrimination in the right to vote. *Includes pictures of Stanton and important people in her life. *Includes Stanton's most colorful quotes on religion, abolition, and women's rights. *Includes a Bibliography for further reading. "The moment we begin to fear the opinions of others and hesitate to tell the truth that is in us, and from motives of policy are silent when we should speak, the divine floods of light and life no longer flow into our souls." - Elizabeth Cady Stanton A lot of ink has been spilled covering the lives of history's most influential figures, but how much of the forest is lost for the trees? In Charles River Editors' American Legends series, readers can get caught up to speed on the lives of America's most important men and women in the time it takes to finish a commute, while learning interesting facts long forgotten or never known. Elizabeth Cady Stanton is

something of an unsung hero in the history of the feminist movement. Though she is still primarily known as an advocate of women's suffrage and is closely linked to the better known Susan B. Anthony, Stanton was shunned by many of her fellow suffragists because her ideas seem too radical and because many were disturbed by her barely Deist view of religion. Over a century after her death, modern feminists tend to overlook Stanton in favor of Anthony, while remembering that Stanton enjoyed taking on the traditional 19th century gender roles of being the mother of a large family and remaining devoted to her husband throughout her life. And while Anthony's comments about abortion are still fiercely debated by pro-life and pro-choice crowds, Stanton held conservative views toward abortion. It's clear that Elizabeth Cady Stanton was very much her own woman, certainly a fitting description that she would not have wanted any other way. Though she is not as well known or fondly remembered as her closest counterpart, Stanton preceded Anthony as an advocate of women's rights. It was Stanton who issued the Declaration of Sentiments at the first women's rights convention in Seneca Falls, New York in 1848, touching off the organized movement that worked toward suffrage and equality. At the same time, Stanton was an ardent abolitionist, and she focused on progressive issues like custody rights, divorce, women's property rights, employment issues, and even birth

control. American Legends: The Life of Elizabeth Cady Stanton chronicles the amazing life and work of one of America's best known suffragists, examining her ideology and the controversies she generated. Along with pictures, you will learn about Elizabeth Cady Stanton like you never have before, in no time at all. "Every once in a while as we turn the pages of [this] impressive book, there is the temptation to sigh and shout an enthusiastic 'Amen!'" -- Oakland Press The first comprehensive, fully documented biography of the most important woman suffragist and feminist reformer in nineteenth-century America, In Her Own Right restores Elizabeth Cady Stanton to her true place in history. Griffith emphasizes the significance of role models and female friendships in Stanton's progress toward personal and political independence. In Her Own Right is, in the author's words, an "unabashedly 'great woman' biography." An intersectional anthology of works by the known and unknown women that shaped and established the suffrage movement, in time for the 2020 centennial of women's right to vote, with a foreword by Gloria Steinem Comprised of historical texts spanning two centuries, The Women's Suffrage Movement is a comprehensive and singular volume with a distinctive focus on incorporating race, class, and gender, and illuminating minority voices. This one-of-a-kind intersectional anthology features the writings of the most well-known suffragists, such as Elizabeth Cady Stanton and

Susan B. Anthony, alongside accounts of those often overlooked because of their race, from Native American women to African American suffragists like Ida B. Wells and the three Forten sisters. At a time of enormous political and social upheaval, there could be no more important book than one that recognizes a group of exemplary women--in their own words--as they paved the way for future generations. The editor and introducer, Sally Roesch Wagner, is a pre-eminent scholar of the diverse backbone of the women's suffrage movement, the founding director of the Matilda Joslyn Gage Foundation, and serves on the New York State Women's Suffrage Commission. Chronicles the life of Elizabeth Cady Stanton from her birth into a conservative New York family, following her domestic and legal battles as she advocated for women's rights, including the right to vote. *Includes pictures of Anthony, Stanton, and other important people in their lives. *Includes Anthony's and Stanton's comments on social issues like education, employment, suffrage, abolition, abortion, and more. *Includes bibliographies of each woman for further reading. "The true woman will not be exponent of another, or allow another to be such for her. She will be her own individual self... Stand or fall by her own individual wisdom and strength... She will proclaim the 'glad tidings of good news' to all women, that woman equally with man was made for her own individual happiness, to develop... every talent given to her by God, in the great work of life." -

