Course Description written by Kristen Kelly and Serene Bennett Williams, AP history teachers and Co-founders of Women's History in High School wapush.org.

View our recommended reading list: bookshop.org/lists/wapush-recommended-reading

AP Women's U.S. History (WAPUSH) Course Proposal[1]

Note: *this document is under peer review during the 2026-2027 school year. The final version will be shared with the College Board once the requirements to pilot WAPUSH are completed. Feedback from AP history teachers & historians is especially encouraged, email suggestions to serene@teachwapush.org. We encourage teachers to offer their own women's history course to use this proposal. This proposal was written without the use of artificial intelligence.*

WAPUSH Course Themes

1) **Women's Activism (WA)**: Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways.

2) **Women's Experiences (WE):** Women have not had a monolithic experience; their lives have been impacted by intersecting identifying factors including race, class, gender, ability, sexuality, religion, region and age.

3) **Women's Labor, Industry and Technology (WLIT):** Women have played major roles in the development of American industry and technology and have been impacted by physical and emotional labor.

4) **Indigenous Societies (IW):** Indigenous women had agency in the Americas before colonization which predated the women's movement. European colonization and expansion of coverture led to a decline of women's rights. Indigenous women have persevered throughout American history to overcome adversity.

5) **Women and American Culture (WAC)**: It is essential to understand the significant role of women in the formation of American culture, including religion, health, art, psychology, and literature, to better understand the development of the United States.

6) **Women and the World (WW)**: Transnational connections among women have existed since the early modern era and intensified through the 21st century through technology, globalization, cultural and political exchange, and international organizations.

7) **Violence Against Women, Pacifism and War (VWPW):** Throughout American history, women have been subject to both private and state sanctioned violence. They have utilized a variety of formal and informal methods to protect themselves and one another against violence. They have also been at the forefront of peace movements and have served active roles in war.

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[1]The authors are indebted to the following scholars, teachers and students who have helped us with the wording, editing and suggestions to course content. We are grateful to the following for their invaluable feedback: Nancie Bennett, Sue Beltramo, Sr. Fran Tobin, RSCJ, Carol Schaffer, Geneva Williams, Ben Hunter, Dr. Wendy Rouse, Dr. Bonnie Morris, Dr. Mary Zeigler, Zoe Nicholson, Mary Lee Sargent, Dr. Christy Garrison Harrison, Kate Ragatz, Alexandra Krna and Samantha Pyle. Any errors or omissions are the fault of the authors and not of the reviewers.

Unit Title & Periodization	Topics
Period 1: Indigenous Societies, Origins-1491	1.1: Contextualizing Period 1 1.2: Indigenous Societies in the Americas in the Pre-Columbian Era **(WA)** 1.3: Political Authority of Indigenous Women **(WA)** 1.4: Gender and Social Authority in Regional Tribes **(WA)** 1.5: Cultural Interactions Among Europeans, Native Americans, and Africans **(WW)** 1.6: Women in the Early Slave Trade **(VWPW)** 1.7: Women Healers & Religious Innovation **(WA)**
Period 2: Colonization and Impact on Women's Experiences, 1492-1775	2.1: Contextualizing Period 2 2.2: Antinomianism and American Individualism **(WAC)** 2.3: Colonial Influence on Women **(IS)** 2.4: Gender and Sexuality in Early America **(WE)** 2.5: Dissent in the Colonial Era **(WA)** 2.6: Impact of the Great Awakenings & the Enlightenment on Women's Activism **(WAC)**
Period 3: American Independence and Women in the Early Republic, 1776-1848	3.1: Contextualizing Period 3 3.2: Abolitionism **(WA)** 3.3: Religious Reform in Period 3 **(WE)** 3.4: Constitutional Foundations **(WA)** 3.5: White Women in Early America **(WE)** 3.6: Women and Slavery **(VWPW)** 3.7: Gender Politics in the Early Republic **(WE)** 3.8: Women in the Northern Workforce **(WLIT)** 3.9: Cult of Domesticity **(WA)**
Period 4: Seneca Falls, Civil War, and Reconstruction, 1848-1876	4.1: Contextualizing Period 4 4.2: Seneca Falls Convention **(WA)** 4.3: Mexican-American War, Manifest Destiny, and the Transcendentalist Movement **(WAC)**, **(VWPW)** 4.4: Antebellum Reform **(WAC)**, **(WA)** 4.5: Enslavement **(VWPW)** 4.6: The Civil War **(VWPW)** 4.7: 14th and 15th Amendments **(WA)** 4.8: Indigenous Societies in Period 4 **(WE)** 4.9: Women in Reconstruction **(WA)** 4.10: Foundational Figures in Period 4 **(WA)**

Period 5: Inequality and reform in the Gilded Age & Progressive Era, 1877-1913	5.1: Contextualizing Period 5 5.2: The Comstock Laws and Restellism **(WAC)** 5.3: Women at the Forefront of the Struggle for Civil Rights & Civil Liberties **(WA)** 5.4: Imperialism **(WW)** 5.5: Immigration and Citizenship **(WAC) (WA)** 5.6: Women's Suffrage Movement (WA) 5.7: Populism, the Election of 1896 & labor organizing **(WA) (WAC)** 5.8: Radical and Indigenous activism **(WA)** 5.9: Spiritualism **(WAC)** 5.10: Temperance **(WAC) (WA)** 5.11: Women and the West **(WLIT)** 5.12: Settlement Houses **(WLIT) (WA)** 5.13: Founding Figures of Period 5
Period 6: World Wars & the Early Cold War 1914-1970s	6.1: Contextualizing Period 6 6.2: Women's Suffrage Movement **(WA)** 6.3: Citizenship and Immigration **(WAC)** 6.4: Women's Activism in "the Doldrums" **(WA)** 6.5: Early Steps Towards the Equal Rights Amendment **(WA)** 6.6: World War I and Pacifism **(VWPW)** 6.7: Women's Health & the Great Depression **(WAC)** 6.8: World War II **(VWPW)** 6.9: Worker's Rights & the New Deal **(WLIT)** 6.10: The Cold War **(WAC) (WA)** 6.11: Founding Figures of Period 6
Period 7: The Women's Liberation Movement, 1963-1973	7.1: Contextualizing Period 7 7.2: Women in the Conservative Movement **(WA)** 7.3: Title IX **(WA)** 7.4: Shirley Chisholm's 1972 Presidential Campaign **(WA)** 7.5: Civil Rights Movement **(WAC)** 7.6: National Organization for Women **(WA)** 7.7: Black Feminism and Womanism **(WE)** 7.8: Women's Liberation **(WE)** 7.9: Republican Feminism **(WE) (WA)** 7.10: Latina/Chicana Feminism **(WE)** 7.11: Women and the Disability Rights Movement **(WA)**
Period 8: Feminist Waves & the Backlash, 1973-1991	8.1: Contextualizing Period 8 8.2: 1977 Houston Women's Conference **(WA)** 8.3: Women in the Borderlands **(WE) (WAC)** 8.4: Women in Black Nationalism Movement and the Nation of Islam **(WAC)** 8.5: Contemporary Women's Health **(WAC)** 8.6: Women's Militancy & Pacifism **(WAC)**

