

Discover America

Course 17 - Teacher Guide



Equality for Women

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1st Grade

Teacher Guide



Key Themes

- Equality
- Activism
- Bravery

Core Values

- Liberty
- Community
- Life

Learning Objectives

Students will be able to:

- Name two female activists who fought for women's rights
- Describe the backgrounds of the two named female activists and what made them both passionate about equal rights for women
- List differences between opportunities for men and women in America's past



Equality for Women - 1st Grade

Introduction

ASK Students

Did you know there was a time that women couldn't vote, own property, or control the money they earned?

(allow students to respond)

TELL Students

Women were not encouraged to attend college, but rather were expected to marry. Once women were married, they were almost entirely dependent on their husbands, who legally controlled the family's assets (property and money). Wives weren't treated as equals, but rather were supposed to be obedient to their husbands. Women in general weren't encouraged to have their voices and opinions heard. A group of activists across the country worked for decades to change this and create a better future for girls and women in America.

WATCH

Learn More with Liberty



Scan Me!

Equality for Women - 1st Grade

Key Terms

- 01 **Activist** - someone who works to advocate for a particular cause
- 02 **Elizabeth Cady Stanton** - activist in the women's rights movement
- 03 **Lucretia Mott** - a preacher and public speaker in the women's rights movement; founded the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society
- 04 **Reform** - improvement
- 05 **Abolitionist** - a person who supports the ending of slavery
- 06 **Convention** - a large meeting with lots of people

Equality for Women - 1st Grade

Lesson Guide

TELL Students

At the forefront of the women's rights movement stood two women, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott. Their meeting in London in 1840 would change the course of history. Lucretia Mott was born on January 3, 1793 in Massachusetts as the second of five children. As a Quaker, Mott was taught that in God's eyes, all people are equal. She married James Mott, her father's business partner, and had six children.

She had a gift for public speaking and was a powerful voice that called for social and moral reforms. Mott became a preacher and a leading vocal abolitionist who helped found the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society in 1833. At the time, not everyone liked such an outspoken, fiery woman, and many criticized Mott for not behaving as they thought a woman should.

In 1840, Lucretia and her husband were invited to be members at the World Anti-Slavery Convention in London. However, many male abolitionists wouldn't let Lucretia and other female members participate in the convention because, in their minds, it wasn't a woman's place. The women were told to sit in a separate area and that they couldn't speak or vote.

Equality for Women - 1st Grade

Lesson Guide

TELL Students

Another member who was not allowed to participate was Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Born on November 12, 1815, to wealthy parents in New York, Stanton was a well-educated activist in the anti-slavery movement. She married the abolitionist lecturer Henry Stanton, and in a break with tradition, eliminated the word "obey" from her wedding vows. Elizabeth and Henry spent their honeymoon in London, as members of the World Anti-Slavery Convention.

After Elizabeth and Lucretia were forced to sit on the sideline and made fun of in London because they were women, Stanton recalled, "Mrs. Mott and I walked home arm in arm, talking about what happened that day," and added, "we decided to hold a convention as soon as we returned home, and to form a society to advocate the rights of women." It was this decision that started the process towards equal rights for women in America.

Equality for Women - 1st Grade

Flash Cards



**ELIZABETH
CADY
STANTON**

activist in the
women's rights
movement

**LUCRETIA
MOTT**

a preacher and public
speaker in the women's
rights movement;
founded the
Philadelphia Female
Anti-Slavery Society

