Discover America

Course 17 - Teacher Guide



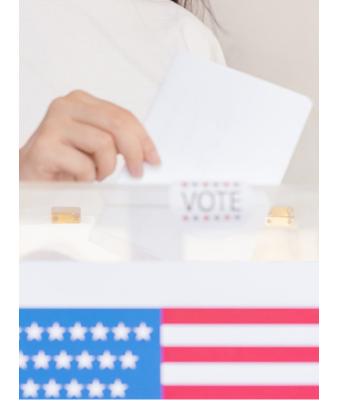
Equality for Women

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5th Grade

Teacher Guide



Key Themes

- Equality
- Activism
- Bravery

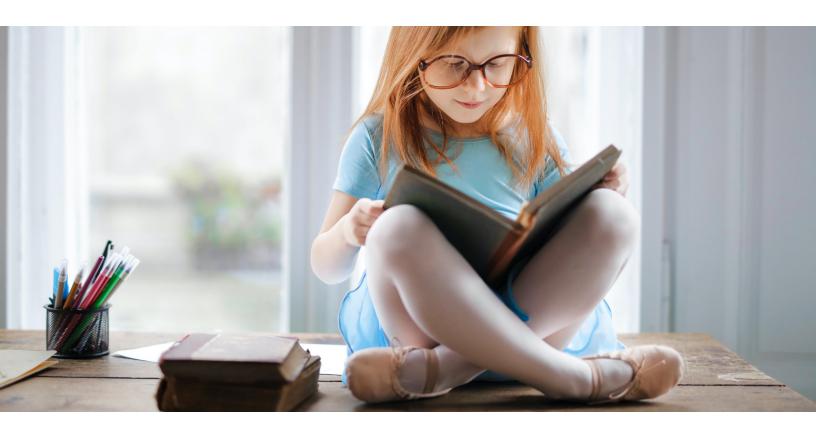
Core Values

- Liberty
- Community
- Life

Learning Objectives

Students will be able to:

- Name multiple activists in the women's rights movement
- List some of the strategies used by activists to advocate for equal rights for women
- Explain what the 19th amendment says and the impact it has on American society



Introduction

ASK Students

What differences exist in the way women have been treated in America throughout history? (allow students to respond)

There was a time when women were not permitted to own property, vote, or go to college. Women were encouraged to get married and raise children and to leave other responsibilities in public to men.

TELL Students

At a small tea hosted by Jane Hunt in 1848, <u>Elizabeth Stanton</u>, <u>Lucretia Mott</u>, and two other women had dinner together and discussed how frustrating it was to be treated as second-class citizens because they were women. The women were fed up with being cast aside. They were tired of having their property and money controlled by men, having limited employment options, being discouraged from attending college, and being <u>prohibited</u> to vote. This tea party led to bigger meetings with more women activists who felt the same way and wanted to do something about it. <u>Susan B. Anthony</u> joined this movement as well and, as a public speaker, was able to encourage more people to join the fight for equal rights for women. The movement gained momentum and even though the Civil War may have slowed down progress it did not stop the force behind the fight for equality for women.



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	Susan B. Anthony - abolition activist, public speaker, and leader in the women's rights movement					
04	Prohibited - forbidden by law					
05	Carrie Chapman Catt - an activist in the women's suffrage movement belong to					
06	Suffrage - right to vote					
07	Petition - a formal request made to those in authority, usually signed by all people making the request					
80	Activist - someone who works to advocate for a particular cause					
09	Amendment - a change or addition made to the U.S. Constitution					
10	19th Amendment - granted women the right to vote					
11	Ratified - approved					

Lesson Guide

TELL Students

In 1915, a forty-thousand-person march in New York City with women dressed in white sent a strong message of support for women's right to vote. Mabel Vernon and Sara Bard Field also gathered over 500,000 signatures on <u>petitions</u> to Congress in a transcontinental tour.

It was the skilled strategist <u>Carrie Chapman Catt</u>, a teacher and school superintendent in lowa, who led the women's <u>suffrage</u> movement over the finish line. As an <u>activist</u> in the women's suffrage movement since the 1880s and a close colleague of Anthony, Catt served as the president of the NAWSA from 1900 to 1904 and again from 1915 to 1920 (she took time off from her role to help care for her dying husband). She was a brilliant strategist who was very good at organizing campaigns, mobilizing volunteers, and delivering speeches. Throughout her forty years involved in the movement, she mobilized one million volunteers and gave hundreds of speeches and led dozens of campaigns.

