

Curriculum Project
Field Trip Proposal

Woman's Suffrage and the Underground Railroad

Places to visit in Syracuse: Scavenger Hunt Questions

Matilda Joslyn Gage House – East Genesee St.

Reverend Jermain Lougen – East Genesee St.

Syracuse City Hall – Water St. (site of 1852 Women's Rights convention)

Onondaga Historical Association – Underground Railroad exhibit

Mission Restaurant – (old Wesleyan Methodist Church) – Lunch

Onondaga Historical Association – Speaker

Jerry Rescue – Clinton Square

Places to visit on Rt. 20 to Seneca Falls

Matilda Joslyn Gage House (Fayetteville)

Onondaga Nation – speech on role of women in Iroquois society.

James Canning Fuller (Skaneateles)

Martha Coffin Wright (Auburn) (signage)

Harriet Tubman House (Auburn)

William Seward House (Auburn)

Susan B. Anthony House (Rochester)

Women's Rights National Historic Park

Women's Rights Hall of Fame (Seneca Falls)

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Course: US History and Government

Department: Social Studies
Date: May 2006

Rationale:

This project is designed to teach the history of the early suffragist and abolitionist movement. The Unit objectives will focus on both well-known figures in the movement and those who have been written out of the history textbook. Students will be able to make connections to these progressive reformers by visiting local historical sites.

New York State Standards: Standard 1- Key ideas 1, 2, 3, 4

Duration of Unit: 2 weeks (Monday – Thursday)

Unit Title: Early Abolition and Suffrage Reformers 1848-1890

Unit Objectives:

Identify World Anti-Slavery Convention of 1840, Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Frederick Douglass, North Star, Seneca Falls Convention 1848, Declaration of Sentiments, Women's Rights Convention in Syracuse 1852, Matilda Joslyn Gage, Susan B. Anthony, National Women's Suffrage Association, American Women's Suffrage Association, Fourteenth Amendment, Fifteenth Amendment, Amendment process, Harriet Tubman,

Explain Gage's role in the Underground Railroad (abolition movement) in Syracuse.

Analyze Declaration of Sentiments and create a list of current grievances against discrimination of women.

Explain Frederick Douglass' role in the women's suffrage movement.

Identify Gage's connection to Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony in the Woman's Suffrage movement. (National Women's Suffrage Association, written volumes on the History of Woman's Suffrage,)

Analyze the 14th amendment for examples of discrimination toward women.

Evaluate actions taken by Gage and other suffragists to gain woman the vote and equal treatment. (Philadelphia Centennial Celebration presentation of the Declaration of Rights, Anthony Trial in 1872, Gage's refusal to pay fine which could have put her and her unborn child in jail, refusal of women to pay taxes, 1876 CENTENNIAL PROTEST, Statue of Liberty dedication WAS IN 1886,)

Recreate Equal Rights Party Convention 1884 nominating Belva Lockwood as 1st woman Presidential Candidate and Marietta Stow 1st Vice Presidential Candidate. (Victoria Woodhull 1st to announce her candidacy for President but was arrested under Comstock Law.)

List Equal Rights Party Platform of Lockwood and Stow.

Compare the treatment of women in the Iroquois confederacy with that of women during the suffrage movement. (Women in United States - No Habeas Corpus, wife battering, femicide, no right to trial by jury, taxation without representation, loss of property, name and right to children in marriage, etc.)

Discuss influence of Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) on suffrage movement.

