Section 2

Women in Public Life

As a result of social and economic change, many women enter public life as workers and reformers.

Women in the Work Force

Changing Patterns of Living

- Only middle-, upper-class women can devote selves to home, family
- Poor women usually have to work for wages outside home [Visual]

Farm Women

- On Southern, Midwestern farms, women's roles same as before
- Perform household tasks, raise livestock, help with crops



Women factory workers.



Women in the Work Force

Women in Industry

- After 1900, 1 in 5 women hold jobs; 25% in manufacturing
- 50% industrial workers in garment trade; earn half of men's wages
- · Jobs in offices, stores, classrooms require high school education
- Business schools train bookkeepers, stenographers, typists

Domestic Workers

- In 1870, 70% of employed women do domestic work
- Many African-American, immigrant women do domestic labor
 - married immigrants take in piecework, boarders

Women Lead Reform

Women Get Involved

- Many female industrial workers seek to reform working conditions
- Women form cultural clubs, sometimes become reform groups

Women in Higher Education

- Many women active in public life have attended new women's colleges [Visual]
- 50% college-educated women never marry; many work on social reforms



Nov. 10, 1923. A woman holds a Harvard pennant at Princeton University during a football game between the two schools.

Women Lead Reform

Women and Reform

- Women reformers target workplace, housing, education, food, drugs
- National Association of Colored Women (NACW)—child care, education
- Susan B. Anthony of National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA)
 - works for woman suffrage, or right to vote

Women Lead Reform

A Three-Part Strategy for Suffrage

- Convince state legislatures to give women right to vote [Visual]
- Test 14th Amendment—states lose representation if deny men vote
- Push for constitutional amendment to give women the vote



Woman Suffrage, 1919 WASH. VT. ME. 1910 MONTANA N.D. MINN. N.H. 1914 ORE. N.Y MASS. WIS. 1917 1912 S.D. IDAHO MICH. -R.I. WYO. 1918 1918 1896 CONN. 1890 PA. IOWA DEL. NEB. OHIO NEVADA IND. ILL. UTAH 1914 COLO. MD. VA. 1896 1893 KANSAS MO. KY. 1912 N.C. CALIF. TENN. ARIZ. OKLA. NEW 1911 S.C. ARK. 1912 1918 MEXICO MISS ALA. GA. LA. TEXAS FLA.

Full suffrage (year granted)

Partial suffrage (women could vote for some offices)

No suffrage

Thank you for your attention