



Soviet poster on women's right to vote and to stand for election. March for female suffrage in New York, 1912.



A long road to equality

Women are the great forgotten in history. It is time to shine a spotlight on the contributions they have made in all fields of human development. Their work, especially in the public arena, has been a constant struggle yet women have never stopped contributing.

Clara Campoamor at the inauguration of Spain's Union of Republican Feminists (1931).



Political advances in the world:

1791 Declaration of the **Rights of Woman and the Female Citizen** by Olympe de Gouges

1893 **New Zealand** becomes the first country to **grant women the vote** on equal terms

1906 **Finland** becomes the first country in Europe to allow women to vote

1919 The National **Association of Spanish Women** (ANME), which is destined to become Spain's most important women's organisation, is formed

8th of May 1931: Rules for elections to the Spanish constituent court recognise that **women are eligible but stops short of giving them the right to vote.**

1st of October 1931 the Spanish Chamber of Deputies approves **female suffrage** by 161 votes to 121.

1931 The **first female Members of Parliament** are elected in Spain: Clara Campoamor (Radical Party) and Victoria Kent (Republican Left): two women out of 465 Members of Parliament.

1944 **France** grants women the right to vote.

1971 Universal suffrage in **Portugal**. Women with a secondary school education have been allowed to vote since 1931.

1978 The Spanish Constitution establishes that **"Spaniards are equal before the law**, without discrimination on the basis of birth, race, sex, religion, opinion or any other social or personal condition" (art.14)

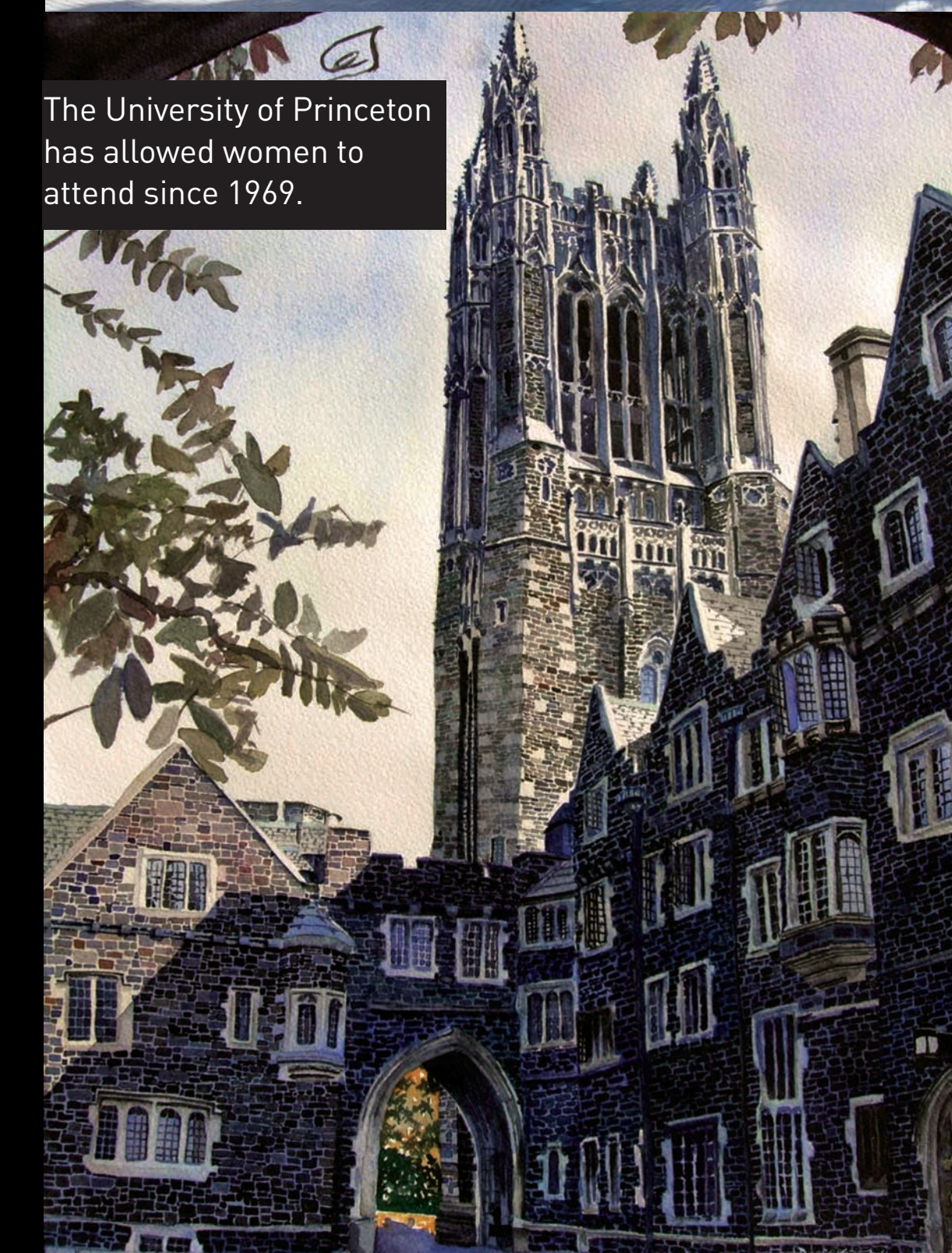
2004 **Kuwait** grants the vote to women. In countries like the Lebanon, Oman and Saudi Arabia women are still not allowed to take part in elections.



Founded in 1551 with the name "Real y Pontificia Universidad de México" the National Autonomous University of Mexico is the largest in the Spanish speaking world.



The University of Alcalá de Henares. Women have been accepted without conditions here since 1910.



The University of Princeton has allowed women to attend since 1969.



The University of Cambridge has allowed women to attend without restrictions since 1947.



SHE ASTRONOMER

Progress in education in Spain:

15th - 16th century
Some women are teaching in **Salamanca and Alcalá de Henares**: Teresa de Cartagena, Luisa de Medrano, Francisca de Lebrija...

1785: María Isidra de Guzmán y de la Cerda (Madrid, 1768-Córdoba, 1803) **gains a Doctorate** in Philosophy and Letters at the University of Alcalá de Henares, authorised by Royal Decree by King Carlos III.

1857 **Schooling is made compulsory for girls in Spain**

1868 **Women are admitted to Spanish universities**

1882 A Royal Decree of the 16th March **forbids the entry of women into Higher Education**, except with "permission of the relevant authority"

1882 María Dolores Aleu Riera and Martina Castells Ballespi are awarded **Doctorates of Medicine** at Spain's Central University

1910 Royal Decree **allowing women to attend university** without permission or restrictions

1914 **First female science graduate**: María Sordé Xipell

1917 **First female Doctor of Science**: Catalina de Sena Vives Pieras

1918 **First female Doctor of Pharmacy**: Zoé Rosinach Pedrol

1929 **First female graduate in Industrial Engineering**: Pilar Careaga Basabe

1953 Ángeles Galindo Carrillo becomes the **first woman Professor** at a Spanish university in an open competition.

1975 Assumpció Català becomes the **first female permanent Professor of Astronomy**.

