

Course Description written by Kristen Kelly and Serene Bennett Williams, AP History teachers
& Co-Founders of Women's History in High School
wapush.org & womenshistoryinhighschool.com
AP U.S. Women's History (WAPUSH) Course Proposal¹

***Note:** this document is under peer review during the 2024-2025 school year. The final version will be shared with the College Board once the requirements to pilot the course are completed. Feedback from AP history teachers & historians is especially encouraged. Send suggestions to serene@teachwapush.org*

Course Themes:

- 1) **Women's Activism (WA):** Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways
- 2) **Women's Experiences (WE):** Women have not had a monolithic experience; their lives have been impacted by intersecting identities including race, class, gender, ability, sexuality, religion, region and age.
- 3) **Women's Labor, Industry and Technology (WLIT):** Women have played major roles in the development of American industry and technology and have been impacted by physical and emotional labor
- 4) **Indigenous Societies (IW):** Indigenous women had agency in the Americas before colonization which predated the women's movement. European colonization and expansion of coverture led to a decline of women's rights. Indigenous women have persevered throughout American history to overcome adversity.
- 5) **Women and American Culture (WAC):** It is essential to understand the significant role of women in the formation of American culture, including religion, health, art, psychology, and literature, to better understand the development of the United States
- 6) **Women and the World (WW):** Transnational connections among women have existed since the early modern era and intensified through the 21st century through technology, globalization, cultural exchange, and international organizations
- 7) **Violence Against Women, Pacifism and War (VWPW):** Throughout American history, women have been subject to both private and state sanctioned violence. They have utilized a variety of formal and informal methods to protect themselves and one another against violence. They have also been at the forefront of peace movements and have served active roles in war.

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Overview of the WAPUSH Course

Course Themes:

Women's Activism (WA)
Women's Experiences (WE)
Women's Labor, Industry and Technology (WLIT)
Indigenous Societies (IS)
Women and American Culture (WAC)
Women and the World (WW)
Violence Against Women, Pacifism and War (VWPW)

<u>Unit Title & Periodization</u>	<u>Topics</u>
Period 1: Indigenous Societies, Origins-1491	1.1: Contextualizing Period 1 1.2: Indigenous societies in the Americas in the pre-Columbian Era (WA) 1.3: Political authority of Indigenous women (WA) 1.4: Gender and social authority in regional tribes (WA) 1.5: Cultural interactions among Europeans, Native Americans, and Africans (WW) 1.6: Women in the early slave trade (VWPW) 1.7: Women healers & religious innovation (WA)
Period 2: Colonization and Impact on Women's Experiences (1492-1775)	2.1: Contextualizing Period 2 2.2: Antinomianism and American individualism (WAC) 2.3: Colonial influence on women (IS) 2.4: Gender and sexuality in early America (WE) 2.5: Dissent in the colonial era (WA) 2.6: Impact of the Great Awakenings & the Enlightenment on women's activism (WAC)
Period 3: American Independence and Women in the Early Republic (1776-1848)	3.1: Contextualizing Period 3 3.2: Abolitionism (WA) 3.3: Reform in period 3 (WE) 3.4: Constitutional foundations (WA) 3.5: White women in early America (WE) 3.6: Women and slavery (VWPW) 3.7: Gender politics in the early republic (WE) 3.8: Women in the northern workforce (WLIT) 3.9: Cult of domesticity (WA)
Period 4: Seneca Falls,	4.1: Contextualizing Period 4 4.2: Seneca Falls Convention (WA)

Civil War, and Reconstruction, 1848-1876	4.3: Mexican-American War, Manifest Destiny, and the transcendentalist movement (WAC) , (VWPW) 4.4: Antebellum reform (WAC) , (WA) 4.5: Enslavement (VWPW) 4.6: The Civil War (VWPW) 4.7: 14th and 15th Amendments (WA) 4.8: Indigenous societies in period 4 (WE) 4.9: Women in reconstruction (WA) 4.10: Foundational figures in period 4 (WA)
Period 5: Inequality and reform in the Gilded Age & Progressive Era, 1877-1913	5.1: Contextualizing Period 5 5.2: The Comstock Laws and restellism (WAC) 5.3: Women at the forefront of the struggle for civil rights & civil liberties (WA) 5.4: Imperialism (WW) 5.5: Immigration and citizenship (WAC) (WA) 5.6: Women's suffrage movement (WA) 5.7: Populism, the Election of 1896 & labor organizing (WA) (WAC) 5.8: Radical and Indigenous activism (WA) 5.9: Spiritualism (WAC) 5.10: Temperance (WAC) (WA) 5.11: Women and the west (WLIT) 5.12: Settlement houses (WLIT) (WA) 5.13: Founding Figures of period 5
Period 6: World Wars & the Early Cold War 1914-1970s	6.1: Contextualizing Period 6 6.2: Women's suffrage movement (WA) 6.3: Citizenship and immigration (WAC) 6.4: Women's activism in "the doldrums" (WA) 6.5: Early steps towards the Equal Rights Amendment (WA) 6.6: World War I and pacifism (VWPW) 6.7: Women's health (WAC) 6.8: World War II (VWPW) 6.9: Worker's rights (WLIT) 6.10: The Cold War (WAC) (WA) 6.11: Founding figures of period 6
Period 7: The Women's Liberation Movement, 1963-1973	7.1: Contextualizing Period 7 7.2: Women in the conservative movement (WA) 7.3: Title IX (WA) 7.4: Shirley Chisholm's 1972 presidential campaign (WA) 7.5: Civil rights movement (WAC) 7.6: National Organization for Women (WA) 7.7: Black feminism and Womanism (WE) 7.8: Women's Liberation (WE) 7.9: Republican feminism (WE) (WA)

	7.10: Latina/Chicana feminism (WE) 7.11: Women and the disability rights movement (WA)
Period 8: Feminist Waves & the Backlash, 1973-1991	8.1: Contextualizing Period 8 8.2: 1977 Houston Women's Conference (WA) 8.3: Women in the borderlands (WE) (WAC) 8.4: Women in the Nation of Islam (WAC) 8.5: Contemporary women's health (WAC) 8.6: Women in cults (WAC) 8.7: Political activism for the ERA (WA) 8.8: Women and the Executive branch (WA) 8.9: Founding figures of Period 8
Period 9: Contemporary Women's Issues, 1970-Present	9.1: Contextualizing Period 9 9.2: Third and Fourth wave feminism (WE) 9.3: Transnational feminism (WW) 9.4: Struggle for equal rights in the 21st century (WA) 9.5: Women and the U.S. government (WA) 9.6: Founding figures of Period 9

Period 1: Indigenous Societies, Origins-1491

Topic 1.1: Contextualizing Period 1	Learning Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the difference between women's history, women's studies and gender studies Explain the field of women's history and what barriers have existed to sharing 	Essential Knowledge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Centering the study of women requires one to rethink traditional periodization of U.S. history Women helped to redefine equality and fight subordination from the time of <u>Aristotle and Saint Paul</u> Women's history as a discipline has 	Recommended Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Student Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Placing Women in History & excerpts from Origins of Patriarchy</i> by Gerda Lerner Christine de Pizan Images from early women's studies/history programs "Gender: A Useful Category of Historical
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	<p>women's historical narratives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain the importance of oral history—particularly as it relates to the preservation of women's history 	<p>been studied in the United States for over one hundred years</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Early scholars of women's history include Mary Beard, <u>Delilah Beasley</u> and Gerda Lerner ● In the pre-Columbian era, gender and sexuality were much more fluid and coverture did not exist ● In many ways, indigenous women lost sovereignty over their land and their bodies with the arrival of Europeans in 1492 ● Women's studies courses have been taught as early as 1905² 	<p><u>Analysis</u>" by Joan W. Scott</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ "Gerda Lerner on the Future of Our Past", Interview by Catherine R. Stimpson, Ms. Magazine, September 1981 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Teacher Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Genesis 1, Genesis 2 and Genesis 3 ○ "Intersections" by Bonnie Thornton Dill, Ms. Magazine, Spring 2009 ○ Essays on <u>Lilith</u> <p>Teaching Resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conducting oral interviews <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Great Questions from StoryCorps</u> ○ <u>Clio in the Classroom: A Guide for Teaching U.S. Women's History</u>, ed. By Carol Berkin, Margaret S. Crocco,
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² Anya Jabour, Sophonisba Breckinridge: Championing Women's Activism in Modern America, page viii

			Barbara Winslow
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Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways
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Topic 1.2: Indigenous Societies in the Americas in the pre-Columbian era	Learning Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain the cultural and social power held by Haudenosaunee women ● Explain the concept of gender as understood by Indigenous societies, including the concept of Two Spirit and its importance on Indigenous culture ● Explain the difference between matrilineal and patrilineal societies 	Essential Knowledge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Indigenous societies had nuanced understandings of gender that were not well understood by white settlers who came to the Americas from Europe ● Many indigenous women, such as Pueblo women in the Southwest, worked as farmers ● Algonquian people were matrilineal 	Recommended Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Images of Indigenous women in the Americas throughout history ● Early Encounters by Women and the American Story ● Haudenosaunee Creation Story
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Topic 1.3: Political	Learning Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain the 	Essential Knowledge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Women had 	Recommended Sources
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authority of Indigenous women	significant institutional political power Indigenous women exercised in North America	<p>greater political authority in North America before European colonization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many Native American societies were matrilineal including the <u>Lenape</u> who were located in modern day Delaware The arrival of Europeans introduced rigid gendered legal systems such as English Common Law, which stripped women of significant political agency throughout the Americas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Haudenosaunee Women: An Inspiration to Early Feminists</u> by Sally Roesch Wagner <u>"The Indigenous Roots of Modern Feminism"</u> by Dina Gilo-Whitaker <u>Sogorea Te'Land Trust</u>
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Topic 1.4: Gender and social authority in regional tribes	<p>Learning Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain how women had important roles in creation stories and leadership roles in various societies throughout North 	<p>Essential Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cahokia in modern day Illinois is sometimes referred to as "<u>America's 1st city</u>." This early 	<p>Recommended Sources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The Coronation of Chief Powhatan Retold</i> by Zitkala-Sa
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	<p>America</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain why Native American societies encouraged greater freedom for women within marriage compared to European cultures 	<p>civilization honored women as well as men in burials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Kinship connections tied community members together ● It was not uncommon Indigenous societies for mothers to hold significant social power in their communities ● Grandmother Spider/Spider Woman, is an important myth related to the creation of the earth in Zuni, Hopi and Navajo traditions ● Understand the history of Lenape women 	<p>(1919)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Visuals of <u>Cahokia</u> <p>Teaching Resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● “<u>How Native American Women Inspired Women’s Rights</u>” by Sally Roesch Wagner
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Thematic Focus: Women and the world	Transnational connections among women have existed since the early modern era and intensified through the 21st century through technology, globalization, cultural exchange, and international organizations
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Topic 1.5: Cultural interactions between Europeans, Native Americans &	<p>Learning Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Understand the impact of the spread of disease on Native American populations throughout North America 	<p>Essential Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Learn the story of <u>La Malinche</u> ● The Cherokee tribe were matriarchal meaning power passed through the mother
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<p>Africans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain how the political authority of women's bodies became an important tool in the European conquest of the Americas ● Understand the short and long term significance of coverture laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Coverture was introduced by the English based on their common law legal system ● Spanish conquest of Indigenous women played an important role in their expansion of territorial control of the Western hemisphere. ● Nancy Ward was an important head of the Women's Council and brokered peace agreements in the early 19th century ● The Spanish caste system will lay the foundation for colorism, which will have a major impact on the social, political and economic opportunities for women of Hispanic origin in the Americas ● Sor Juana Inés de La Cruz challenged sexism of Spanish rule and the power of the Catholic Church ● The conquest of women was supported by the Catholic Church through documents such as the Treaty of Tordesillas (1494) and the Doctrine of Discovery (1493). ● The Doctrine of Discovery justified European colonization and plays an important role in "Indian Law" in the Supreme Court to this day. ● Pope John Paul II "On the Dignity and Vocation of Women" (1988) and "Letter to Women" (1995)
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<p>Thematic Focus: Violence Against Women, Pacifism and War</p>	<p>Throughout American history, women have been subject to both private and state sanctioned violence. They have utilized a variety of formal and informal methods to protect themselves through pacifism and one another against violence. They have also been at the forefront of peace movements and war efforts</p>
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Topic 1.6: Women in the early slave trade	Learning Objective <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the short and long term impact of the early slave trade on women 	Essential Knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Columbian Exchange dramatically increased enslavement This included the capture of African women who were forcibly brought to the Americas Sexually transmitted diseases were spread through the exchange which had a major impact on women 	Recommended Sources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excerpts from <u>The Afterlife of Reproductive Slavery by Alys Eve Weinbaum</u> Teaching Resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Slavery & Freedom</u> from National Museum of African American History & Culture
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Topic 1.7: Women healers & religious innovation	Learning Objectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the importance of women healers before western medicine was professionalized and taken over by men Explain the importance of religious innovation on early American culture Explain Quaker beliefs in gender 	Essential Knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quaker women such as Margaret Fell Fox served as a religious leaders as far back as the 17th century Before the professionalization of medicine associated doctors with male authority, women served as healers, midwives, abortion providers, pharmacists and curanderas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This was especially true 	Recommended Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Witches, Midwives, and Nurses: A History of Women Healers</i> by Barbara Ehrenreich & Deirdre English, 1970 Teaching Resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>"Warts and All: Learn</u>
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	equality and the role this played in civil rights movements throughout American history	<p>for the impoverished and those who lived in rural areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mary Baker Eddy, founder of Christian Science, is one of the first women to establish a major religion • Women pioneered the use of lay healing arts 	<i>the Fascinating History of Witchcraft and Reproductive Health</i> NY Historical Society
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Period 2: Colonization and Impact on Women's Experiences (1492-1775)