	8.7: Political Activism for the ERA **(WA)** 8.8: Women and the Executive Branch **(WA)** 8.9: Founding Figures of Period 8
Period 9: Contemporary Women's Issues, 1970-Present	9.1: Contextualizing Period 9 9.2: Third and Fourth Wave Feminism **(WE)** 9.3: Transnational Feminism **(WW)** 9.4: Struggle for Equal Rights in the 21st Century **(WA)** 9.5: Women and the U.S. Government **(WA)** 9.6: Founding Figures of Period 9

Period 1: Indigenous Societies, Origins-1491

"I am thinking all the time about power: the simplicity of the force and the complexity of the authority that make male supremacy a specific politics, and the changing shades of complexity, its feminine face. Some day, probably a day marked by no one at the time, but some time after the beginning of the end of this system, the questions considered here will simply become part of the "the political." How sisterhood became powerful while women were powerless will take its place among the classic alchemies of political history. How did they do that? Students will be encouraged to wonder."

–Legal scholar Catherine MacKinnon[2]

Topic 1.1: Contextualizing Period 1		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain the difference between the fields of women's history, women's studies and gender studies ● Explain the origins of the field of women's history and what barriers have existed to sharing women's historical narratives ● Explain the importance of oral history, particularly as it	**Essential Knowledge:** ● Understand how centering the study of women requires one to rethink traditional periodization of U.S. history ● Understand how women helped to redefine equality and fight subordination from the time of Aristotle and Saint Paul ● Know that women's history as a discipline has been studied in the United States for over one hundred years	**Recommended Sources:** ● *Placing Women in History & excerpts from The Creation of Patriarchy* by Gerda Lerner ● Christine de Pizan ● Images from early women's studies/history programs ● "Gender: A Useful Category of Historical Analysis" by Joan W. Scott ● "Gerda Lerner on the Future of Our Past", Interview by Catherine R. Stimpson, Ms. Magazine, September 1981 ● Sara Ahmed, "A Killjoy Manifesto" ○ Genesis 1, Genesis 2 and Genesis 3

[2] Catharine A. MacKinnon, *Feminism Unmodified: Discourses on Life and Law* (Harvard University Press, 1994), 3.

relates to the preservation of women's history	• Early scholars of women's history include Mary Beard, Delilah Beasley and Gerda Lerner • Understand the term gender essentialism • In the pre-Columbian era, gender and sexuality were much more fluid and coverture did not exist • In many ways, indigenous women lost sovereignty over their land and their bodies with the arrival of Europeans in 1492 • Women's studies courses have been taught in the United States as early as 1905[3]	○ "Intersections" by Bonnie Thornton Dill, Ms. Magazine, Spring 2009 ○ Essays on Lilith ○ Women's contributions in US history (C-SPAN) ○ Great Questions from StoryCorps ○ Significance of women's history month (bell ringers from C-SPAN) ○ HBCU Library Alliance Digital Collection ○ Clio in the Classroom: A Guide for Teaching U.S. Women's History, ed. By Carol Berkin, Margaret S. Crocco, Barbara Winslow

Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways

Topic 1.2: Indigenous Societies in the Americas in the pre-Columbian era		
Learning Objectives: • Explain the cultural and social power held by Haudenosaunee women • Explain the concept of gender as understood by	**Essential Knowledge:** • Understand the historic importance of The Great Law of Peace by the Haudenosaunee Confederacy ○ This is one of the earliest examples of the concept of participatory democracy in the Americas • Understand how Indigenous	**Recommended Sources:** • Images of Indigenous women in the Americas throughout history • Early Encounters by Women and the American Story • Haudenosaunee Creation Story • White Buffalo Calf Woman

[3] Anya Jabour, Sophonisba Breckinridge: Championing Women's Activism in Modern America, page viii

Indigenous societies, including the concept of Two Spirit and its importance on Indigenous culture ● Explain the difference between matrilineal and patrilineal societies in the pre-Columbian era	societies had nuanced understandings of gender that were not well understood by white settlers who came to the Americas from Europe ○ Many Indigenous women, such as Pueblo women in the Southwest, worked as farmers ○ Algonquian people were matrilineal	

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Topic 1.3: Political Authority of Indigenous women		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain the significant institutional political power Indigenous women exercised in North America	**Essential Knowledge:** ● Understand how women had greater political authority in North America before European colonization ● Understand how many Native American societies were matrilineal including the Lenape who were located in modern day Delaware ● Understand how the arrival of Europeans introduced rigid gendered legal systems such as English Common Law, which stripped women of significant political agency throughout the	**Recommended Sources** ● Haudenosaunee Women: An Inspiration to Early Feminists by Sally Roesch Wagner ● *"The Indigenous Roots of Modern Feminism"* by Dina Gilo-Whitaker ● Sogorea Te'Land Trust

	Americas	

Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways

Topic 1.4: Gender and Social Authority in Regional Tribes		
Learning Objectives ● Explain how women had important roles in creation stories and leadership roles in various societies throughout North America ● Explain why Native American societies encouraged greater freedom for women within marriage compared to European cultures	**Essential Knowledge** ● Understand how Cahokia in modern day Illinois is sometimes referred to as "America's 1st city." This early civilization honored women as well as men in burials ● Understand the concept of kinship ○ Kinship connections tied community members together ● Understand how it was not uncommon in Indigenous societies for mothers to hold significant social power in their communities ● Understand how an Indigenous woman, Catalina de Valsaco petitioned for justice against Spanish colonizers in the 1540s[4] ● Understand the story of Grandmother Spider/Spider Woman, and how it is an	**Recommended Sources** ● *The Coronation of Chief Powhatan Retold* by Zitkala-Ša (1919) ● Visuals of Cahokia **Teaching Resources:** ● "How Native American Women Inspired Women's Rights" by Sally Roesch Wagner

[4] Ned Blackhawk, *The Rediscovery of America: Native Peoples and the Unmaking of U.S. History* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2023), 21.

	important myth related to the creation of the earth in Zuni, Hopi and Navajo traditions	

Thematic Focus: Women and the world	Transnational connections among women have existed since the early modern era and intensified through the 21st century through technology, globalization, cultural exchange, and international organizations

