WOMEN'S RIGHTS MOVEMENT





Directions:

- 1. Write vocabulary words on page 91-92
- 2. Summarize by answering the guided questions
- 3. Start creating your Reform Video Slides

Reform Movements Vocabulary

Reform Vocabulary

Reform Vocabulary

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Reform Movements Vocabulary Page



Reform Movements **Vocabulary**

Pages 91-92

Timeline Voc.	Women's Rights Voc.
Reform	Petition
Temperance	Strike
Public Schools	Declaration
Suffrage	Sentiments
Abolition	

Petition

☐ To collect signatures in support of something (1st amendment= right to petition)



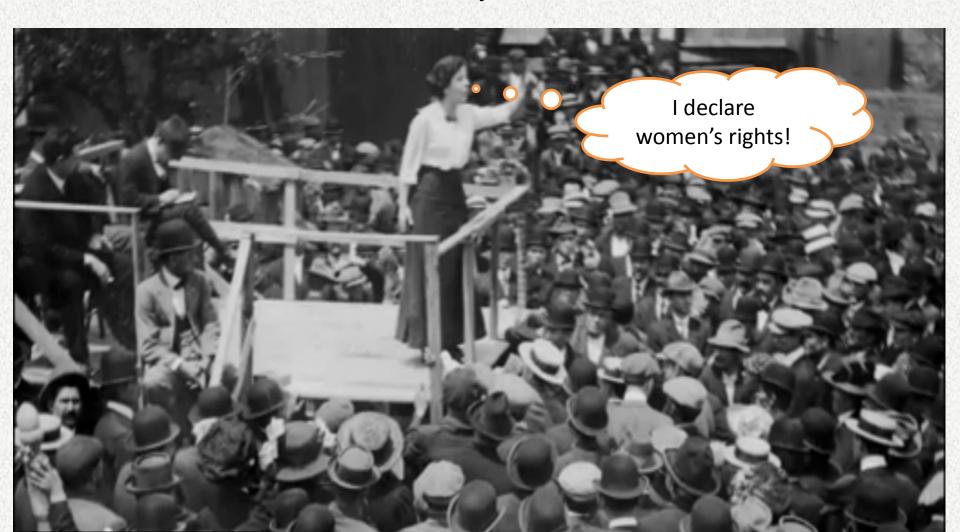
Strike

☐ To stop working as a form of protest



Declaration

☐ An announcement/statement



Sentiments

☐ Feelings of emotions

Lets write our sentiments for the convention

Women's Rights Movement

Womens Rights Movement

Women's Suffrage



Women Contribution



Declaration

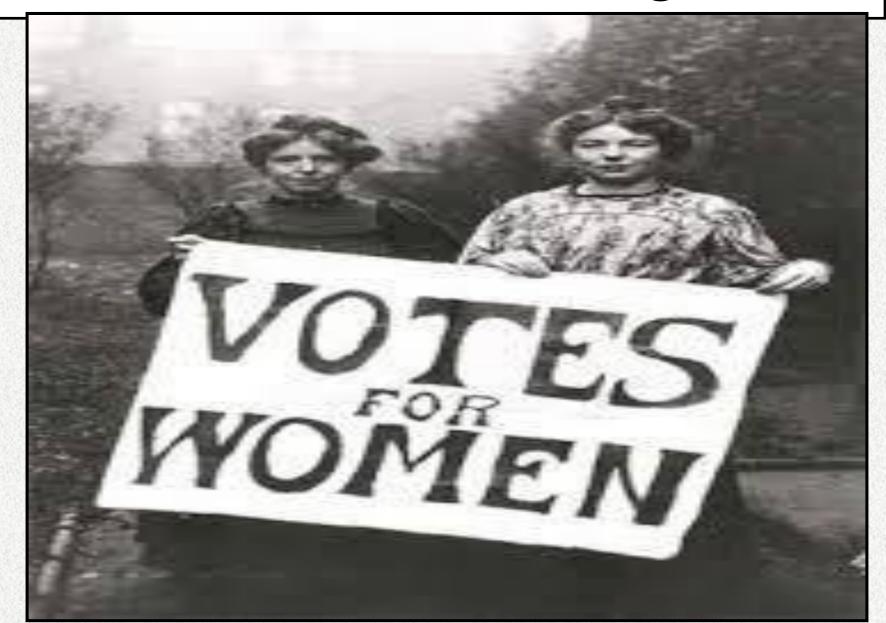
of Sentiments



19th Amendment



Women's Suffrage



Women's Suffrage: Women in the 1800s

- O What rights were women denied?
- O What happens when the women married?

In the middle 1800s, women were denied full equality of citizenship. They lacked the right to vote, to serve on juries, and to hold public office. Once a woman married, her husband usually took control of her income and property. Women were expected to care of their home and children.





Women's Suffrage: Fight for Equality

- O What are the conditions that lacked women's equality?
- O What did the women decide to do?

Women were paid less than men for the same work. Higher paying jobs were not open to women. They received little schooling. In fact, almost no colleges were willing to accept women. Lack of equality and opportunity was a serious problem and needed reform. Women began to organize themselves to fight for equality.



