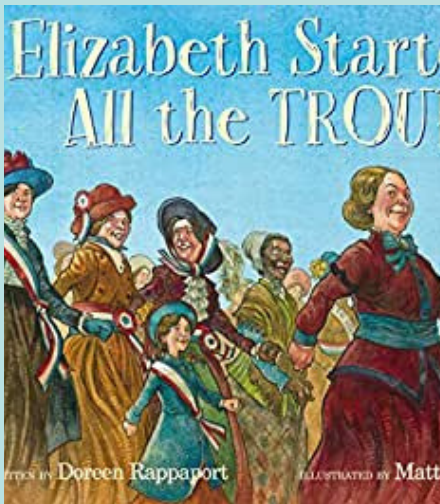


Women's Suffrage 100th Anniversary

TEACHER'S GUIDE

UTK Center for Children's and Young Adult Literature

City of Knoxville Suffrage Seed Fund • East Tennessee Historical Society • Knox County Schools



Elizabeth Started All the Trouble

Written by Doreen Rappaport Illustrated by Matt Faulkner

Synopsis

Elizabeth Cady Stanton bravely advocated for women to gain equal rights in our nation. She lived during the 1800s, when women could not attend college, engage in politics, or vote. In response to this unfairness, Stanton collaborated with women throughout the country to ensure that lawmakers heard their voices. Through numerous gatherings, speeches, pickets, and a parade, the women's suffrage movement began to change policies in the nation. Thanks to the actions of Stanton and other trailblazers, women gained the right to vote when the Nineteenth Amendment became law in 1920. This primer on the history of the suffrage movement introduces Elizabeth Cady Stanton and her allies to young readers.

ABOUT THE BOOK

Genre: **Nonfiction Picture Book Biography**
Grade Level: **2-5**
Age range: **7-10 years**
Lexile: **790L**
Publisher: **Little, Brown Books for Young Readers, 2016**

Content-Specific Vocabulary

Suffrage (n): the right to vote

Orator (n): speaker

Delegate (n): representative

Marginalize (v): to push to the side

Oppressed (adj.): subject to harsh treatment



Tennessee Social Studies Standards and Practices

Standard 5.09

Analyze the major goals, struggles, and achievements of the Progressive Era, including: Prohibition (18th Amendment), women's suffrage (19th Amendment), and the lack of child labor laws.

Essential Questions:

What were the major goals, struggles, and achievements of the women's suffrage movement? What did suffragists hope to achieve? What obstacles stood in their way? What are some milestones in the movement?

Sub-questions:

- **Who are some of the women who "started all the trouble"?**
 - Abigail Adams: Wrote to her husband John Adams to "Remember the ladies" (p. 2); she also argued for girls to have a place in public education
 - Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott: Convened the first women's conference in Seneca Falls and wrote the Declaration of Sentiments that outlined the "unfair laws against women written by men"; began the suffrage movement
 - Sojourner Truth: Escaped from slavery and became a crucial part of the movement in raising awareness of discrimination faced by women of color; gives famous "Ain't I a Woman?" speech
 - Susan B. Anthony: created lecture trail; formed the national woman suffrage association in 1869



THE UNIVERSITY OF
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KNOXVILLE

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After Reading Extension Activities

“Good Trouble”

This book is called “Elizabeth Started All the Trouble.” Usually we think of trouble as a bad thing, but the late Congressman and civil rights activist John Lewis said there is such a thing as “good trouble.” Elizabeth Cady Stanton and other suffragists would probably have agreed with this idea. Using vivid details, write a paragraph in which you describe some examples of what “good trouble” might look like.

Trailblazers

At the end of the book is a list of pioneering women called “Trailblazers.” Choose a woman who sounds particularly interesting to you and research her on the internet. Once you’ve done your research, write a paragraph about what you learned.

Doreen Rappaport’s Website

Be sure to check out children’s book author Doreen Rappaport’s website for the book “Elizabeth Started All the Trouble.” You’ll find photographs of the Women’s Rights National Historic Park in Seneca Falls, NY, as well as photos of the famous “First Wave” statue in the park and more.
<https://bit.ly/3xROcnH>

Standards and EQ’s continued

- Mary Lyon: founded the first female seminary that allowed women to learn
- Lucy Stone: rewrote her marriage vows to promote equality between her and her husband, Henry Blackwell
- **What obstacles did women face in their struggle for inclusion in political issues and suffrage?**
 - In 1840, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott are excluded from being considered as delegates in the fight to end slavery in London.
 - Elizabeth’s husband refuses to sign her declaration and her father “rushed up to see if his daughter was insane” because she declared that “women deserved the right to vote” (p. 10).
 - Ministers, newspaper reporters, and lawmakers all spoke out against Elizabeth and Lucretia’s ideas saying, “Women belong at home” and “Women certainly don’t belong in the voting booth” (p. 11-12).
 - Women of color faced double discrimination for both their gender and their race; women of color often aren’t included in the narrative as being key contributing members in the suffrage movement--this is a struggle still being fought today. Consider the many women who were most likely part of the key timeline of events presented in the book, but whose stories aren’t included.
 - Spectators of the inaugural march shouted and shoved the suffragists; later at the picketing in front of the White House mobs attacked them, police did nothing to help and Alice Paul was sent to prison while Lucy Burns and 40 others were beaten.

Teaching with Primary Sources

- **Elizabeth Cady Stanton: Orator, Author, and Activist.** <https://bit.ly/3wWAKZt>
 - Ask students: Have you ever been the leader of a team, club, or group? What were some of the challenges you’ve experienced in this role?
 - Introduce Elizabeth Cady Stanton:
 - Elizabeth Cady Stanton was an important women’s rights activist in the late nineteenth century. Although she herself was never able to vote, she laid the groundwork for women’s suffrage and even ran for office herself. Then play the short video about Elizabeth Cady Stanton available at PBS and ask students to think about Stanton’s successes and challenges as an organizer:
 - Ask students after viewing:
 - Elizabeth Cady Stanton is called both an abolitionist and a suffragette. How are those two terms interrelated?
 - What were some of the frustrations that Stanton experienced in her young life that led her to work for women’s rights?
 - Why is it important to create organized groups when trying to make social change? What were Stanton’s greatest successes and most significant challenges as an organizer?
- Show students the 1870 photograph of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony that is currently in the collection of the National Portrait Gallery in Washington, DC.: <https://s.si.edu/3j9o3ge>

