This paper examines the link between the gap between spouses' educations and the labor supply behavior of married women over the life-cycle. Using data from the 1965-2011 March Current Population Surveys and the National Longitudinal Study of Youth 1979, we document that within married couples, if the wife's education exceeds her husband's (accounting for her demographics, her husband's education, and his income), the wife is substantially more likely to be employed compared to if she is less educated than her husband (up to 14.5 percentage points). Using data from the NLSY79, we formulate and structurally estimate a dynamic life-cycle model of endogenous marriage and labor supply decisions in a collective framework. We establish that the link between a husband's educational attainment and a wife's labor supply decision, at the time of marriage, produces dynamic effects due to human capital accumulation and implied wage growth. Returns to experience account for 52 percent of the employment gap observed between women who had married "down" and those who married "up". Counterfactuals also indicate that, alone, the changes in assortative mating patterns across cohorts, which are implied by the changes in the marginal distributions of education, are able to explain a sizable proportion (roughly 25 percent) of the observed rise in married women's labor force participation.