Increase **analytical** writing skills

Interpret historical documents

Learn critical thinking skills

Prior Student knowledge or skills:

Students should be able to read and write critically

Teaching Procedures:

Anticipatory Set:

Teacher will use KWL chart to stimulate prior knowledge

Day 1

Sequenced Activities For Unit: (Block Scheduling – 1 hour and ½ blocks)

Notes (15 minutes)

Partners: (30 minutes)

Examination of the Declaration of Sentiments

- a. Individual reading of document
- b. Summarize and create a list of grievances listed in the document
- c. Create list of abuses woman face today
- d. Share list with class on board

Readings:

National Citizen and Ballot Box Article– Matilda Joslyn Gage

Trial of Susan B. Anthony 1872

Centennial Dedication 1876 – Speech by Suffragist

Equal Rights Party Platform 1884

Article on the roles of women in Iroquois Society –

Compare and Contrast roles with Euro-American women and Haudenosaunee women

Jigsaw Activity:

- a. Break class into expert groups
- b. Read for 15 minutes
- c. Take notes in the margins (actively read)
- d. Create 10 questions and answers about reading
- e. Create one about reading:
 - i. Poster
 - ii. Poem
 - iii. Journal entry
 - iv. Skit
 - v. News broadcast

Day 2 – Continue

Jigsaw Activity:

- a. Break into home groups
- b. Students teach information from reading to group
 - i. group members take notes and answer questions

- ii. start with same reading in each group
- c. Summarize and review information on board.

Dress Reform – Amelia Bloomer

Analyze pictures

Discuss current fashion trends that could give either a positive or negative view of women. Is clothing for women today liberating? or can it cause harm to the women? Compare binding to weight issues today.

Field Trip Activity: Friday

Find out as much information about the vocabulary; write a 2-page paper describing your experience and complete scavenger hunt activity at each site. Or, create your own power point using digital pictures taken of the site by Mr. Reed or with your own camera.

Power Point:

Create title slide

Use picture of the site – include all sites visited (extra credit for other sites you visit on your own)

Explain significance of site in the suffrage or abolition movement

Means For Evaluation:

Active participation, students engage in jigsaw activity

Graded posters, poems, journals, skits, news broadcast

Graded Field trip paper

Scavenger Hunt Activity

Vocabulary from Unit:

Abolitionist

Suffragist

World Anti-Slavery Convention of 1840

Lucretia Mott

Elizabeth Cady Stanton

Frederick Douglass

North Star

Underground Railroad

Seneca Falls Convention 1848

Declaration of Sentiments

Fugitive Slave Act 1850

Women's Rights Convention in Syracuse 1852

Matilda Joslyn Gage

Susan B. Anthony

National Women's Suffrage Association

American Women's Suffrage Association

National American Women's Suffrage Association

Minor V. Happersett

Fourteenth Amendment 1868

Fifteenth Amendment 1870

Amendment process
Harriet Tubman
Victoria Woodhull
Anthony Comstock
Comstock Laws
Belva Lockwood
Marietta Stowe
Suffrage Protest at Philadelphia Centennial Celebration 1876
Suffrage Protest at Statue of Liberty Dedication 1886
Lillie Devereaux Blake
New York Women's Suffrage Association
Anthony trial 1872
Amelia Bloomer
Elizabeth Smith Miller
Dress reform

Places to visit on Rt. 20 to Seneca Falls

Matilda Joslyn Gage House (Fayetteville)

1. How many children did Gage have? Where did they live?
2. Who was her famous son-in-law? Where did he meet her daughter?
3. What influence may she have had on the Wizard of Oz story?
4. Where is she buried?
5. What was her relationship with Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton?
6. Whose initials are carved in a window at the Gage house? Why?
7. What was said to be in front of the fireplace?
8. What did the archeological dig uncover in the backyard?
9. What did her husband do for a living? Where was his business located?
10. Why was Gage written out of history?

Onondaga Nation – speech on role of women in Iroquois society.

James Canning Fuller (Skaneateles)

Drive by: Explain role in the Underground Railroad

1. Where did slaves hide in the Fuller House? Is it still there?
2. What country was Fuller originally from?
3. What was his religion?
4. What organization did he become a secretary in Skaneateles?
5. What famous slave did the Fullers hide who escaped from her owners in Syracuse?
6. Who else stayed at the house before he fled to Canada?