Susan B. Anthony "The moment we begin to fear the opinions of others and hesitate to tell the truth that is in us, and from motives of policy are silent when we should speak, the divine floods of light and life no longer flow into our souls." - Elizabeth Cady Stanton Together, Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton formed the most important partnership in the history of women's rights in America. The women worked seamlessly, with Stanton providing the forceful ideology and Anthony providing the tireless advocacy. Stanton would later characterize their relationship, "It is often said, by those who know Miss Anthony best, that she has been my good angel, always pushing and goading me to work, and that but for her pertinacity I should never have accomplished the little I have. On the other hand it has been said that I forged the thunderbolts and she fired them. Perhaps all this is, in a measure, true." Despite their partnership, the two women are often remembered quite differently. Stanton is something of an unsung hero in the history of the feminist movement. Though she is still primarily known as an advocate of women's suffrage and is closely linked to the better known Susan B. Anthony, Stanton was shunned by many of her fellow suffragists because her ideas seem too radical and because many were disturbed by her barely Deist view of religion. Over a century after her death, modern feminists tend to overlook Stanton in favor of Anthony, while remembering that Stanton

enjoyed taking on the traditional 19th century gender roles of being the mother of a large family and remaining devoted to her husband throughout her life. And while Anthony's comments about abortion are still fiercely debated by pro-life and pro-choice crowds, Stanton held conservative views toward abortion. It's clear that Elizabeth Cady Stanton was very much her own woman, certainly a fitting description that she would not have wanted any other way. Meanwhile, over the last 100 years, Susan B. Anthony has become one of the most venerated women in American history, even though she was one of the most hated women in American history during her lifetime. Anthony took note of her contemporaries' distaste for her but remained defiant, asserting, "I have encountered riotous mobs and have been hung in effigy, but my motto is: Men's rights are nothing more. Women's rights are nothing less." Today, of course, every American is taught about their nation's most famous suffragist, who tirelessly advocated and lobbied for women to be granted the right to vote. Though it wouldn't become legal until 14 years after Anthony's death, Anthony took it upon herself to illegally vote in 1872, which initiated one of the late 19th century's most famous political court cases. Fighting for Women's Suffrage chronicles the lives and partnership of the two women, examining their ideologies, advocacy, and writings. Along with pictures, you will learn about Stanton and Anthony like you never have before, in no time at all. The

authors of "The Civil War" focus on the lives of two of the pioneers in the women's rights movement, examining their diverse backgrounds, beliefs, activism, and lasting influence on American history. As the nineteenth century progressed into the twentieth, novels about politically active women became increasingly common. This work examines how the fiction written about the women's rights and related movements contributed to the creation and continued vitality of those movements. It looks at novels as paradigms of feminist activism. Collects 14 articles on women's suffrage. DuBois (history, U. of California in Los Angeles) traces the trajectory of the suffrage story against the

backdrop of changing attitudes to politics, citizenship, and gender, and the resultant tensions over such issues as slavery and abolitionism, sexuality and religion, and class conflict. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR "Thomas explores Stanton's philosophies and proposals for women's equality in marriage, divorce, and maternity, and reveals that the campaigns for equal gender roles in the family from the 1960's and '70's had nineteenth-century roots. Applying feminist legal theory, Thomas argues that Stanton's positions on family equality were strikingly progressive, providing parallels and solutions to the issues confronting women

today."--Provided by publisher. Published in two parts in 1895 and 1898, and written by Stanton with a committee of twenty-six other women, *The Women's Bible* challenges the tradition of religion that woman should be subservient to man. Stanton introduced a radical, women's theology, that stressed independence and self development. The book attracted a great deal of controversy and antagonism in its time, and became a runaway bestseller. It remains to this day a standard text in Women's Studies. Essays and primary documents that trace the relationship and political development of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony.

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