Topic 2.1: Contextualizing Period 2 	Learning Objectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain how women have been petitioning for suffrage rights since the 17th century • Explain how English common law was introduced in the western hemisphere, which becomes the basis for the American political system designed by men • Explain the importance of Black women healers 	Essential Knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Margaret Brent, a Maryland landowner, appealed to the Maryland Assembly for the right to vote in 1647 • Virginia Dare was the first English child born in the Americas. She was named Virginia because she was considered the first Christian born in the Americas. • Under coverture, understanding marriage is essential to contextualizing political power 	Recommended Sources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Image of Margaret Brent</u> • <u>The Rights of Women by Erika Bacchiochi</u> (especially excerpts about Mary Wollstonecraft) • <u>Life Story, Toyapurina (California)</u> • <u>"The Maypole That Infuriated the Puritans"</u> (early colony of Merry Mount) • <u>Merrymount Colony</u>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain the short and long term significance of the work of Mary Wollstonecraft ● Explain an early attempt at an egalitarian colony at Merry Mount 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Marital rape will be legal in many places throughout the United States until the mid-1970s ● Sex, gender and race created social structures which impacted power in colonial America 	
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Thematic Focus: Women & American Culture	It is essential to understand the significant role of women in the formation of American culture, including religion, health, art, psychology, and literature, to better understand the development of the United States
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Topic 2.2: Women and the development of American individualism	Learning Objectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain the impact of Antinomianism on colonial development, American individualism and the women's movement ● Explain how the decisions of Anne Hutchinson paved the way for the women's movement in the United States 	Essential Knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Understand the agency of Anne Hutchinson and the concept of antinomianism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hutchinson, a midwife, believed the holy spirit resided in everyone, regardless of gender ● Understand why it was challenging the authority of the state when Anne Hutchinson organized religious 	Recommended Sources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Transcript of the trial of Anne Hutchinson Teaching Resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● "Anne Hutchinson: Foremother of the American Women's Movement"
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the importance of midwives in the colonial era 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> discussions in her own home Understand the short and long term consequences of Hutchinson challenging state sanctioned patriarchal religious power 	
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Thematic Focus: Indigenous societies	Indigenous women had agency in the Americas before colonization which predated the women's movement.. European colonization and expansion of coverture led to a decline of women's rights. Indigenous women have persevered throughout American history to overcome adversity.
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Topic 2.3: Colonial influence on women	Learning Objectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the development of important legal concepts such as coverture, common law, and the concept of romantic paternalism³ Explain how the spread of common law contributed to American institutions 	Essential Knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The indentured labor system led women in the British colonies to marry later in life—around their mid-20s With the growth of colonies, coverture laws became widely enforced which meant women were subject to legal control by men—including both their physical body and their property Women were expected to be deferential to men as representative of how people should be deferential to God 	Recommended Sources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to John Winthrop (1630s), “The woman's own choice makes such a man her husband; yet being so chosen, he is her lord, and she is to be subject to him, yet in a way of liberty, not of bondage; and a true wife accounts her subjection her honor and freedom...so
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³ Protecting women without their direct consent while restricting their rights

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Puritan women settled in the Americas alongside men unlike most other groups of Europeans • Dutch women had independent legal status from their husbands • Puritans acknowledged the spirituality of women and men. Puritans were radical in terms of religion and socially conservative • Wives could not sue without permission from their husbands • Any money earned by a married woman was legally owned by her husband • Children were the property of their fathers • The American common law system came from British common law and was widely adopted in this era which encouraged the spread of coverture • <u>Mary Musgrove</u>, the daughter of a white settler and an Indigenous woman, played an important role in the founding of colonial Georgia 	<p>brethren it shall be between yourselves and your magistrates.”⁴</p> <p>Teaching Resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women's rights in early New York • A Virginian Woman (an etching from 1643)
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⁴ Kerber, 9

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tobacco brides were sent by the Virginia Company in the 1620s. Their trip was paid for by 120 pounds of tobacco • By 1710, New York restricted the right of women to own property 	
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Thematic Focus: Women's Experiences	Women have not had a monolithic experience; their lives have been directly impacted by intersecting identities including race, class, gender, ability, sexuality, religion, region and age.
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Topic 2.4: Gender and sexuality in early America	Learning Objectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain how women's sexuality was heavily regulated through the colonies highlighted through events such as <u>Seduction Suits</u> • Explain how white men controlled the labor of women from diverse regions such as New England, the Chesapeake and the Carolinas • Explain how throughout the colonies, property ownership was tightly 	Essential Knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the life story of <u>Thomas(ine) Hall</u> to have a greater understanding of sex and gender in the pre-revolutionary era • Understand that from the founding era, women, such as <u>Hannah Adams</u>, have worked as paid authors and intellectual theorists • Understand the importance of the work of Kateri Tekakwitha, who lived in New York in the 17th century, was the first Indigenous (Mohawk) 	Recommended Sources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Whiteness, Gender and Naturalization" in <u>The Rediscovery of America</u> by New Blackhawk, pgs. 218-221 • Image of <u>Deborah Sampson</u>
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	connected to political authority	<p>woman to become a Catholic saint</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand how under common law, married women had a right to financial support from their husband • Understand the consequences this obligation of financial support had on both men and women • Indigenous and enslaved women used Peacock Flower as an abortifacient so their children would not be enslaved 	
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Topic 2.5: Dissent in the colonial era	Learning Objectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain how numerous revolts included the active participation of women • Explain how Indigenous women resisted white settlement on their land 	Essential Knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand how the poems of Phyllis Wheatley are considered an <u>early example of Afrofuturism</u> • Understand how women participated in the 17th century Pueblo revolt in the southwest • Understand the 	Recommended Sources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Pottery made by Zuni women</u> • <u>Teaching Phyllis Wheatley</u>
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		<p>significance of the Awashonks, a female chief.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ She lived in modern day Rhode Island, and signed peace agreements between Plymouth Colony and a confederation of local tribes. ○ Awashonks played an important role in negotiations during King Philip's War (1675-1676) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Understand the significance of women who were involved in Bacon's Rebellion against the Virginia government. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ One notable woman was <u>Sarah Drummond</u>, a wife of a close advisor to Bacon. ● Understand how "self-divorce" was well documented in colonial Pennsylvania⁵ 	
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⁵ For more on the concept of "self-divorce" see Clare A. Lyons, *Sex among the Rabble: An Intimate History of Gender and Power in the Age of Revolution, Philadelphia, 1730-1830* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2012), 14-58.

Thematic Focus: Women & American Culture	It is essential to understand the significant role of women in the formation of American culture, including religion, health, art, psychology, and literature, to better understand the development of the United States
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Topic 2.6: Impact of the Great Awakenings & the Enlightenment on women's activism	Learning Objectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain how the importance on white women's religious fervor on political and social institutions in the early American republic ● Explain early African American religious practices ● Explain why white male Enlightenment thinkers were celebrated for spreading concepts of liberty throughout the Atlantic world but with the exception of Mary Wollstonecraft, these theories did not apply to women, especially women of color 	Essential Knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● White women had some political agency in the pre-revolutionary era. For examples, <u>New Jersey experimented with women's suffrage</u> ● During the first Great Awakening, women were not encouraged or often allowed to speak in public which is a contrast from the second Great Awakening ● Maria Stewart's speeches helped begin the first wave of feminism within the United States 	Recommended Sources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Excerpts from <u>Vindication of the Rights of Women</u> by Mary Wollstonecraft ● Judith Sargent Murray, <i>Observations on Female Abilities</i> ● <u>Hannah Crocker</u>, "An Address to the Visitors of the School of Industry" (1814)
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Period 3: American Independence & Women in the Early Republic, 1776-1848

Topic 3.1: Contextualizing	Learning Objectives:	Essential Understandings:	Recommended Sources:
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<p>Period 3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain how the transatlantic slave trade was much more violent than the slave trade within Africa which had a major impact on African women ● Explain how race-based slavery meant African women were forced into state-sanctioned violence to produce children ● Explain why republican motherhood was solidified by the 1790s ● Explain the importance of Black women healers in the antebellum period ● Explain the importance of the Ohio river as a geographic divide between land controlled by the new U.S. republic and land under Indigenous 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● At the time of the founding of the United States, North America remained mostly under Native American control ● Europeans were not interested in converting African women to Christianity the way the pushed conversion on Native American women ● In 1656, Elizabeth Key became the first Black woman in North America to sue for freedom and win <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This led to changes in laws in Virginia and a legal doctrine known as <i>partus sequitur ventrem</i> which said that the legal status of children born in the colonies was determined by the legal status of their mother ● Indigenous land dispossession 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● According to scholars such as Dorothy Roberts, the long term attack on Black women's childbearing that began during the 17th century and continued in the revolutionary period has been critical to the entire U.S. political order ● Biography of <u>Julia Chinn</u> ● <u>Working Cures</u> by Sharla M. Fett
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	<p>control</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the role enslavement played in the personal lives of the Founding Fathers • Explain the concept of Founding Mothers 	<p>intensified during this era of western expansion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Under the leadership of American generals such as John Sullivan, in 1780 for example, hundreds of Iroquoian longhouses were destroyed and American troops used scorched earth tactics to lay claim to native land • English common law was firmly established and protected by the Marshall Court. This meant women were not allowed to be lawyers, serve on juries or work as justices. • The First Amendment right of petition was used frequently by African Americans who were advocating for federal enforcement of the 	
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		goals of the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights. This group has been called the " <u>Rising Generation</u> " by historians such as Dr. Sarah Gronningsater	
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Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways
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Topic 3.2: Abolitionism	Learning Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the innovative use of petitions by women for social change before they were enfranchised • Explain how interracial groups organized for abolitionism 	Essential Understandings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the causes and effects of petitions by women to Congress to call for an end of enslavement in Washington, D.C. in 1836 • Chattel slavery was protected in the Americas before and after the American Revolution • The "rising generation" pioneered the use of petitions on behalf of abolitionism. This diverse group of activists were well versed in civil liberties and built on work as far back as the Magna Carta • Understand the 	Recommended Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advertisement for the capture of Oney Judge, 1796 • "Speech to Ohio Woman's Rights Convention, Sojourner Truth, 1851 • Women's Petitions to Congress • Editorials and commentary from Manisha Sinha • Mary Ann Shadd, "<i>Frederick Douglass</i>," The North Star, March 23, 1849
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		<p>historic significance of the American Antislavery Society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the significance of the New England Nonresistant Society founded in 1838 	
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Thematic Focus: Women's Experiences	<p>Women have not had a monolithic experience; their lives have been directly impacted by intersecting identities including race, class, gender, ability, sexuality, religion, region and age. Race and gender are social constructs that have been closely tied to women's American political and social development</p>
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Topic 3.3: Reform in Period 3	<p>Learning Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the difference between Quakers and Shakers Explain the short and long term impact of Quakers and Shakers on American women Explain the leadership of Mother Ann Lee Understand Quaker 	<p>Essential Understandings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shakers & Quakers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quaker women enjoyed higher status compared to Puritan women⁶ After the 18th century, Quaker women in Pennsylvania played a more prominent role in the abolitionist movement. 	<p>Recommended Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phillis Wheatley Shakerism: Its Meaning and Message by Anna White & Leila S. Taylor "<i>Gender in Utopian and Communal Societies</i>" by Rosemary Radford Ruether
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⁶ "Within Quaker theology, male superiority and domination within marriage were viewed as punishment meted out to both men and women for the Fall. The goal of marriage was to return to this untainted equal partnership." Clare A. Lyons, *Sex among the Rabble : an Intimate History of Gender and Power in the Age of Revolution, Philadelphia, 1730-1830* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2012), 35.

	theology with regards to gender roles and power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Prudence Crandall & desegregated education</u> 	
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“[women] will not hold ourselves bound by any laws which we have no voice.”
–Abigail Adams, 1777

Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways
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Topic 3.4: Constitutional Foundations	Learning Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the impact of the Declaration of Independence on women • Explain the impact on the ratification of the U.S. Constitution on women • Explain the concept of Founding Mothers • Explain how women have been citizens since the origins of the U.S. political system but they were not granted rights, only the 	Essential Understandings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand how at the time it was written, the U.S. Constitution was the greatest document outlining freedom for men in the world • Understand how the ratification of the U.S. Constitution protected coverture laws nationwide • Understand how Founding Fathers, such as Thomas Jefferson and George Washington, enslaved women and children <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The historiography of these stories, including recognizing <u>Sally Hemings</u> as the First Lady, 	Recommended Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Federalists v. Anti-Federalists</u> Teaching Resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “<u>The Paradox of Liberty</u>” exhibit at the National Museum of African American History & Culture • “<u>Op-Ed: It’s Time to Recognize Sally Hemings as First Lady of the United States</u>” • <u>Strict Scrutiny podcast</u> • “Married women’s obligations to their husbands and families overrode their
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	obligations of citizenship ⁷	remains controversial <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand why no women were allowed to contribute to the writing of the Constitution • Understand that the U.S. Constitution is written entirely by men • Understand why still to this day women are not mentioned in this foundational document • Understand the short and long term consequences of how women were stripped of political rights such as the ability to vote or own property with the ratification of the Constitution • Understand as the Marshall Court expanded the scope of the federal government, the land rights of Indigenous women were taken away, especially after the <i>Johnson v. McIntosh</i> decision (1823) stating Native Americans do not 	obligations to the state.” ⁸
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⁷ This document is indebted to Linda K. Kerber's No Constitutional Right to be Ladies: Women and the Obligations of Citizenship, published in 1998 for concepts of gendered citizenship, rights and obligations.

