4th Grade

Discover America Course 17 - Teacher Guide



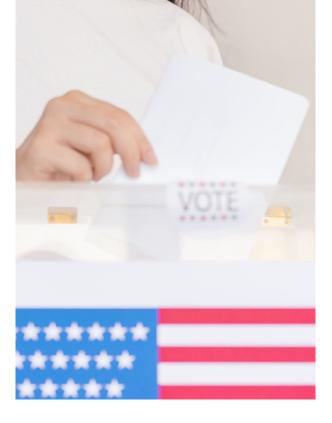
Equality for Women

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4th Grade Teacher Guide



Key Themes

- Equality
- Activism
- Bravery

Core Values

- Liberty
- Community
- Life

Learning Objectives

Students will be able to:

- Describe the connection between the Progressive Era and women's suffrage
- Name three key activists in the women's rights movement
- Explain the stance NAWSA took on women's role in society



ASK Students

What names come to mind when you think of the women's rights movement in America?

Can you recall any popular activists who supported women's suffrage?

(allow students to respond)

TELL Students

At the forefront of the women's rights movement were two women, <u>Elizabeth Cady</u> <u>Stanton</u> and <u>Lucretia Mott</u>. <u>Susan B. Anthony</u> is another woman who fought tirelessly for equal rights for women. Each of these three ladies experienced discrimination for being a woman which drove them to do something about the unfair treatment they received. They all participated in meetings and events promoting equal rights for women and encouraged other women to join with them for the cause.



Equality for Women - 4th Grade Key Terms

01	Elizabeth Cady Stanton - activist in the women's rights movement		
02	Lucretia Mott - a preacher and public speaker in the women's rights movement		
03	American Woman Suffrage Association - group formed to advocate for advancing women's suffrage at the state level, led by Henry Ward Beecher		
04	Susan B. Anthony - abolition activist, public speaker, and leader in the women's rights movement		
05	Suffrage - right to vote		
06	Bull Moose Party - first major national political party to support women's suffrage		
07	Activist - someone who works to advocate for a particular cause		
08	Enfranchisement - full rights to citizenship and all its privileges		
09	National American Woman Suffrage Association - combined groups, American Woman Suffrage Association and National Woman Suffrage Association, led by Elizabeth Stanton, working to promote women's suffrage at the state level		

TELL Students

In 1869, more conservative <u>activists</u> formed the <u>American Woman Suffrage</u> <u>Association</u> (AWSA), with Henry Ward Beecher as president, to advocate for advancing women's <u>suffrage</u> at the state level. To these activists, jeopardizing Black <u>enfranchisement</u> to advance the less popular idea of women's suffrage was not the right thing to do.

Despite disagreements, the movement continued and saw some success– Wyoming Territory granting suffrage to women in 1869, followed by Utah Territory in 1870–but also some setbacks. Susan B. Anthony was arrested along with 15 other women in 1872 for illegally voting. Anthony was tried, convicted, and fined \$100. Then, in 1874, the Supreme Court said in Minor v. Happersett, that citizenship does not give women the right to vote.

By 1890, at the dawn of the Progressive Era which saw more women enter public life and increase their role in society, the NWSA and AWSA decided to merge and form the <u>National American Woman Suffrage Association</u> (NAWSA) with Stanton as the first president.

TELL Students

The NAWSA worked to further women's suffrage at the state level. Their approach, however, was slightly different from before. Rather than focusing on the fact that men and women are "created equal," suffragists argued that women should be permitted to vote because they were different from men and could contribute to creating a more virtuous society.

As more states adopted women's suffrage, national support for women's suffrage continued to grow.

In 1912, Theodore Roosevelt's <u>Bull Moose Party</u> became the first major national political party to support women's suffrage. That same year, a New York City suffrage parade had 20,000 participants, and the following year, the NAWSA organized another parade down Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, D.C. This led to many more women's rights events and more women joining the fight for equal rights for women.



