

No Prep Lesson Includes:

- ! Informational Reading Passage

- ! Editable PowerPoint Presentation

- ! Editable Slotted Notes for PPT

- ! Quiz to Assess Learning

- ! Audio of Passage & Quiz

- ! 4 Activities (key terms, dates & events, literary works, & literacy connection)

- ! Digital Version for ALL Components

- ! Answer Keys Included

No Prep Lesson Includes:

Editable PowerPoint presentation to facilitate discussion



4 activities (2 per page)

- Three of the activities have a basic knowledge level and an application level.
- The fourth activity is a passage-based constructed response



Editable slotted notes for PPT

ANSWER KEYS INCLUDED

Informational reading passage PLUS mp3 audio file

Informational Reading Passage in 2 Versions

Paper-saver for when you need to limit your copies or paper use



Note-taking when you want your students to annotate. Spaced for note-taking and highlighting. Includes headers for each section



DIGITAL INCLUDED

EVERY component of the lesson is ready-to-go on Google™ Docs & Slides, so you can easily assign to your students!



Want a self-grading quiz? You got it!

Explicit directions included on how to assign and tweak (if desired) the quiz in Google Forms!



Also available on Easel™

Women's Rights in America

PowerPoint presentation to facilitate discussion- 10 slides

Seneca Falls Convention

- 1848- Lucretia Mott & husband visited Haudenosaunee communities
- Mott brought women's rights ideas to Seneca Falls Convention, first women's rights convention in the US
- Organized by Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- List of demands called the "Declaration of Sentiments" was released

Women wanted:

- access to jobs
- political rights
- freedom from control of husbands

Frederick Douglass supported the women's rights movement

Unit: Civil Rights Movement
Lesson: Women's Rights in America

SLOTTED NOTES p.1

The First Nations

- First Nations men and women held political power
- Haudenosaunee women participated in women's councils & advised men's councils
- Clear leaders and
- Women had influence on decisions
- European nations that intended to take away their rights
- own property
- have other legal rights
- did not

Women were under the control of men

- Could not own
- Had to ask a man to become their
- 21% of all adult women were literate
- rejected men's proposals for rights
- Women were not given equal rights

1848- Lucretia Mott & husband visited Haudenosaunee communities

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SLOTTED NOTES p.2

Women in the Workforce

- Women did not have access to many formal jobs
- Women worked on farms and farms
- Also were teachers, nurses, cooks, and domestics
- begin changing women's role in the world, focus on family plus pulled people away from farming communities and into the cities
- These jobs were and lower status roles for women

Women's Rights Today

- Only 21.8% of US population are women
- 2020- 20% of US population are women
- Only 23.4% of US population are women
- US has more than 100 million women
- 2020- 20% of US population are women

Women's Rights in America

Topics:

- ! woman's role in Haudenosaunee culture
- ! Seneca Falls Convention
- ! Nannie Helen Burroughs
- ! Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin
- ! Charlotte Forten Grimke
- ! Ida B. Wells
- ! various women's suffrage groups
- ! 19th Amendment
- ! women in the workforce during World War 2
- ! Betty Friedan
- ! wage gap
- ! women's rights issues today

Unit: Civil Rights Movement
Lesson: Women's Rights in America

8-9 KEY TERMS 4-5
Complete the crossword by using the clues.

ACROSS
3. a large meeting of people with a common interest
5. the act of saying or showing publicly that you do not approve of something

Unit: Civil Rights Movement
Lesson: Women's Rights in America

4 activities

! key terms

! dates & events

! significant people

! literacy connection

ANSWER THE PRECEPT USING COMPLETE SENTENCES IN PARAGRAPH FORM.
How did World War 2 affect women's role in the US? Use specific details from the text to support your response.

Unit: Civil Rights Movement
Lesson: Women's Rights in America

QUIZ

Use the word bank to fill in the blank with the correct key term.

- During the 1960s, organized groups _____ for the rights of all women because Black women still faced racial and _____ discrimination.
- Activist leaders are fighting for better work conditions for women, such as higher paid _____ leave and affordable childcare.
- Over Rough the 19th Amendment gave women the right to _____ many Black women were not allowed to exercise their right due to local and state laws.
- Even though the US was influenced by the Haudenosaunee democratic system, it did not provide _____ of women in this way nor give any political power.
- The first women's _____ in Seneca Falls, New York, was a large gathering of women who wanted _____ and freedom from their husbands.