Topic 1.5: Cultural interactions between Europeans, Native Americans & Africans	
Learning Objectives ● Understand the impact of the spread of disease on Native American populations throughout North America ● Explain how the political authority of women's bodies became an important tool in the European conquest of the Americas ● Understand the short and long term significance of coverture laws	**Essential Knowledge & Recommended Sources** ● Learn the story of La Malinche ● The Cherokee tribe were matriarchal meaning power passed through the mother ● Coverture was introduced by the English based on their common law legal system ● Spanish conquest of Indigenous women played a key role in their expansion of territorial control of the Western hemisphere. ● Nancy Ward was an important head of the Women's Council and brokered peace agreements in the early 19th century ● The Spanish caste system will laid the foundation for colorism, which had a major impact on the social, political and economic opportunities for women of Hispanic origin in the Americas ● Sor Juana Inés de La Cruz challenged sexism of Spanish rule and the power of the Catholic Church ● The conquest of women was supported by the Catholic Church through documents such as the Treaty of Tordesillas (1494) and the Doctrine of Discovery (1493). ● The Doctrine of Discovery justified European colonization and plays an important role in "Indian Law" in the Supreme Court to this day. ● Pope John Paul II "On the Dignity and Vocation of Women" (1988) and "Letter to Women" (1995)

	• Book talk: Mary Wollstonecraft (C-SPAN)

Thematic Focus: Violence Against Women, Pacifism and War	Throughout American history, women have been subject to both private and state sanctioned violence. They have utilized a variety of formal and informal methods to protect themselves through pacifism and one another against violence. They have also been at the forefront of peace movements and war efforts

Topic 1.6: Women in the Early Slave Trade		
Learning Objective • Explain the short and long term impact of the early slave trade on women	**Essential Knowledge** • Understand how the Columbian Exchange dramatically increased enslavement ○ This included the capture of African women who were forcibly brought to the Americas • Understand how sexually transmitted diseases were spread through the exchange which had a major impact on women	**Recommended Sources** • Excerpts from The Afterlife of Reproductive Slavery by Alys Eve Weinbaum • Geography of containment from Stephanie Camp • Slavery & Freedom from National Museum of African American History & Culture • Medical Bondage: Race, Gender, and the Origins of American Gynecology by Deirdre Cooper Owens

Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways

Topic 1.7: Women Healers & Religious Innovation		
Learning Objectives • Explain the importance of women healers before western medicine was professionalized and taken over by men	**Essential Knowledge** • Understand how Quaker women, such as Margaret Fell Fox, served as a religious leaders as far back as the 17th century	**Recommended Sources:** • *Witches, Midwives, and Nurses: A History of Women Healers* by Barbara

● Explain the importance of religious innovation on early American culture ● Explain Quaker beliefs in gender equality and the role this played in civil rights movements throughout American history	● Understand how before the professionalization of medicine associated doctors with male authority, women served as healers, midwives, abortion providers, pharmacists and curanderas ○ This was especially true for the impoverished and those who lived in rural areas ○ Women pioneered the use of lay healing arts ● Understand how Mary Baker Eddy, founder of Christian Science, is one of the first women to establish a major religion	Ehrenreich & Deirdre English, 1970 **Teaching Resources:** ● *"Warts and All: Learn the Fascinating History of Witchcraft and Reproductive Health"* NY Historical Society

Period 2: Colonization and Impact on Women's Experiences (1492-1775)

"Women are lesser known because they are erased."
–Feminist scholar Mima Cataldo

Topic 2.1: Contextualizing Period 2|		
Learning Objectives ● Explain how women have been petitioning for suffrage rights since the 17th century ● Explain how English common law was introduced in the western hemisphere, which becomes the basis for the American political system	**Essential Knowledge** ● Understand how Margaret Brent, a Maryland landowner, appealed to the Maryland Assembly for the right to vote in 1647 ● Understand how Virginia Dare was the first English child born in the Americas. She was named Virginia because she was considered the first	**Recommended Sources** ● Image of Margaret Brent ● *The Rights of Women* by Erika Bacchiochi (especially excerpts about Mary Wollstonecraft) ● Life Story, Toypurina (California)

designed by men ● Explain the importance of Black women healers ● Explain the short and long term significance of the work of Mary Wollstonecraft ● Explain an early attempt at an egalitarian colony at Merry Mount ● Explain how Mary Wollstonecraft's work had a major impact on the development of liberal feminism	Christian born in the Americas. ● Understand how under coverture, understanding marriage is essential to contextualizing political power for women ○ Marital rape was legal in this era. In 1736, Sir Matthew Hale introduced the marital exemption for rape in Virginia[5] ■ Marital rape will remain legal in many places throughout the United States until the mid-1970s. It became illegal nationwide by 1993 ● Understand the ways in which sex, gender and race created social structures which impacted power in colonial America	● "The Maypole That Infuriated the Puritans" (early colony of Merry Mount) ● Merrymount Colony ● Scholarship of Elizabeth Reis

Thematic Focus: Women & American Culture	It is essential to understand the significant role of women in the formation of American culture, including religion, health, art, psychology, and literature, to better understand the development of the United States

Topic 2.2: Women and the Development of American Individualism		
Learning Objectives ● Explain the impact of	**Essential Knowledge** ● Understand the agency of	**Recommended Sources** ● Transcript of the trial

[5] Historian Sandra F. VanBurkleo notes in her book, *"Belonging to the World": Women's Rights and American Constitutional Change*, that, "only Rhode Islanders made rape and the molestation of young girls capital offenses from the outset." Pg. 26

Antinomianism on colonial development, American individualism and the women's movement ● Explain how the decisions of Anne Hutchinson helped paved the way for the women's movement in the United States ● Understand the importance of midwives in the colonial era	Anne Hutchinson and the concept of antinomianism ○ Hutchinson, a midwife, believed the holy spirit resided in everyone, regardless of gender ● Understand how it was considered to be challenging the authority of the state when Anne Hutchinson organized religious discussions in her own home ● Understand the short and long term consequences of Hutchinson challenging state sanctioned patriarchal religious power	of Anne Hutchinson **Teaching Resources:** ● "Anne Hutchinson: Foremother of the American Women's Movement" ● Quakerism and "spiritual independence"

"During the eighteenth century, women's control over childbirth and infant care was slowly eroded by the entry of male physicians into obstetrics. Genteel women employed male doctors rather than midwives to deliver their babies, and older traditions of childbirth as an exclusively female experience gave way to innovations that included the father in the process. Non-elite women, however, continued to rely on local mid-wives for prenatal care, birthing, and advice on the care of neonates and infants."
–Historians Carol Berkin and Leslie Horowitz[6]

Thematic Focus: Indigenous societies	Indigenous women had agency in the Americas before colonization which predated the women's movement. European colonization and expansion of coverture led to a decline of women's rights. Indigenous women have persevered throughout American history to overcome adversity.

