

19th Amendment Centennial Hyperdoc



1. Intro

This year - 2020 - marks the 100th anniversary of the **19th Amendment's** ratification, which gave women in America the right to vote. At the same time, we cannot ignore that African American Women did not gain the right to vote until 1965 due to Jim Crow. Begin by [listening to this 5 minute podcast](#) how the fight for the 19th amendment was about gender and race.

2. Engage

Watch this short documentary [about the 19th Amendment](#) from the History Channel.



3. Explore



Examine this [photo from 1917 on the Library of Congress' website](#). Then, record your [observations, reflections and questions](#)* on this [PADLET](#).

**Follow this link for specific questions to answer based on the image above.*

4. Dig Deeper

The [Declaration of Sentiments](#) was modeled on the [Declaration of Independence](#). Use the [VENN DIAGRAM](#) to illustrate the similarities and differences in the two documents.

The **Declaration of Sentiments** is a document signed in 1848 by 68 women and 32 men—100 out of some 300 attendees at the first Women's Rights Convention to be organized by women. Held in [Seneca Falls, New York](#), the convention is now known as the [Seneca Falls Convention](#). The principal author of the Declaration was [Elizabeth Cady Stanton](#), who modeled it upon the United States Declaration of Independence. She was a key organizer of the convention along with [Lucretia Coffin Mott](#), and [Martha Coffin Wright](#). [From [Wikipedia](#)]

Utilize [Rewordify](#) to help you make sense of these primary texts OR [Natural Reader](#) to hear them read aloud

5. Reflection

The Women's Suffrage movement gave access to women's rights to vote, although it is not without its own tensions with race and class. Use this [FLIPGRID](#) to reflect on the lessons we can take from this part of history, its impact on today's democracy and the upcoming election.

