

# The Way it Really Happened

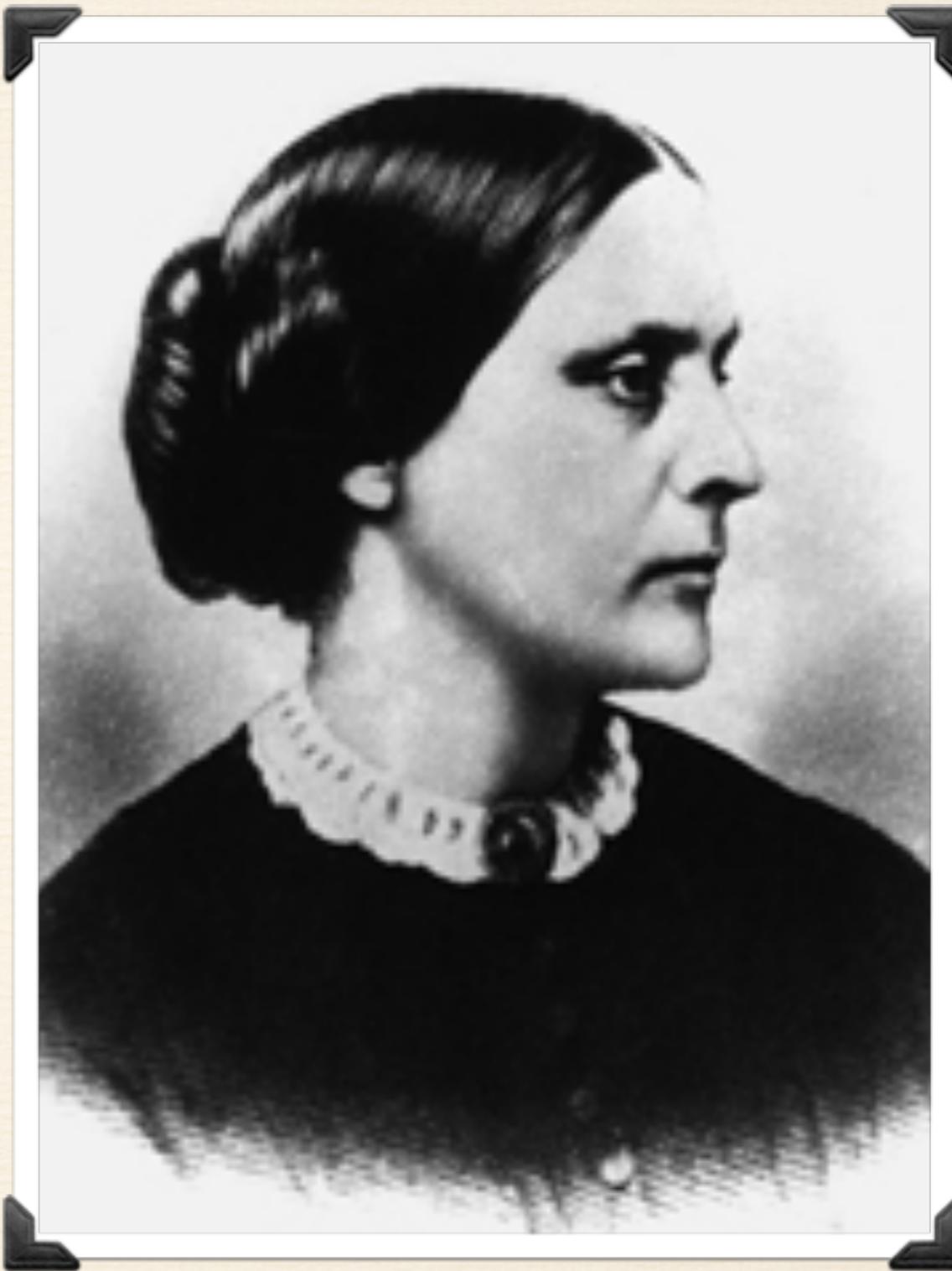


*Antebellum Movements*

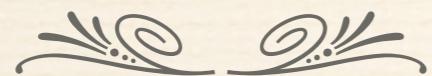
# Susan B. Anthony



*Susan B. Anthony played a big part in the women's rights and suffrage movements. Her goal was to give women equal rights of any man especially the right to vote. She spent most of her time campaigning and making speeches for the suffrage cause. By Anthony's death in 1902 only four states allowed woman the right to vote.*



# Elizabeth Cady Stanton



*Elizabeth Cady Stanton was one of the first people in the women's rights movement. In 1851 she met Susan B. Anthony and they became really good partners. Stanton couldn't travel much, because she had seven children. So Anthony traveled a lot and gave speeches while Stanton donated her writing skills for the woman's suffrage cause. Together Stanton and Anthony published *The Revolution*, a New York news paper, and the *History of Women Suffrage*, a book about the history of the movement.*

