

UNIT 4: Part 2=Women's Suffrage Movement- begins before the war and ends and continues through to just after WWI.

Essential Question: How does a nation respond to economic, political and social challenges?

8.4 WORLD WAR I AND THE ROARING TWENTIES: Various diplomatic, economic, and ideological factors contributed to the United States decision to enter World War I. Involvement in the war significantly altered the lives of Americans. Postwar America was characterized by social change, economic prosperity, technological innovations, and changes in the workplace.

(Standards 1, 2, 4)

World War I Causes 8.4a, 8.4b DONE

Geography of the War DONE

Aftermath of World War I 8.4d DONE

Roaring Twenties 8.4e- separate booklet for Unit

☐☐ Role of women, the 19th Amendment

YET TO COMPLETE: 2nd half of January.

(1920) ☐☐ Economic prosperity and cultural change

☐☐ Prohibition temperance ☐☐ Harlem Renaissance ☐☐ Jazz Era ☐☐ Leisure time (automobile culture, sports, motion pictures, literature) ☐☐ Rise of middle class ☐☐ Postwar social and racial tensions East St. Louis riot, Silent March, Tulsa riot)

Some movies about women's suffrage are below. Movie ratings, PG, PG14, or R are unknown, therefore you **MUST** work with your parent to choose an appropriate movie to watch.

The list of movies comes from:

<http://libguides.msubillings.edu/c.php?g=242203&p=1610113>

Movies: Parents need to check the movie watch rating- G,PG, or R before you can watch the movie. Be sure to get your parent's permission.

- The 1910s
- Not For Ourselves Alone, PBS Video
- Iron Jawed Angels (we'll watch this in class)
- One Woman, One Vote
- Suffragette
- Suffragettes in the Silent Cinema, a film by Kay Sloan

NAME _____ CLASS _____

1-Date: _____ LT- I can describe the reasons behind the Woman's Suffrage Movement in the 1800s.

What was considered the 'Ideal of Womanhood'? Write in NTF quickly:

.....
.....

Summarize Purity and virginity -Write in NTF quickly:

.....
.....

Summarize Submissiveness -Write in NTF quickly:

.....
.....

Summarize Domesticity-Write in NTF quickly:

.....
.....

Summarize Scientific Sexism -Write in NTF quickly:

.....
.....

Summarize women's fashions several slides-Write in NTF quickly:

.....
.....

.....
.....

Summarize women's rights in your own words:

.....
.....

NOTES TO REMEMBER: Early 19th Century women: 1.Unable to vote., 2.Legal status of a minor, 3.Single → could own her own property. 4.Married → no control over her property or her children. 5.Could not initiate divorce., 6.Couldn't make wills, sign a contract, or bring suit in court without her husband's permission.

HOMEWORK: Summarize in a full ¶: *How did the Cult of Domesticity effect women in the past?*
USE NOTE TAKING FORMATE FOR YOUR QUICK WRITE ¶ TEMPLATE:

T.S. Restate the prompt in your own words:

.....
Write a major details on each line. You must explain each in a single compound sentence.
.....

C.S. Using a concluding phrase determine the positive or negative of the era.

T.S.

.....

.

.....

.

¶ details:

1.....

.....

.

2.....

.....

.

3.....

.....

.

C.S.
.....
.....

NAME _____ CLASS _____

2-Date: _____ LT- I can determine how long women had wanted equal suffrage in the U.S.

My reading focus:

Who:When:

Where:

What I learned from the reading:

.....
.....
.....
.....

..

The focus of another reading was:

Who:When:

Where:

What I learned from my peer about his/her reading:

.....
.....
.....
.....

..

Critical Thinking:

1) Why do you think these people significant, *or important*, to the Women's Suffrage Movement?

.....
.....
.....
.....

..

.....
.....
.....
.....

..

2) Do you think women still do not have equal rights? Explain

.....
.....
.....
.....

..

L3 Date:_____ LT-I can describe injustices to women and the obstacles to obtaining suffrage.
Who were the significant people at the 1848 Seneca Falls, N.Y. Women’s Right Convention?

AB=pg4-5

Name:_____ Important facts about this person_____.

-.Elizabeth Cady-Stanton
.....
..
.....
.....
..
.....
.....
..
.....
.....
..
.....
.....

AB=6-9

Declaration of.....

