Early Influences: Born on February 15, 1820, in Adams, Massachusetts, Susan B. Anthony was raised in a Quaker family that valued education and social equality. Her family was involved in the fight against slavery, which played a significant role in shaping her sense of justice and moral duty to fight for equal rights.

Teacher Turned Activist: Before becoming a leading suffragist, Anthony worked as a teacher. She became active in the temperance movement, which advocated for the reduction or prohibition of alcohol. However, she was barred from speaking at temperance rallies because she was a woman, pushing her towards the fight for women's rights.

Formation of Key Partnerships: Anthony's partnership with Elizabeth Cady Stanton was pivotal to the women's suffrage movement. They met in 1851 and quickly realized they could effectively champion the cause of women together. Stanton was skilled in writing and theorizing, while Anthony excelled at organizing and strategy.

The American Equal Rights Association: In 1866, Anthony and Stanton founded the American Equal Rights Association, an organization dedicated to the goal of suffrage for all regardless of gender or race. Anthony was also instrumental in the founding of the National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA) in 1869.

Arrest for Voting: In one of her most famous acts of civil disobedience, Anthony was arrested in 1872 for voting in the presidential election in Rochester, New York, asserting that she had the right to vote under the 14th Amendment. She was fined $100 for her act, a fine she never paid.

The Revolution: Anthony and Stanton established a weekly newspaper called "The Revolution" in 1868. It focused on women's rights, including suffrage, but also covered other issues such as the labor movement and advocated for equal pay for equal work.

The Anthony Amendment: The 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which granted women the right to vote, was originally drafted by Susan B. Anthony and Stanton and was sometimes referred to as the "Anthony Amendment". While it was introduced to Congress in 1878, it did not pass until 1920, fourteen years after Anthony's death.

International Influence: Anthony didn't just focus her efforts on the United States; she also played a significant role on the international stage, helping to arrange the first-ever International Council of Women in 1888. She worked to encourage the creation of other women's suffrage organizations around the world.

A Pioneering Speaker: Anthony traveled extensively, giving speeches and lobbying for women's suffrage. Over her career, she gave an estimated 75 to 100 speeches per year and was known for her clear, forceful tone and unwavering stance, even in the face of opposition and ridicule.

Legacy and Recognition: Susan B. Anthony died on March 13, 1906, without seeing the fulfillment of her dream for women's suffrage. However, her tireless efforts laid the foundation for the eventual passage of the 19th Amendment. Her legacy is preserved in numerous ways, including on currency — she was the first woman to be depicted on circulating U.S. coinage when her portrait appeared on the dollar coin in 1979.