

# WHAT RIGHTS DID OBERLIN EXPAND?

19<sup>th</sup> Century 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY

VOTING RIGHTS

AFTER THE CIVIL WAR OBERLINIANS PETITION FOR VOTING RIGHTS TO BE GIVEN TO MORE PEOPLE. THE TOWN HOLDS A CELEBRATION IN 1870 WHEN THE 15<sup>TH</sup> AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION LETS AFRICAN-AMERICAN MEN VOTE.

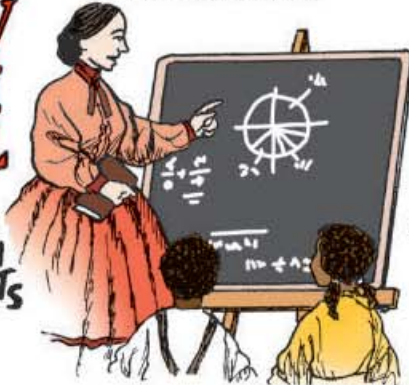


MANY WOMEN WANT "SUFFRAGE" (THE RIGHT TO VOTE). OBERLIN WOMEN TRY TO VOTE IN THE 1860 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION BUT ARE TURNED AWAY. WOMEN CAMPAIGN UNTIL THE 19<sup>TH</sup> AMENDMENT IN 1920 ALLOWS THEIR VOTES.



CIVIL RIGHTS

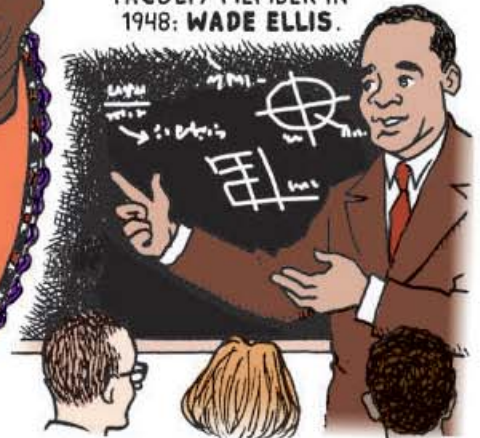
MANY OBERLINIANS GO TO THE SOUTH TO HELP "RECONSTRUCTION" AFTER THE CIVIL WAR. IT IS HARD TO GET PAST THE WAR'S PAIN.



ALSO, **MARY CHURCH TERRELL** GRADUATES FROM OBERLIN IN 1884 AND FIGHTS FOR CIVIL RIGHTS. THIS DAUGHTER OF FORMER SLAVES IS THE FIRST WOMAN OF COLOR IN THE U.S. TO SERVE ON A SCHOOL BOARD. IN 1896 SHE IS THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLORED WOMEN.

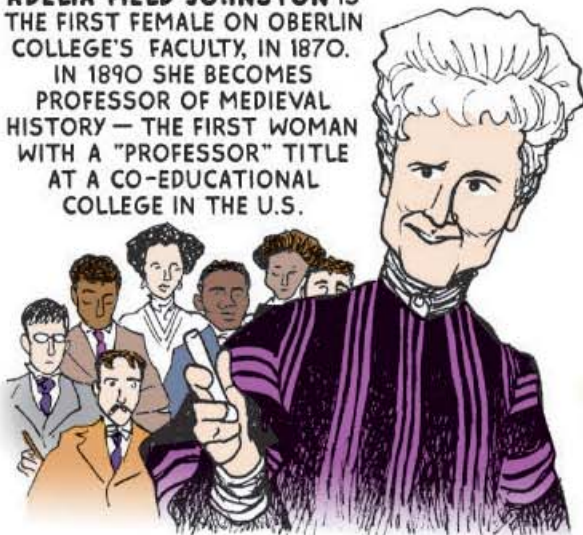


IN 1940 OBERLIN SCHOOLS HIRE **BETTY GLENN THOMAS**, THEIR FIRST AFRICAN-AMERICAN TEACHER. OBERLIN COLLEGE GETS ITS FIRST BLACK FACULTY MEMBER IN 1948: **WADE ELLIS**.

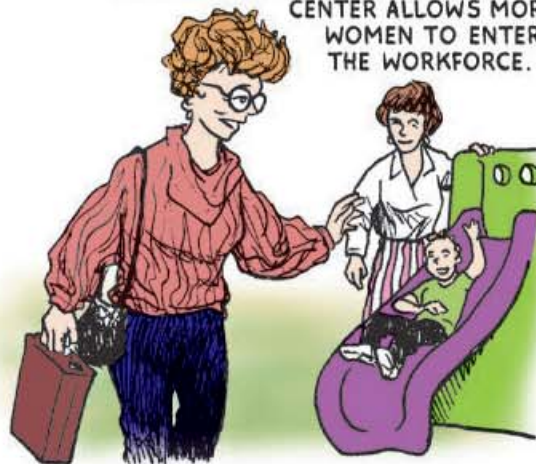


GENDER RIGHTS

**ADELIA FIELD JOHNSTON** IS THE FIRST FEMALE ON OBERLIN COLLEGE'S FACULTY, IN 1870. IN 1890 SHE BECOMES PROFESSOR OF MEDIEVAL HISTORY — THE FIRST WOMAN WITH A "PROFESSOR" TITLE AT A CO-EDUCATIONAL COLLEGE IN THE U.S.



IN THE LAST DECADES OF THE 1900s, DAY CARE SUCH AS THE OBERLIN EARLY CHILDHOOD CENTER ALLOWS MORE WOMEN TO ENTER THE WORKFORCE.



**NANCY DYE** SERVES AS OBERLIN COLLEGE'S FIRST FEMALE PRESIDENT FROM 1994 TO 2007.