Independence-1776 Sentiments- 1848

Differences:

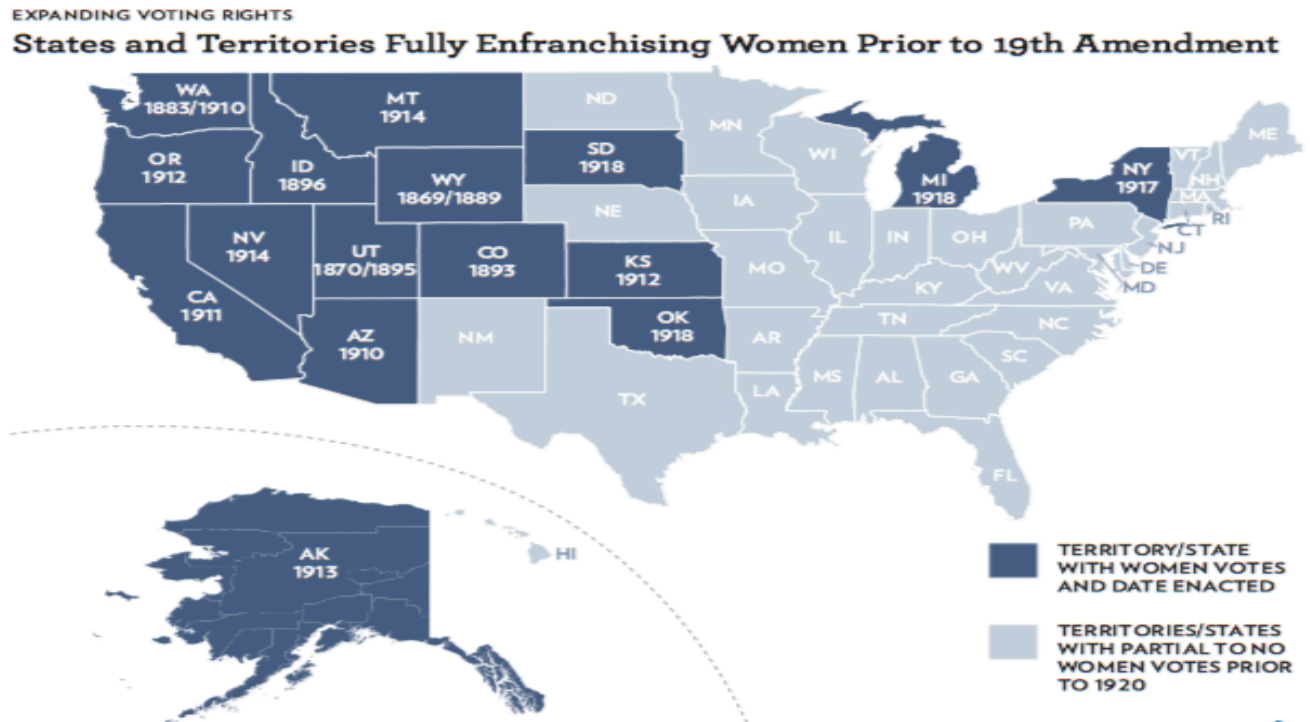
Similarities

Differences



HOMEWORK: Answer the questions listed below based on what we learned today and during previous lessons. Look back into your notes if you need. This is part of the educational process, reviewing and then applying information/concepts learned.

- 1) What was the name of the document the women created?
- 2) Why did they choose this name?
- 3) Why did the women change 'king' to 'he'?
- 4) Write 3 of the worst injustices you find from the reading, write them in your own words.



.....
..
.....

HOMEWORK: Read page 8. Finish the timeline.

L6 Date:_____ LT- I can determine the importance of suffrage for all citizens through actively Iron Jawed Angels and having a respectful whole class discussion afterwards.

Discussion Notes-> my stop n jots!

.....
..
.....
.....
..
.....

Are women in the 21st Century America better off than the women of the past? Why?

.....
..
.....
.....
..
.....

HOMEWORK: Complete all activities and answer all questions on pages 10 - 11.

L7 Date:_____ LT_____

_____ All notes in notebook.

EXTRA CREDIT:

Do women around the world share the same rights and privileges that American women have? Research and find out!