⁸ Kerber, xxiii

		own land <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the concept of land disposition 	
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Thematic Focus: Women's Experiences	Women have not had a monolithic experience; their lives have been directly impacted by intersecting identities including race, class, gender, ability, sexuality, religion, region and age. Race and gender are social constructs that have been closely tied to women's American political and social development
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Topic: 3.5: White women in early America	Learning Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain how white women were impacted by Republican motherhood • Explain how white women often directly protected enslavement and nurtured white supremacy • Explain how violence against women was protected in colonial America 	Essential Understandings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the importance of the debate between <u>Judith Sargent Murray & Mercy Otis Warren</u> • Know that under coverture, violence against women was legal⁹ • Understand the concept of separate spheres and republican motherhood 	Recommended Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>“Cuming Sisters: “She-Merchants of Boston”</u> • <u>“On the Equality of the Sexes” by Judith Sargent Murray</u> Teaching Resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Women of the American Revolution</u> • <u>Excerpts, Book of Ages: The Life and Opinions of Jane Franklin</u>
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⁹ “By the 1760s a husband who struck his wife or beat her “judiciously” with a switching branch for insubordination was within his rights. But one who put his wife in grave danger, or beat her in a “barbarous” or “tyrannical” manner, or responded with violence despite repeated community intervention had overstepped that divide.” Clare A. Lyons, *Sex among the Rabble : an Intimate History of Gender and Power in the Age of Revolution, Philadelphia, 1730-1830*(Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2012), 52.

Thematic Focus: Violence Against Women, Pacifism and War	Throughout American history, women have been subject to both private and state sanctioned violence. They have utilized a variety of formal and informal methods to protect themselves through pacifism and one another against violence. They have also been at the forefront of peace movements and war efforts
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Topic: 3.6: Women & slavery	Learning Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain how by the mid-17th century, enslavement of African Americans was deeply entrenched. ● Explain the differences between immigrant women and enslaved Black women ● Explain how legal distinctions were made in places such as Virginia to differentiate between labor done by white and Black women. ● Explain why laws began to regulate the bodies of Black women and white women in dramatically different ways. ● Explain why as a result of physically demanding work and lack of access to nutrition, the fertility rate for Black women was lower than white women. ● Explain the role of 	Essential Understandings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Understand how John Locke was a founding member of the Royal African Company, a group that ensured it had a monopoly on the British slave trade <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Locke "...felt contempt for the vagrant poor"¹⁰ which influenced Founding Fathers to lay the groundwork to police poverty through state sanctioned violence ● In the North, the case of Elizabeth Brown who was enslaved and petitioning to be free through the 	Recommended Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Excerpts from She Was Her Property by Stephanie Jones Rogers ● Excerpts from Harriet Jacobs, Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl ● Painting of Benjamin Lay ● Sarah Grimké, "Letters on the Equality of the Sexes" ● Angelina Grimké, <i>Human Rights Not Founded on Sex</i> ● Wake: The Hidden History of Women Led Slave Revolts by Rebecca Hall
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¹⁰ Nancy Isenberg, [White Trash: The 400 Year Untold History of Class in America](#), page 45

	women in the American colonization society	<p>New York Manumission Society highlights an attempt at women gaining access to the political system despite it being totally controlled by men</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sir William Blackwell on Natural Law and Natural Rights • In an era before public schools were widely accessible and state funded, literacy was tightly controlled and accessing to reading was determined by race • Despite laying the groundwork for natural rights in the United States, Enlightenment thinkers, such as John Locke, who influenced U.S. Founding Fathers, did not believe in abolitionism • Because women could not legally own a patent, Eli Whitney received a patent for the cotton gin instead of <u>Catherine Greene</u>, who funded the invention of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Sally Hemings</u>
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		<p>method for separating cotton from its seed and rented him a room in her house</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1662, a Virginia law made enslavement a trait that could be inherited from one's mother. This made Black women more vulnerable to rape and sexual violence • Historians have noted enslaved women used contraceptives and/or abortifacients to control their fertility • Sexual relations between white men and Black women were largely ignored under many state laws • Black women did not have the legal authority to their own children 	
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Thematic Focus: Women's Experiences	Women have not had a monolithic experience; their lives have been directly impacted by intersecting identities including race, class, gender, ability, sexuality, religion, region and age. Race and gender are social constructs that have been closely tied to women's American political and social development
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Topic: 3.7: Gender politics in the early Republic	Learning Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the role gender played in the early American republic • Explain how women's political participation was restricted throughout the 19th century 	Essential Understandings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the life story of Public Universal Friend and what the story of The Friend says about gender norms in the early republic and social changes during the post-revolutionary era • Understand why the First Lady of the United States is an informal political position and not required in the U.S. Constitution • Separate spheres meant men worked in public life, including politics, while women were barred from formal public service • Understand the ways in which the "Petticoat Affair" highlighted classism, misogyny and elitism among white women¹¹ 	Recommended Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Letter: Abigail Adams to Mercy Otis Warren, April 27, 1776 • Maria Stewart, Why Sit Ye Here and Die? (1832) • Portrait Monument to Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Susan B. Anthony photograph, 1921 • Lucretia Mott, "Discourse on Women" Speech in Philadelphia, 1849
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Thematic Focus: Women's Labor, Industry and Technology	Women have played major roles in the development of American industry and have been subject to both physical and emotional labor
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Topic: 3.8: Women in the northern workforce	Learning Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the role of women in the northern workforce in the development of 	Essential Understandings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lowell mill strike (1834) • Women were foundational to the American System 	Recommended Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lowell Mill Girls • Lowell Female Labor
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¹¹ Rachel Jackson faced race and class based attacks. She was called an "American Jezebel" and a "dirty black wench", Isenberg, 127

	American industry	<p>which left important continuities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For example, Emma Wood, the mother of suffragist Maud Wood Park, worked in the Lowell mills ● Understand the importance of the Lowell Female Labor Reform Association 	Reform Association
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Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways
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Topic: 3.9: Cult of Domesticity	<p>Learning Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain the concepts of Christian motherhood and Republican motherhood ● Explain how romantic paternalism became strongly enshrined in American political culture ● Explain how white marriages were considered an essential institution to American political and cultural development. ● Explain the significance of educational institutions becoming open to women 	<p>Essential Understandings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Some women such as Boston physician Harriet K. Hunt refused to pay taxes due to taxation without representation ● Letter-writing was an important method of communication for women ● Restrictions on women's rights were considered essential to 	<p>Recommended Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Speech at the Eleventh Women's Rights Convention (1866)</i> by Frances Ellen Watkins Harper ● <u>Ten Days in a Mad-House</u> by Nellie Bly
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		<p>protecting the virtue of the new American republic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In this time period, the concept of <i>husband</i>, which used to mean farmer, came to be understood as meaning married man • Mount Holyoke College was the first college established by women in 1838 	
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Period 4: Seneca Falls, the Civil War & Reconstruction, 1848-1876

Topic: 4.1: Contextualizing Period 4	Learning Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the context for the women's suffrage movement • Explain the short and long term significance of the work of Sarah Grimke • Explain the changes in women's health and the experience of childbirth and pregnancy, including the changes related to the decline of 	Essential Understandings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women began organizing for the right to vote during the pre-Civil War era • As the American Medical Association organized and gained power, midwives and herbalists were discouraged from caring for women's health and assisting during childbirth. As a result, 	Recommended Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frances Ellen Watkins Harper • "Letters on the Equality of the Sexes" by Sarah Grimke • Film: The Vote (American Experience) • "Sojourner Truth Speaks Truth to Power" from Why They Marched: Untold Stories of the Women Who Fought for the Right to Vote by Susan Ware • From "Behind the Scenes; or
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	<p>midwives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the concept of freedom seeker • Explain the context of the Civil War • Explain the era of Reconstruction 	<p>knowledge about the medicinal power of herbs and plants was lost</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women served in active roles in the Civil War where they worked in jobs as diverse as soldiers, spies, and nurses. 	<p>Thirty Years a Slave, and Four Years in the White House" by Elizabeth Keckley</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pity for Evil by Monica Klem and Madeline McDowell • <i>Freedom Was in Sight</i> by Kate Masur and Liz Clarke • <i>"Marriage"</i> by Sarah Grimke
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Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways
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Topic: 4.2: Seneca Falls Convention	<p>Learning Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the political importance of the 1848 Seneca Falls Convention • Explain the short and long term significance of the Declaration of Sentiments 	<p>Essential Understandings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the political organizing undertaken by women before the Seneca Falls Convention • Understand the political significance of the first women's rights gathering at Seneca Falls • Understand the historiography of the Seneca Falls Conference 	<p>Recommended Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declaration of Sentiments • <i>Resolutions from the Seneca Falls Convention</i> • Film: <i>Not for Ourselves Alone</i> by Ken Burns • <i>Myth of Seneca Falls</i> by Lisa Tetrault <p>Teaching Resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Lesson plan on Seneca Falls</i>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seneca Falls National Historical Park
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Thematic Focus: Women and American Culture	It is essential to understand the significant role of women in the formation of American culture, including religion, health, art, psychology, and literature, to better understand the development of the United States
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Thematic Focus: Violence Against Women, Pacifism and War	Throughout American history, women have been subject to both private and state sanctioned violence. They have utilized a variety of formal and informal methods to protect themselves through pacifism and one another against violence. They have also been at the forefront of peace movements and war efforts
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Topic: 4.3: Mexican American War, Manifest Destiny and the transcendentalist movement	Learning Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the short and long term consequences of the Mexican American War • Explain the impact of the spread of the concept of manifest destiny on women • Explain how reformers involved with transcendentalism, such as author Margaret Fuller, were early advocates for women's rights 	Essential Understandings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the impact of American imperialism on women • Understand the consequence of Mexican Cession on gender, sexuality, race and class 	Recommended Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Great Lawsuit. Man versus Men, Woman versus Women. [written by Margaret Fuller, published in The Dial July 1843]
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Thematic Focus: Women and American Culture	It is essential to understand the significant role of women in the formation of American culture, including religion, health, art, psychology, and literature, to better understand the development of the United States
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Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways
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"Bloody feet, sisters, have worn smooth the path by which you have come up hither."
–[Abby Kelley Foster](#), 1850

Topic: 4.4: Antebellum reform	Learning Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the various reform methods led by women in the pre-Civil War era 	Essential Understandings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the role of temperance in the development of women's political agency Understand the short and long term significance of pre-Civil war organizing for women's suffrage 	Recommended Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Antebellum women's rights (American Experience) Women's rights in the Antebellum era (American YAWP) <i>"Disappointment is the lot of women"</i> by Lucy Stone
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Thematic Focus: Violence Against Women, Pacifism and War	Throughout American history, women have been subject to both private and state sanctioned violence. They have utilized a variety of formal and informal methods to protect themselves through pacifism and one another against violence. They have also been at the forefront of peace movements and war efforts
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Topic: 4.5 Enslavement	Learning Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the role of enslavement of women in American history Explain how 19th 	Essential Understandings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the academic work of Dorothy Roberts with regards to 	Recommended Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excerpts, Killing The Black Body by Dorothy
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	<p>century advancements in the field of gynecology depended upon operating on enslaved women without their consent</p>	<p>enslavement and women's bodies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the connections between enslavement and reproductive rights • <u>Lucy, Betsey & Anarcha</u> are <u>considered</u> the foremothers of gynecology • Enslaved women used cotton root as a method of resistance to enslavement as well as to prevent pregnancy 	<p>Roberts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From "<i>Cain and Patsy: The Gospel Preached to the Poor. A Story of a Slave Girl</i>" by (Mrs.) J.D. Chaplin • Excerpts, <u>Say Anarcha</u> by J.C. Hallman • Excerpts, Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl by Harriet Jacobs • <u>Enslaved women and reproductive resistance</u>
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<p>Thematic Focus: Violence Against Women, Pacifism and War</p>	<p>Throughout American history, women have been subject to both private and state sanctioned violence. They have utilized a variety of formal and informal methods to protect themselves through pacifism and one another against violence. They have also been at the forefront of peace movements and war efforts.</p>
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Topic: 4.6: The Civil War	Learning Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand how women were heavily involved in the Civil War serving as generals, spies, nurses, and more 	Essential Understandings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some northern leaders of the campaign against slavery, such as William H. Seward, believed slavery was the fault of the Spanish and Portuguese and the destruction of slavery would lead to the western spread of Anglo-Saxon civilization¹² <u>Anna Ella Carroll</u> played an important role in espionage during the Civil War, directly contributing to important military battles. President Lincoln downplayed her involvement because he was concerned word would get out a civilian woman orchestrated these strategies rather than an army general 	Recommended Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Affidavit of Harriet Tubman Davis regarding payment for services rendered during the Civil War, c. 1898, RG 233, Records of the U.S. House of Representatives, National Archives <u>Harriet Tubman 200 project</u>
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Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways.
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Topic: 4.7: 14th & 15th Amendments	Learning Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain how African Americans were finally able to be naturalized citizens after 1870. But despite the ratification of the 14th Amendment, women did not enjoy 	Essential Understandings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the 1870s, an all male Supreme Court ruled unanimously against women being recognized as citizens who 	Recommended Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>The Rise and Fall of the Second American Republic</u> by Manisha Sinha <u>Civil War and Reconstruction</u> <u>Frances</u>
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¹² Isenberg, 160