Topic 2.3: Colonial Influence on Women		
Learning Objectives ● Explain the development of	**Essential Knowledge** ● Understand how the indentured labor system	**Recommended Sources** ● According to John Winthrop (1630s),

[6] Carol Berkin and Leslie Horowitz, *Women's Voices, Women's Lives: Documents in Early American History* (Northeastern University Press, 1998), 18.

important legal concepts such as coverture, common law, and the concept of romantic paternalism[7] ● Explain how the spread of common law contributed to the development of American institutions	led women in the British colonies to marry later in life—around their mid-20s ● Understand the concept of *feme sole* (unmarried woman) ● Understand with the growth of colonies, coverture laws became widely enforced which meant women were subject to legal control by men—including both their physical body and their property ○ Women were expected to be deferential to men as representative of how people should be deferential to God ○ Wives could not sue without permission from their husbands ○ Any money earned by a married woman was legally owned by her husband ○ Children were the property of their fathers ○ Tobacco brides were sent by the Virginia Company in the 1620s. Their trip was paid for by 120 pounds of tobacco	"The woman's own choice makes such a man her husband; yet being so chosen, he is her lord, and she is to be subject to him, yet in a way of liberty, not of bondage; and a true wife accounts her subjection her honor and freedom…so brethren it shall be between yourselves and your magistrates."[8] **Teaching Resources:** ● Women's rights in early New York ● *A Virginian Woman* (an etching from 1643) ● Excerpts, *Female Husbands* by Jen Manion ● Story of Mary Aggie ● Dorothy Good, Salem's youngest accused witch ● *The Sovereignty and Goodness of God* by Mary Rowlandson

[7] Protecting women without their direct consent while restricting their political rights
[8] Kerber, 9

	● Understand how Puritan women settled in the Americas alongside men unlike most other groups of Europeans ○ Puritans acknowledged the spirituality of women and men. Puritans were radical in terms of religion and socially conservative ● Understand how Dutch women had independent legal status from their husbands ● Understand how Mary Musgrove, the daughter of a white settler and an Indigenous woman, played an important role in the founding of colonial Georgia ● Understand that Anne Bradstreet was the first woman to publish poetry in North America ● Understand that by 1710, New York restricted the right of women to own property	

"Let Greeks be Greeks, and Women what they are.
Men have precedency and still excel;
It is but vain unjustly to wage war.
Men can do best, and Women know it well.
Preeminence in all and each is yours;
Yet grant some small acknowledgement of ours."
–Anne Bradstreet, 1660

Thematic Focus: Women's Experiences	Women have not had a monolithic experience; their lives have been directly impacted by intersecting identities including race, class, gender, ability, sexuality, religion, region and age.

Topic 2.4: Gender and Sexuality in Early America		
Learning Objectives ● Explain how women's sexuality was heavily regulated through the colonies and highlighted through events such as Seduction Suits ● Explain how white men controlled the labor of women from diverse regions such as New England, the Chesapeake and the Carolinas ● Explain how throughout the colonies, property ownership was tightly connected to political authority	**Essential Knowledge** ● Understand the life story of Thomas(ine) Hall to have a greater understanding of sex and gender in the pre-revolutionary era ● Understand that from the founding era, women, such as Hannah Adams, have worked as paid authors and intellectual theorists ● Understand the importance of the work of Kateri Tekakwitha, who lived in New York in the 17th century, was the first Indigenous (Mohawk) woman to become a Catholic saint ● Understand how under common law, married women had a right to financial support from their husband ● Understand the consequences this obligation of financial support had on both men and women ● Indigenous and enslaved women used peacock flower as an abortifacient[9] so their children would not be enslaved ● Understand how enslavers owned the bodies as well as	**Recommended Sources** ● "Whiteness, Gender and Naturalization" in The Rediscovery of America by Ned Blackhawk, pgs. 218-221 ● Image of Deborah Sampson ● Arrest of Sarah White Norman and Mary Hammon for a same sex relationship in New England in the 17th Century

[9] The term refers to something, typically a drug, that can terminate a pregnancy

	the labor of women who were enslaved[10]	

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Topic 2.5: Dissent in the Colonial Era		
Learning Objectives ● Explain how numerous revolts included the active participation of women ● Explain how Indigenous women resisted white settlement on their land	**Essential Knowledge** ● Understand the role of women in the 1712 Slave Revolt in New York ● Understand how the poems of Phyllis Wheatley are considered an early example of Afrofuturism ● Understand how women participated in the 17th century Pueblo revolt in the southwest ● Understand the significance of the Awashonks, a female chief. ○ She lived in modern day Rhode Island, and signed peace agreements between Plymouth Colony and a confederation of local tribes. ○ Awashonks played an important role in negotiations during King Philip's War (1675-1676) ● Understand the significance of women who were involved in Bacon's Rebellion against the Virginia government. ○ One notable woman was Sarah Drummond, a wife of a close advisor to Nathanial Bacon. ● Understand how "self-divorce" was well documented in colonial	**Recommended Sources** ● Pottery made by Zuni women ● Teaching Phyllis Wheatley

[10] For more on this topic, read *"Belonging to the World": Women's Rights and American Constitutional Change* by Sandra F. VanBurkleo, pg. 24

	Pennsylvania[11]	

"The [Great] Awakening's central instrument, the conversion experience…eroded gender stereotypes. For white men, conversion required humiliation, self-abasement, and giving over of the self to community–all of which called to mind feminine traits. White women, by contrast, shed relationships with kin and community to strike up an individualized…unmediated relationship with God–experiences usually reserved for men. Within these speech communities, bounded by little more than a shared language and a desire to escape social conventions, members called one another "brother" and "sister"; women, empowered by conversations with God, rose at meetings to speak and sometimes to teach."
–Historian Sandra F. BanBurkleo[12]

Thematic Focus: Women & American Culture	It is essential to understand the significant role of women in the formation of American culture, including religion, health, art, psychology, and literature, to better understand the development of the United States

Topic 2.6: Impact of the Great Awakenings & the Enlightenment on women's activism		
Learning Objectives ● Explain the importance of white women's religious fervor on political and social institutions in the early American republic ● Explain early African American religious practices ● Explain why white male Enlightenment thinkers were celebrated for spreading concepts of liberty throughout the Atlantic world but with the exception of Mary Wollstonecraft, these theories did not apply to women, especially women	**Essential Knowledge** ● White women had some political agency in the pre-revolutionary era. For example, New Jersey experimented with women's suffrage ● During the first Great Awakening, women were not encouraged or often allowed to speak in public which is a contrast from the second Great Awakening ● Maria Stewart's speeches helped	**Recommended Sources** ● Excerpts from Vindication of the Rights of Women by Mary Wollstonecraft ● Judith Sargent Murray, *Observations on Female Abilities* ● Hannah Mather Crocker, "An Address to the Visitors of the School of Industry"