Martha Coffin Wright (Auburn)

Drive by: Explain role in suffrage movement and her connections to William Lloyd Garrison and the abolition movement

Harriet Tubman House (Auburn)

William Seward House (Auburn)

1. Look at the sign in front of the house: List the dates and jobs of William Seward
2. What is on the street signs?
3. When is the house open?
4. Who did Seward help Harriet Tubman do in 1859?
5. What part of Seward's house was the station on the Underground Railroad?
6. Why was it tough for the Seward's to hide slaves in their house prior to 1851?
7. What happened to Seward the night Lincoln was assassinated?

Susan B. Anthony House (Rochester)

Women's Rights Hall of Fame (Seneca Falls)

Lesson on Jerry Rescue and Underground Railroad

Objectives:

Identify: Compromise of 1850, Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, Samuel J. May, Jermain Loguen, "Jerry" Henry, Daniel Webster, Gerrit Smith.

Explain role of Underground Railroad in Syracuse.

Describe arrest and escape of "Jerry" Henry.

Discuss the role of anti-slavery groups in the escape

Explain Loguen's role as station master in Syracuse.

Identify Loguen's connection to Harriet Tubman in the abolition movement.

Describe Loguen's role in Jerry Rescue.

Day 3:

Anticipatory set: Have student cram into a box the same size as the one used by Henry "Box" Brown.

Notes: 15 minutes

Readings: Post Standard articles February 2005

Saving Faces, Saving History – Cammi Clark

Fugitives Found Help at Pine and Genesee – Mike McAndrew

Bold Raid Freed a Man (Jerry Rescue) – Mike McAndrew

Seward Aided Runaway Slaves – Beth Beer Cuddy

He Risked Fortune and Safety for Others – Staff Writer

Runaway Slaves Hid Beneath Her Floor – Jim McKeever

Jigsaw Activity:

- f. Break class into expert groups
- g. Read for 15 minutes
- h. Take notes in the margins. (actively read)

- i. Create 10 questions and answers about reading
- j. Create one about reading:
 - i. Poster
 - ii. Poem
 - iii. Journal entry
 - iv. Skit
 - v. News broadcast

Day 4: Continue

Jigsaw Activity:

- d. Break into home groups
- e. Students teach information from reading to group
 - i. group members take notes and answer questions
 - ii. start with same reading in each group
- f. Summarize and review information on board.

Video:

Whispers of Angels: A Story of the Underground Railroad (60 min.)
 Complete Video Guide

Vocabulary and People

The Underground Railroad
 Frederick Douglas
 The Drinking Gourd
 1850 Abolitionist Convention in Cazenovia
 Gerrit Smith
 Liberty Party
 Harriet Powell
 Samuel J. May
 Unitarian
 Vigilance committee
 Syracuse's Wesleyan Methodist Church
 Daniel Webster
 Lucy Stone
 William Seward
 Angelina and Sarah Grimke
 William Lloyd Garrison
 The Liberator
 William and Ellen Craft
 Thomas Garrett
 Henry "Box" Brown -
 Harriet Tubman

William Still (Philadelphia Anti-Slavery Society)
Jermain W. Loguen (Syracuse)
Vigilance Committees
The Fugitive Slave Law of 1793
The Fugitive Slave Law of 1850
North Star

Places to visit in Syracuse

Matilda Joslyn Gage House – East Genesee St. DUP?

1. How many children did Gage have? Where did they live?
2. Who was her famous son-in-law? Where did he meet her daughter?
3. What influence may she have had on the Wizard of Oz story?
4. Where is she buried?
5. What was her relationship with Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton?
6. Whose initials are carved in a window at the Gage house? Why
7. What was said to be in front of the fireplace?
8. What did the archeological dig uncover in the backyard?
9. What did her husband do for a living? Where was his business located?
10. Why was Gage written out of history?

Reverend Jermain Loguen – East Genesee St.

1. What was his role in the URR in Syracuse?
2. Who frequently brought slaves to Loguen when she was in Syracuse?
3. Who went to the funeral of Loguen's wife?
4. What was Loguen's role in the rescue of Jerry Henry?

