

Complex Text: Women's Rights Case Study Sample Answers

Directions: Read the Women's Rights Case Study. After reading, cite specific examples from the text that explain the difficulties, and struggles associated with attempts to get these amendments ratified by listing the paragraph number and summarizing the evidence.

19th Amendment

Summarize specific examples from the text explaining the difficulties associated with getting the amendment ratified.

Paragraph Number	Summary of Text
1	1848 – Seneca Falls, NY Convention, a proposal for woman suffrage passed at the convention
2	Post Civil War – Stanton and Anthony fought to have women included in the 14 th and 15 th amendments
2	1872 – Susan B. Anthony was arrested, convicted, and fined for trying to vote
2	1875 – the Supreme Court said that states were not required to allow women to vote
3	Early 1900s - Carrie Chapman Catt and the National American Woman Suffrage Association lobbied government and Alice Paul and the National Woman's Party participated in civil disobedience as methods of fighting for suffrage
4	1919 – the 19 th Amendment was ratified by Congress but did not get enough state-level ratifications. States'-rights advocates, the liquor lobby, some businesses and some women opposed the ratification
4	1920 - The amendment was decided by one vote, that of 24-year-old legislator Harry Burn, who voted "yes" in response to a letter from his mother saying, "Hurrah, and vote for suffrage!"
5	August 26, 1920 – the 19 th Amendment was officially ratified. 72 years after the Seneca Falls Convention

Equal Rights Amendment

Cite specific examples from the text explaining the difficulties associated with getting the amendment ratified.

Paragraph Number	Summary of Text
6	1923 – Alice Paul believed in a Equal Rights Amendment that would provide freedom from legal sex discrimination
6	The amendment was introduced in every session of Congress and passed in 1972 (49 years later)
7	1943 – Alice Paul changed the wording of the ERA to have a similar qualities to the 15 th and 19 th amendments
7	1960s – women organized and began to demand for the ERA
8	1972 – ERA passed both houses of Congress. Congress placed a 7-year deadline on the ratification process. 22 states ratified the ERA in the first year.
9	1973-1976 – ratifications slowed down and opposition began to increase. Eight ratifications in 1973, three in 1974, one in 1975 and zero in 1976
10	Many different groups opposed ratification: Anti-ERA organizers, states'-rights advocates, religious groups
11	Stated began to delay ratification and decided not to ratify
11	1979 – As the ratification deadline approached, supporters asked for the deadline to be extended. The deadline was extended to June 30, 1982
12	Supporters of the ERA increased lobbying, petitioning, rallies, walkathons, fundraisers and even hunger strikes
12	The Equal Rights Amendment did not succeed in getting ratified. The amendment was unable to get three more states to ratify before the deadline