[11] For more on the concept of "self-divorce" see Clare A. Lyons, *Sex among the Rabble: An Intimate History of Gender and Power in the Age of Revolution, Philadelphia, 1730-1830* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2012), 14-58.
[12] Sandra F. VanBurkleo, *'Belonging to the World': Women's Rights and American Constitutional Culture* (Oxford University Press, 2001), 39.

of color	begin the first wave of feminism within the United States	(1814)

Period 3: American Independence & Women in the Early Republic, 1776-1848

Topic 3.1: Contextualizing Period 3		

Learning Objectives:
● Explain how the transatlantic slave trade was much more violent than the slave trade within Africa which had a major impact on African women
● Explain how race-based slavery meant African American women were forced into state- sanctioned violence to produce children
● Explain why Republican Motherhood was solidified by the 1790s
● Explain the importance of Black women healers in the antebellum period
● Explain the importance of the Ohio river as a geographic divide between land controlled by the new U.S. republic and land under Indigenous control
	Essential Understandings:
	● At the time of the founding of the United States, North America remained mostly under Native American control
	● Europeans were not interested in converting African women to Christianity the way the pushed conversion on Native American women
	● In 1656, Elizabeth Key became the first Black woman in North America to sue for freedom and win
	  ○ This led to changes in laws in Virginia and a legal doctrine known as *partus sequitur ventrem* which said that the legal status of children born in the colonies was determined by the legal status of their mother
	● Indigenous land dispossession intensified during this era of western expansion
	  ○ Under the leadership of American generals such as John Sullivan, in 1780 for example, hundreds of Iroquoian longhouses were destroyed and American troops used scorched earth tactics to lay claim to native land
		Recommended Sources:
		● According to scholars such as Dorothy Roberts, the long term attack on Black women's childbearing that began during the 17th century and continued in the revolutionary period has been critical to the entire U.S. political order
		● Biography of Julia Chinn
		● *Working Cures* by Sharla M. Fett

• Explain the role enslavement played in the personal lives of the Founding Fathers • Explain the concept of Founding Mothers and how they differ from Founding Fathers	• English common law was firmly established and protected by the Marshall Court. This meant women were not allowed to be lawyers, serve on juries or work as justices. • The First Amendment right of petition was used frequently by African Americans who were advocating for federal enforcement of the goals of the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights. This group has been called the "Rising Generation" by historians such as Dr. Sarah Gronningsater • Mary Katherine Goddard, a printer, is the only woman to have her name on the Declaration of Independence	

Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways

"Truth for authority, not authority for truth"
–Lucretia Mott[13]

Topic 3.2: Abolitionism		
Learning Objectives: • Explain the innovative use of petitions by women for social change before they	**Essential Understandings:** • Understand the causes and effects of petitions by women to Congress to call for an end of enslavement in Washington, D.C. in 1836 • Chattel slavery was	**Recommended Sources:** • Advertisement for the capture of Oney Judge, 1796 • "Speech to Ohio Woman's Rights Convention, Sojourner Truth, 1851 • Women's Petitions to Congress • Editorials and commentary

[13] Susan Jacoby, *Freethinkers: A History of American Secularism* (Metropolitan Books, 2004), 70.

were enfranchised ● Explain how interracial groups organized for abolitionism	protected in the Americas before and after the American Revolution ● The "rising generation" pioneered the use of petitions on behalf of abolitionism. This diverse group of activists were well versed in civil liberties and built on work as far back as the Magna Carta ● Understand the historic significance of the American Antislavery Society ● Understand the significance of the New England Nonresistant Society founded in 1838	from Manisha Sinha ● Mary Ann Shadd, *"Frederick Douglass,"* The North Star, March 23, 1849 ● Abolitionist and women's rights activist Abby Kelley Foster (C-SPAN bell ringer)

Thematic Focus: Women's Experiences	Women have not had a monolithic experience; their lives have been directly impacted by intersecting identities including race, class, gender, ability, sexuality, religion, region and age. Race and gender are social constructs that have been closely tied to women's American political and social development

Topic 3.3: Religious Reform in Period 3		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain the difference between Quakers and Shakers ● Explain the short and long term impact of	**Essential Understandings:** ● Shakers & Quakers ○ Quaker women enjoyed higher status compared to Puritan women[14]	**Recommended Sources:** ● Phillis Wheatley ● Shakerism: Its Meaning and Message by Anna White & Leila S. Taylor ● *"Gender in Utopian and Communal Societies"* by Rosemary Radford

[14] "Within Quaker theology, male superiority and domination within marriage were viewed as punishment meted out to both men and women for the Fall. The goal of marriage was to return to this untainted equal partnership." Clare A. Lyons, *Sex Among the Rabble: An Intimate History of Gender and Power in the Age of Revolution, Philadelphia, 1730-1830* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2012), 35.

Quakers and Shakers on American women ● Explain the leadership of Mother Ann Lee ● Understand Quaker theology with regards to gender roles and power	○ After the 18th century, Quaker women in Pennsylvania played a more prominent role in the abolitionist movement. ● Prudence Crandall & desegregated education	Ruether

"[women] will not hold ourselves bound by any laws which we have no voice."
–Abigail Adams, 1777

Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways

Topic 3.4: Constitutional Foundations		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain the impact of the Declaration of Independence on women ● Explain the impact on the ratification of the U.S. Constitution on women ● Explain how women have been citizens since the origins of the U.S. political system but they were not granted rights, only the	**Essential Understandings:** ● Understand how at the time it was written, the U.S. Constitution was the greatest document outlining freedom for men in the world ● Understand how the ratification of the U.S. Constitution protected coverture laws nationwide ● Understand how Founding Fathers, such as Thomas Jefferson and George Washington, enslaved women and children ○ The historiography of	**Recommended Sources:** ● Federalists v. Anti-Federalists **Teaching Resources:** ● "The Paradox of Liberty" exhibit at the National Museum of African American History & Culture ● "Op-Ed: It's Time to Recognize Sally Hemings as First Lady of the United States" ● Strict Scrutiny podcast ● "Married women's obligations to their husbands and families overrode their obligations to the state."[16]

[16] Kerber, xxiii

obligations of citizenship[15]	these stories, including recognizing Sally Hemings as the First Lady, remains controversial ● Understand why no women were allowed to contribute to the writing of the Constitution ● Understand that the U.S. Constitution was written entirely by men ● Understand why still to this day women are not mentioned in the U.S. Constitution ● Understand the short and long term consequences of how women were stripped of political rights such as the ability to vote or own property with the ratification of the Constitution ● Understand as the Marshall Court expanded the scope of the federal government, the land rights of Indigenous women were taken away, especially after the *Johnson v. McIntosh* decision (1823) stating Native Americans do not own land ● Understand the concept of land disposition	

[15] This document is indebted to Linda K. Kerber's No Constitutional Right to be Ladies: Women and the Obligations of Citizenship, published in 1998 for analysis of concepts of gendered citizenship, rights and obligations.

