



# WOMEN'S RIGHTS/ROLES IN THE 1920'S

**By: McKenna Godwin, Brooklyn Willardson,  
Cheyenne Wilde, Tayden Tolman**

# 19TH AMENDMENT/ERA - TAYDEN



~The 19th amendment, guaranteeing women the right to vote was passed by congress and sent to the states for ratification.

~The women's suffrage movement was founded by women in the mid-19th century.

~It took nearly 100 years to win this right

~On August 26, 1920 the 19th amendment to the constitution was ratified, giving women the right to vote.

# ERA-TAYDEN

~The Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) was a proposed amendment to the United States Constitution designed to guarantee equal rights for women.

~The Equal Rights amendment (ERA) wasn't passed until March 22, 1972



# SUFFRAGE ACT-TAYDEN

- ~The National Woman Suffrage Association was on May 15, 1869
- ~It was led by Susan B. Anthony, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton.
- ~The women's suffrage movement was the struggle for the right of women to vote and run for office.



# COSMETICS - MCKENNA

- Makeup and the cosmetics industry exploded in the 1920's.
- More than 18,000 beauty parlors in America.
- Purpose of makeup:
  - ~draw attention
  - ~wore a ton of makeup/men hated it
  - ~pull it out anywhere and put it on



# FLAPPERS-MCKENNA

-Clara Bow and Mae Murray were movie stars that started the cosmetic boom in the 1920's.

~women started wearing makeup because of them.

-Flapper look in cosmetics:

~blush

~Lipstick: Cupid's Bow

~mascara/eyeliner

~powders

~cream/lotions

~eyeshadows

How to Get the 1920s Cupid's Bow Lips



# PROVOCATIVE-MCKENNA

-Flappers were very provocative in the 1920's.

-Things they did:

~Night clubs and danced inappropriately

~smoked cigars

~drank alcohol in public

~dated openly

~attention seeking clothing



# WOMEN'S EDUCATION

- The 1920's are considered the decade of the Progressive Movement of Education. There was more of a student-driven, student-centered concept that has carried through from then until now-not only in the United States, but things were changing around the world too.
- After long battles against gender oppression women finally obtained the right to be educated through several government acts/conventions, the opening of facilities willing to educate them, and the opportunity to continue into higher education.
- By the 1930's, there were big changes in women's education at a college level. In 1900, there were 85,338 college students and 5,237 earned their bachelor's degree. By the 1930's there were 600,953 female college students and 77,000 earned their bachelor's degree.



# WORKING WOMEN

- Before the 20's it wasn't common to see women working outside of the home-and if you did see it, it was mainly nursing and teaching. But once they earned the right to vote, women began to look for ways to increase their independence, which resulted in more jobs for women.
- Amount of working women went up by 25% in the 1920's.
- Some jobs that women started to do were: secretaries, writers, actors, dancers, typists, filing clerks, stenographers. Jobs now in the office were being filled more by women than ever before.
- Although women's jobs were becoming more common, they were still highly underpaid at the time because equal payment laws were not in effect yet.



# CHANGING ROLES OF WOMEN IN THE HOME - CHEYENNE

The changing **role** of American **women** in the **1920s**. The changing **role** of **women** was a result of the work they did during the war. ... In 1920, all **women** were given the **right** to vote. 'Flappers' smoked in public, danced the new dances, and were sexually liberated.



# WHAT ARE WOMEN'S ROLES HELPFUL FOR?-CHEYENNE

Women's roles help the women be able to do what men can do like working and smoking and able to be free women going to clubs. Women were more free and depended on that when they could do things differently.



# WOMEN IN WORLD WAR-CHEYENNE

After the war women were allowed to work for example,

They worked as nurses at war so they can help them get healed.

They work at the war to make food for the men.



# VIDEO

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5nBqX4-l3t0>

## 5 MAIN POINTS

1. Cosmetics for women was huge in the late 1920's.
2. Women were very provocative in their actions and style.
3. The 19th amendment = women's right to vote
4. Women worked in the men's workfield. (nurses, doctors, farmers, teachers, typists etc.) Roles changed after the 19th amendment was ratified.
5. In the 1920's, with a women's better sense of independence, they began to gain a higher education.

# QUIZ QUESTION #1

What were women allowed to do after the war?

## QUIZ QUESTION #2

How many beauty parlors for cosmetics were there  
in america in the 1920's?

## QUIZ QUESTION #3

TRUE OR FALSE

Women began to go further with their college education in the 1920's.

## QUIZ QUESTION #4

How long did it take for women to win the right to vote?

## QUESTION #5

In what ways were women provocative?

# SOURCES

- <http://vintagedancer.com/1920s/makeup-starts-the-cosmetics-industry/>
- <http://www.fashiongonerogue.com/1920s-beauty-makeup-history-cosmetics/>.
- <http://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/congress-passes-the-19th-amendment>
- <http://www.slideshare.net/KateSimon/women-in-the-1920s-10247493>
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Women's\\_education\\_in\\_the\\_United\\_States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Women's_education_in_the_United_States)
- <http://schugurensky.faculty.asu.edu/moments/1920lintner.html>
- <https://www.reference.com/history/were-women-s-jobs-1920s-459a8660b874d537>
- <https://www.nwhm.org/online-exhibits/progressiveera/worldwarI.html>
- <http://historyofmassachusetts.org/the-roles-of-women-in-the-revolutionary-war/>
- <http://ncpedia.org/history/20th-Century/1920s-women>
- <https://sites.google.com/site/womenintheroaring20s/home/women-s-rights>