

American Minute with Bill Federer

Women's Rights Champions: Suffragettes Susan B. Anthony, Lucretia Mott, Frances Willard, Emma Willard, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton

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On March 23, 2022, headlines appeared across the nation:

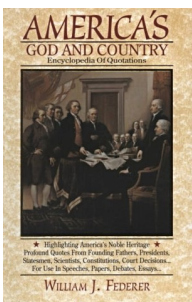
"Judge Nominated to Supreme Court on the Basis of Her Sex **Can't Define Woman**" (*Federalist*);



"Ketanji Brown Jackson, Biden's Supreme Court pick, **refuses to define the word 'woman'**" (*FoxNews*);

"**First 'Woman' Black Supreme Court Nominee Won't Define 'Woman'**" (*BizNews Post*) ... [continue reading American Minute here ...](#)

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On March 22, 2022, it made news that Florida's Governor rejected a biological male winning a female sports competition:

"DeSantis refuses to recognize trans swimmer Lia Thomas' NCAA win, declares second-placed Emma Weyant as the 'rightful winner'" (Insider).

President Donald J. Trump stated in a *GB News* interview, May 2023:

“So, look. When I see men participating in women’s sports, when I see records being broken ... I think it’s very unfair. I think it’s very disrespectful to women.”

He remarked in a video, January 2023:

“The left-wing gender insanity being pushed at our children is an act of child abuse. Very simple. Here’s my plan to stop the chemical, physical and emotional mutilation of our youth.”

Past leaders did not have a problem **defining what a woman is** or standing up for **women's rights**.

In the Nineteenth-century, **women** began getting **involved politically**, such as **Judith Ellen Foster**, who founded the **Women’s National Republican Association** in 1888.

In the **U.S. Capitol Rotunda** there is a sculpture of **women** suffrage leaders **Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Lucretia Mott**.

Lucretia Mott (1793-1880) was a noted **Quaker Christian minister** who was praised by the **Black Republican leader Frederick Douglass**.

Her husband, was Quaker leader **James Mott**, a founder of the **Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society** in 1838, and her brother-in-law was **Republican Congressman Richard Mott**, a noted **advocate of women's suffrage**.

Lucretia spoke at a **Women's Rights Convention** in

Philadelphia, October 18, 1854.

In the audience was the famous Republican abolitionist **William Lloyd Garrison**.

Lucretia Mott stated:

"On the occasion of the **first miracle** which it is said **Christ** wrought, a **woman** went before Him and said, 'Whatsoever he biddeth you do, that do.'

The **woman** of Samaria said, 'Come and see the man who told me all the things that ever I did' ...

... The very first act of note that is mentioned when the disciples and apostles went forth after **Jesus** was removed from them, was the bringing up of **an ancient prophecy** to prove that they were right in the position they assumed on that occasion, when **men and women were gathered together on the holy day of Pentecost**, when every man heard and saw those wonderful works which are recorded.

Then **Peter** stood forth ... quoting **the prophet Joel** ... that 'the time is come, this day is fulfilled the prophecy, when it is said, I will pour out my spirit upon all flesh, and your sons **and your daughters shall prophesy**,' etc. --

the language of the Bible is beautiful in its repetition -- 'upon my servants **and my handmaidens I will pour out my spirit** and they shall prophesy.'

Now can anything be clearer than that?"

Lucretia Mott, who is featured on a **U.S. Postage Stamp**, advocated for **women suffrage**, stating December 17, 1849:

"The laws given on Mount Sinai for the government of **man and woman** were equal, **the precepts of Jesus**

make no distinction.

Those who read the **Scriptures**, and judge for themselves, not resting satisfied with the perverted application of the text, do not find the distinction, that theology and ecclesiastical authorities have made, in the condition of the sexes."

Genesis 1:27 states:

"So **God** created man in his *own* image, in the **image of God** created he him; **male** and **female** created he them."

Jesus stated, Matthew 19:4:

"Have you not read that He who made *them* at the beginning 'made them **male** and **female**."

A tactic of the left is to guilt-trip Christians into being more Christian than Christ.

They say, if you are really Christian you will be silent and tolerate the LGBTQ+ agenda being taught to children, yet the question needs to be asked, would Jesus teach it?

Jesus taught in Matthew 19:4:

"Have you not read that He who made *them* at the beginning 'made them **male** and **female**."

Jesus warned, Matthew 18:6:

"**Whoever causes one of these little ones who believe in me to sin, it would be better for him to have a great millstone fastened around his neck and to be drowned in the depth of the sea.**"

At the same time **Lucretia Mott** was active in America, over in England, **Catherine Booth** fought to **end sex-trafficking of underage girls**.

She stated:

"I felt as though I must go and **walk the streets** and **besiege the dens** where these **hellish iniquities** are going on. To keep quiet seemed like being a **traitor to humanity.**"

Catherine, and her husband, **William Booth**, started the **Christian Mission**, which became **The Salvation Army**.

