Drawing on the information in the provided sources and our conversation history, here is information about the listed women's rights activists:

**Amelia Bloomer: Advocate for Temperance, Women's Rights, and Dress Reform**

* **Early Life:** Amelia Jenks was born on May 27, 1818, in Homer, New York. She married Dexter Bloomer in 1840 and later moved to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where she died on December 30, 1894.
* **Cause for Activism:** Amelia Bloomer was a women's rights activist and temperance advocate. Her activism encompassed various aspects of women's lives and rights.
* **Contributions to the Fight for Freedom/Activism:**
  + She was the owner and editor of **The Lily**, a publication focused on women's issues.
  + She is known for publicizing the idea of women wearing **pants, which came to be known as "Bloomers"**. Lucy Stone adopted this "more practical style" after meeting Amelia Bloomer.
  + In 1851, she **introduced suffragists Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony to each other**.
  + She remained a **suffrage pioneer and writer** throughout her life.
  + She led **suffrage campaigns** in Nebraska and Iowa.
  + She served as **president of the Iowa Woman Suffrage Association** from 1871 until 1873.
  + She was among the participants at the **Seneca Falls Convention** in 1848, although she arrived late on the second day and did not endorse the Declaration of Sentiments at that time due to her focus on the temperance movement.
* **Famous Quote:** The provided sources **do not include a famous quote attributed directly to Amelia Bloomer**.

**Sojourner Truth: Abolitionist, Orator, and Advocate for Intersecting Justice**

* **Early Life:** Sojourner Truth was born into slavery. No further details about her birth year or location are provided in the sources.
* **Cause for Activism:** She dedicated her life to fighting for a more **equal society for African Americans and for women**. This included advocating for abolition, voting rights, and property rights. She struggled not only for the abolition of slavery but also for **gender and racial equality**.
* **Contributions to the Fight for Freedom/Activism:**
  + She was an **abolitionist and women's rights activist**.
  + She was a **powerful voice** despite working through racism and sexism.
  + She mixed her ideas with **challenges to slavery and to racism**.
  + She delivered her **first documented public speech** at the 1850 National Women's Rights Convention in Worcester, Massachusetts.
  + She argued for **women's reform activism**.
  + At the 1851 Ohio Women's Rights Convention in Akron, she delivered a speech which included the famous line, "**Ain't I a Woman?**".
  + At the Second Annual Convention of the American Woman Suffrage Association in Boston in 1871, she argued that women's rights were essential not only for women's well-being but **"for the benefit of the whole creation, not only the women, but all the men on the face of the earth, for they were the mother of them"**.
  + She told her own stories, which suggested a women's movement that might take a different direction, one that championed the **broad interests of all humanity**.
  + She was at the vanguard of efforts to address **intersecting social justice issues**.
  + She was involved with the **Underground Railroad**.
  + She stayed at Elizabeth Cady Stanton's house during the 1866 American Equal Rights Association convention.
  + She is listed among the **National Women's Hall of Fame inductees** in 1981.
* **Famous Quote:** "**Ain't I a Woman?**". The source notes that she is known for this line.

**Elizabeth Cady Stanton: Leader of the Women's Rights Movement, Writer, and Abolitionist**

* **Early Life:** Elizabeth Smith Cady was born on November 12, 1815, in Johnstown, New York. She married Henry Brewster Stanton in 1840. She came from a family deeply involved in politics. She died on October 26, 1902, in New York City.
* **Cause for Activism:** She was a leader of the women's rights movement and active in other social reform activities, especially abolitionism. She became a major force in convincing the women's movement that political pressure, including the right to vote, was crucial.
* **Contributions to the Fight for Freedom/Activism:**
  + She was the **main force behind the 1848 Seneca Falls Convention**, the first convention called solely to discuss women's rights. She was one of the five women who called this convention.
  + She was the **primary author of the Declaration of Sentiments** presented at Seneca Falls. Her demand for women's right to vote was controversial but became a central tenet of the movement.
  + She spoke first at the morning session of the Seneca Falls Convention, urging women to take responsibility for their own lives and "understand the height, the depth, the length, and the breadth of her own degradation". She read the Declaration of Sentiments in its entirety and reread each paragraph for discussion.
  + She and Lucretia Mott attended the 1840 World Anti-Slavery Convention in London.
  + A letter from her and its resolutions were voted on at the 1852 National Women's Rights Convention in Syracuse.
  + She spoke at the 1869 National Women's Rights Convention in Washington, D.C., speaking against those who had established "an aristocracy of sex on this continent".
  + She, Susan B. Anthony, and others formed the **National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA)** in 1869.
  + She, Anthony, and Matilda Joslyn Gage worked on the six-volume **History of Woman Suffrage**.
  + She co-edited the women's rights newspaper **The Revolution** with Susan B. Anthony.
  + She and Anthony founded the **Women's Loyal National League** during the Civil War, which collected nearly 400,000 signatures for the abolition of slavery. This was the first national women's political organization in the U.S..
  + She and Anthony organized the **American Equal Rights Association (AERA)** after the Civil War. She was offered the presidency but declined in favor of Lucretia Mott, serving as first vice president. She, Anthony, Mott, and Frederick Douglass were leaders of AERA.
  + She provided hospitality for some attendees of the 1866 AERA convention, including Sojourner Truth and Susan B. Anthony.
  + Her interests and Anthony's diverged later, but the two remained close friends.
  + She and Anthony were influential in setting the direction of the women's suffrage movement in the late 19th century.
  + She is listed among the **National Women's Hall of Fame inductees** in 1973.
  + The Elizabeth Cady Stanton House in Tenafly, New Jersey, was declared a **National Historic Landmark**.
  + An academic project collected her papers along with Susan B. Anthony's.
  + A brigade of the New York Radical Feminists was named the Stanton-Anthony Brigade.
* **Famous Quote:** The provided sources **do not include a specific quote identified as a "famous quote"** attributed directly to Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