After Catt returned as NAWSA president in 1915, she proposed the "Winning Plan" the following year which tactfully coordinated state suffrage efforts with efforts for a constitutional <u>amendment</u>. (By this time, some states had adopted women's suffrage, such as Nevada, and Montana, Oregon, and Kansas.) The election of the first woman to Congress in 1916, Jeannette Rankin of Montana who ran on a platform of a women's suffrage Constitutional amendment, solidified the plan.

Lesson Guide

TELL Students

After years of relentless campaigning, and thanks to the influence of Catt, President Woodrow Wilson expressed his support for women's suffrage for the first time in office in a speech before Congress in 1918. Echoing the sentiments of activists who emphasized the importance of women in the patriotic war effort and their important contributions to America, Wilson related his support of the proposed suffrage amendment to America's participation in World War I. Wilson affirmed, "We have made partners of the women in this war... Shall we admit them only to a partnership of suffering and sacrifice and toil and not to a partnership of privilege and right?"

Despite presidential support, the proposed women's suffrage amendment failed in the Senate. However, the <u>19th amendment</u> guaranteeing women the right to vote was finally passed in the House in May 1919 and the Senate in June 1919. On August 26, 1920, the 19th amendment was <u>ratified</u> and less than three months later, more than 8 million women cast their ballots for the first time.

After decades of work, by many different people, the women's suffrage movement finally succeeded. Its success shows how important it is to work toward advancing a cause you care about — even if it means overcoming challenges, setbacks, and resistance. What began in London with Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton and a tea party with Mott, Stanton, and three other bold women, grew into a nationwide movement that guaranteed the constitutional right to vote for women and gave them a voice in their future. Just like these bold activists, with hard work, dedication, and a commitment to doing the right thing, anyone — even you — can change the course of history.

Flash Cards

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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



PETITION

a formal request made to those in authority, usually signed by all people making the request

AMENDMENT

a change or addition made to the U.S.Constitution

RATIFIED

approved

ACTIVIST

someone who works to advocate for a particular cause



19TH AMENDMENT

granted women the right to vote

PROHIBITED

forbidden by law

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

an activist in the women's suffrage movement

SUFFRAGE

right to vote

Equality for Women Let Women Vote!

Directions: After learning about figures in the women's rights movement, write your own speech explaining why women should have the write to vote. Draw or paste a picture above your speech that shows an activist giving a speech or protesting for women's right to vote. Utilize the checklist below as you prepare to write.

PICTURE My speech includes a picture that is relevant. heck **FACTS** My speech includes at least 5 relevant facts/details of the events during this time in history. **FIGURES** My speech includes references to one or more female figures of the women's rights movement. beech WRITING My speech is written in complete sentences, free of grammatical errors. **PERSUASIVE** My speech includes persuasive language that convinces my audience that women should have the right to vote.

Equality for Women Let Women Vote!

Equality for Women - 5th Grade Assessment

1. Which women's rights activist v	was also a preacher and public speaker?
a. Elizabeth Cady Stanton	c. Susan B. Anthony
b. Lucretia Mott	d. Carrie Chapman Catt
2. A change or addition made to th	ne U.S. Constitution.
a. Petition	c. Ratification
b. Amendment	d. Suffrage
3. President of the National Ameri	ican Woman Suffrage Association from 1900-1904 and 1915-1920.
a. Elizabeth Cady Stanton	c. Susan B. Anthony
b. Lucretia Mott	d. Carrie Chapman Catt
4. A formal request made to those	in authority, usually signed by all people making the request.
a. Petition	c. Ratification
b. Amendment	d. Suffrage
5. Worked tirelessly as an activist	in the women's rights movement.
a. Elizabeth Cady Stanton	c. Carrie Chapman Catt
b. Lucretia Mott	d. All the above
6. A term representing the right to	o vote.
a. Suffrage	c. Enfranchisement
b. Activism	d. Convention
7. Elizabeth Stanton, Lucretia Mot	t, and two other women had dinner together and discussed
how frustrating it was to be treate	ed as second-class citizens because they were
a. Tall	c. Married
b. Women	d. Mothers
8. The constitutional amendment	granting women the right to vote.
a. 14th Amendment	c. 17th Amendment
b. 15th Amendment	d. 19th Amendment
9. After decades of work, by many	different people, the women's suffrage movement finally
a. Stalled	c. Succeeded
b. Failed	d. Reversed
10. After years of relentless campa	aigning, and thanks to the influence of Catt, President Woodrow
Wilson expressed his support for	women's suffrage for the first time in office in a speech before
Congress in the year	
a. 1896	c. 1902
b. 1899	d. 1918

Equality for Women - 5th Grade Assessment Key

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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

Notes