Women Contribution



Women Contribution: Getting Organized

- o How will the women get their message across?
- O What did Mott and Stanton agreed on?

To overcome such barriers, women would have to work together. The organized movement for women's rights was sparked by the friendship between Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. They both agreed that something had to be done about the injustices suffered by women.

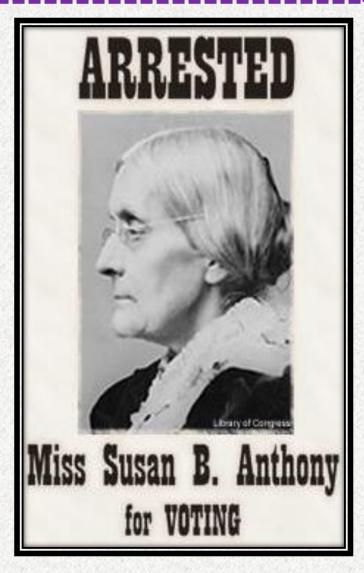




Women Contribution: Susan B. Anthony

- O What kind of talent did Susan B. Anthony have?
- O Why did she get arrested in 1872?

Elizabeth Cady Stanton made friends with Susan B. Anthony, a reformer with a talent for public speaking. Anthony traveled from town to town, speaking women's rights. In 1872, Anthony was arrested for voting illegally in a presidential election. She along with many others wanted to have the same rights as men, including the right to vote.



Declaration of Sentiments



Declaration of Sentiments: Elizabeth Cady Stanton

- O How did Stanton rewrite the DOI into her own words?
- O What did the Declaration of Sentiments listed?

On July 19, 1848, almost 300 people, including 40 men, arrived for Seneca Falls Convention. Stanton was one of the organizers and wrote, the Declaration of Sentiments. The document began, "that all men and women are created equal." Just as the Declaration of Independence, the new declaration listed acts of tyranny by men over women.





"WE HOLD THESE TRUTHS TO BE SELF-EVIDENT: THAT ALL MEN AND WOMEN



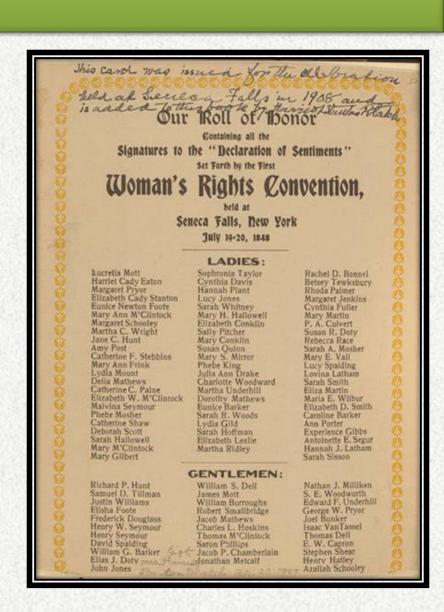
ARE CREATED EQUAL."

— DECLARATION OF SENTIMENTS SENECA FALLS, 1848

Declaration of Sentiments

List of Acts of Tyranny:

- Men did not let women vote.
- Men did not give women property rights.
- Men did not give women higher wages.
- Men did not allow women to practice professions like medicine and law.





Declaration of Sentiments: Legacy

- O What was the legacy of the convention?
- O How long did it take for the reformers to make progress?

The Seneca Falls Convention legacy helped create an organized campaign for women's rights. Slowly, reformers for women's rights made progress. New York gave women control over their property and wages. Other reforms would take decades to become reality.



19th Amendment

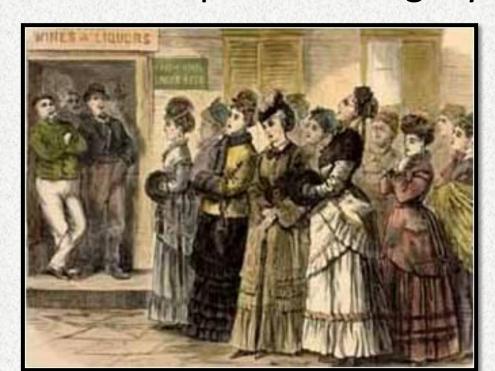


19th Amendment: Finally!

- What is the 19th amendment?
- O How many of the women reformers were alive when the 19th Amendment was adopted?

The right for women to vote came 72 years after the Seneca Falls Convention, on August 18th, 1920. All the women that signed the declaration at Seneca Falls, just one would live to vote for president legally.







19th Amendment: Influences

- What are the influences of the social reform?
- What can women do when it comes to election day?

The women however influence many other Americans to continue with social reform. Education and labor laws have been reformed for all women to have the equality of jobs and opportunity. Women also don't have to worry about being fined or arrested when they cast their votes on election day!



Reform Movement Video Slides

- Label and Draw slides from Reform Unit
- Each slide will be narrated by summarizing the reform
- Take turns with your partner(s)
- Video your slides with the iPad on Friday!!



Create your own Reform Movement Video Slides

Era of Reform Movements

Temperance Movement

Prison Reform

Education Reform Women's Suffrage

Seneca Falls Convention

Declaration of Sentiments

Abolition Movement