	constitutionally protected rights of citizenship	had the right to vote (<i>Minor v. Happersett</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This denied women the right to vote 	<u>Thompson's testimony in Congress, 1866</u>
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Thematic Focus: Women's Experiences	Women have not had a monolithic experience; their lives have been directly impacted by intersecting identities including race, class, gender, ability, sexuality, religion, region and age. Race and gender are social constructs that have been closely tied to women's American political and social development.
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Topic: 4.8: Indigenous societies in period 4	Learning Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain women's leadership in 19th century Indigenous societies 	Essential Understandings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explore the world of the Female Warriors of the Kootenai, Salish, Crow, Gros Ventre, and Pend d'Oreille peoples 	Recommended Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sarah Winnemucca, <i>Life among the Piutes</i> ● <u>Indigenous Women Warriors</u> ● "Women Leaders from the Buffalo Days." Little Big Horn College Library
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Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways
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Topic: 4.9: Women in reconstruction	Learning Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the political, economic and social changes for women during the era of Reconstruction 	Essential Understandings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> After the Compromise of 1877, reconstruction was defeated and white supremacy returned to the South. Conflict over the ratification of the 14th and 15th Amendments divided the women's movement, leading to two conflicting suffrage organizations: National Woman's Suffrage Association (NWSA) and the American Woman's Suffrage Association (AWSA). 	Recommended Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excerpts, <u>The Rise and Fall of the Second American Republic</u> by Manisha Sinha Teaching resources for <u>Freedom Was in Sight!</u>, a graphic history on Reconstruction in the D.C. area <u>National Dress Reform Association</u>
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Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	<p>Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways</p>
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Topic: 4.10: Foundational Figures in Period 4	Learning Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the significance of foundational figures listed in this section 	Essential Understandings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • James & Lucretia Mott • Elizabeth Cady Stanton • Sojourner Truth • Victoria Woodhull • Dr. Mary Edwards Walker • Frances Ellen Watkins Harper • Dr. Horatio Storer 	Recommended Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Susan B. Anthony Lecture Ticket, 1882 • NWSA Constitution • Lucy Stone & Henry Blackwell Marriage Protest • Woman's Journal and Suffrage News • Letter from the Cambridge Branch of the Massachusetts Anti-Suffrage Association to the Congress of the United States of America • Ida B. Wells, "Southern Horrors: Lynch Law in All Its Phases," 1892 • Mary B. Talbert, "Women and Colored Women," 1915 • Victoria Woodhull's 1871 "Steinway Speech"
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Period 5: Inequality & Reform in the Gilded Age & Progressive Era, 1877-1913

"Nothing strengthens the judgement and quickens the conscience like individual responsibility. Nothing adds such dignity to character as the recognition of one's self-sovereignty; the right to an equal pace, everywhere conceded—a place earned by personal merit, not an artificial attainment by inheritance, wealth, family and position."

—Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1892)

<p>Topic: 5.1: Contextualizing period 5</p>	<p>Learning Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain 19th century changes for women ● Explain 19th century continuities for women 	<p>Essential Understandings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reform movements led by women, including temperance, suffrage, education and criminal justice reform, continued after the end of the Civil War. ● The decline of federal protection to enforce an attempt at a multiracial democracy contributed to the rapid growth of capitalism. ● Scholars continue to debate the end of Reconstruction, with some, such as Manisha Sinha, marking it as late as 1920 with the ratification of the 19th Amendment.¹³ ● During the Gilded Age and through the progressive era, women undertook numerous protests against taxation without representation. For example, in 1877, Clara Shortridge Foltz, the first woman lawyer in the state of California, led a revolt against 	<p>Recommended Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>“Raising the Level of Suffrage in California, Or What Have They Done With It?”</i> By Mary Roberts Coolidge ● <u>Vanguard: How Black Women Broke Barriers, Won the Vote, and Insisted on Equality for All</u> by Martha S. Jones ● Articles from <u>The Truthseeker</u> ● <u>Portrait: Dr. Mary Edwards Walker</u> ● <u>A Lesser Mortal: The Unexpected Life of Sarah B. Cochran</u> by Kimberly Hess
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¹³ For more information about the relationship between the growth of capitalism and the decline of democracy during the end of reconstruction, see Manisha Sinha's book, [The Rise and Fall of the Second American Republic: Reconstruction, 1860-1920](#), published in 2024

		<p>taxation in San Jose.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Black club women's movement played a pivotal role in furthering rights for women 	
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Thematic Focus: Women and American culture	It is essential to understand the significant role of women in the formation of American culture, including religion, health, art, psychology, and literature, to better understand the development of the United States
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Topic: 5.2: The Comstock Laws & Restellism	<p>Learning Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the short and long term causes and effects of the Comstock Laws • Explain the role of Madame Restell in the criminalization of abortion and the expansion of civil liberties 	<p>Essential Understandings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the 19th century concept of Resettlement • Understand how Madame Restell was socially perceived during Gilded Age • Understand how the women who fought the Comstock Laws, including Emma Goldman, Ida Craddock and Madame Restell, pioneered protection for civil liberties in the United States and helped lay the groundwork for the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) • Understand there is an ongoing debate about the legality of the Comstock Laws in the 21st century 	<p>Recommended Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Comstock Laws • Advertisements by Madame Restell • Ida Craddock, <i>Suicide Note</i> • Excerpts, <u>The Man Who Hated Women</u> by Amy Sohn • Excerpts, <u>Heaven's Bride: The Unprintable Life of Ida C. Craddock, American Mystic, Scholar, Sexologist, Martyr and Madwoman</u> by Leigh Eric Schmidt • Matilda E. J. Gage, "Is Woman Her Own?" The
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			<p>Revolution, April 9, 1868</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Editorial, “Restellism Exposed,” The Revolution, December 2, 1869
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Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	<p>Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways</p>
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<p>Topic: 5.3: Women at the forefront of the struggle for civil rights & civil liberties</p>	<p>Learning Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain how many women, including Jane Addams, Carrie Chapman Catt and Susan B. Anthony, lived in “Boston marriages” to challenge coverture laws • Explain how women of color fought to access equal protection during the Gilded Age 	<p>Essential Understandings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the concept of women as a moral force through the political work of the WCTU and Frances Willard • Jim Crow laws • Black & white women in the “New South” • Charlotte Perkins Gilman published the seminal text <i>Women and Economics</i> calling for women's equality in the workforce and greater support by men and the state for child rearing 	<p>Recommended Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Letter to the San Francisco Board of Education” by Mary Tape, April 8, 1885 • <i>To Believe in Women</i> by Lillian Faderman • Documents about Dr. Rebecca Cole • “<i>I Am an Anarchist</i>” by Lucy E. Parsons • Biography of Dr. Halle Tanner Dillon Johnson
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Thematic Focus: Women and the world	Transnational connections among women have existed since the early modern era and intensified through the 21st century through technology, globalization, cultural exchange, and international organizations
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Topic: 5.4: Imperialism	Learning Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain how imperialism impacted women's lives ● Explain why advocates of women's rights supported imperialism at the end of the 19th century and in the early 20th century ● Explain how many late 19th and early 20th century suffragists supported the imperialism and promoted white supremacy 	Essential Understandings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Understand the concept of <u>Imperial suffragism</u> ● The overthrow of Queen Liliuokalani expanded U.S. power abroad and ended Hawaiian sovereignty ● Victorian norms had a major impact on U.S. foreign policy. These were strictly gendered and women's political authority was often publicly condemned 	Recommended Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Suffragists in an Imperial Age</u> Allison L. Sneider ● Anna Julia Cooper <u>"Woman vs. the Indian"</u> ● "Indian Citizenship" by Matilda Joselyn Gage, May 1878
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Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways
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Thematic Focus: Women and	It is essential to understand the significant role of women in the formation of American culture, including religion, health, art,
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American culture	psychology, and literature, to better understand the development of the United States
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Topic: 5.5: Immigration & Citizenship	Learning Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain the impact of nativism on women ● Explain the effect of the Chinese Exclusion Act on women & immigration 	Essential Understandings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Terrorist tactics used by the United States during war with the Philippines in this era will have a major impact on U.S. foreign policy in the early 21st century through the use of waterboarding in Guantanamo Bay ● If a woman who was a U.S. citizen married someone with citizenship from another country she would lose her U.S. citizenship. For example, President Ulysses S. Grant's daughter married a man who was a British citizen thereby losing her U.S. citizenship. She ultimately had her U.S. citizenship restored by a congressional act in 1898. ● The Page Act was passed in 1875 which banned immigrant women for "immoral purposes." This law disproportionately 	Recommended Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Nativism (Women & the American Story–NY Historical Society) ● Excerpts, Free Thinker: Sex, Suffrage and the Extraordinary Life of Helen Hamilton Gardener by Kimberly A. Hamlin ● Americans Who Tell The Truth
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		impacted Chinese women.	
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Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways
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“Nothing revolutionary can be accomplished without the working people...The people can be reached by going to them in the streets, and if you take a just cause to the people, the people will stand by you. The suffrage will be given to women through the vote of the workingman.”
—Jessie Ashley, suffragist and member of the Industrial Workers of the World

Topic: 5.6: Women's suffrage movement	Learning Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain why <i>feminism</i> as an ideology emerged in this time period ● Explain the short and long term consequences of the National Association of Colored Women (NACW) and the club women movement ● Explain the political activity of the following groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ National American Woman's Suffrage Association ○ National Woman's Suffrage Association ○ American Woman's Suffrage 	Essential Understandings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Understand the impact of racism within the women's suffrage movement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For example, many suffragists, including Susan B. Anthony, followed the British model of calling for women's suffrage as part of an extension of “Anglo-Saxon civilization” which marginalized women of color from the movement ● Analyze why former populists, such as Rebecca Latimer Felton who was the first woman to serve in 	Recommended Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Excerpts, <u>Suffrage</u> by Ellen Carol DuBois ● Excerpts, <u>Votes for College Women</u> by Kelly Marino ● Excerpts, <u>Vanguard</u> by Martha S. Jones ● Primary source: <u>Anti-suffrage rose</u>
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	<p>Association</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Men's League for Women's Suffrage ○ National Association Opposed to Women's Suffrage 	<p>the U.S. Senate, openly supported white supremacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Understand the concept of "lifting as we climb" ● Understand why some women in NAWSA who identified as progressive or "new women" were supportive of suffrage as well as Jim Crow laws. The life story of Laura Clay highlights this conflict within progressivism. ● Understand why many women combined religious beliefs with political work such as Mormon suffragist Emmeline B. Wells ● Understand why Black feminists in the Gilded Age, such as Anna Julia Cooper, Ida B. Wells, Harriet Tubman and Mary Church Terrell, pioneered the modern day concept of intersectionality through effective political organizing and raising awareness of racism within the women's movement. ● Understand how southern suffragists, such as Laura Clay and Kate Gordon, used racist tactics to appeal to white women in favor of a federal amendment through a 	
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		<p>“southern strategy” promoted by NAWSA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This political tactic, commonly associated with Richard Nixon in the 1970s, was pioneered by Clay and Gordon and led to long lasting divisions in the women's movement seen in the present day ● Understand why many women opposed women's suffrage such as Josephine Jewell Dodge 	
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“We favor admission of women to wider shares of usefulness and welcome their cooperation.”
-1896 Republican Party Platform

Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways
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Thematic Focus: Women and American culture	It is essential to understand the significant role of women in the formation of American culture, including religion, health, art, psychology, and literature, to better understand the development of the United States
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Topic: 5.7: Populism, the Election of 1896 & Labor	Learning Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain why many women participated in populist politics including <u>Lutie</u> 	Essential Understandings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Populists were the first major political party to support women's suffrage ● Women were often 	Recommended Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Excerpts from Mud, Blood and Ghosts
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<p>Organizing</p>	<p><u>A. Lytle</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain the historical significance for women of the election of 1896 ● Explain the significance of the political work of Mary Church Terrell as it relates to the transition to the progressive era, suffrage organizing and labor politics 	<p>marginalized in labor unions during the Gilded Age.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No women attended the founding of the important labor union, the American Federation of Labor (AFL) ● The 1896 GOP National Convention platform included the first "Rights for Women" Plank <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ "The Republican Party is mindful of the rights and interests of women. Protection of American industries included equal opportunity, equal pay for equal work, and the protection to the home. We favor admission of women to wider shares of usefulness and welcome their cooperation." ● Understand that women were at the forefront of labor organizing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For example, 	<p>by Julie Carr</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Excerpts from <u>Women and the American Labor Movement</u> by Philip S. Foner ● Biography of Annie LePorte Diggs ● Primary sources: <u>International Ladies Garment Workers Strike of 1909-1910</u>
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		<p>Lizzie Swank led a major protest in Chicago in 1886</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mary E. Kenney was an important AFL organizer in the 1890s ○ Women were an important part of the membership of the United Garment Workers Union <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Understand the short and long term significance of the 1909 International Ladies Garment Workers Strike in New York City, known by some historians as “The Great Revolt” ● Understand the short and long term significance of the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire 	
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Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways
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Topic: 5.8: Radical & Indigenous activism	Learning Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain the causes and effects of 19th century women's 	Essential Understandings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Understand the importance of the following organizations, community gatherings 	Recommended Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Solitude of Self</i> speech by Elizabeth Cady Stanton
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	<p>radical activism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the political, social and economic significance of Indigenous persons on American culture in the late 19th century 	<p>and individuals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lucy Gonzalez Parsons helped found the IWW (Wobblies) in 1905 ○ <u>Emma Goldman</u> ○ <u>Heterodoxy Club</u> • Understand the concept of Two Spirit and the life story of We'wha. We'wha was born male and lived as a woman. They spent time in Washington, D.C. and met President Grover Cleveland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speeches by Emma Goldman • Biography of We'wha • Declaration of the Rights of Women (1876) written by Susan B. Anthony, Matilda Joselyn Gage & Elizabeth Cady Stanton
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Thematic Focus: Women and American culture	It is essential to understand the significant role of women in the formation of American culture, including religion, health, art, psychology, and literature, to better understand the development of the United States
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Topic: 5.9: Spiritualism	<p>Learning Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the causes and effects of spiritualism • Teach the impact of Spiritualism on validating the female voice & agency • Explain how spiritualism challenged traditional and religious social norms, allowing women to speak in public and offering a 	<p>Essential Understandings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the stories of <u>Victoria Woodhull</u> and her sister Tennessee Claflin • Understand the connections between Mary Todd Lincoln & Spiritualism • Understand the stories of Maggie & 	<p>Recommended Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ida Craddock suicide letter • Beyond the Veil: Spiritualism in the 19th Century • Images from the spiritualist movement • Braude, Ann. <i>Radical Spirits: Spiritualism and Women's Rights in Nineteenth-Century America</i>. Indiana University Press. 2nd edition, 2001.
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	<p>religious outlet at a time when women's ordination was widely prohibited</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore the intersection of Spiritualism, Suffrage, & Abolition 	Kate Fox and Amy & Isaac Post	
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Thematic Focus: Women and American culture	It is essential to understand the significant role of women in the formation of American culture, including religion, health, art, psychology, and literature, to better understand the development of the United States
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Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways
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Topic: 5.10: Temperance	<p>Learning Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the causes and effects of temperance 	<p>Essential Understandings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the work of the Women's Christian Temperance Union Understand the impact on women of Muscular Christianity 	<p>Recommended Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> American Spirits (Constitution Center) Images of temperance fountains Petaluma fountain Primary sources on temperance from the Library of Congress
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Thematic Focus: Women's labor, industry and technology	Women have played major roles in the development of American industry and have been subject to both physical and emotional labor
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Topic: 5.11: Women in the West	Learning Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain regional trends regarding women in the western states with regards to political, social and economic development 	Essential Understandings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women in the Klondike gold rush (Alaska) • Montana Women working the railroads, mines, ranches, & hotels • Business women in Texas running hotels • Women jewelers, social workers, writers, and journalists in South Dakota • Cowgirls of Wyoming 	Recommended Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Becoming Citizens: The Emergence and Development of the California Women's Movement, 1880-1911</u> by Gayle Gullett • <u>Alaska Native women</u> • <u>The Role of Women in 19th Century San Antonio</u> • Sandra Myres, <i>Westering Women and the Frontier Experience, 1800-1915</i> (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1982). • <u>Women's History Sources at the Center for Western Studies</u> • Chinese women held in detention at
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			Angel Island
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Thematic Focus: Women's labor, industry and technology	Women have played major roles in the development of American industry and have been subject to both physical and emotional labor
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Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways
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Topic: 5.12: Settlement Houses & the election of 1912	Learning Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain the causes and effects of the settlement house movement ● Explain the connections between the settlement movement and other reform movements such as education, suffrage and temperance ● Explain the 4 major candidates in the election of 1912 and their positions on women's issues 	Essential Understandings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Understand that many women involved in settlement work lived in Boston marriages ● Understand why Jane Addams was a pivotal leader in the settlement movement 	Recommended Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Jane Addams-Hull House Museum ● Settlement houses from the GLBTQ archive ● Primary Sources from Library of Congress—Children's lives at the Turn of the 20th Century ● "Women's Rights: and the Duties of Both Men and Women" by Theodore Roosevelt, <i>Outlook</i>, Feb. 3, 1912 ● Biography of
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			Grace Abbott
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Topic: 5.13: Founding Figures of Period 5	Learning Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the causes and effects of founding figures of Period 5 	Essential Understandings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the political, social, and/or economic work of the following women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Madame C.J. Walker Lucy Parsons Charlotte Perkins Gilman Sissieretta Jones, the first Black female entertainer to sing at the White House Clara Barton Carrie Nation Mary "Mother" Jones Susette La Flesche Tibbles "Bright Eyes" Alice Roosevelt Longworth Anna Julia Cooper Belva Lockwood 	Recommended Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1913 Alpha Kappa Alpha letter to Alice Paul <i>Mary Church Terrell Praises the Club Work of Colored Women</i> (1901) Excerpts from <i>The Crisis</i> Excerpts from <i>Crusade for Justice: The Autobiography of Ida B. Wells</i> <i>The Liberation of Black Women</i> by Pauli Murray Excerpts from <i>Crusade for Justice: The Autobiography of Ida B. Wells</i>
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Period 6: World Wars & the Early Cold War 1914-1970s

"Prejudices will not melt away because the Constitution decrees equal rights"

—Carrie Chapman Catt

Topic: 6.1: Contextualizing Period 6	Learning Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain political, social and economic trends 	Essential Understandings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the 	Recommended Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary sources on women in
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	<p>for women during this time period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the role of race, class, gender, sexuality, ability and religion in shaping women's lives during this era • Explain the difference between advocating for protective legislation and supporting the Equal Rights Amendment • Explain advances made by women in science during this time period 	<p>historical context for the Great War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the importance of the founding of the Girl Scouts • Understand the importance of the Sheppard-Towner Act • Understand the historical context for World War II • Understand the historical context of the Cold War 	<p>science and technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Articles on Black suffragists from the California Eagle • "Can't Vote, Won't Pay Taxes: Miss Belle Squire, Suffragist, Comes Out in Open Revolt," Chicago Tribune, February 11, 1910 • Excerpts, Abigail Scott Duniway, Path Breaking: An Autobiographical History of the Equal Suffrage Movement in the Pacific Coast States, 1914 • African American Women in the Struggle for the Vote, 1850-1920 by Rosalyn Terborg-Penn • Excerpts, Defenders of the Unborn: The Pro-Life Movement Before Roe v. Wade by Daniel K. Williams • "The Contested Meaning of Women's Equality" by
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			<p>Erika Bachiochi</p> <p>Teaching Resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Film: <i>Triangle Fire</i> A Timeline of Contraception, American Experience (PBS)
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*"When men are denied justice, they go to war.
This is our war, only we're fighting it with banners instead of guns."
–Alice Paul*

Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways
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Topic: 6.2: Women's Suffrage Movement	<p>Learning Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand how the suffrage movement was divided by race, class, region and sexuality Understand the role of NAWSA in leading the women's suffrage movement from 1890-1920 Understand why not all women supported the suffrage movement Understand the cause and effects of the 1919 protest led by the National 	<p>Essential Understandings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the political work of the following suffragists <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carrie Chapman Catt Nora Stanton Blatch Blarney Zitkala-Sa Frances Williard Adelina Otero-Warren Gail Laughlin Tye Leung Schulze Ida B. Wells-Barnett Many notable women in this era were opposed to 	<p>Recommended Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Images from Women of Protest "<i>Testimony at Suffrage Parade Hearing</i>," Alice Paul, 1913 "The Meaning of Woman Suffrage." Mabel Lee, 1914 "<i>Values of the Vote</i>," Max Eastman, 1912 Petition from the Women of
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	<p>Women's Party against the arrival of President Woodrow Wilson in Boston</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the causes and short and long term effects of the Silent Sentinels 	<p>suffrage, including muckraker Ida Tarbell</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maud Wood Park helped create the Schlesinger Library when she donated her papers • Understand how many women, such as Katherine Morey, Alice Paul and Lucy Burns went to jail for advocating for the right to vote • Understand the political significance of the Night of Terror 	<p>Georgia Protesting the Women's Suffrage Amendment (1913)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Is Woman's Suffrage a Failure?" Ida Tarbell, 1924 • "Reminding the President When He Landed in Boston" <i>The Suffragist</i>, 1919 • Southern Women's League, "Declaration of Principles for the Rejection of the Proposed Susan B. Anthony Amendment to the Constitution of the United States," 1919 • Missouri & the suffrage movement • Film: <i>Iron Jawed Angels</i> • Biography of Alice Paul from Belmont-Paul Women's Equality Monument • Circus
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			women and the suffrage movement
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“Remember that you are holding in your power my right to attain self-government by the shortest, best, and constitutionally prescribed method. Remember that I want it with all my heart with all my soul and with all my strength—whether or not any other women whose good will you value cares for it or not.”

–Helen Hamilton Gardener

Thematic Focus: Women and American culture	It is essential to understand the significant role of women in the formation of American culture, including religion, health, art, psychology, and literature, to better understand the development of the United States
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Topic: 6.3: Citizenship & Immigration	Learning Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the expansion of citizenship and restrictions on immigration • Explain controversies throughout American history over birthright citizenship 	Essential Understandings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the Supreme Court's interpretation of the 14th Amendment and the impact court decisions had on women • Understand the intent behind the privileges & immunities clause of the 14th Amendment and how it was interpreted by the Supreme Court • Understand the consequences 	Recommended Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excerpts from Zikala-Ša's <i>Americanize the First Americans</i> (1920) • Indian Citizenship Act (1924) • “Suffragists Abroad” from <u>Why They Marched: Untold Stories of the Women Who Fought for the Right to Vote</u> by Susan Ware
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		of the <u>Bath riots</u>	
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Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways
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Topic: 6.4: Women's activism in the "doldrums"	Learning Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain the concepts of the doldrums and multiple perspectives on the wave model of the women's movement ● Understand the impact of Frances Perkins as "architect of the New Deal" ● Understand the role of women in the revival of the Ku Klux Klan ● Understand that white women often protected white supremacy in the interwar era 	Essential Understandings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Understand women's activism in the "doldrums" ● Understand the role of women in the Harlem Renaissance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Especially Zora Neale Hurston, Augusta Savage and Lorraine Hansberry ● Understand the political partnership of Mary McLeod Bethune and First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt ● Understand the role of women in the labor rights movement including the work of the following women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Elizabeth Gurley Flynn ○ Rose Schneidermann ● Understand the long campaign for gender equality & its connection to the Industrial Workers of the World 	Recommended Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Alice Dunbar-Nelson, <i>Come Out of the Kitchen Mary</i> (1919) ● "EL Congreso de Pueblo de Habla Española: Resolutions Adopted by the Second Convention, 1939" ● Excerpts, Survival in the Doldrums by Leila J. Rupp & Verta A. Taylor ● "La Mujer Nueva" [The New Woman] by Clotilde Betances Jaeger, <i>Gráfico</i>, May 18, 1929 ● Photo: National Legion of Mothers Ceremony ● Biography of Elizabeth Dilling ● Photo: Mrs.
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			<p>B.G. Miller, member of the "Hollywood Protective Association" stand in front of a racial slur</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suzanne Silvercruys Stevenson, anti-communism & the Minute Women of the U.S.A.
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Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways
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Topic: 6.5: Early steps towards the Equal Rights Amendment	Learning Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the political struggle over the Equal Rights Amendment¹⁴ from 1923-1963 	Essential Understandings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the debate between egalitarianism and protectionism Understand why women's rights activists were divided over the ERA during this era The Equal Rights Amendment was first introduced over 100 years ago in 1923 in Seneca Falls, New York by the National Woman's Party led 	Recommended Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Original wording of the Equal Rights Amendment <i>Elsie Hill and Florence Kelley take Opposing Positions on Proposed Equal Rights Bill</i> (1922) Principles of National Woman's
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¹⁴ **Text of the Equal Rights Amendment:** Section 1. Equality of Rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex. Section 2. The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article. Section 3. This amendment shall take effect two years after the date of ratification.

		<p>by former suffragist, Alice Paul.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paul, a Quaker, fought for the Equal Rights Amendment for the rest of her long life. Important feminists of faith, including the iconic Reverend Dr. Pauli Murray, spoke at her funeral.¹⁵ Many women, including feminists, were opposed to the ERA because of fear it would eliminate protective legislation 	<p>Party, 1922</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excerpts from "The "Blanket" Amendment—A Debate between Doris Stevens and Dr. Alice Hamilton," 1924 History of the ERA from the Alice Paul Center for Gender Justice
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Thematic Focus: Violence Against Women, Pacifism and War	Throughout American history, women have been subject to both private and state sanctioned violence. They have utilized a variety of formal and informal methods to protect themselves through pacifism and one another against violence. They have also been at the forefront of peace movements and war efforts
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Topic: 6.6: World War I & Pacifism	Learning Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the role of women during the Great War Explain how 	Essential Understandings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand a variety of viewpoints of women regarding the U.S. entry into World War I 	Recommended Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women's International League for Peace and
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¹⁵<https://text-message.blogs.archives.gov/2020/08/18/a-suffragist-at-the-carter-white-house-1917-meets-1977/>, National Woman's Party Press Release, 7/13/77, [Records of the Office of the Assistant for Public Liaison, Margaret Costanza's Subject Files, Container 7, Folder 7: "National Women's Party and Dr. Alice Paul, 7/77 \[O/A 5773\]."](#) pp. 1-3. (NAID 152957)

