

# WOMEN'S RIGHTS ARE HUMAN RIGHTS

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In August 2020, the United States celebrated 100 years of the 19th Amendment, which established American women's right to vote. Ratified on Aug. 18, 1920, and added to the Constitution eight days later, this amendment became the largest act of empowerment in U.S. history.

Let's go back in time...

**1840:** during the World Anti-Slavery convention where abolitionists met, female contributions were forbidden and women were kept behind a curtain...

**Source n.1: "Women not Welcome"** → watch the video and take notes... Some of the words can be used more than once.

Speak - should keep silent - women - slave labour - men - serve sugar - World Anti-Slavery convention - segregated section - vote - silenced - wear cotton - slaves

As you could see, the path to women's suffrage began in Seneca Falls, N.Y., in 1848 and ended with the ratification of the 19th Amendment in 1920. **Susan B. Anthony** and **Elizabeth Cady Stanton** were the leaders of the movement.

But the right to vote wasn't simply handed to women; it was the result of a generations-long fight led by Americans from all walks of life — and that fight didn't end in 1920.




The movement did not emerge out of nowhere in 1848; it had roots in the **movement to abolish slavery**. Many early suffragists were active in that fight.

And the 19th Amendment was not an end but **a beginning**: after its ratification, it

Includes Historical Background

Includes links to useful videos, timing and keys

**Source n.2: "Seneca Falls Convention"** → watch the video and take notes... Some of the words can be used more than once.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TcYhuGly3bc> (4 mins)

Property ownership - **women's rights movement** - education - **cook** - social - **voting** - civil - **raise children** - gender equality - **anti-slavery movement** - change - **working** - tea party - **clean** - participating in politics - **religious** - Independence - **the right to vote** - child custody

The 1848 Seneca Falls convention was the very first women's rights convention in the U.S.A. kicking off a decades long struggle for gender equality.

Includes pair / speaking activities for class discussion

**WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY: where are we today?**

Stereotypes always affect the way people are looked upon and treated.

**Task 2:** In pairs, fill in the chart, write down descriptions of boys and girls... how they are supposed to act, look, feel, play... what hobbies would they have? / what sports, careers would they be good at? Then discuss with your class.

	BOYS	GIRLS
Act		
Look		
Feel		
Play		
hobbies		
Good at what sports		
Good at what careers		

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0\\_PmIf6\\_7Sw](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0_PmIf6_7Sw)

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**Commentato (L1):** Ask students:  
 - What is a stereotype?  
 - Can you share any examples of stereotyping? (For instance: boys are better at football than girls, women like to shop and gossip...)  
 - Do you actually believe this is true?  
 - Where do stereotypes come from?

Includes final task - speaking

**PRESENTATION SKILLS**

While speaking to an audience keep in mind these 6 key points: prepare your presentation to talk about what you have learnt during the last lessons on Women's rights and to speak out your opinion! Don't forget to add your personal experience... It's important!

You can use the key words below to speak to your class about the topic... add your key words for your personal opinion!

- 1) **SIMPLICITY** → have an argument or a main topic and stick to it!
- 2) **UNEXPECTEDNESS** → don't state the obvious. Challenge the audience with a new idea.
- 3) **CREDIBILITY** → Use data to back up your statements. If you're not sure about something: check!
- 4) **CONCRETENESS** → use simple examples to clarify your points.
- 5) **EMOTIONS** → appeal to the emotions of your audience. What's in it for them?
- 6) **STORY** → having a story will help your audience understand and remember your presentation.

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Includes teacher's notes