19th Amendment

THE 19TH AMENDMENT to the U.S. Constitution is sometimes called the Woman Suffrage amendment or the Susan B. Anthony amendment, after one of its most outspoken advocates. The amendment reads as follows: “The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.” Passed by Congress in June 1919, it was ratified in August 1920, after Tennessee became the last of the 36 states required for ratification to vote in its favor. Woman suffragists had campaigned 72 years to bring about this result.

SEE ALSO
Anthony, Susan Brownell; Woman suffrage movement

FURTHER READING

Olmsted, Frederick Law

- Born: Apr. 26, 1822, Hartford, Conn.
- Education: private tutors and academies
- Accomplishments: landscape architect, Central Park in New York City, among other parks, grounds, and campuses

MOST GILDED AGE city dwellers lacked easy contact with nature. As a result, many city leaders made the building of parks a priority. Frederick Law Olmsted had more influence over the design of such parks than any other landscape architect of his day. His many successes in parks brought him commissions to design other open spaces, such as public recreation grounds, academic campuses, and the grounds of private estates.

Destined for a life in business, the young Olmsted became interested in engineering, town planning, and travel writing. In 1848, he borrowed money from his father for a farm on Staten Island, New York, and became a scientific farmer, that is, he applied scientific principles to farming methods. After...