*Saudi Arabia has been deemed the worst country regarding rights for women. Go to the website provided and read about the restricted activities of women in that country. Write 2 paragraphs one comparing and one contrasting the **privileges women had pre-suffrage** in America vs. the lack of privileges Saudi Arabian women have today.*

<http://www.businessinsider.com/saudi-arabia-women-rights-driving-ban-male-guardianship-2017-9>

We will have a quiz on the Women's Movement.

Nightly Reading and activities during the Iron Jawed Angels Reading:

You will be assigned reading nightly. Each night you will be required to answer various questions and complete different activities.

1. Workers were not the only people speaking up for themselves. The fight for women's rights that began in Seneca Falls in 1848 grew louder and stronger in the years following the Civil War.

2. Women wanted the same rights which had been given to men. They wanted the right to hold good jobs, right to an education. Above all, they wanted the right to vote.

3. Women had asked for all these rights at the Seneca Falls Convention in their *Declaration of Independence for Women*. Most people, men and women alike, had laughed at the women who took part in the convention.

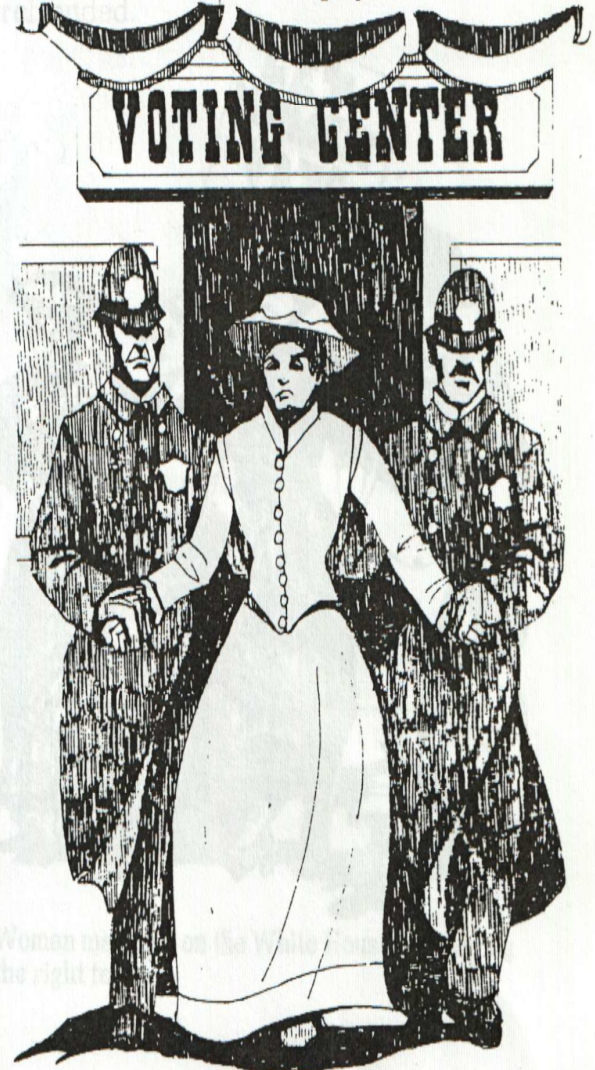
4. The woman who called that convention, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, is often called the "mother of the women's **suffrage** movement". Suffrage is the right to vote.

5. The **suffragettes** (women asking to be given the vote) did not give up. In 1851 Elizabeth Stanton met another suffragette, Susan B. Anthony. Together, for the next fifty years, they would fight for women's rights.

6. In 1872 Susan B. Anthony and fifteen other women walked into a Rochester, New York, **polling** (voting) place. They pushed the shocked men out of the way and voted in a national election.

7. In 1872 that was against the law. Ms. Anthony was arrested and brought to trial.

She was not given the right to speak in her behalf. The jury did not even leave the courtroom before finding her guilty. She was fined \$100, but refused to pay.



This suffragette dared to try to vote!

23. Women refused to give up. The marches spread to other parts of the country.

24. In 1917 America entered the First World War. Women helped the country by working with the Red Cross, in hospitals as nurses and taking the place of men as factory workers.

25. In 1919, when the war ended, the women stepped up their campaign to be allowed to vote in every state. Some states, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming and New York, had already given women the right to vote.

26. President Wilson had changed his mind about women voting. He called for a special session of Congress and asked for an amendment to the Constitution giving women the right to vote. Congress passed the amendment.

27. By the end of 1920, enough states had ratified the amendment for it to become law. The 19th Amendment, after more than 70 years of often heated battle, gave all women over the age of 21 the right to vote.