ACTIVIST

someone who
works to
advocate for a
particular cause



ABOLITIONIST

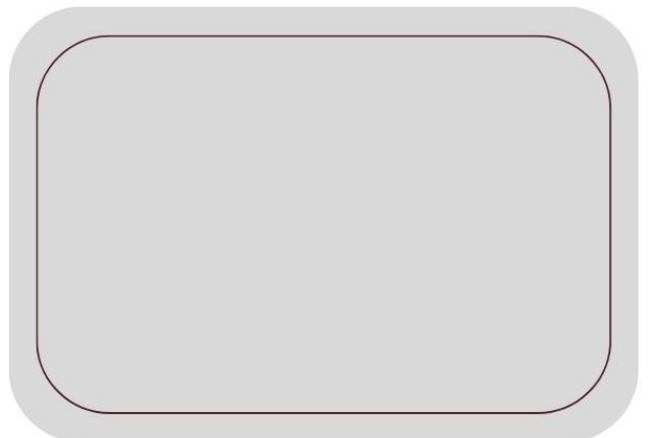
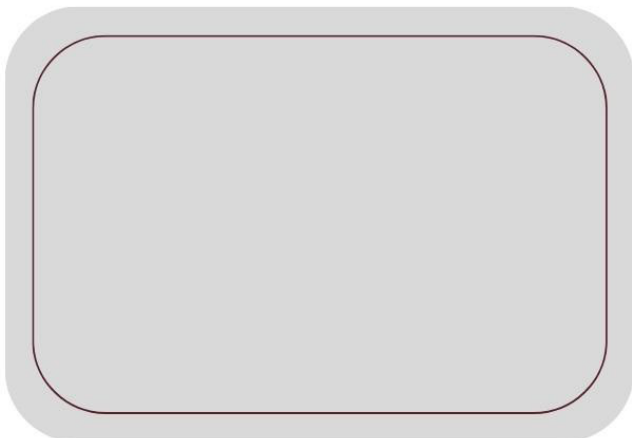
a person who supports the ending of slavery