"The middle-class home was the man's to provide, the woman's to serve. Within this ideal home, upheld by the four pillars of piety, purity, submissiveness, and domesticity, women were described as innately dependent, affectionate, gentle, nurturing, benevolent, and sacrificing. Morally and spiritually superior to men, women (mothers, ideally) were to maintain a high level of purity in all things, including immaculate furnishings, clean language, noble motives, reverent beliefs, wholesome entertainment, modest dress. Every woman was to embody, by virtue of her sex, each of these qualities herself while also bearing total responsibility for inspiring and cultivating purity within all inhabitants of the home."
–Historian Nancy C. Unger[17]

Thematic Focus: Women's Experiences	Women have not had a monolithic experience; their lives have been directly impacted by intersecting identities including race, class, gender, ability, sexuality, religion, region and age. Race and gender are social constructs that have been closely tied to women's American political and social development

Topic: 3.5: White Women in Early America		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain how white women were impacted by Republican Motherhood ● Explain how white women often directly protected enslavement and nurtured white supremacy ● Explain how violence against women was protected in colonial America	**Essential Understandings:** ● Understand the importance of the debate between Judith Sargent Murray & Mercy Otis Warren ● Know that under coverture, violence against women was legal[18] ● Understand the concept of separate spheres and Republican Motherhood	**Recommended Sources:** ● *"Cuming Sisters: "She-Merchants of Boston"* ● "On the Equality of the Sexes" by Judith Sargent Murray **Teaching Resources:** ● Women of the American Revolution ● Excerpts, Book of Ages: The Life and Opinions of Jane Franklin

"Slavery is terrible for men, but it is far more terrible for women."

[17] Nancy C. Unger, *Belle La Follette: Progressive Era Reformer* (Routledge, 2016), 14.
[18] "By the 1760s a husband who struck his wife or beat her "judiciously" with a switching branch for insubordination was within his rights. But one who put his wife in grave danger, or beat her in a "barbarous" or "tyrannical" manner, or responded with violence despite repeated community intervention had overstepped that divide." Clare A. Lyons, *Sex Among the Rabble: An Intimate History of Gender and Power in the Age of Revolution, Philadelphia, 1730-1830*(Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2012), 52.

–Harriet Jacobs[19]

Thematic Focus: Violence Against Women, Pacifism and War	Throughout American history, women have been subject to both private and state sanctioned violence. They have utilized a variety of formal and informal methods to protect themselves through pacifism and one another against violence. They have also been at the forefront of peace movements and war efforts

Topic: 3.6: Women & Slavery		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain how by the mid-17th century, enslavement of African Americans was deeply entrenched. ● Explain the political, social and economic differences between immigrant women and enslaved Black women ● Explain how legal distinctions were made in places such as Virginia to differentiate between labor done by white and Black women. ● Explain why laws began to regulate	**Essential Understandings:** ● Understand how John Locke was a founding member of the Royal African Company, a group that ensured it had a monopoly on the British slave trade ○ Locke "...felt contempt for the vagrant poor"[20] which influenced Founding Fathers to lay the groundwork to police poverty through state sanctioned violence ● In the North, the case of Elizabeth Brown who was enslaved and petitioning to be free through the New York Manumission Society highlights an attempt at women gaining access to the political system despite it being totally controlled by men ● Understand the historic importance of Sir William Blackwell on Natural Law and Natural Rights ● In an era before public	**Recommended Sources:** ● Excerpts from They Were Her Property by Stephanie Jones Rogers ● Excerpts from Harriet Jacobs, Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl ● Painting of Benjamin Lay ● Sarah Grimké, "Letters on the Equality of the Sexes" ● Angelina Grimké, *Human Rights Not Founded on Sex* ● Wake: The Hidden History of Women Led Slave Revolts by Rebecca Hall ● Sally Hemings

[19] Dorothy E. Roberts, *Killing the Black Body: Race, Reproduction, and the Meaning of Liberty*, 2nd ed. (New York: Vintage, 1999), 29.
[20] Nancy Isenberg, White Trash: The 400 Year Untold History of Class in America, page 45

the bodies of Black women and white women in dramatically different ways. ● Explain why as a result of physically demanding work and lack of access to nutrition, the fertility rate for Black women was lower than white women. ● Explain the role of women in the American colonization society	schools were widely accessible and state funded, literacy was tightly controlled and access to reading was determined by race ● Because women could not legally own a patent, Eli Whitney received a patent for the cotton gin instead of Catherine Greene, who funded the invention of the method for separating cotton from its seed and rented him a room in her house ● In 1662, a Virginia law made enslavement a trait that could be inherited from one's mother. This made Black women more vulnerable to rape and sexual violence ● Historians have documented how enslaved women used contraceptives and/or abortifacients to control their fertility ● Sexual relations between white men and Black women were largely ignored under many state laws ● Black women did not have the legal authority to their own children	

Thematic Focus: Women's Experiences	Women have not had a monolithic experience; their lives have been directly impacted by intersecting identities including race, class, gender, ability, sexuality, religion, region and age. Race and gender are social constructs that have been closely tied to women's American political and social development

Topic: 3.7: Gender Politics in the Early Republic		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain the	**Essential Understandings:** ● Understand the life story of Public Universal Friend and	**Recommended Sources:** ● Letter: Abigail Adams to Mercy Otis Warren,

role gender played in the early American republic ● Explain how women's political participation was restricted throughout the 19th century	what the story of The Friend says about gender norms in the early republic and social changes during the post-revolutionary era ● Understand why the First Lady of the United States is an informal political position and not required in the U.S. Constitution ● Understand the story of Sacajawea ● Separate spheres meant men worked in public life, including politics, while women were barred from formal public service ● Understand the ways in which the "Petticoat Affair" highlighted classism, misogyny and elitism among white women[21]	April 27, 1776 ● Maria Stewart, *Why Sit Ye Here and Die?* (1832) ● Portrait Monument to Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Susan B. Anthony photograph, 1921 ● Lucretia Mott, "Discourse on Women" Speech in Philadelphia, 1849