Susan B. Anthony (1830-1906) was raised a **Quaker Christian**.

Her father owned a cotton mill and refused to buy cotton from farmers who owned slaves.

Susan B. Anthony's religious upbringing instilled in her the concept that **every one is equal before God**.

She was motivated to crusade for **freedom for slaves**.

After the Civil War, **Susan** worked hard for the passage of the **Thirteenth, Fourteenth** and **Fifteenth Amendments**.

Opposing liquor, drunkenness and abortion, she encountered mobs, armed threats, objects thrown at her and was hung in effigy.

Her efforts eventually helped bring about the **Eighteenth Amendment --Prohibition**, ratified in 1919.

She succeeded in having women admitted to the University of Rochester, and **campaigned for a woman's right to vote**.

Susan B. Anthony was arrested for voting in the 1872 Presidential Election, saying she "**positively voted the Republican ticket-straight.**"

In 1873, **Susan** stood trial before Justice Ward Hunt. in **U.S. Federal Court.**

On the final day of the trial, she was allowed to speak, giving what was described as "the most famous speech in the history of the agitation for **woman suffrage.**"

Justice Ward kept interrupting her, ordering her to sit down, but she refused calling out "this high-handed outrage upon **my citizen's rights.**"

Justice Hunt fined her \$100, which she immediately protested that she would never pay.

Hunt announced she would not be jailed for failure to pay the fine, which effectively prevented the case from going to the Supreme Court.

The **Republican Party** pioneered the **right of women to vote.**

In 1870, the **Massachusetts Republican State Convention** seated **two women delegates.**

In 1872, the **National Republican Convention** approved its **Platform**, which stated:

"The Republican party is mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom. Their admission to wider fields of usefulness is viewed with satisfaction, and the honest demand of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration."

In 1892, the **Republican National Convention** made history by seating the **first women delegates**, sent from Wyoming, and having **a woman give an address.**

At the request of **Susan B. Anthony**, Senator Aaron Sargent, a **Republican** from California, introduced in the

Nineteenth Amendment in 1878.

It was defeated four times by a **Democrat-controlled** Senate.

Susan B. Anthony died March 13, 1906.

Fourteen years later, the **Republicans** regained control of Congress and voted to pass the **Nineteenth Amendment** in 1919, and sent it to the states for ratification:

- Of the 36 states that ratified the **Nineteenth Amendment**, 26 had **Republican** legislatures;
- Of the 9 states that voted against it, 8 had **Democrat** legislatures;
- 12 states, all **Republican**, gave women full suffrage even before the **Nineteenth Amendment** was finally ratified August 18, 1920, by Tennessee.

After learning that her sister-in-law had an abortion, **Susan B. Anthony** wrote in her diary:

"She will rue the day she forces nature."

Susan B. Anthony was quoted in *The Revolution*, July 1869:

"I deplore **the horrible crime of child-murder ...**

No matter what the motive, love of ease, or a desire to save from suffering the unborn innocent, the woman is awfully guilty who commits the deed.

It will burden her conscience in life, it will burden her soul in death;

But oh! Thrice guilty is he who ... drove her to the

desperation which impels her to the crime."

In a speech she gave repeatedly in the 1870s, **Susan B. Anthony** stated:

"The prosecutions on our courts for **breach of promise, divorce, adultery, bigamy, seduction, rape**; the newspaper reports every day of every year of **scandals and outrages, of wife murders and paramour shooting, of abortions and infanticides**, are perpetual reminders of **men's incapacity to cope successfully with this monster evil of society.**"

Susan B. Anthony wrote in 1889 to **Frances Willard**:

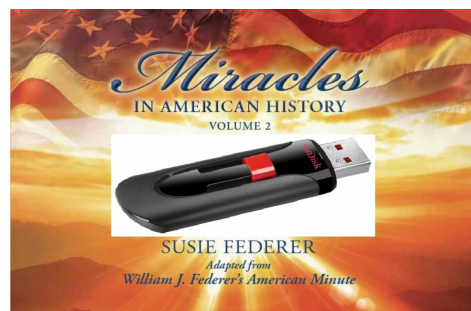
"Sweeter even than to have had the joy of caring for children of my own has it been to me to help bring about a better state of things for mothers generally, so that their **unborn little ones** could not be willed away from them."

Susan B. Anthony is depicted on a **U.S. dollar coin**, and on a 3-cent stamp.

Evangelist Charles Finney became President of **Oberlin College**, which granted the first college degree to a **black woman -- Mary Jane Patterson**, in 1862.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Sr., caused a controversy trying to admit the **first woman student** and the **first African-American students** into Harvard Medical School.

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Frances Willard (1839-1898) was the **first woman college president in the United States**, appointed to

that position at Methodist **Evanston College for Ladies** in 1871.

A statue of her is in the **U.S. Capitol Building's National Statuary Hall**, placed there by the State of Illinois.

