

A National Connection for Self-Advocates

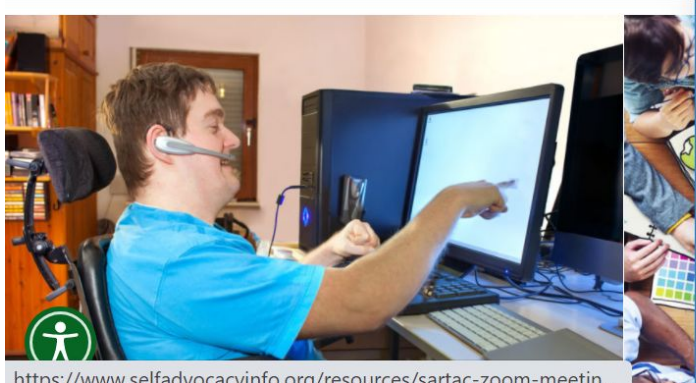


<https://selfadvocacyinfo.org/>



Self Advocacy Resource and
Technical Assistance Center

Home About ▾ Events Resources ▾ Self Advocacy Support ▾ Contact Us

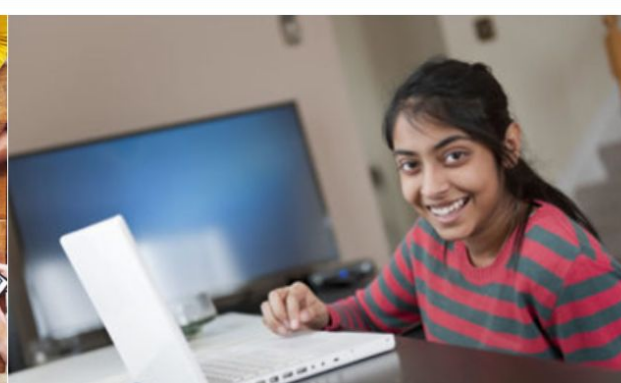


<https://www.selfadvocacyinfo.org/resources/sartac-zoom-meetin...>

Current Issues
Resources

Organization
Resources

SARTAC Zoom
Meetings



Two Clicks - #1 Click on Resources then #2 Click on SARTAC Zoom Meetings

Green Mountain Self-Advocates and SARTAC www.selfadvocacyinfo.org



November 21

Share Your Favorite Holiday Recipes and Traditions



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tvrpx-yCqjU>

The History of the Women's Rights Movement

In 1848, five women, including Elizabeth Cady Stanton, met for tea in Seneca Falls, New York. They talked about how unfairly women were treated and decided to do something about it.



**Sojourner
Truth**

**Susan B
Anthony**

**Elizabeth
Cady
Stanton**

They organized the first Women's Rights Convention in 1848, where Stanton wrote the **Declaration of Sentiments**. This document listed 18 ways women were denied rights, including **not being allowed to vote, own property, or go to college.**




CHARACTER SKETCHES AT THE WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE MEETING AT ST. JAMES HALL

The convention sparked a movement. Women like Susan B. Anthony and Sojourner Truth traveled the country speaking and organizing for women's rights. They faced a lot of backlash, but their hard work slowly led to changes.



SOJOURNER
GOES TO A
WOMEN'S
RIGHTS
CONFERENCE
IN AKRON,
OHIO, IN
1851.