**Lucretia Mott: Quaker Minister, Abolitionist, and Women's Rights Pioneer**

* **Early Life:** Lucretia Mott was born in 1793.
* **Cause for Activism:** She was a Quaker minister, abolitionist, and women's rights advocate. She was a "guiding light" of the women's rights conventions.
* **Contributions to the Fight for Freedom/Activism:**
  + She was one of the five women who called the **Seneca Falls Convention** in 1848. She was a well-known social activist and had discussed the need to organize for women's rights with Elizabeth Cady Stanton years earlier.
  + She was described as "**the moving spirit of the occasion**" and was the main speaker at Seneca Falls.
  + She was initially disturbed by Stanton's proposal for women's right to vote at Seneca Falls.
  + She and other women held public meetings on women's rights in Philadelphia starting in 1846.
  + She and Elizabeth Cady Stanton attended the **1840 World Anti-Slavery Convention** in London.
  + She was one of the abolitionists friendly to women's rights who discussed holding a convention solely for women's rights in 1847.
  + She was active in the executive committee of an Anti-Sabbath meeting in Boston in March 1848 and spoke at the meeting, raising questions about blindly following religious and social tradition.
  + She spoke at the Seneca Falls Convention, encouraging all to take up the cause.
  + She was named **president of the 1852 National Women's Rights Convention** in Syracuse. She presided over two of the national conventions. At the 1852 convention, she felt it necessary to silence a minister who used biblical references to keep women subordinate.
  + She served as an officer for the 1856 National Women's Rights Convention.
  + She, Antoinette Brown, William Lloyd Garrison, Ernestine Rose, and Lucy Stone worked to shape a new declaration at the 1856 convention.
  + She spoke at the Eleventh National Women's Rights Convention in 1866.
  + She was offered and accepted the post of president of the **American Equal Rights Association (AERA)**, serving as one of its leaders along with Stanton, Anthony, and Douglass.
  + William Still stated that of all the women who served the Anti-slavery cause, "there is not one whose labors were more effective, whose character is nobler, and who is more universally respected and beloved, than Lucretia Mott". He noted that "You cannot speak of the slave without remembering her, who did so much to make Slavery impossible".
  + She typified the **moral force of the movement**.
  + The first volume of *History of Woman Suffrage* is affectionately inscribed to her memory and other women who demanded political rights for women.
  + She is listed among the **National Women's Hall of Fame inductees** in 1983.
  + She is depicted in the Portrait Monument at the U.S. Capitol.
* **Famous Quote:** The provided sources **do not include a specific quote identified as a "famous quote"** attributed directly to Lucretia Mott, although her views on Elizabeth Cady Stanton and the importance of her work are noted.