Syracuse City Hall – Water St.

1. Who spoke at city hall and said that if anyone helps escaped slaves they would be punished?
2. What happened at the site in 1852?
3. Is it the same building? Explain.

Onondaga Historical Association – Underground Railroad Exhibit

Create a timeline of events from the URR exhibit.

Mission Restaurant – (old Wesleyan Methodist Church) – Lunch

1. What was in the basement of the Church?
2. Who put it there?
3. Why can't we go in the basement today?
4. Where are the images?
5. What is the problem with liquor being served?
6. Who was the church's minister?
7. What were his connections to the URR?

Onondaga Historical Association – Speaker

Jerry Rescue –Clinton Square

Notes – American Nation (238-258) and other sources. Reform Movements 1830's

Second Great Awakening

- A. Revival – an emotional meeting designed to awaken religious faith through impassioned preaching and prayer.
- B. African American Church – Baptist or Methodist churches were open to both black and white. Christian message was a promise of freedom. Separate black churches existed. (ex: Richard Allen's Bethel African in Philadelphia)
- C. Transcendentalism – philosophical or literary movement that emphasized living a simple life and celebrated the truth found in nature and in personal emotion and imagination. Stressed American ideas of optimism, freedom, and self-reliance.
 - a. Ralph Waldo Emerson- New England writer, led transcendentalists
 - b. Henry David Thoreau – Walden
- D. Unitarianism – emphasized reason and appeals to conscience as the paths to perfection. They attracted wealthy and educated following.
- E. Utopian communities –
 - a. Shakers – shared goods with each other, believed that men and women were equal, refused to fight for any reason and vowed not to marry or have children.

Abolition – the movement to outlaw slavery

- A. Underground Railroad -
- A. William Lloyd Garrison – editor of The Liberator advocated immediate emancipation. Constitution was a pro-slavery document.
- B. David Walker – advised blacks to fight for freedom rather than to wait for slave owners to end slavery.
- C. Frederick Douglass – editor of The North Star. Believed that abolition could be had through political action. Constitution was pro-liberty.
- D. Nat Turner – led a slave revolt in South Hampton, Virginia killing 60 white settlers. He was captured, tried and hanged
- E. Jermain Loguen – station master in Syracuse of the URR. Aided over 1500 slaves to freedom.
- F. Thomas Garret – station master in Delaware. Provided money and shelter to runaway slaves
- G. William Still – station master in Philadelphia. Headed the anti-slavery society and helped numerous slaves to escape. (ex: Henry “Box” Brown – sent himself in a box to Philadelphia to escape to freedom)

Women Reformers and Suffragists

- A. Suffragist – worked to gain women the right to vote.
- B. Lucretia Mott – Quaker abolitionist who helped organize the Seneca Falls Convention in 1848. (sister Martha Coffin Wright lived in Auburn and helped plan the Seneca Falls Convention. Friend of Harriet Tubman who also lived in Auburn. William Lloyd Garrison married her daughter)
- C. Elizabeth Cady Stanton – abolitionist, suffragist who helped organize the Seneca Falls Convention in 1848.
- D. Sarah and Angelina Grimke – daughters of a South Carolina slave holder who spoke out against slavery
- E. Sojourner Truth – sojourner (traveled) throughout the country preaching , and later arguing for abolition and suffrage.
- F. Matilda Joslyn Gage – lived in Fayetteville, New York advocated abolition and helped write the History of Women’s Suffrage (son in law was L. Frank Baum author of the Wizard of Oz)
- G. Susan B. Anthony – helped Stanton and Gage write the History of Women’s Suffrage. Was tried for voting illegally in the Presidential election of 1872.
- H. Victoria Woodhull – nominated for President in 1872 at the Equal Rights Party Convention. Never ran because she was jailed for violating Comstock Act.
- I. Belva Lockwood – first woman admitted to practice law before the Supreme Court. Nominated by Equal Rights Party in 1884 for President and ran for President. Marietta Stowe was her Vice President.