Choose the best answer.

- Which of the following is NOT a reason why women's rights were important?
 - Higher-paying jobs.
 - Aftermath of child labor.
 - Women were not allowed to work in many areas.
 - Women often had to take long commutes to work.
- Which event was NOT a result of the Seneca Falls Convention?
 - Declaration of Sentiments.
 - 19th Amendment.
 - Women's Rights Movement.
 - World War 2.
- Whose book "The Feminine Mystique" encouraged women to challenge the idea that women should get married and have children?
 - Nannie Helen Burroughs.
 - Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin.
 - Betty Friedan.
 - Ida B. Wells.
- Which of the following is NOT a product of women's right to vote?
 - 19th Amendment.
 - Voting Rights Act of 1965.
 - Civil Rights Act of 1964.
 - Declaration of Sentiments.
- Describe how equality would make life different today. Be specific in your response.

Unit: Civil Rights Movement
Lesson: Women's Rights in America

The First Ladies to exhibit what is now the United States has women political power. For example, the nation's first female cabinet member was the first woman to hold a cabinet position. The first woman to be elected to the White House was Michelle Obama in 2009.

Unit: Civil Rights Movement
Lesson: Women's Rights in America

informational reading passage PLUS mp3 audio file

Unit: Civil Rights Movement
Lesson: Women's Rights in America

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How did World War 2 affect women's role in the US? Use specific details from the text to support your response.

Women's Rights in America

Informational Reading Passage in 2 Versions

Unit: Civil Rights Movement
Lesson: Women's Rights in America

The First Nations to establish what is now the United States had gender roles that gave both men and women political power. For example, the nations of the Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) Confederacy used a system of representative democracy that gave women decision-making abilities that participated in "women's councils," which then advised the clan mothers of each nation. Clan mothers then chose and advised the Hoyalath, the male leader, based on consensus in the women's and men's councils. Through his role, women had an indirect but influential influence on decisions. However, the European nations who colonized North America had a different system of government. In the 17th and 18th centuries, women were not allowed to participate in politics, and even longer for women of color.

Unit: Civil Rights Movement
Lesson: Women's Rights in America

Their choices and the restriction of their political power gave women the ability to control when and if they had children—women's rights have always been tied to the role of childbearing and child-rearing. However, the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was passed, which led to the formation of the National Organization for Women in 1966. The group aimed to educate the public about women's rights issues as well as fight for additional legal protections for women. In the late 1960s, the group had conflict about whether to advocate for protections for lesbian women. In 1971, they made an agreement that women had the right to define and express their own sexuality.

Today, women are still fighting for full economic, social, and political justice and inclusion. One major issue facing women is the wage gap. On average, for every \$1.00 earned by white men, white women receive \$0.78, Black women earn \$0.62, and Latin women earn \$0.59. These issues are interconnected. This means that different types of oppression, such as racism and sexism, often overlap. Similar wage gaps, severely must also address racial inequality. For example, Black women are paid less than white women for similar work. Additionally, women are still facing challenges in the workplace, such as unequal pay and discrimination. Women's rights activists continue to work for equality and justice for all women, ensuring that every woman has the same opportunities and rights as men. The fight for women's rights is ongoing, and it is essential to continue to support and advocate for these issues.

Unit: Civil Rights Movement
Lesson: Women's Rights in America

After the war, women's opportunities decreased again. Federal laws prevented images of women as traditional businessmen, but it wouldn't be long before women once again rebelled against those feelings about women in society. Many women participated in the fight for moral and rights in the 1950s and 1960s, and they were inspired to organize their own rights movements. The 1963 book "The Feminine Mystique" by Betty Friedan encouraged women to question the idea that a woman's role was to marry and raise children. A few major developments also opened new opportunities for women. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 banned job discrimination based on race or gender, paving the way for more women to pursue careers of their choice.

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Lesson: Women's Rights in America

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Serena Falls Convention

In 1848, activist Loretta Holt and her husband visited Haudenosaunee communities and were inspired by the role women were able to play. That same year

Women's Rights in America

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