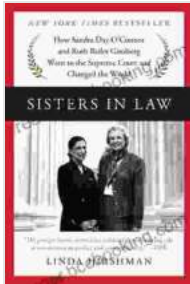


# How Sandra Day Connor and Ruth Bader Ginsburg Went to the Supreme Court and Changed the World



Sandra Day Connor and Ruth Bader Ginsburg were two of the most influential Supreme Court justices in American history. They were both brilliant lawyers who dedicated their lives to fighting for justice and equality. They changed the face of the Court and helped pave the way for gender equality in the law.

Connor was the first woman to serve on the Supreme Court. She was appointed by President Ronald Reagan in 1981. Ginsburg was the second woman to serve on the Court. She was appointed by President Bill Clinton in 1993.



## **Sisters in Law: How Sandra Day O'Connor and Ruth Bader Ginsburg Went to the Supreme Court and Changed the World** by Linda R. Hirshman

★ ★ ★ ★ ☆ 4.3 out of 5

Language : English  
File size : 1238 KB  
Text-to-Speech : Enabled  
Screen Reader : Supported  
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled  
X-Ray : Enabled  
Word Wise : Enabled  
Print length : 421 pages



Both Connor and Ginsburg were trailblazers. They faced discrimination and sexism throughout their careers. But they never gave up on their dreams. They persevered and achieved great things.

Connor and Ginsburg's impact on the Supreme Court was profound. They helped to change the way the Court viewed gender equality. They also helped to make the Court more reflective of the American people.

Connor and Ginsburg were more than just Supreme Court justices. They were also role models for women and girls everywhere. They showed that women can achieve anything they set their minds to.

Connor and Ginsburg's legacy will live on for generations to come. They were two extraordinary women who made a lasting impact on American society.

## **Sandra Day Connor**

Sandra Day Connor was born in El Paso, Texas, in 1930. She was the first of seven children. Her father was a rancher and her mother was a schoolteacher. Connor grew up on a ranch and attended a one-room schoolhouse.

Connor was a bright and ambitious student. She skipped two grades and graduated from high school at the age of 16. She then attended Stanford University, where she majored in political science. Connor graduated from Stanford in 1952.

After graduating from Stanford, Connor worked as a lawyer in Phoenix, Arizona. She specialized in family law and employment law. In 1964, Connor was elected to the Arizona State Senate. She served in the Senate for eight years.

In 1972, Connor was elected to the Maricopa County Superior Court. She served on the Superior Court for seven years. In 1979, Connor was appointed to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. She served on the Ninth Circuit for two years.

In 1981, Connor was appointed to the Supreme Court by President Ronald Reagan. She was the first woman to serve on the Court. Connor served on the Court for 24 years. She retired in 2006.

Connor was a moderate conservative justice. She often voted with the conservative wing of the Court. However, she also wrote some important dissenting opinions. In one dissenting opinion, Connor argued that the Court should not overturn *Roe v. Wade*, the Supreme Court case that legalized abortion.

Connor was a trailblazer for women. She was the first woman to serve on the Supreme Court and she helped to pave the way for gender equality in the law.

## **Ruth Bader Ginsburg**

Ruth Bader Ginsburg was born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1933. She was the second of two daughters. Her father was a garment worker and her mother was a teacher. Ginsburg grew up in a working-class neighborhood. She attended public schools and graduated from high school at the age of 16.

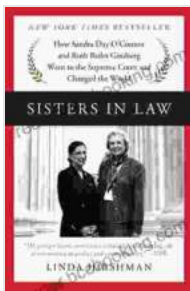
Ginsburg was a brilliant student. She skipped two grades and graduated from Cornell University in 1954. She then attended Harvard Law School. Ginsburg was one of only nine women in her class. She graduated from Harvard in 1959.

After graduating from Harvard, Ginsburg worked as a lawyer in New York City. She specialized in civil rights law and women's rights law. In 1972, Ginsburg co-founded the Women's Rights Project at the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU). The Women's Rights Project litigated cases that challenged sex discrimination.

In 1980, Ginsburg was appointed to the Columbia University Law School faculty. She taught at Columbia for 13 years. In 1993, Ginsburg was appointed to the Supreme Court by President Bill Clinton. She was the second woman to serve on the Court.

Ginsburg was a liberal justice. She often voted with the liberal wing of the Court. However, she also wrote some important concurring opinions. In one concurring opinion, Ginsburg argued that the Court should strike down laws that discriminate against women.

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