# **Assessing with Primary Sources**

Grade Level: Middle School (6-8)

Standard(s) or Objectives:

CCSS.RI8.2 - Determine a central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including its relationship to supporting ideas; provide

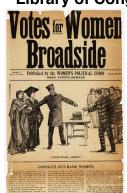
an objective summary of the text.

CCSS.RI6.7. Integrate information presented in different media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively) as well as in words to develop a coherent understanding

of a topic or issue.

CCSS.RI8.6 - Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how the author acknowledges and responds to conflicting evidence or viewpoints.

# **Library of Congress Resources:**



New York City, New York, January 28, 1911. (Votes for Women Broadside. Women's Political Union)

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7003401))

Specific Pages Used:

http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-

<u>bin/ampage?collId=rbcmil&fileName=scrp7003401/rbcmilscrp7003401.db&recNum=0&itemLink=r?ammem/rbcmillerbib:@field(NUMBER+@band(rbcmil+scrp7003401))</u>

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## **Topic Background:**

Some states explicitly prohibited women from voting. Formal groups were established to lead American women in their bid for voting and other rights. Well-known organizations include the National Woman Suffrage Association and the American Woman Suffrage Association, which would eventually unify to form the National American Woman Suffrage Association. These groups lobbied for local and state voting rights in addition to working at the national level. On June 4, 1919, the United States Senate approved the 19th amendment to the Constitution, which states, "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

Excerpted from: <a href="http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/primarysourcesets/womens-suffrage/pdf/teacher-guide.pdf">http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/primarysourcesets/womens-suffrage/pdf/teacher-guide.pdf</a>

### Source Used:

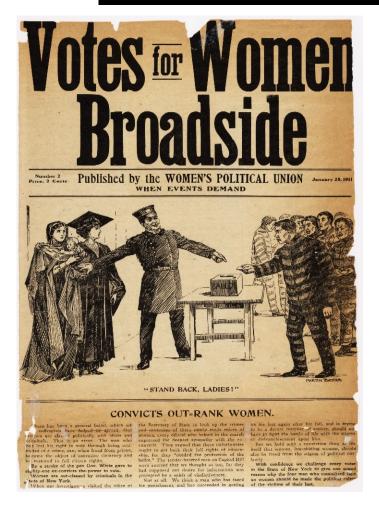
The source used for this assessment includes an excerpt and a graph from Miller NAWSA Suffrage Scrapbooks, 1897-1911; Scrapbook 9; page 33.the creator of the excerpt and the graph suggests that women, as well as exconvicts, should be allowed to vote. "Stand Back Ladies" graphic shows policeman holding back Woman with baby and Woman in academic robes to allow ex-convicts in stripped uniforms vote.

**Multiple Choice Answer Kev:** 

Question 1 – C

Question 2 - A

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#### Convicts out-rank women

There has been a general belief, which we suffragists have helped to- spread that women are classified politically with idiots and criminals. That is an error. The man who has lost his right to vote through being convicted of a crime, can, when freed from prison, become the object of executive clemency and be; restored to full citizen rights.

By a stroke of the pen Gov. White gave to eighty-one ex-convicts the power to vote. Women are out-classed by criminals in the state of New York.

When our investigators visited the office of the secretary of state to look up the crimes and sentences - of these- newly-made-, rulers of women, every official who helped in the search expressed the deepest sympathy with the ex-convicts. They argued that these unfortunates ought to get back their full rights of citizenship, for they "needed the protection of the ballot." the tender-hearted men on Capitol Hill were amazed that we thought so too, for they had supposed our desire for information was prompted by a spirit of vindictiveness.

Not at all. We think a man who has faced his punishment, and has succeeded in getting on his feet again after his fall, and is trying to be a decent member of society, should no have to fight the battle of life with the stigma of disfranchisement upon him. But we hold with a conviction deep as life itself that women, law-abiding women, should also be freed from the stigma of political outlawry. With confidence we challenge every voter in the state of New York to give one sound reason why the four men who committed rape on women should be made the political

## Questions:

- 1) Which quote best describes the central idea of the graph? (CCSS-RI8.2;7)
  - a) "Women are classified politically with idiots and criminals"
  - b) "Every official who helped in the search expressed the deepest sympathy with the ex-convicts".
  - c) "Women are out-classed by criminals in the state of New York."
  - d) "Our desire for information was prompted by a spirit of vindictiveness"

What is the author main purpose in the text "Convicts out-rank women"? (CCSS-RI8.6)

- a) To show support to women's right to vote.
- b) To show support to ex- convicts' right to vote.
- c) To explain why women were not allowed to vote.
- d) To describe how society expressed the deepest sympathy with the ex-convicts.

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