28. The 19th Amendment did not end women's fight for equality. Many people believe that women are still not treated equally in America. Like Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, today's women keep on fighting for what they think is right.

Spotlight On Susan B. Anthony

29. Susan B. Anthony was born to a Quaker family in Massachusetts. Quakers are a religious group who first settled in Pennsylvania. They were the only group at that time who firmly believed in giving women an equal say in the community.

30. Her aunt was a famous Quaker preacher. Susan grew up in a home where such things as

slavery and temperance (not drinking alcohol) were talked about openly with female children as well as male.

31. It is no wonder that when she left home, she refused to stop speaking for what she believed. She joined the Women's Temperance Union (WTU). That was a group of women who were trying to stop the sale of alcoholic drinks in America.

32. On one of her trips for the WTU she passed through Seneca Falls. She was introduced to Elizabeth Cady Stanton, one of the leaders of the Seneca Falls Convention. She and Mrs. Stanton were to work together for the next fifty years.

33. She also joined in the anti-slavery movement, speaking before groups of abolitionists (those against slavery). In many of the places where she went, people had never heard a woman speaker before. Crowds came out to hear her speak. Once she was dragged from the stage and almost beaten. In many places she had eggs and vegetables thrown at her while she spoke.

34. After the Civil War she continued to lecture about women's rights all over the country. She was yelled at, forced to hide, and arrested for her activities. But she never gave up the battle. She gave 75 to 100 lectures each year for sixty years.

35. She spoke to Presidents and before both houses of Congress.

36. In 1906 she gave her last speech before a convention in Baltimore, Maryland.

37. "We will win," she told the group. "Failure is impossible."

38. She died a short time later at the age of 86.

39. Women's right to vote would not come for another 14 years. Yet Susan Anthony did as much as any person alive to bring about that right.

8. "In finding me guilty you have overturned everything this government stands for," she told the judge. "You have taken away all my rights as a citizen."

9. Elizabeth Stanton, Susan Anthony, and many other women and men continued the fight for women's right to vote.

10. Some territories such as Wyoming, passed laws allowing women to vote. In 1889 Wyoming tried to become a state. Many Congressmen did not want to let Wyoming into the Union unless they did away with women's rights.

11. "We will stay out of the Union for 100 years rather than come in without women's rights," the state legislature of Wyoming said. Wyoming was admitted to the Union in 1890—with women having the right to vote.

The Movement Gains Speed

12. In the early 1900's the movement began to gain some speed. More women, angered by not being able to vote or to get good jobs, joined the suffragettes.

13. They took to the streets. Women all over the country took part in marches and rallies in support of the vote for women.

14. Women shouted in the streets and in the halls of Congress. Sometimes, they even fought with police who tried to stop their marches. Many men were unhappy with these women.

15. They felt women already had all the rights they needed. Senator Joseph Brown summed up how they felt in a speech before the Senate.

16. "God made the sexes different. Man was created to be the head of the family and to deal with the hard real world.

17. "The female ~~is~~ needed by the family. She alone is fitted to the job of being wife and mother. The true woman should spend all her time in the family circle. In doing so she serves herself, the church and society."

18. Many women did not agree with Senator Brown. They felt women did belong in the outside world. The movement speeded up. More and more women joined.

19. When Woodrow Wilson was elected President in 1912, he refused to take a stand on women's rights. Thousands of women marched in front of the White House.

20. This time there was bloodshed, even though it started as an orderly march. Groups of young men threw eggs and stones at the women marchers.

21. Men knocked the women down and dragged them out of the line of march by their hair. Some women were burned by cigarettes thrown by the men on the sideline.

22. Then police began to arrest the women who were still marching. The women were thrown in cells with drunks and criminals. Some other women were attacked as the march ended.



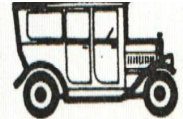
Women marched on the White House demanding the right to vote.

TIMELINE

Write important dates associated with the women's suffrage movement in chronological order, from left to right, above the line. Add details about each event below the line.