	<p>the concept of total war impacted women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the role of women in a growing pacifist movement during the interwar period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the foreign policy work of Jane Addams • Understand the suffrage, legal and pacifist work of <u>Inez Milholland</u> • Understand the political career of <u>Jeannette Rankin</u> • Understand the ideological differences between the National Woman's Party and the National American Women's Suffrage Association regarding protesting for suffrage during World War I • Understand the significance of women in World War I on the suffrage & women's rights movement after the war 	<p><u>Freedom</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excerpts, <u>Inez: The Life and Times of Inez Milholland</u> by Linda J. Lumsden
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Thematic Focus: Women and American culture	It is essential to understand the significant role of women in the formation of American culture, including religion, health, art, psychology, and literature, to better understand the development of the United States
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Topic: 6.7: Women's Health	<p>Learning Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the origins of the birth control movement • Explain why eugenics emerged in this time 	<p>Essential Understandings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the importance of Henrietta Lacks & HeLa cells • The work of suffragist and medical doctor, Dr. Marie Equi, exemplifies this as 	<p>Recommended Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Buck v. Bell</u> (1927) • <u>The Immortal Life of Henrietta Lacks</u> by Rebecca Sloat • <u>United States v. One Package of Japanese Pessaries</u> (1936)
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	<p>period and the impact of this movement on women from a variety of racial and socioeconomic backgrounds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the complexity of the political work of Margaret Sanger 	<p>she experienced increasing restrictive laws that limited her ability to live in a same sex partnership as well as provide access to reproductive health options for women. During WWI, the US attorney working in Portland called her the “most dangerous person at large in Oregon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the importance of the Dickinson-Belskie Birth Atlas series Understand ongoing concerns about a lack of women's health research in clinical trials Understand the political work of Mary Ware Dennett 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Images from the the Dickinson-Belskie Collection “The Long Shadow of Eugenics” by Linda Villarosa (about the Relf sisters) Involuntary Sterilization of Native Women Dr. Florence Rena Sabin
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Thematic Focus: Violence Against Women, Pacifism and War	Throughout American history, women have been subject to both private and state sanctioned violence. They have utilized a variety of formal and informal methods to protect themselves through pacifism and one another against violence. They have also been at the forefront of peace movements and war efforts
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Topic: 6.8: World War II	<p>Learning Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the role of women in the Second World War Explain the impact of 	<p>Essential Understandings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the historic importance of the following women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Josephine Baker Mary McLeod Bethune Understand the social 	<p>Recommended Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>“Women and Religious Practice in American Judaism”</i> by Ann Baude
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	<p>racial segregation on jobs held by women during the Second World War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the causes and effects of Japanese American internment 	<p>and economic impact of “Rosie the Riveter”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand why Eleanor Roosevelt argued Black women to be included in the Women’s Army Corps (WAC) • Understand the significance of Bessie Coleman • Understand forced Japanese incarceration and removal undertaken by the U.S. government • Understand the role of anti-communist conservative women in the 1930s and 1940s 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rosie the Riveter Museum • Primary Sources from Library of Congress on Japanese American Internment • Bessie “Two Gun” Burchett enters Dies Committee meeting (1942) • Dorothea Lange photos of Japanese camp survivors
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Thematic Focus: Women’s labor, industry and technology	Women have played major roles in the development of American industry and have been subject to both physical and emotional labor
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“I came to Washington to work for God, FDR, and the millions of forgotten plain common workingmen.” –Frances Perkins

Topic: 6.9: Worker’s rights	<p>Learning Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the role of women in labor unions • Explain how women of different social classes navigated the Gilded Age and the Progressive Era • Explain the role 	<p>Essential Understandings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand how women are impacted by race, class, gender, and other factors of identity and that has played a major role in their involvement with worker’s rights • Understand the 	<p>Recommended Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and Work After World War II • Post-War (Women & the American Story–NY Historical Society) • Women’s
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	of women in the New Deal	controversies over the expansion of the federal government during the New Deal	Bureau, An Overview 1920-2021 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-World War II, 1946-1970
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Thematic Focus: Women and American culture	It is essential to understand the significant role of women in the formation of American culture, including religion, health, art, psychology, and literature, to better understand the development of the United States
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Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways
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Topic: 6.10: The Cold War	Learning Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain why many prominent second wave feminists such as Bettina Aptheker were raised as “red diaper babies” within the communist movement and became disillusioned with the misogyny within communism • Explain the political organizing done by women to further the gay rights movement • Explain why lesbian women such as Madeleine Tress 	Essential Understandings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the short and long term consequences of the Lavender Scare • Understand the story of Ethel Rosenberg • Understand the political work of the Daughters of Bilitis, the first lesbian rights organization (1956) led by Phyllis Lyon and Del Martin • Understand the role of Sojourners for Truth and Justice • Understand the 	Recommended Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daughters of Bilitis, <i>Purpose of the Daughters</i> (1955) • J. Edgar Hoover, “Mothers...Our Only Hope” from <i>Woman's Home Companion</i> (1944) • Sojourning for Freedom: Black Women, American Communism and the Making of Black Left Feminism by Erik S. McDuffie
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	lost employment due to the Lavender Scare	significance of the election of Kathy Kozachenko (1974), to the Ann Arbor, MI city council—the first open gay or lesbian American elected to public office	
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Topic: 6.11: Founding Figures of Period 6	Learning Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the short and long term impact of foundational figures from Period 6 	Essential Understandings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the historic impact of the following on American history: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pauli Murray Jovita Idar Margaret Chase Smith Marion Anderson Mourning Dove Grace Murray Hopper Amelia Earhart Christine Jorgensen 	Recommended Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i><u>"Now We Can Begin"</u></i> by Crystal Eastman <i><u>Sr. Grace Dammann's Principles vs. Prejudice</u></i>
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Period 7: The Women's Liberation Movement, 1963-1973

Topic: 7.1 Contextualizing Period 7	Learning Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain political, social and economic trends for women during this time period 	Essential Understandings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the role of race, class, gender, sexuality, ability and religion in shaping 	Recommended Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i><u>Women's Rights Are a Part of Human Rights</u></i> by Pauli Murray <i><u>Sister Outsider</u></i> by
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain how the debate over abortion shaped the women's movement ● Explain the influence of the birth control pill and litigation around contraception in the Supreme Court 	<p>women's lives during this era</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Understand how Rachel Carson's work was foundational to the modern day environmental movement ● Understand the political and social impact of the ACLU Women's Rights Project and the events that led to its creation ● Understand the work of the Daughters of Bilitis and the publication of "The Ladder" ● Understand the importance of the women's music movement and Olivia Records ● Understand the role of women in the free speech movement ● Understand the story of Sherri Finkbine in 	<p>Audre Lorde</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Film: <i>Eyes on the Prize</i> ● <u>When and Where I enter: The Impact of Black Women on Race and Sex in America</u> by Paula Giddings ● "The Lesser of two Evils" by Sherri Chessen Finkbine ● <i>Griswold v. Connecticut</i> (1965) ● Excerpts, <u>Tiny You: A Western History of the Anti-Abortion Movement</u> by Jennifer L. Holland ● <u>Army of Three</u> ● <u>NOW's Statement of Purpose</u> ● Image: <u>Radical Women Conference</u> (1976) ● <u>Before Roe v. Wade: Voices that Shaped the Abortion Debate Before the Supreme Court Ruling</u>
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		the early 1960s and the impact it had on the abortion rights movement in the United States	by Linda Greenhouse and Reva B. Siegel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committee for a Human Abortion Law • It Changed My Life: The Feminine Mystique at 50
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Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways
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Topic: 7.2: Women in the conservative movement	Learning Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the role of women in a growing conservative movement • Explain the concept of conservative feminism • Explain the political impact of conservative first ladies such as Pat Nixon and Nancy Reagan • Explain the political significance 	Essential Understandings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the historic importance of the STOP ERA campaign and the Eagle Forum • Understand the role of women in the John Birch Society and the impact this group had on the modern day Republican party • Understand the historic significance of Feminists for Life • Understand the historic significance of the following individuals • Understand the presidential candidacy of Ellen McCormack in the 	Recommended Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What's Wrong with Equal Rights for Women</i> by Phyllis Schlafly • STOP ERA campaign visuals • Pat Nixon and Women's Issues of the 1970s • Ford Library archives on women • "Pursuing the Reunification of Home and Work" by Erika Bachiochi Teacher Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ "A "On the
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	<p>of organizations such as the National Pro-Family Coalition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the political significance of the role of fetal photography 	<p>1970s</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the political work of the following women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Phyllis Schlafly ◦ Beverly LaHaye ◦ Mary Louise Smith ◦ Connaught (Connie) Marshner ◦ Faith Ryan Whittlesey ◦ Elizabeth Goodwin, cofounder of the Right to Life League (1966) ◦ Barbara Wilke & the Handbook on Abortion ◦ Sidney Callahan & pro-life feminism 	<p>Dignity & Vocation of Women 1988</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Pro life response s to Roe v. Wade from Defenders of the Unborn: The Pro-Life Movement Before Roe v. Wade by Daniel K. Williams • American Citizens Concerned for Life
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“Well, as I sat in the locker room waiting to vomit, I kept thinking this was not about a tennis match, this was about social change. I had to win. It was life or death.”
–Billie Jean King on defeating Bobby Riggs in the 1973 “Battle of the Sexes”

Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways
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Topic: 7.3: Title IX	Learning Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the creation of Title IX 	Essential Understandings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the role of Billie Jean King in the creation of 	Recommended Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know Your IX by Advocates for Youth
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the stated purpose of Title IX • Explain the short and long term significance of Title IX 	<p>Title IX</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the role of Alice Paul and Patsy Mink in the creation of Title IX • Understand that Title IX is part of the Education Amendments of 1972 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History of Title IX by Women's Sports Foundation • NCAA: The Origins of Title IX by Greg Johnson • Title IX & Impact, AP News by Collin Binkley and Erica Hunzinger <p>Teacher Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women, Education, Sports, and Title IX by National Women's History Museum, Leah Jerome
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Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways
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Topic: 7.4: Shirley Chisholm & the 1972 presidential campaign	<p>Learning Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the short and long term impact of Shirley Chisholm's 1972 campaign for the U.S. presidency • Explain the significance of Chisholm's campaign on future presidential candidates including Kamala Harris 	<p>Essential Understandings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the short and long term impact of Shirley Chisholm's presidential campaign • Understand the impact of Chisholm's candidacy on modern American politicians such as Representative Barbara Lee 	<p>Recommended Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shirley Chisholm video from Retro Report • "The Ticket That Might Have Been...President Chisholm", Ms. Magazine, May 1973 • Film: Unbought and Unbossed • "Shirley's Run, Black Power, Politics, and Black Feminism, 1970-2000" from A Black Women's History of the United States by Daina Ramey Berry and Kali Nicole Gross
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		<p>from California</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand why many feminist leaders in the early 1970s decided not to support Chisholm's candidacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TV Show: <i>Mrs. America</i> • "<i>Facing the Abortion Question</i>" by Shirley Chisholm (1969)
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Thematic Focus: Women and American culture	It is essential to understand the significant role of women in the formation of American culture, including religion, health, art, psychology, and literature, to better understand the development of the United States
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Thematic Focus: Women's Experiences	Women have not had a monolithic experience; their lives have been directly impacted by intersecting identities including race, class, gender, ability, sexuality, religion, region and age. Race and gender are social constructs that have been closely tied to women's American political and social development
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Topic: 7.5: Civil rights movement	Learning Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the role of women in the civil rights movement • Explain the importance of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Title VII • Explain the role of Pauli Murray in the legal struggle for civil rights and women's rights • Explain the importance of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 on women 	Essential Understandings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the civil rights work of Rosa Parks regarding racial desegregation, women's rights and the movement against sexual violence • Understand the creation of the EEOC and how flight attendants sued over sex discrimination • Understand the political work of Fannie Lou Hamer • Understand the significance of Esther Peterson and the 	Recommended Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young Lord's Organization /Party • Dolores Huerta co-founded United Farm Workers (1965) • Excerpts, At the Dark End of the Street by Danielle L. McGuire • Subversive
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		<p>Presidential Commission on the Status of Women/Peterson Report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the role women played in the labor rights movement of the 1960s and 1970s • Understand the innovative political work of <u>Diane Nash & women in SNCC</u> • Understand the role of women in the Black Panther Movement and their free breakfast program • Understand the importance of the activism of Coretta Scott King and Mamie Till Mobley 	<p><u>Habits:</u> <u>Black Catholic Nuns in the Long African American Freedom Struggle</u> by Shannen Dee Williams</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Film: <i>Eyes on the Prize</i> • <u>Mary Church Terrell's campaign</u> to desegregate restaurants in Washington, D.C.
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Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways
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"The president has the opportunity to go down in history as a prime mover for human rights by appointing women justices and championing the Equal Rights for Men and Women Amendment. For the first time in history many women are beginning to have a more realistic appreciation of their inherent potential and their value to society as responsible people. Let opportunity open up to these women! AMERICA NEEDS THEIR TALENTS AND ENERGIES!!!!