Frances Willard, whose family had changed from being **Congregational Christian** to **Methodist Christian**, directed women's meetings for **Chicago evangelist Dwight L. Moody** in 1877.

In 1878, she was elected president of the **Illinois chapter** of the **Women's Christian Temperance Union**, then the next year became its national president.

Frances Willard spoke in every state in the union at the time, campaigning for **prohibition of liquor** with the passage of the **Eighteenth Amendment**, and promoting **women voting** with the **Nineteenth Amendment**.

She defended "womanliness," explaining that a woman should first be **womanly**, and wrote in *A White Life for Two* (Chicago: Women's Temperance Publishing Association, 1890):

"God sets male and female side by side throughout his realm of law."

She was the first dean of women at **Northwestern University**, founder of the **World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union**, and first president of the **National Council of Women**.

Frances Willard defended women being public speakers:

"The masses of the people have forsaken **God's house**, and solace themselves in the saloons or the Sunday newspaper.

But the masses will go to hear **women** when they speak.

Every **woman** who leads a life of weekday holiness, has **the Gospel** in her looks, however plain her face and dress may be, has round her head the sweet Madonna's halo, in the eyes of every man who sees her.

She speaks to him with the cadence of his own **mother's voice**. The devil knew what he was doing when he exhausted sophistry to keep woman down and silent ...

Men have been preaching well nigh two thousand years, and **the large majority of the converts have been women**.

Suppose now that **women** should share the preaching power, might it not be reasonably expected that a **majority of the converts** under their administration would be men?

Indeed, how else are the latter to have a fair chance at the **Gospel**? ... Why, then should the **pulpit** be shorn of half its power?"

Frances Willard's older cousin was **Emma Willard** (1787-1870), who was an American educator and historian.

Emma was born in Berlin, Connecticut and began teaching at the age of sixteen.

Emma was married to **John Willard** in 1809, and with his help she established a **girl's boarding school** in Middlebury, Vermont.

Emma Willard founded **Troy Female Seminary** in 1821, which was the **first school in the United States to offer higher education for women**.

Willard explained that the Nineteenth-century version of

feminism was as an exercise in **"pure practical Christianity."**

A famous graduate from **Troy Female Seminary** in 1832 was **Elizabeth Cady Stanton** (1815-1902).

Her "Declaration of Sentiments" at the 1848 Seneca Falls Convention is credited with **initiating the nation's women's rights and women's suffrage movements.**

Regarding abortion, **Elizabeth Cady Stanton** wrote:

"There must be a remedy for such a crying evil as this ... Let **woman** assert herself ... and **end this** wholesale suffering and **murder of helpless children.**"

Troy Female Seminary was renamed in 1895 to **Emma Willard School.**

Emma wrote many successful books and later built a school for women in Athens, Greece.

In 1843, **Emma Willard** wrote:

"The government of the United States is acknowledged by the wise and good of other nations, to be **the most free, impartial, and righteous government of the world;**

but all agree, that for such a government to be sustained for many years, the principles of truth and righteousness, taught in the **Holy Scriptures**, must be practiced.

The rulers must govern in **the fear of God**, and the people **obey the laws.**"

In commenting on the United States, **Emma Willard** stated:

"In observing the United States, there is much to

convince us, that an **Almighty, Overruling Providence**, designed from the first, to place here a great, united people."

In 1857, **Emma Willard** published a book for children titled, ***Morals for the Young: or, Good Principles Instilling Wisdom***, in which she wrote:

My Dear Children and Youth:-

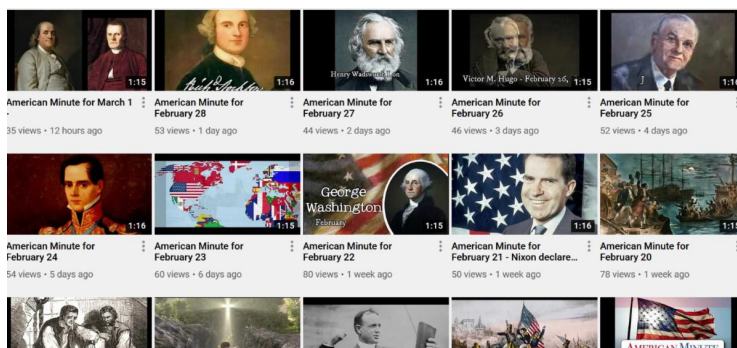
Since, then, wisdom teaches us to rate everything at its just value, it is wise **to seek the favor and fear the frown of God**, rather than to seek the favor, and fear the frown of men ...

Look upon a Savior's cross ... ask pardon ... and the Holy Spirit's guidance ... receive the Christian's armor."

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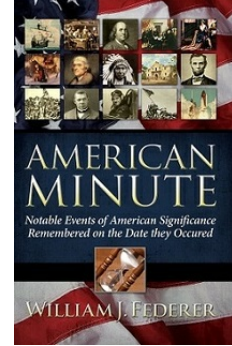
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