Elizabeth Cady Stanton was born November 12, 1815 in Johnstown, New York and died October 26, 1902 in New York City. She was an American suffragist, social activist, abolitionist, and leading figure of the early women's rights movement. Her Declaration of Sentiments, presented at the 1848 Seneca Falls Convention in Seneca Falls, New York, was modeled after the Declaration of Independence and laid out what the rights of American women should be. Though she never gained the right to vote in her lifetime, she left behind a legion of feminist crusaders who carried her torch and ensured her decades-long struggle wasn’t in vain.

Among other things she researched and wrote most of Susan B. Anthony’s speeches. In 1854, her “Address to the Legislature of New York” helped secure reforms passed in 1860 which allowed women to gain joint custody of their children after divorce, own property and participate in business transactions. She lobbied, along with Anthony, for the 13th Amendment which freed the slaves. However, they worked against the 14th and 15th Amendments because they did not give the right to vote to black women, only black men. She co-wrote three volumes of the History of Woman Suffrage (1881-85) which documented the individual and local activism that built and sustained the women’s suffrage movement.

Karen Handel was born April 18, 1962 in Washington, D.C. Handel is a businesswoman and politician. After serving as Deputy of Chief of Staff to Governor Sonny Perdue, Karen was elected Chairman of the Fulton County Board of Commissioners, the first woman to hold the office. Displaying sharp financial acumen, Karen turned a $100 million deficit into a balanced budget without raising taxes. Karen took on a corrupt sheriff and forced her out of office after she stole $7M in taxpayer funds. She secured passage of strict new ethics rules and led the way in the formation of North Fulton’s cities.

She was elected Georgia’s first Republican Secretary of State and served from 2007-2009. Despite liberal protests and lawsuits, Karen successfully implemented photo ID for voting. She executed an agency-wide modernization initiative, while cutting the department’s budget by nearly 20%. In 2010, she ran for Governor and lost narrowly in the Republican primary. In 2011, she was appointed Senior Vice President of public policy at the Susan G. Komen for the Cure charity and pushed for the charity to cut off funding to Planned Parenthood. In a 2017 Special Election, she became the first Republican woman from Georgia elected to Congress. She served one term, losing in 2018. On June 9th, she won the Republican primary and will be running against the person who defeated her in 2018.

During her years in public life, Handel tackled issues such as human trafficking and opioid addiction, defunding Planned Parenthood and a champion for the unborn earning an endorsement from the Susan B. Anthony List.