

HISTORICAL WITNESS

★ SOCIAL MESSAGING ★

TIMELINE

1575

Europeans in Venice and Florence make first attempts at imitation Chinese porcelain.

1762

The Greater Learning for Women treatise is released in Japan and states that women should live in submission to their husbands and husband's parents.

1770

The Industrial Revolution begins in England and slowly spreads all over the world.

1789

The French Revolution begins with the storming of the Bastille.

1792

The First Republic of France is declared.

Mary Wollstonecraft publishes *Vindication of the Rights of Women*.

1793

Eli Whitney invents the cotton gin, which separates seeds from cotton fibers as fast as fifty individuals working by hand.

1798

Napoleon Bonaparte and the French army invade Egypt.

1804

Napoleon is proclaimed emperor by the French Senate. Under the Napoleonic Code of France, women are considered legal minors, and their husbands control their property.

1809

The French government begins to publish *Description de l'Égypte*, a multivolume series that illustrates the land, architecture, and culture of Egypt and influences French architecture and decorative arts.

1830s

Ready-to-wear clothing manufacturers open in both Britain and the United States.

1830

Napoleon's army invades Algeria and captures, loots, and wreaks havoc on Algiers.

1833

Oberline Collegiate Institute (later Oberlin College) in Ohio is the first U.S. college to admit men and women on an equal basis.

1834

Female mill workers in Lowell, Massachusetts, strike in response to a wage reduction.

1844

The English Factory Act passes, establishing a twelve-hour workday for female factory workers.

1848

The first Women's Rights Convention takes place in Seneca Falls, New York.

1849

Harriet Tubman escapes from slavery in Maryland.

Elizabeth Blackwell becomes the first female doctor of medicine in the United States.

1851

I. M. Singer and Company patents the Singer Perpendicular Action Sewing Machine.



1852

The first department store, Bon Marché, opens in Paris.

1854

The Treaty of Kanagawa opens Japan to limited trade with the United States.

Florence Nightingale establishes nursing as a profession for women during the Crimean War.

1855

The Exposition Universelle in Paris aims to display the social, industrial, and cultural progress in France under Napoleon III.

1859

France occupies Saigon.

1860s

Advertising begins to appear in monthly magazines distributed across the United States.

1866

Portrait of the Marquise de Miramon, née Thérèse Feuillant is painted by Jacques Joseph Tissot in France.

1867

Karl Marx publishes the first volume of *Das Kapital*.

1869

Arabella Mansfield is the first woman admitted to the bar in the United States.

The National Woman Suffrage Association is founded in the United States by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony.

1870

France declares war on Prussia.

1874

The first Impressionist exhibition is held in Paris.

1880s

Lithographic ads are widespread in Europe and the United States.

1881

Clara Barton establishes the American Red Cross.

About 1882–before 1905

The Milliners is painted by Edgar Germain Hilaire Degas in France.

1889

Wyoming approves the first constitution in the world granting full voting rights to women.

1895

In Paris, Siegfried Bing reopens Maison de l'Art Nouveau, an Oriental crafts shop.

1903

Marie Curie is the first woman to receive a Nobel Prize, for her work on radioactivity.

1904

Women in France are no longer considered legal minors.

1905

The Union of Patriotic Women, the first organization for women in Iran, was founded by Mohtaram Eskandari. Religious leaders disrupt the first meeting and kill some of the women.

1906

Finland is the first European country to grant women the right to vote.

1907

The activist Chiu Chin (or Qui Jin), who advocated for the liberation of women, is implicated in an antigovernment uprising and is executed by the Manchu Qing dynasty in China.

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1909

Garment workers in New York lead a successful strike in the "Uprising of Thirty Thousand"—the first female-dominated mass action—with the support of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Women's Trade Union League.

1911

In New York City, 146 workers are killed in the Triangle Shirtwaist Company fire because the exit doors were locked to prevent theft.

The Chinese tradition of foot binding to produce tiny feet in women is banned.

1914

World War I begins.

1916

During World War I, the British government recruits four hundred thousand women to work in agriculture.

1918

Women over thirty in Great Britain are granted the right to vote.

The U.S. government reports that 1.4 million women work in the war industry.

1919

The Treaty of Versailles, which includes a clause stating that women should receive equal pay, ends World War I. The clause, however, is universally ignored.

1920

The Nineteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution is ratified, granting women the right to vote.

1929

Virginia Woolf publishes *A Room of One's Own*.

1932

Amelia Earhart is the first woman to fly over the Atlantic Ocean in a solo, fifteen-hour flight.

1938

The Fair Labor Standards Act guarantees a minimum wage of forty cents and prohibits child labor.

1941

Japan bombs Pearl Harbor, and the United States enters World War II.

1945

Japan surrenders, and World War II ends. Many American women who entered the workforce during the war are forced out of their jobs.

1947

China grants women the right to vote.

1948

Israel and Korea grant women the right to vote.

1961

Women are granted the right to vote in Paraguay, the last republic in the Americas to do so.

1964

The U.S. Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibits discrimination in employment on the basis of race, religion, national origin, or sex and calls for the desegregation of public schools.

1979

Margaret Thatcher becomes the first female prime minister of Great Britain.

1981

Sandra Day O'Connor becomes the first woman to serve on the U.S. Supreme Court.



1983

Sally Ride is the first American woman to fly into space.

1988

Benazir Bhutto, as prime minister of Pakistan, becomes the first woman leader of a Muslim country in modern history.

1996

The Taliban government in Afghanistan restricts women from receiving an education, working outside the home, going out in public without a male escort, and seeing male doctors.

2005

Kuwait's Parliament grants women the right to vote and run for office.

2007

Benazir Bhutto is assassinated.

Nancy Pelosi becomes the first female Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives.