



Fulton County Historical Society

237 Kingsboro Ave. Gloversville, NY 12078

fultoncountyhistoricalsociety.org | 518-725-2203

Who Was Elizabeth Cady Stanton?

Elizabeth Cady was born on November 12, 1815 in Johnstown, NY. Her father, Daniel Cady, was a well-known judge and lawyer. His law office was connected to the Cady home on the corner of West Main and North Market Streets. In her father's office, Elizabeth witnessed first-hand the unfairness of the law toward women. She attended school at the Johnstown Academy until she was 16 years old. Elizabeth was the only girl in advanced math and language classes.

In 1830, Elizabeth enrolled in the Troy Female Seminary in Troy, NY. The school was founded by Emma Willard and would later be renamed in her honor. Elizabeth was actively involved in the temperance and abolition movements, where she met Henry Brewster Stanton. They married and decided to go to Europe for their honeymoon, where they attended the World Anti-Slavery Convention in England. The women were not allowed to participate, even if they had been sent as official representatives from their abolition organizations, and were forced to sit in a hidden section.

Elizabeth spent the rest of her life fighting for the rights of American women. She became close friends with Susan B. Anthony, another suffragist, and together they formed the National Woman Suffrage Organization. Elizabeth, who had seven children, often wrote the speeches that Susan would give as she traveled around the county advocating for women's rights.

Elizabeth died on October 26, 1902, eighteen years before women got the vote. In 2006, New York State made Stanton Day, November 12th, an official state holiday.



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***Elizabeth Leads the Way* Vocabulary Sheet**

Abolitionist - a person who is against slavery.

Flabbergasted - very surprised.

Suffrage - the right to vote.

Suffragist - a person who is fighting for the right to vote.

Temperance Movement - A movement in the 1800s and early 1900s to limit or outlaw alcohol in the United States.

Declaration of Sentiments - A document written by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, and others outlining the rights that women should have. It was based on the Declaration of Independence and presented at the Seneca Falls Convention in July 1848.

Primary Source - original, first-hand records of the past created by people living at the time of the event. Some examples include newspapers, photographs, and letters.

Secondary Source - a document or record that is one step removed from the original source. Secondary sources discuss information found in primary sources. Some examples include text books, articles, and encyclopedias.



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Vocabulary Worksheet

For each sentence below, fill in the blank with a vocabulary word from the word box.

Secondary Source
Primary Source
Declaration of Sentiments
Suffragist

Abolitionist
Suffrage
Temperance Movement
Flabbergasted

1. Henry Stanton was an _____ and fought to end slavery.
2. A letter written by Elizabeth Cady Stanton would be considered a _____.
3. The _____ was written by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, and other women. It was modeled after the Declaration of Independence.
4. A book about Elizabeth Cady Stanton written by a historian in 2019 is a _____.
5. _____ is the right to vote.
6. When Elizabeth Cady Stanton told her friends that women should be allowed to vote, they were all _____.
7. A _____ is someone who is fighting for the right to vote.
8. Elizabeth was also involved in the _____, to limit or outlaw alcohol in the United States.