REFORM

improvement

CONVENTION

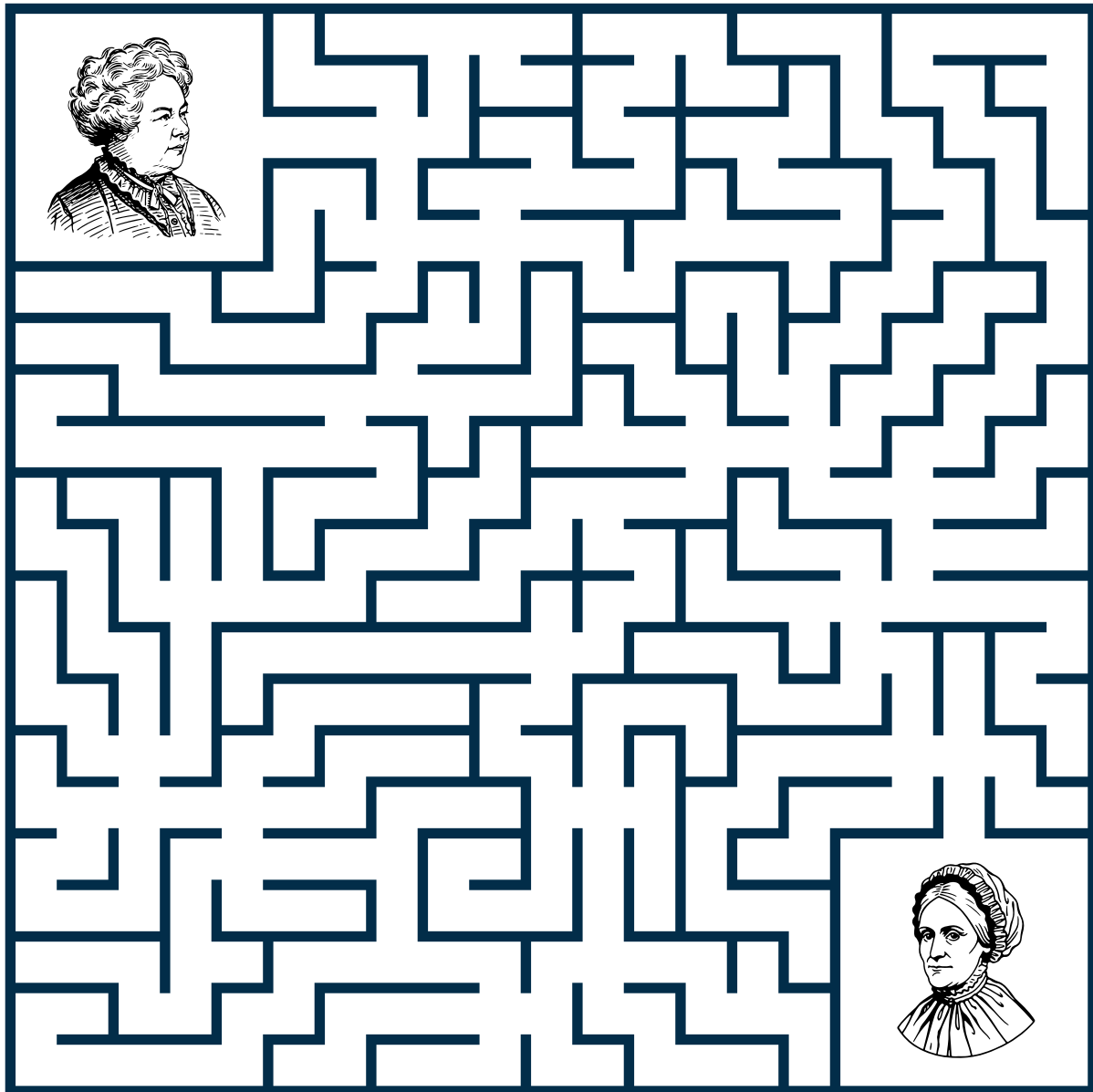
a large meeting with lots of people



Equality for Women Suffrage Maze

Directions: Help Elizabeth Cady Stanton find Lucretia Mott so they can join forces and fight for women's right to vote.

Elizabeth Cady
STANTON



Lucretia
MOTT

Equality for Women - 1st Grade

Assessment

Write “T” if the statement is TRUE and “F” if the statement is FALSE.

1

Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott were at the forefront of the women’s rights movement.

2

Lucretia Mott was born on January 3, 1793 in Pennsylvania.

3

Elizabeth Cady Stanton was born on November 12, 1815, to wealthy parents in New York.

4

Elizabeth Stanton was a well-educated activist in the anti-slavery movement.

5

In 1840, Lucretia Mott and her husband were invited to be members at the World Anti-Women Convention in Paris.

6

Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott were allowed to speak at every convention they went to because people thought women should be allowed to speak and vote if they wanted to.

Equality for Women - 1st Grade Assessment Key

Write “T” if the statement is TRUE and “F” if the statement is FALSE.

1

Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott were at the forefront of the women’s rights movement.

T

2

Lucretia Mott was born on January 3, 1793 in Pennsylvania.

F

3

Elizabeth Cady Stanton was born on November 12, 1815, to wealthy parents in New York.

T

4

Elizabeth Stanton was a well-educated activist in the anti-slavery movement.

T

5

In 1840, Lucretia Mott and her husband were invited to be members at the World Anti-Women Convention in Paris.

F

6

Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott were allowed to speak at every convention they went to because people thought women should be allowed to speak and vote if they wanted to.

F

Equality for Women

Resource List

- 01 https://www.library.hbs.edu/hc/wes/collections/women_law/
- 02 <https://www.rd.com/list/things-women-werent-allowed-to-do-100-years-ago/>
- 03 <https://www.history.com/topics/womens-history/lucretia-mott>
- 04 <https://www.history.com/news/early-womens-rights-suffrage-seneca-falls-elizabeth-cady-stanton>
- 05 <https://www.history.com/topics/womens-history/elizabeth-cady-stanton>
- 06 <https://kids.nationalgeographic.com/history/article/womens-suffrage-movement>
- 07 <https://www.nps.gov/wori/learn/historyculture/declaration-of-sentiments.htm>
- 08 <http://www.crusadeforthevote.org/woman-suffrage-timeline-18401920>
- 09 <https://www.history.com/topics/womens-history/the-fight-for-womens-suffrage>
- 10 <https://www.rochester.edu/sba/suffrage-history/us-suffrage-movement-timeline-1792-to-present/>
- 11 <https://www.womenshistory.org/education-resources/biographies/susan-b-anthony>
- 12 <https://www.womenshistory.org/education-resources/biographies/carrie-chapman-catt>
- 13 <https://www.history.com/topics/womens-history/carrie-chapman-catt>
- 14 <https://cattcenter.iastate.edu/home/about-us/carrie-chapman-catt/>
- 15 <https://history.house.gov/Exhibitions-and-Publications/WIC/Historical-Essays/No-Lady/Womens-Rights/>
- 16 <https://www.wilsoncenter.org/article/woodrow-wilson-and-the-womens-suffrage-movement-reflection>
- 17 <https://www.history.com/topics/womens-history/19th-amendment-1>