ELIZABETH CADY STANTON

LUCRETIA MOTT

SUSAN B. ANTHONY

activist in the women's rights movement

a preacher and public speaker in the women's rights movement

abolition activist, public speaker, and leader in the women's rights movement

Equality for Women - 4th Grade Flash Cards

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

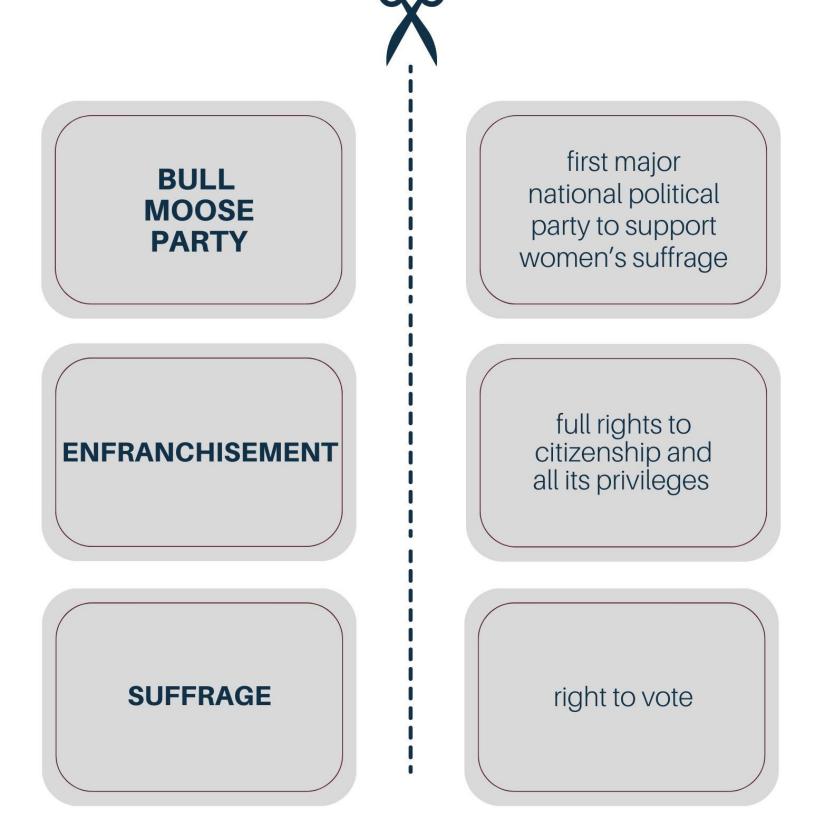


combined groups, American Woman Suffrage Association and National Woman Suffrage Association, led by Elizabeth Stanton, working to promote women's suffrage at the state level

> group formed to advocate for advancing women's suffrage at the state level, led by Henry Ward Beecher

someone who works to advocate for a particular cause

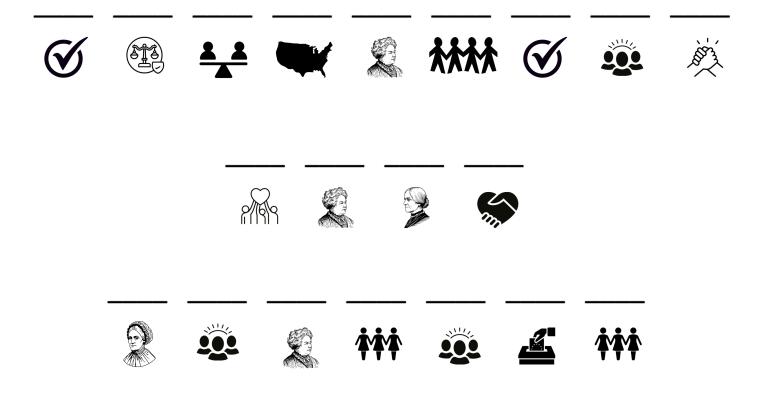
Equality for Women - 4th Grade Flash Cards



Equality for Women Crack the Code

Use the CODE to reveal who the first president of the National Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) was.

A=		0=
	Y=	C=
B=	D=	Z=
E= 🚺		G=
		S=



1. Which women's rights activist was also a preacher and public speaker? c. Susan B. Anthony a. Elizabeth Cady Stanton b. Lucretia Mott d. Carrie Chapman Catt 2. What was the first major national political party to support women's suffrage? a. Bull Moose Party c. Democratic Party b. Republican Party d. Stanton Suffrage Party 3. The first president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. c. Susan B. Anthony a. Elizabeth Cady Stanton b. Lucretia Mott d. Carrie Chapman Catt 4. The activist that was arrested in 1872 for illegally voting in an election. a. Elizabeth Cady Stanton c. Susan B. Anthony b. Lucretia Mott d. Carrie Chapman Catt 5. Worked tirelessly as an activist in the women's rights movement. a. Elizabeth Cady Stanton c. Susan B. Anthony b. Lucretia Mott d. All the above 6. A term representing full rights to citizenship and all its privileges. a. Suffrage c. Enfranchisement b. Activism d. Convention 7. Conservative activists formed which association in 1869 to advocate for advancing women's suffrage at the state level? a. American Woman Suffrage Association c. National American Woman Suffrage Association

b. Bull Moose Party

d. None of the above

Equality for Women - 4th Grade Assessment Key

1. Which women's rights activist was also a	a preacher and public speaker?
a. Elizabeth Cady Stanton	c. Susan B. Anthony
b. Lucretia Mott	d. Carrie Chapman Catt
2. What was the first major national politic	al party to support women's suffrage?
a. Bull Moose Party	c. Democratic Party
b. Republican Party	d. Stanton Suffrage Party
3. The first president of the National Amer	ican Woman Suffrage Association.
a. Elizabeth Cady Stanton	c. Susan B. Anthony
b. Lucretia Mott	d. Carrie Chapman Catt
4. The activist that was arrested in 1872 for	illegally voting in an election.
a. Elizabeth Cady Stanton	c. Susan B. Anthony
b. Lucretia Mott	d. Carrie Chapman Catt
5. Worked tirelessly as an activist in the wo	omen's rights movement.
a. Elizabeth Cady Stanton	c. Susan B. Anthony
b. Lucretia Mott	d. All the above
6. A term representing full rights to citizen	ship and all its privileges.
a. Suffrage	c. Enfranchisement
b. Activism	d. Convention
7. Conservative activists formed which asso suffrage at the state level?	ociation in 1869 to advocate for advancing women's
a. American Woman Suffrage Association	c. National American Woman Suffrage Association
b. Bull Moose Party	d. None of the above

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

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Notes