–Jean Witter, Chairman, Equal Rights Amendment Committee, National Organization for Women in an open letter to President Richard Nixon, July 1969

Topic: 7.6: National Organization for Women	<p>Learning Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the role of the 	<p>Essential Understandings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the creation of the 	<p>Recommended Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excerpts, <u>The Women of NOW</u> by Katherine Turk
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(NOW)	National Organization for Women in the second wave of the women's movement	National Organization for Women and the involvement of the following women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Elizabeth Farians ○ Pauli Murray ○ Florynce Kennedy ○ Wilma Heide ○ Sister Mary Joel Read <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Understand the impact of how the 1970 NOW conference was divided over lesbianism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● NOW Original Statement of Purpose (1966) ● NOW's Bill of Rights (1968) ● "National Organization for Women, Bill of Rights" ● Alice Paul's annotations of The Feminine Mystique by Betty Friedan ● 1970: Women's Strike for Equality (primary source)
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Thematic Focus: Women's Experiences	Women have not had a monolithic experience; their lives have been directly impacted by intersecting identities including race, class, gender, ability, sexuality, religion, region and age. Race and gender are social constructs that have been closely tied to women's American political and social development
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"Your silence will not protect you"
–Audre Lorde

Topic: 7.7: Black feminism & Womanism	Learning Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain the development of Black feminism from the 19th century to the late 20th century ● Explain the 	Essential Understandings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Understand the political and social significance of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Alice Walker ○ Margaret Sloan ○ Kitchen Table Press 	Recommended Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● "Statement of Purpose, The National Black Feminist Organization" 1973 ● <i>"Black Women: From Slavery to</i>
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	<p>concept of womanism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the role of racism in the women's liberation movement of the 1960s and 1970s • Explain the role of women in the <u>Women in the Black Panther Party</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the significance of the National Black Feminist Organization • Understand the development of womanist theology • Understand the significance of the organization <u>Sister Song</u> 	<p><i>Womanist Liberation</i> by Emilie M. Townes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>"Defining Black Feminist Thought"</i> by Patricia Hill Collins • <i>"Womanist" (1983)</i> by Alice Walker • <i>"Womanist Theology: Black Women's Voices"</i> (1986) by Delores S. Williams
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Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways
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Thematic Focus: Women's Experiences	Women have not had a monolithic experience; their lives have been directly impacted by intersecting identities including race, class, gender, ability, sexuality, religion, region and age. Race and gender are social constructs that have been closely tied to women's American political and social development
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"I have a brain and a uterus and I use both"
—Representative Pat Schroeder

Topic: 7.8: Women's liberation	<p>Learning Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the difference between liberal feminism and the women's liberation 	<p>Essential Understandings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand leading theorists of the women's liberation movement • Understand the role of sexual politics and the 	<p>Recommended Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Jane Crow and the Law: Sex Discrimination and Title VII" by Pauli Murray and Mary O. Eastwood (1965) • <u><i>Abortion and the Law</i></u> by Mary
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> movement • Explain the reasons for the emergence of second wave feminism • Explain the differences between the first wave and the second wave of the women's movement • Explain the differences between pro-choice activism and reproductive justice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> consequences of the legalization of the birth control pill • Understand the concept of consciousness raising • Understand the development of militant women's groups such as Radicalesbians • Understand the political work of <u>Karla Jay</u> and <u>Gloria Steinem</u> • Understand the debate over the Hyde Amendment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ziegler • Excerpts from the SCUM Manifesto • <i>The Woman-Identified Woman</i> by Radicalesbians • <u>Congressional Testimony of Catholic feminist Dr. Elizabeth Farians on the ERA, 1970</u> • Excerpts from Shulamith Firestone, <u>The Dialectic of Sex</u> • <u>"Perplexed Thoughts Upon Leaving the Church After Mass"</u> by Sr. Ann Patrick Ware (women's ordination) • <u>WAPUSH interview with Dr. Bettina Aptheker</u> • <u>Harris v. McRae</u> (SCOTUS upheld the Hyde Amendment) • <u>SCOTUS cases about abortion & contraception</u>
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Thematic Focus: Women's Experiences	Women have not had a monolithic experience; their lives have been directly impacted by intersecting identities including race, class, gender, ability, sexuality, religion, region and age. Race and gender are social constructs that have been closely tied to women's American political and social development
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Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women
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	have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways
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Topic: 7.9: Republican feminism	Learning Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the short and long term significance of Republican feminism • Explain the impact of the elections of 1976 and 1980 on Republican feminist women • Explain the role of Republican feminists who worked in the White House during the Nixon and Ford administrations 	Essential Understandings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the significance of the changes within the Republican Party in the election of 1980 on topic including the Equal Rights Amendment and abortion rights • Understand the political work of the following women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Jill Ruckelshaus ◦ Betty Ford ◦ Mary Louise Smith • Understand the role of Republican feminists in contemporary American politics 	Recommended Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tea Party Women: Mama Grizzlies, Grassroots Leaders, and the Changing Face of the American Right by Melissa Deckman • Mothers of Conservatism: Women and the Postwar Right by Michelle M. Nickerson
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Topic: 7.10: Latina/ Chicana feminism	Learning Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the short and long term significance of Latina & Chicana feminism • Explain the difference between Latina and Chicana feminism 	Essential Understandings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the work of Latina suffragists such as California suffragist Maria de Lopez • Understand the social, cultural, and political work of Gloria E. Anzaldúa • Understand the life story of 	Recommended Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timeline of Chicana feminism • Position Paper on Women by Young Lords • From Out of the Shadows: Mexican Women in Twentieth Century America by Vicki L. Ruiz • Latina Legacies: Identity, Biography, and
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		<p>Jovita Idár and the concept of borderlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the significance of the court case <i>Madrigal v. Quilligan</i> 	<p><i>Community</i>, ed. By Vicki L. Ruiz and Virginia Sánchez Korrol</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Chicana Feminist Thought: The Basic Historical Writings</i>, ed. By Alma M. García <i>"The New Mestiza Nation: A Multicultural Movement"</i> by Gloria Anzaldúa Film: <i>No Más Bebés</i>
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Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	<p>Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways</p>
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Topic: 7.11: Women & the disability rights movement	<p>Learning Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the role women have played in the disability rights movement Explain the reasons behind the passage of the American with Disabilities Act Explain what led to the creation of 504 plans and the role women played in their development Explain the history behind 	<p>Essential Understandings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the political and social work of the following activists: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Judith Heumann</i> <i>Alice Wong</i> Understand the work of Eunice Shriver and the organization Special Olympics Understand the life story of Rosemary Kennedy Understand the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the disability rights movement 	<p>Recommended Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Video: <i>U.S. Capitol Crawl</i> <i>Temple Grandin: The Autism History Project</i> <i>Disability Justices & the COVID-19 pandemic</i> Photos: <i>Center for Independent Living (primary sources)</i>
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	gender differences in autism diagnosis		
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Period 8: Feminist Waves & the Backlash, 1973-1991

"Patriarchy is a sham"
–Sonia Johnson

Topic: 8.1: Contextualizing Period 8	Learning Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain political, social and economic trends for women during this time period ● Explain the role of race, class, gender, sexuality, ability and religion in shaping women's lives during this era 	Essential Understandings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The 1978 American Indian Religious Freedom Act allowed Native Americans to publicly celebrate their faith ● As early as 1959, feminist lawyers such as Dorothy Kenyon were working to legalize abortion nationwide ● Understand why historians contest the periodization of the second wave of feminism ● Understand the political, social and 	Recommended Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Combahee River Collective, <i>A Black Feminist Statement</i> ● Constance Baker Motley <u>"Speech to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference"</u> (1965) ● <u>Testimony by Andrea Dworkin</u>, "Pornography is a Civil Rights Issue" (1986) ● Santini, Maureen, "Reagan promises legal equity for women", <i>The Montgomery Advertiser</i>, August 27,
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		economic significance of the Independent Women's Forum	<p>1983</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>"Seeing Red: American Indian Women Speaking About Their Religious and Political Perspectives"</i> by Inés Maria Talamantez • "Feminism in Waves: Useful Metaphor or Not?" by Linda Nicholson • "Multiracial Feminism: Recasting the Chronology of Second Wave Feminism" by Becky Thompson • <u>The Movement: How Women's Liberation Transformed America, 1963-1973</u> by Clara Bingham • <i>Abortion and the Law in America: Roe v. Wade to the Present</i> by Mary Ziegler • <u>BC Voices</u> • <u>Lilith Magazine</u>
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"...the Houston conference tackled too much when it "tried to solve all women's concerns in three days." –Bette Hillemeier¹⁶

"I wasn't sure we could make a history that was our own. But we can. Houston taught us that." –Gloria Steinem in Outrageous Acts and Everyday Rebellions

Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways
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Topic: 8.2: 1977 Houston Women's Conference	Learning Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain the historical significance of the 1977 Houston Women's Conference ● Explain the political divide at the Houston Women's Conference that led to national political polarization as well as a conservative women's movement and a liberal women's movement 	Essential Understandings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Understand why the U.S. government funded this national conference ● Understand the role of state conventions and nominations for delegates before the national conference was held in Houston ● Understand the role of first ladies at the conference ● Understand the leadership of Bella Abzug ● Understand how the struggle over the Equal Rights Amendment highlights the divisions in the women's movement ● The women's movement split into two, especially after the 1977 Houston 	Recommended Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Sharing Stories Project</u> ● <u>It's Our Movement Now: Black Women's Politics and the 1977 National Women's Conference</u>, ed. By Laura L. Lovett, Rachel Jessica Daniel, and Kelly N. Giles ● <u>Divided We Stand</u> by Marjorie Spruill ● Film: <u>Sisters of '77</u>
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¹⁶ "Catholic Women Divided: New Leader Hopes to Ease ERA Dispute," *The Minneapolis Star*, January 6, 1978, accessed April 14, 2022.

		<p>Women's Conference—a liberal women's movement and a conservative women's movement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand how women inside the conference were divided over many issues, including the ERA, despite the fact that it was included as a plank as part of the National Plan of Action written during the conference • Understand why many pro-life women felt better represented by Phyllis Schlafly who organized conservative women during the conference 	
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Thematic Focus: Women's Experiences	Women have not had a monolithic experience; their lives have been directly impacted by intersecting identities including race, class, gender, ability, sexuality, religion, region and age. Race and gender are social constructs that have been closely tied to women's American political and social development
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Thematic Focus: Women and American culture	It is essential to understand the significant role of women in the formation of American culture, including religion, health, art, psychology, and literature, to better understand the development of the United States
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Topic: 8.3: Women	Learning Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the concept of 	Essential Understandings:	Recommended Sources:
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in the borderlands	<p>the borderlands and how it has impacted women's lives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the short and long term consequences of the concept of the borderlands on American history 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the impact of the work of Cherie Moraga and Ana Castillo on the concept of the borderlands • Understand the connections between U.S. immigration policy in the modern era and the concept of the borderlands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latina Legacies • "<i>La Chicana</i>" by Elizabeth Martinez
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Thematic Focus: Women and American Culture	It is essential to understand the significant role of women in the formation of American culture, including religion, health, art, psychology, and literature, to better understand the development of the United States
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Topic: 8.4: Women in the Nation of Islam	<p>Learning Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the role of women in the Nation of Islam and its impact on American history 	<p>Essential Understandings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the historical context for the rise of the Nation of Islam • Understand the use of the feminine & traditional motherhood to cultivate and preserve community • Understand the political and social work of women affiliated with the Nation of Islam 	<p>Recommended Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black Women, the Nation of Islam and the Pursuit of Freedom
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Thematic Focus: Women and American culture	It is essential to understand the significant role of women in the formation of American culture, including religion, health, art, psychology, and literature, to better understand the development of the United States
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Topic: 8.5: Contemporary women's health	Learning Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain gender differences with regards to healthcare in the United States • Explain the history of the publication of <i>Our Bodies, Ourselves</i> • Explain the work of the anti-abortion movement and the involvement of Operation Rescue • Explain the impact of the Moral Majority on the women's health movement 	Essential Understandings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the causes and effects of the liberalization of abortion laws in New York in 1970 • Understand the importance of clinical trials on women's health • Understand the causes and effects of the congressional passage of the Hyde Amendment in 1977 • As historian Karissa Haugeberg has noted, "...when abortion was legalized nationally in 1973, many parish priests and nuns were more invested in antipoverty and peace projects than in moral debates about sexuality, contraception, or abortion."¹⁷ • <u>Mildred Jefferson</u> was an important pro-life advisor to Ronald Reagan. Jefferson played an important role in moving Reagan 	Recommended Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Our Bodies, Ourselves</u> • Excerpts from <u>Women Against Abortion: Inside the Largest Moral Reform Movement of the Twentieth Century</u> by Karissa Haugeberg • <u>Abortion Proposals- The Amendments Project</u> • <u>Birthing reproductive justice</u> (images from the University of Michigan archives)
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¹⁷Kariss Haugeberg, [Women Against Abortion: Inside the Largest Moral Reform Movement of the Twentieth Century](#), 2017, page 3

		<p>towards a pro-life position</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the reasons for the creation of crisis pregnancy centers • Understand the contemporary controversies over the existence of crisis pregnancy centers 	
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Thematic Focus: Women and American culture	It is essential to understand the significant role of women in the formation of American culture, including religion, health, art, psychology, and literature, to better understand the development of the United States
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Thematic Focus: Violence Against Women, Pacifism and War	Throughout American history, women have been subject to both private and state sanctioned violence. They have utilized a variety of formal and informal methods to protect themselves and one another against violence. They have also been at the forefront of peace movements and have served active roles in war.
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Topic: 8.6: Militancy and cults	Learning Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the role of women in 1970s cults such as Jonestown and Children of God • Explain the creation of the Weather Underground and its connection to Students for a Democratic Society in the 	Essential Understandings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the reasons behind the growth of cults in the 1970s • Understand how women played essential roles within the workings of the 1970s cults • Understand the role of militant radical feminist women such as Susan Stern • Understand why numerous women were active members of the Weather Underground during this era • Understand the motives and the consequences of 	Recommended Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“Women’s Roles in Peoples Temple and Jonestown”</i> • <i>“Uncultured: The Intergenerational Trauma of Girls Growing Up in Cults”</i>
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	1960s <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the role of women in violent social movements 	playwright, actress and author of the <i>SCUM Manifesto</i> , Valerie Solanas, shooting Andy Warhol in 1968 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the conflicts Solanas experienced with leaders of the women's liberation movement who tried to offer her support Understand the cultural significance of the kidnapping of Patty Hearst 	
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"We accept your good faith only when the Constitution makes women free"
Sr. Margaret Traxler