[illegible]

Understanding What You Read



1. Match the person with what he or she said or did.

_____ a. Joseph Brown (15)

1 arrested for voting

_____ b. Elizabeth Cady Stanton (4)

2 spoke in the Senate against women's rights

_____ c. Susan B. Anthony (6)

3 would not enter the Union without women being allowed to vote

_____ d. Woodrow Wilson (26)

4 led Seneca Falls Women's Convention

_____ e. Wyoming legislature (11)

5 asked for 19th Amendment to the Constitution

2. The woman who is called the "mother of the woman's suffrage movement" is _____

_____. (4)

3. Susan B. Anthony was arrested for _____ (6-7)

4. Senator Brown thought that women should only _____

_____. (16-17)

5. Women finally got the right to vote in the year _____ when the _____ Amendment became the law. (27)

6. Put the following historical events in the order in which they happened. The event which took place first would be 1 and so on.

_____ a. Women serve their country during World War I. (24)

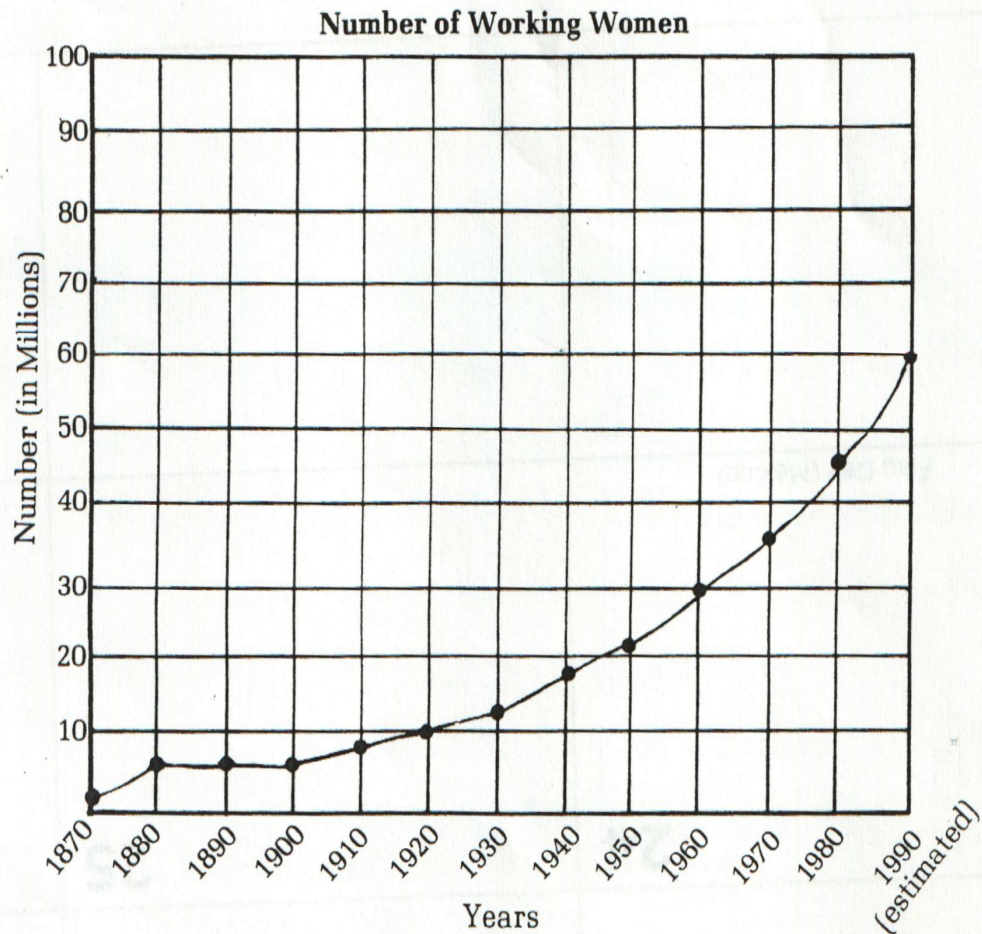
_____ b. Seneca Falls Convention takes place. (1)

_____ c. 19th Amendment passes and becomes law. (27)

_____ d. Susan Anthony arrested for voting. (6-7)

_____ e. Many women march on the White House to get right to vote. (19)

7. **Graph Reading Skills:** Look at the following graph and then answer the questions.



a. The number of working women has gone up/down since 1870. (Circle the correct word)

b. The number of working women did not go over 10 million until the year 1920.

c. It is estimated that 60 million women will be working in 1990.

d. Why do you think more women are working today than were working in 1900? _____
