

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



Equality for Women - 4th Grade

Introduction

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, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott. Susan B. Anthony 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.

WATCH

Learn More with Liberty



Scan Me!

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

Equality for Women - 4th Grade

Lesson Guide

TELL Students

In 1869, more conservative activists formed the American Woman Suffrage Association (AWSA), with Henry Ward Beecher as president, to advocate for advancing women's suffrage at the state level. To these activists, jeopardizing Black enfranchisement 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 National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) with Stanton as the first president.

Equality for Women - 4th Grade

Lesson Guide

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 Bull Moose Party 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.

Equality for Women - 4th 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

**SUSAN B.
ANTHONY**

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

Equality for Women - 4th Grade

Flash Cards



**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

**AMERICAN
WOMAN
SUFFRAGE
ASSOCIATION**

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

ACTIVIST

someone who works to advocate for a particular cause

Equality for Women - 4th Grade

Flash Cards



**BULL
MOOSE
PARTY**

first major
national political
party to support
women's suffrage

ENFRANCHISEMENT

full rights to
citizenship and
all its privileges
















SUFFRAGE

right to vote

Equality for Women

Crack the Code

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

A= 	N= 	O= 
L= 	Y= 	C= 
B= 	D= 	Z= 
E= 	T= 	G= 
H= 	I= 	S= 



Equality for Women - 4th Grade

Assessment

1. Which women's rights activist was also a preacher and public speaker?

- a. Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- b. Lucretia Mott
- c. Susan B. Anthony
- d. Carrie Chapman Catt

2. What was the first major national political party to support women's suffrage?

- a. Bull Moose Party
- b. Republican Party
- c. Democratic Party
- d. Stanton Suffrage Party

3. The first president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

- a. Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- b. Lucretia Mott
- c. Susan B. Anthony
- d. Carrie Chapman Catt

4. The activist that was arrested in 1872 for illegally voting in an election.

- a. Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- b. Lucretia Mott
- c. Susan B. Anthony
- d. Carrie Chapman Catt

5. Worked tirelessly as an activist in the women's rights movement.

- a. Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- b. Lucretia Mott
- c. Susan B. Anthony
- d. All the above

6. A term representing full rights to citizenship and all its privileges.

- a. Suffrage
- b. Activism
- c. Enfranchisement
- 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
- b. Bull Moose Party
- c. National American Woman Suffrage Association
- d. None of the above

Equality for Women - 4th Grade Assessment Key

1. Which women's rights activist was also a preacher and public speaker?

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- b. Lucretia Mott**
- c. Susan B. Anthony
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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>