"It was looking to history in a way"
Mary Lee Sargent

Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways
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Topic: 8.7: Political activism for the ERA	Learning Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain why a militant, active women's movement to support the ERA was especially lively in the early 1980s Explain how cultural feminist such as Berenice Carroll, an advocate for the ERA and a 	Essential Understandings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Despite the difficulties of getting the amendment passed in Congress, the ERA enjoyed wide, bipartisan support during presidential administrations through the 1970s. Presidents Eisenhower, Johnson and Nixon all supported the ERA The ERA enjoyed support from both Republican and Democratic first ladies 	Recommended Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WAPUSH interview with Mary Lee Sargent WAPUSH interview with Zoe Nicholson Excerpts from Sonia' Johnson's <i>From Housewife to Heretic</i> <i>Chicago Tribune</i>. "12
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	<p>professor at the University of Illinois, believed sexism was at the root of all conflicts. She believed men learned to dehumanize other men by first dehumanizing women.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain why numerous men, including Catholic priests, supported the ERA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Pro-ERA militancy included countless women of faith such as Mormon feminist Sonia Johnson, Sr. Donna Quinn and Sr. Margaret Traxler ● During the final political fight for the ERA in Illinois in 1982, the organization Grassroots Group of Second Class Citizens chained themselves to the building and wrote the names of anti-ERA legislators in pigs blood. Many of the participants of this group continued to be politically active throughout the 1980s in the organization Women Rising in Resistance ● <u>Barbara Honneger</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Worked for Reagan & quit in protest over his lack of support for the ERA ● Notable comedian Dick Gregory was a public supporter of the ERA and sat with the women 	<p>ERA Protesters Who Defied Judge's Order to Get Jail." July 3, 1982.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Equal Rights 1970: Hearings, Ninety-first Congress, Second Session, on S.J. Res. 61 and S.J. Res. 231, Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Relative to Equal Rights for Men and Women: Hearings Before the Committee on the Judiciary, 91st, 1st Session 349-52 (1970) (statement of Sister Margaret</i>
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		<p>on a hunger fast in Illinois in the summer of 1982</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil disobedience for the ERA continued a long line of direct action tactics for the amendment. One major event was the Women Fast for Justice for the ERA (1982) led by <u>Zoe Nicholson & Sonia Johnson</u> 	<p><i>Traxler</i>).¹⁸</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Daily Chronicle</i> (Springfield, IL). "ERA Backers Vow to Stay Chained to Senate Chamber." June 4, 1982. • <i>"Mrs. America Primer: The Real Story of Phyllis Schlafly's Campaign Against the ERA"</i> (NY Historical Society) • State Level Equal Rights Amendments
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Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways
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Topic:	Learning Objectives:	Essential Understandings:	Recommended
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¹⁸ "Finally, I should like to remind the committee that further delay and subterfuge are simply intolerable. We accept your good faith only when the Constitution declares women free. Only when we are assured by our Constitution that there will be no discrimination based on race, or creed, or sex, can we believe in the good faith of men of America. Until that day we are forced to doubt." *Equal Rights 1970: Hearings, Ninety-first Congress, Second Session, on S.J. Res. 61 and S.J. Res. 231, Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Relative to Equal Rights for Men and Women: Hearings Before the Committee on the Judiciary, 91st, 1st Session 349-52 (1970)* (statement of Sister Margaret Traxler).
https://books.google.com/books?id=V2hykWQS_dEC&dq=sister+margaret+traxler+testify+congress+equal+rights+amendment&source=gbs_navlinks_s

8.8: Women and the executive branch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain the growth of women in the federal government from the 1970s to the present ● Explain why an increase of women have recently been seeking to break the highest glass ceiling—the <u>American presidency</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Understand that many lesser known women have served very important roles in the White House. These women have included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Jill Ruckelshaus, Anne Armstrong and Patricia Lindh (1970s) ● Understand the role of women in the following elections <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1984: Geraldine Ferraro (VP candidate), Sonia Johnson ○ 2004: Elizabeth Dole ○ 2016: Hillary Clinton ○ 2024: Kamala Harris ● Understand there have also been numerous recent campaigns for women seeking the vice-presidency 	Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Image, Dr. Mildred Jefferson receiving an award from the Knights of Columbus, 1979
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“Tyranny is a contract. Both parties have to stick to it.” –Sonia Johnson,
Wildfire: Igniting the She/Volution, 1989

Topic: 8.9: Founding Figures in Period 8	Learning Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain the short and long term significance of the named historic figures in Period 8 	Essential Understandings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Understand the historic significance of the following individuals and their impact on women's history <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>bell hooks</u> ○ <u>Anita Hill</u> ○ Angela Davis 	Recommended Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>“Lily Chin: The Courage to Speak Out”</u> by Helen Zia ● Excerpts from Anita Hill's testimony to
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Dr. George Tiller ○ Lily Chin ○ Joni Mitchell ○ Andrea Dworkin ○ Grace Jones ○ Audley “Queen Mother” Moore 	<p>the Senate Judiciary Committee during the Clarence Thomas Hearings (1991)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>A Day without Feminism</i> from Manifesta ● Visuals from Judy Chicago's <i>The Dinner Party</i> ● Art by Cindy Sherman ● Exhibition– Radical Women: Latin American Art, 1960-1985
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Period 9: Contemporary Women's Issues, 1970s-Present

“Militancy no longer means guns at high noon, if it ever did. It means actively working for change, sometimes in the absence of any surety that change is coming. It means doing the unromantic and tedious work necessary to forge meaningful coalitions, and it means recognizing which coalitions are possible and which coalitions are not. It means knowing that coalition, like unity, means the coming together of whole, self-actualized human beings, focused and believing, not fragmented automatons marching to a prescribed step. It means fighting despair.”

–[Audre Lorde](#)

Topic: 9.1: Contextualizing Period 9	Learning Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain political, social and economic trends for women during this time period ● Explain the role of race, class, gender, sexuality, ability 	Essential Understandings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Understand that coverture laws lasted through the late 20th century 	Recommended Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● “Landscape of the Ordinary” by Andrea Dworkin ● Visuals of the pro-choice/pro-life protests
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Course Description written by Kristen Kelly and Serene Bennett Williams, AP History teachers
& Co-Founders of Women's History in High School
wapush.org & womenshistoryinhighschool.com

	<p>and religion in shaping women's lives during this era</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain the impact immigrant women have on contemporary American society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Women, especially Filipino women, have migrated to the U.S. to work as nurses ● Since <i>Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization</i> (2022) overturned this decision, it is unclear if coverture laws have been reintroduced in the United States. ● Understand the role of women in the AIDS crisis & the ACT UP movement ● Understand ongoing barriers for women to access the right to vote ● Understand the causes and effects of the 1994 Violence Against Women Act 	<p>outside the Supreme Court</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● "Prisoner of Sex" by Ariel Levy ● Essays by Erika Bachiochi ● National Museum of Women in the Arts ● Film: <i>RBG</i> ● <u>The Promise of Happiness and Living a Feminist Life</u> by Sara Ahmed ● <u>Transnational anti-gender movement</u> ● <u>WAPUSH interview with Sarah Schulman about ACT UP</u> ● Suffrage as unfinished work <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Debates over the SAVE Act</u>
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Thematic Focus: Women's	Women have not had a monolithic experience; their lives have been directly impacted by intersecting identities including race, class,
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Experiences	gender, ability, sexuality, religion, region and age. Race and gender are social constructs that have been closely tied to women's American political and social development
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"Energy expended never dissipates"
–Audre Lorde

Topic: 9.2: Third & Fourth Wave Feminism	Learning Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the difference between third and fourth wave feminism • Explain the major topics of issue within each wave • Explain lingering issues of discrimination based on sex including discrimination against LGBTQ+ individuals 	Essential Understandings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the significance of the following events and/or concepts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Riot Grrrl movement and women in the grunge era ○ "I'm not a feminist, but..." ○ LGBTQ+ rights in the fourth wave ○ <u>Punk feminism</u> ○ Women in hip hop ○ #MeToo ○ Intersectionality, coined by Kimberlé Crenshaw • Understand the role of Anita Hill's testimony against Clarence Thomas in third wave feminism • Understand the importance of art to the women's movement • Understand <u>varying state laws</u> regarding constitutional gender equality 	Recommended Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rebecca Walker's <i>"I Am the Third Wave"</i> • "Beyoncé's Fierce Feminism," Janell Hobson, Ms. Magazine, Spring 2013 • Women artists such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Harriet Hosmer, Edmonia Lewis, Lilly Martin Spencer, Mary Cassatt, Martha Rosler, Barbara Kruger, Elizabeth Catlett, Lorna Simpson, Georgia O'Keefe • <u>Feminism: The Fourth Wave</u> by the National Women's History Museum
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Thematic Focus: Women and the world	Transnational connections among women have existed since the early modern era and intensified through the 21st century through technology, globalization, cultural exchange, and international organizations
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Topic: 9.3: Transnational feminism	Learning Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain trends in the global women's movement 	Essential Understandings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze how capitalism and globalization have affected people across nations, genders, classes, races, and sexualities. 	Recommended Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Eugenic Feminism: Reproductive Nationalism in the United States and India</u> by Asha Nadkarni <u>Transnational Feminism in Development</u> <u>“Review: Transnational Feminisms in a Globalized World: Challenges, Analysis, and Resistance”</u> <i>“Globalization of the Local/ Localization of the Global: Mapping Transnational Women's Movements”</i> by Amrita Basu <i>“The Veil Debate Again”</i> by Leila Ahmed <u>30 people protecting women's rights around the world</u>
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“I had reached the stained glass ceiling”
–Father Anne

Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways
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Topic: 9.4: Struggle for equal rights in the 21st century	Learning Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain the struggle for equal rights in the 21st century ● Explain modern day groups led by women ● Explain the concepts articulated by scholar Julie Suk of male overentitlement and overempowerment in the law 	Essential Understandings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Women activists are at the forefront of the modern struggle for... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indigenous rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ MMIW the ERA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Young Feminist Party pro-life <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Students for Life ○ Lila Rose Protection against discrimination & sexual assault <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Know Your IX Women's ordination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Father Anne Climate justice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Indigenous women & LGBTQ+ activists led the Standing Rock protest against the Dakota Access Pipeline ○ Gen Z for Change Missing & Murdered Indigenous Women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ MMIW ● 4B movement 	Recommended Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Excerpts from After Misogyny by Julie Suk ● Ordinary Equality by Kate Kelly ● Charlotte Clymer ● Silicon Valley Imperialism by Erin McElroy ● "Race-ing Roe: Reproductive Justice, Racial Justice, and the Battle for Roe v. Wade" by Melissa Murray from the Harvard Law Review ● Erasure of LGBTQ+ history ● The Rights of Women: Reclaiming a Lost Vision by Erika Bachiochi ● WAPUSH interview
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact of technofascism on women 	<p>with Dr. Iléana Jimenez</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undue Burden: Life and Death Decisions in Post-Roe America by Shefali Luthra
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“Even today, we might note, over two hundred years later [after the Constitutional Convention], women in the United States have still not attained to the position whereby they genuinely represent themselves. That is, the demand gaining momentum in many other advanced industrial countries—the demand that at least 50 percent of the seats in congress be held by women—seems to hold little persuasive force on this side of the Atlantic.”

—Carol Berkin, “The Explanation Lies in Property” from Women and the United States Constitution, ed. By Sibyl A. Schwarzenbach and Patricia Smith

Thematic Focus: Women’s Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways
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Topic: 9.5: Contemporary women in politics	Learning Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the role of women in the U.S. government in the first quarter of the 21st century Identify notable women who influenced the political sphere and explain the significance of their roles 	Essential Understandings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kathey Kozachenko became the first openly gay American to win elected office in 1974 The Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Restoration Act was passed in 2009 Sonia Sotomayor 	Recommended Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We the Women by Julie Suk Women and Politics by Lynne E. Ford Milestones in the American Gay Rights Movement (PBS) Barbara
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		<p>was the first Latina Supreme Court justice (2009)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the leadership of Edith Windsor, the <i>U.S. v. Windsor</i> (2013) Supreme Court case overturned the unconstitutional Defense of Marriage Act that was signed by Bill Clinton • Know that Deb Haaland and Sharice Davids were the first Native American women elected to Congress (2018) • Deb Haaland is the first Indigenous woman in a presidential cabinet while Nancy Pelosi was the first female Speaker of the House • Hillary Clinton was the first woman to win the primary and nomination of a major party • Condoleezza Rice is the first Republican woman and first Black woman to 	<p><u>Jordan: Speaking the Truth with Eloquent Thunder</u>, ed. By Max Sherman</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Milestones for Women in Politics by the Center for American Women and Politics • WAPUSH interview with former presidential candidate Gloria La Riva <p>Teaching Resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Data on Women Leaders by Pew Research Center, good basis for class discussion • Women and American Politics: A Research Agenda for the 21st Century by Rutgers, another great basis for a discussion on the implications
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		<p>serve at U.S. Secretary of State</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kamala Harris is the first woman Vice President (2020) • Understand the impact of Christian nationalism women on contemporary American politics 	<p>of increasing female participation in politics</p>
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“Some women don’t identify with feminism because it’s seen as a danger to their existing support system, or an obligation to help other women—while they themselves are barely hanging on. Yet few movement groups offer the mutual, personal support that is the strength of feminism.”

—Gloria Steinem, “Helping Ourselves to Revolution,” Ms. Magazine, November/December 1992

<p>Topic: 9.6: Founding Figures in Period 9</p>	<p>Learning Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the concept of intersectionality that grew to prominence in the late 20th and early 21st century • Explain the role of literature in the modern day women’s movement 	<p>Essential Understandings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the work of the following women/organizations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Lois Curtis ◦ Dr. Haunani-Kay Trask ◦ Father Anne ◦ Feminist Uprising & modern day Silent Sentinels 	<p>Recommended Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The Master's Tools Will Never Dismantle the Master’s House” by Audre Lorde • WAPUSH Interview with Father Anne • Poems by Ana Castillo • “The Women of Black Lives Matter,” Brittney Cooper, Ms. Magazine, Winter 2015 • “The Riot Grrrl Manifesto” Kathleen Hanna • Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act of 2009
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“Thin and Thick Conceptions of the Nineteenth Amendment Right to Vote and Congress’s Power to Enforce It.”</i> Richard L. Hasan and Leah Litman
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