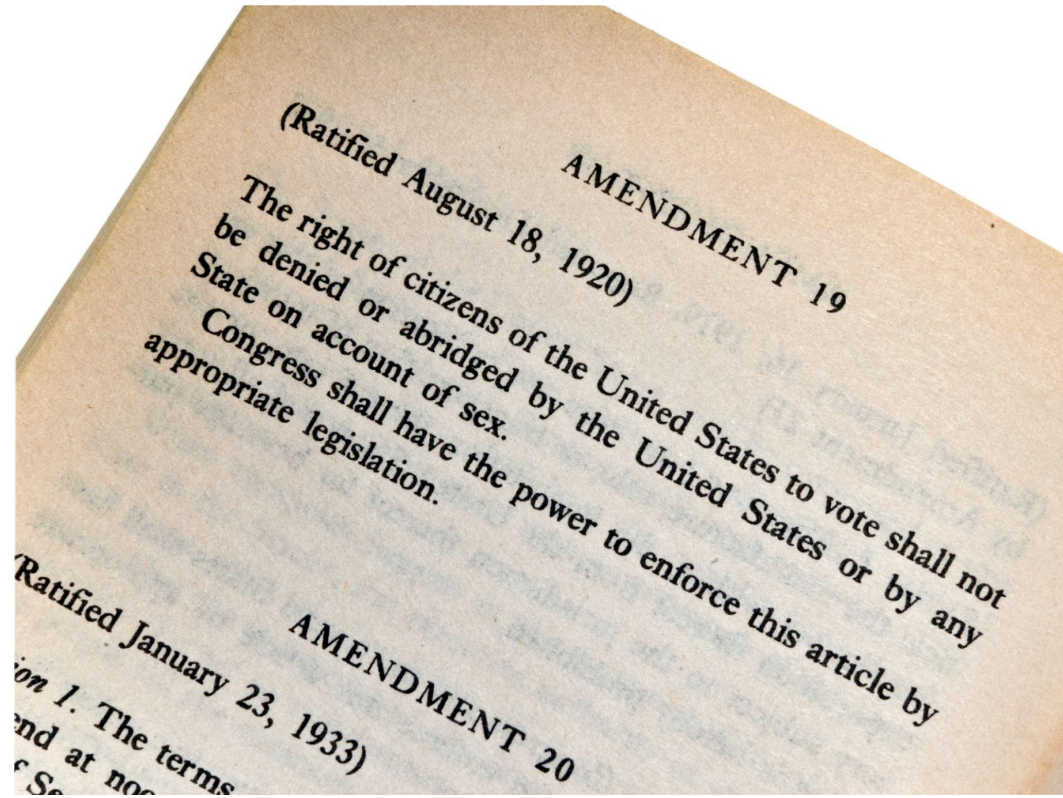
WHEN A MAN SAYS WOMEN
CANNOT BE EQUAL TO
MEN BECAUSE WOMEN
ARE WEAKER,
SHE REPLIES:



I HAVE AS MUCH MUSCLE AS ANY MAN!
I CAN DO AS MUCH WORK AS YOU. I HAVE
PLOWED, REAPED AND HUSKED, CHOPPED
AND MOWED. I CAN CARRY AS MUCH AS
ANY MAN AND EAT AS MUCH, TOO — AND

Ain't I a Woman?!!

In 1920, after 72 years of effort, women won the right to vote.



The fight didn't stop there. In the 1960s, a second wave of feminism began, focusing on workplace equality, education, and reproductive rights. Laws like Title IX in 1972 helped women access higher education and sports. Over time, women entered professions once closed to them, like doctors, lawyers, and athletes.



In 1963, the **Equal Pay Act** made it illegal for employers to pay women less than men if they are doing the same kind of work.

However in 2023, in the U.S., women who work full-time, year-round, are paid an average of 83.7 percent as much as men, which amounts to a difference of \$10,000 per year. The gaps are even larger for many women of color and women with disabilities.



In 1964
The Civil Rights Act
outlawed
discrimination
based on race,
gender or religion.



CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964



In 1972, a new law made it illegal to discriminate against people in housing and credit decisions. This meant everyone, regardless of their gender or background, had a fair chance to buy a home or get a loan.



In 1978, a law was passed making it illegal to discriminate against women because they were pregnant. This meant employers couldn't fire or refuse to hire a person just because they were expecting a baby.



In 1994, the **Violence Against Women Act** was passed. This law provided services to help women who were raped or abused, including shelters, counseling, and legal support to protect them.

The women's rights and disability rights movements share similar goals, like inclusion and access, but face different challenges.

- Women's rights focus on education, jobs, and reproduction rights, while disability rights emphasize equal opportunities, independence, and financial freedom.
- Both movements use protests, laws, and court decisions.
- Women with disabilities often experience “double discrimination” due to their gender and disability. They face barriers like limited job training and lower school attendance.
- Some feel that the disability movement needs more women leaders and the women's movement needs to do better including women with disabilities.



Even today, the fight for equality continues, but women have made incredible progress thanks to generations of activists. Together, they've built a legacy of strength and hope for future generations.





Before we open it up for comments.
let's hear from Numbers and Tamara
Huntley.

We are looking for:

1. Anything you want to add about the Women's Right Movement.
2. And why you think it is important for self-advocates to learn about the Women's movement.

Now, we are going to go in to a small group discussion:

1. What did you learn?
2. Does your self-advocacy group ever talk about women's rights?
3. What issues do you think women with disabilities are struggling with today?