*Elizabeth Cady Stanton died on October 26, 1902.*

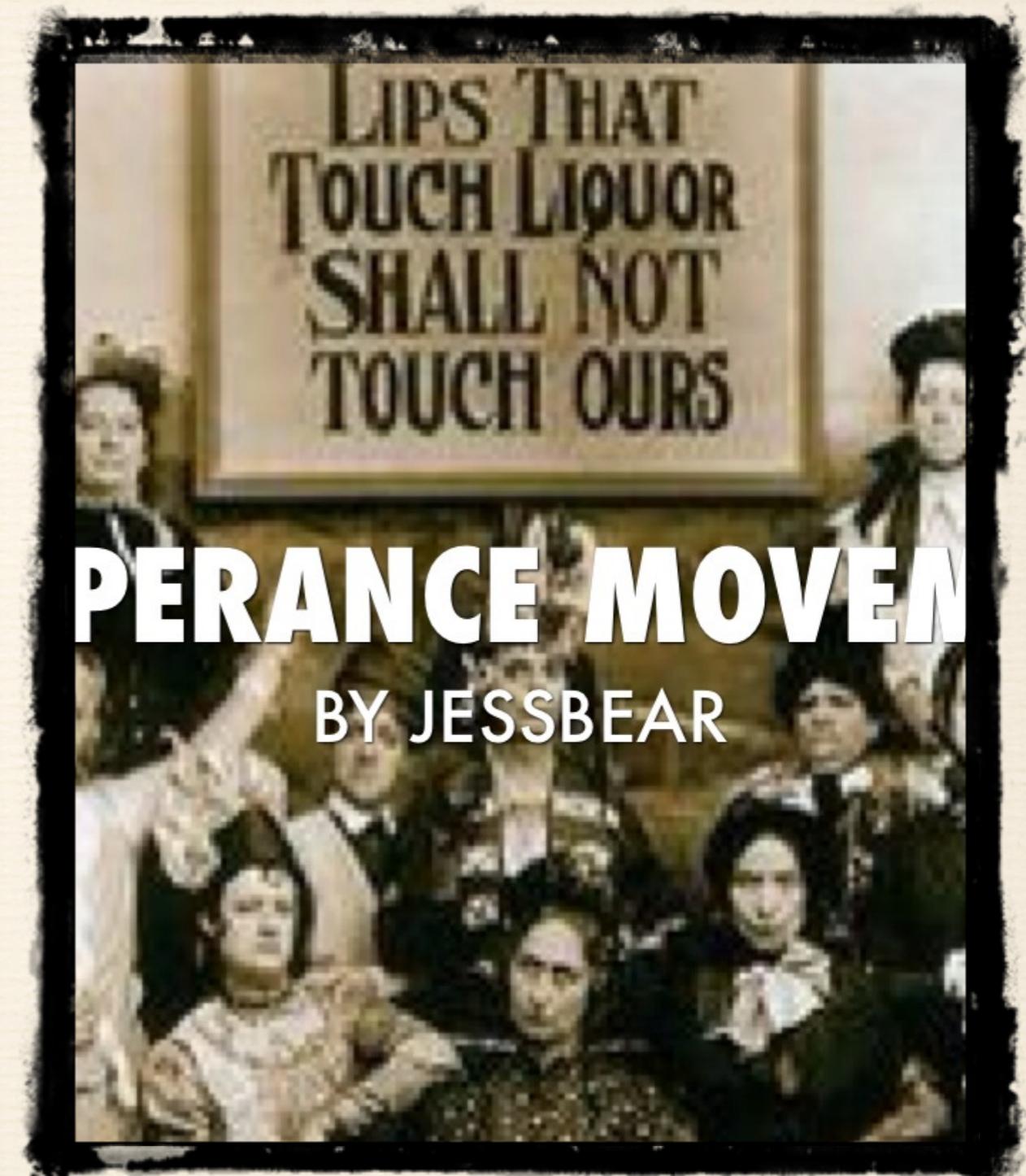


# Seneca Falls

*The first conference for a women's rights was held at Seneca Falls. There they read the Declaration of Sentiments; it was a document that was based off of the Declaration of Independence. The two documents have a lot of similarities. For example one of the lines in the Declaration of Sentiments says, "we hold this truth to be self evident, that all men and women are created equal", that quote is in the Declaration of Independence except for the "and women". That's just one of the many lines that they changed a little bit.*

# Temperance Movement

The Temperance Movement in America was a huge moral reform. It fought against alcohol, and they wanted to not just allow limited use but to outlaw it completely. The first group was founded in 1826, and it was named the American Temperance Society. Some other groups were the Cold Water Army, who pledged to only drink water, and the Washingtonians helped one another with their drinking problems. To get their point across they were in parades, they held conventions, and did other public affairs. The first state to outlaw alcohol entirely was Maine in 1851; including Maine, twelve states and territories outlawed alcohol. The movement eventually died out when the Civil War started.







# The Second Great Awakening

*The Second Great Awakening was a great revival that swept across America in the 19th century. It influenced the antebellum reform movements. It mainly influenced the the temperance movement more than anything else. The Awakening influenced the movement because Christians believed drunkenness is a sin so they thought drinking is a sin too. That's how the Awakening influenced that movement.*

The End

Author



*William Bontrager*