**Susan B. Anthony: Tireless Organizer for Women's Suffrage and Abolition**

* **Early Life:** Susan Anthony was born on February 15, 1820, in Adams, Massachusetts. She died on March 13, 1906, in Rochester, New York. She was born into a Quaker family committed to social equality.
* **Cause for Activism:** She was a social reformer and women's rights activist who played a pivotal role in the women's suffrage movement. Her activism also included abolitionism.
* **Contributions to the Fight for Freedom/Activism:**
  + She collected **anti-slavery petitions** at the age of 17.
  + In 1856, she became the New York state agent for the **American Anti-Slavery Society**.
  + In 1851, she met Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who became her **lifelong friend and co-worker** in social reform, primarily women's rights.
  + Together with Stanton, she founded the **New York Women's State Temperance Society** after being prevented from speaking at a temperance conference because she was female.
  + During the Civil War, she and Stanton founded the **Women's Loyal National League**, which conducted the largest petition drive in U.S. history up to that time, collecting nearly 400,000 signatures in support of the abolition of slavery.
  + After the war, she and Stanton initiated the **American Equal Rights Association (AERA)**. She served as a corresponding secretary for AERA. She, Stanton, Lucretia Mott, and Frederick Douglass were leaders of AERA.
  + She and Stanton began publishing a women's rights newspaper in 1868 called **The Revolution**.
  + She and Stanton founded the **National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA)** in 1869 as part of a split in the women's movement.
  + She was a **key force in the merger** of NWSA and the rival American Woman Suffrage Association (AWSA) in 1890 to form the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA).
  + She, Stanton, and Matilda Joslyn Gage began working on the six-volume **History of Woman Suffrage** in 1876.
  + Her interests and Stanton's diverged later, but the two remained **close friends**.
  + She insisted that **women teachers should receive equal pay** with men and serve as officers within the organization.
  + She attended her first National Women's Rights Convention in 1852 in Syracuse, New York, serving as one of the convention's secretaries.
  + After the 1852 convention, she became thoroughly convinced that **suffrage was the right women needed above every other**.
  + She organized a petition campaign in New York State in 1854 that included the demand for suffrage.
  + She trained a group of younger activists, known as her "nieces," to assume leadership roles, including Carrie Chapman Catt and Anna Howard Shaw.
  + The **Nineteenth Amendment**, which prohibited the denial of suffrage because of sex, was colloquially known as the **Susan B. Anthony Amendment**.
  + The NAWSA, strongly influenced by her, was transformed into the League of Women Voters after the 19th Amendment was ratified.
  + She, along with Stanton, was a key figure in setting the direction of the women's suffrage movement in the late 19th century.
  + She sometimes used daring tactics, such as interrupting the official ceremonies of the 100th anniversary of the U.S. Declaration of Independence.
  + She worked alongside Harriet Tubman later in life to promote women's suffrage.
  + She is listed among the **National Women's Hall of Fame inductees** in 1973.
  + She is depicted in the Portrait Monument at the U.S. Capitol .
  + The **Susan B. Anthony Award** is given annually by the NYC chapter of the National Organization for Women.
  + A brigade of the New York Radical Feminists was named the Stanton-Anthony Brigade.
  + A feminist, women-only witches' coven was founded in her name.
  + Her portrait is on a U.S. dollar coin.
  + An academic project collected her papers along with Elizabeth Cady Stanton's.
  + Eleanor Flexner described her as the **"incomparable organizer"** of the movement, who gave it force and direction for half a century.
* **Famous Quote:** The provided sources **do not include a specific quote identified as a "famous quote"** attributed directly to Susan B. Anthony, although her views on the importance of suffrage are noted.

**Matilda Joslyn Gage: Suffragist, Writer, and Activist for Native American Rights**

* **Early Life:** The provided sources **do not contain details about Matilda Joslyn Gage's early life**, other than her birth and death years (1826-1898).
* **Cause for Activism:** She was a suffragist, feminist, and activist for Native American rights.
* **Contributions to the Fight for Freedom/Activism:**
  + She attended the **1852 National Women's Rights Convention** in Syracuse, New York, and made her **first public speech** on women's rights at this convention.
  + She, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Susan B. Anthony worked on the six-volume **History of Woman Suffrage**.
  + She is listed among the **National Women's Hall of Fame inductees** in 1993.
  + She is listed as an **American suffragist and women's rights activist**.
* **Famous Quote:** The provided sources **do not include a famous quote attributed directly to Matilda Joslyn Gage**.

**Elizabeth Blackwell: Pioneer in Medicine and Women's Rights Advocate**

* **Early Life:** The provided sources **do not contain details about Elizabeth Blackwell's early life**, other than her inclusion in lists of notable figures.
* **Cause for Activism:** The provided sources **do not explicitly state Elizabeth Blackwell's specific cause for activism**.
* **Contributions to the Fight for Freedom/Activism:** The provided sources **do not provide details about Elizabeth Blackwell's contributions to the fight for freedom or her activism**. Her name appears in lists of notable individuals connected to the women's rights and suffrage movements, but no biographical information about her actions or accomplishments is present in the provided text.
* **Famous Quote:** The provided sources **do not include a famous quote attributed directly to Elizabeth Blackwell**.