Thematic Focus: Women's Labor, Industry and Technology	Women have played major roles in the development of American industry and have been subject to both physical and emotional labor

Topic: 3.8: Women in the Northern Workforce		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain the role of women in the northern workforce in the development of American industry	**Essential Understandings:** ● Lowell mill strike (1834) ● Women were foundational to the American System which left important continuities ○ For example, Emma Wood, the mother of suffragist Maud Wood Park,	**Recommended Sources:** ● Lowell Mill Girls ● Lowell Female Labor Reform Association ● Industrialization and Lowell Mill Girls (C-SPAN bell ringer) ● Women's rights before Seneca Falls (lesson plan from C-SPAN)

[21] Rachel Jackson faced race and class based attacks. She was called an "American Jezebel" and a "dirty black wench", Isenberg, 127

	worked in the Lowell mills ● Understand the importance of the Lowell Female Labor Reform Association	

Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways

Topic: 3.9: Cult of Domesticity		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain the concepts of Christian motherhood and Republican Motherhood ● Explain how romantic paternalism became strongly enshrined in American political culture ● Explain how white marriages were considered an essential institution to American political and cultural development ● Explain the significance of educational institutions becoming open to women	**Essential Understandings:** ● Some women such as Boston physician Harriet K. Hunt refused to pay taxes due to taxation without representation ● Letter-writing was an important method of communication for women ● Restrictions on women's rights were considered essential to protecting the virtue of the new American republic ● In this time period, the concept of *husband*, which used to mean farmer, came to be understood as meaning married man ● Mount Holyoke College was the first college established by women in 1838	**Recommended Sources:** ● *Speech at the Eleventh Women's Rights Convention (1866)* by Frances Ellen Watkins Harper ● Ten Days in a Mad-House by Nellie Bly ● Lesson plan on female reporters in the 19th century (C-SPAN)

Period 4: Seneca Falls, the Civil War & Reconstruction, 1848-1876

"There is a prevalent myth, in our technological society, that birth control technology came to us with modern medicine. This is far from the truth, as modern medicine did almost nothing prior to the 1950s to improve on birth control devices that were literally more than a millennium old…Birth control was not invented by scientists or doctors. It is a part of folk culture, and women's folklore in particular in nearly all societies."[22]

Topic: 4.1: Contextualizing Period 4		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain the context for the women's suffrage movement ● Explain the short and long term significance of the work of Sarah Grimke ● Explain the changes in women's health and the experience of childbirth and pregnancy, including the changes related to the decline of midwives ● Explain the concept of freedom seeker ● Explain the context of the Civil War ● Explain the era of Reconstruction	**Essential Understandings:** ● Women began organizing for the right to vote during the pre-Civil War era ● As the American Medical Association organized and gained power, midwives and herbalists were discouraged from caring for women's health and assisting during childbirth. As a result, knowledge about the medicinal power of herbs and plants was lost ● Women served in active roles in the Civil War where they worked in jobs as diverse as soldiers, spies, and nurses.	**Recommended Sources:** ● Frances Ellen Watkins Harper ● "Letters on the Equality of the Sexes" by Sarah Grimke ● Film: *The Vote* (American Experience) ● "Sojourner Truth Speaks Truth to Power" from Why They Marched: Untold Stories of the Women Who Fought for the Right to Vote by Susan Ware ● From "Behind the Scenes; or Thirty Years a Slave, and Four Years in the White House" by Elizabeth Keckley ● Pity for Evil by Monica Klem and Madeline McDowell ● *Freedom Was in Sight* by Kate Masur and Liz Clarke ● "Marriage" by Sarah Grimke ● Women in Victorian-Era Medicine (bell ringer from C-SPAN) ● Colored Conventions

[22] Linda Gordon, *The Moral Property of Women: A History of Birth Control Politics in America* (University of Illinois Press, 2007), 13.

		Project

Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways

Topic: 4.2: Seneca Falls Convention		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain the political importance of the 1848 Seneca Falls Convention ● Explain the short and long term significance of the Declaration of Sentiments	**Essential Understandings:** ● Understand the political organizing undertaken by women before the Seneca Falls Convention ● Understand the political significance of the first women's rights gathering at Seneca Falls ● Understand the historiography of the Seneca Falls Conference ● Understand the importance of domestic help to the Seneca Falls Convention, including the domestic labor provided by Amelia Willard for Elizabeth Cady Stanton	**Recommended Sources:** ● Declaration of Sentiments ● Resolutions from the Seneca Falls Convention ● Film: *Not for Ourselves Alone* by Ken Burns ● *Myth of Seneca Falls* by Lisa Tetrault ● "The Feminist Visionary Who Lost the Plot" by Moira Donegan ● Harriet Powell, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and the Underground Railroad ● Haudenosaunee women inspired women's suffrage movement by Betty Lyons (Onondaga Nation, president of the American Indian Law Alliance) ● Wendall Phillips, a prominent abolitionist, supported women's suffrage **Teaching Resources:** ● Lesson plan on Seneca Falls ● Seneca Falls National Historical Park ● Ellen Carol DuBois–Choice board, conversations with

		women suffragists (lesson plan from C-SPAN) ● Women's suffrage before the 19th Amendment (video clip from C-SPAN)

Thematic Focus: Women and American Culture	It is essential to understand the significant role of women in the formation of American culture, including religion, health, art, psychology, and literature, to better understand the development of the United States

Thematic Focus: Violence Against Women, Pacifism and War	Throughout American history, women have been subject to both private and state sanctioned violence. They have utilized a variety of formal and informal methods to protect themselves through pacifism and one another against violence. They have also been at the forefront of peace movements and war efforts

Topic: 4.3: Mexican American War, Manifest Destiny and the transcendentalist movement		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain the short and long term consequences of the Mexican American War ● Explain the impact of the spread of the concept of manifest destiny on women ● Explain how reformers involved with transcendentalism, such as author Margaret Fuller, were early advocates for women's rights	**Essential Understandings:** ● Understand the impact of American imperialism on women ● Understand the consequence of Mexican Cession on gender, sexuality, race and class ● Understand the concept of "manifest domesticity"	**Recommended Sources:** ● The Great Lawsuit. Man versus Men, Woman versus Women. (written by Margaret Fuller, published in The Dial July 1843) ● Sand Creek Massacre and letters of Captain Silas Soule preserved by women ● Women during the California Gold Rush (video clip from C-SPAN)

Thematic Focus: Women and American Culture	It is essential to understand the significant role of women in the formation of American culture, including religion, health, art, psychology, and literature, to better understand the development of the United States

Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways

"Bloody feet, sisters, have worn smooth the path by which you have come up hither."
–Abby Kelley Foster, 1850

Topic: 4.4: Antebellum Reform		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain the various reform methods led by women in the pre-Civil War era	**Essential Understandings:** ● Understand the role of temperance in the development of women's political agency ● Understand the short and long term significance of pre-Civil war organizing for women's suffrage	**Recommended Sources:** ● Antebellum women's rights (American Experience) ● Women's rights in the Antebellum era (American YAWP) ● *"Disappointment is the lot of women"* by Lucy Stone

"The contested relations around sex and black women, gynecology's birth, and slavery's growth are inextricably entwined with the emergence of women's professional medicine in the antebellum era."
–Historian Deirdre Cooper Owens[23]

Thematic Focus: Violence Against Women, Pacifism and War	Throughout American history, women have been subject to both private and state sanctioned violence. They have utilized a variety of formal and informal methods to protect themselves through pacifism and one another against violence. They have also been at the forefront of peace movements and war efforts

Topic: 4.5 Enslavement		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain the role	**Essential Understandings:** ● Understand the impact	**Recommended Sources:** ● Excerpts, Killing The

[23] Deirdre Cooper Owens, *Medical Bondage Race, Gender, and the Origins of American Gynecology* (University of Georgia Press, 2021), 72.

of enslavement of women in the first half of the 19th century ● Explain how 19th century advancements in the field of gynecology depended upon operating on enslaved women without their consent ● Explain how the effect of the shift from midwifery to gynecology impacted the lives of enslaved women in the United States	of banning the African slave trade in 1808 led to an increse of enslavers wanting enslaved women to bear children ● Understand the academic work of Dorothy Roberts with regards to enslavement, liberty and state regulation of women's bodies ● Understand the important role of enslaved midwives ● Understand the connections between enslavement and reproductive rights, including the concept of reproductive racism ● Understand how Lucy, Betsey & Anarcha are considered important foremothers of gynecology ● Understand how enslaved women used cotton root as a method of resistance to enslavement as well as a way to prevent pregnancy ● Understand the concept of "womb liberation" as it relates to planned pregnancies by enslaved women[24]	Black Body by Dorothy Roberts ● *"Cain and Patsy: The Gospel Preached to the Poor. A Story of a Slave Girl"* by (Mrs.) J.D. Chaplin from Unsung: Unheralded Narratives of American Slavery and Abolition ● Say Anarcha by J.C. Hallman ● Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl by Harriet Jacobs edited by Koritha Mitchell ● Enslaved women and reproductive resistance

Thematic Focus:	Throughout American history, women have been subject to both private and state sanctioned violence. They have utilized a variety of formal

[24] For more on this term, see Deirdre Cooper Owens, *Medical Bondage Race, Gender, and the Origins of American Gynecology* (University of Georgia Press, 2021), 82.

Violence Against Women, Pacifism and War	and informal methods to protect themselves through pacifism and one another against violence. They have also been at the forefront of peace movements and war efforts.

Topic: 4.6: The Civil War		
Learning Objectives: ● Understand how women were heavily involved in the Civil War, serving as generals, spies, nurses, and more	**Essential Understandings:** ● Some northern leaders of the campaign against slavery, such as William H. Seward, believed slavery was the fault of the Spanish and Portuguese and the destruction of slavery would lead to the western spread of Anglo-Saxon civilization[25] ● Anna Ella Caroll played an important role in espionage during the Civil War, directly contributing to important military battles. President Lincoln downplayed her involvement because he was concerned word would get out a civilian woman orchestrated these strategies rather than an army general	**Recommended Sources:** ● General Affidavit of Harriet Tubman Davis regarding payment for services rendered during the Civil War, c. 1898, RG 233, Records of the U.S. House of Representatives, National Archives ○ Harriet Tubman 200 project from Ms. Magazine ○ Video clip on Harriet Tubman's Life and Legacy (C-SPAN) ● Women & nursing in the Civil War (C-SPAN) ● Lesson plan on Rose Greenhow: Socialite, Secessionist, and Civil War Spy (C-SPAN)

Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways.

Topic: 4.7: 14th & 15th Amendments		
Learning Objectives:	**Essential Understandings:**	**Recommended Sources:**

[25] Isenberg, 160

• Explain how African Americans were finally able to be naturalized citizens after 1870 during the era of Reconstruction. But despite the ratification of the 14th Amendment, women did not enjoy constitutionally protected rights of citizenship	• In the 1870s, an all male Supreme Court ruled unanimously against women being recognized as citizens who had the right to vote (*Minor v. Happersett)* ○ This denied women the right to vote • Understand the political strategy known as the "New Departure" advanced by suffragists such as Elizabeth Cady Stanton	• The Rise and Fall of the Second American Republic by Manisha Sinha • Civil War and Reconstruction • Frances Thompson's testimony in Congress, 1866

Thematic Focus: Women's Experiences	Women have not had a monolithic experience; their lives have been directly impacted by intersecting identities including race, class, gender, ability, sexuality, religion, region and age. Race and gender are social constructs that have been closely tied to women's American political and social development.

Topic: 4.8: Indigenous Societies in Period 4		
Learning Objectives: • Explain women's leadership in 19th century Indigenous societies	**Essential Understandings:** • Explore the world of the Female Warriors of the Kootenai, Salish, Crow, Gros Ventre, and Pend d"Orieille peoples • Understand how Indigenous women inspired the women's movement in the United States	**Recommended Sources:** • Sarah Winnemucca, *Life among the Piutes* • Indigenous Women Warriors • "Women Leaders from the Buffalo Days." Little Big Horn College Library • Eagle Woman That All Look At (South Dakota) ○ Eagle Woman, peace activist • Inspiring Women's Rights: Haudenosaunee Life Simulates Historical Movement

Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways

Topic: 4.9: Women in Reconstruction		
Learning Objectives: ● Understand the political, economic and social changes for women during the era of Reconstruction	**Essential Understandings:** ● After the Compromise of 1877, Reconstruction was defeated and white supremacy returned to the South. ● Conflict over the ratification of the 14th and 15th Amendments divided the women's movement, leading to two conflicting suffrage organizations: National Woman's Suffrage Association (NWSA) and the American Woman's Suffrage Association (AWSA). ● Elizabeth Cady Stanton ran for a seat in the House of Representatives before women could vote	**Recommended Sources:** ● The Rise and Fall of the Second American Republic by Manisha Sinha ● Teaching resources for *Freedom Was in Sight!*, a graphic history on Reconstruction in the D.C. area ● National Dress Reform Association ● Edmonia Highgate ● Lesson plan: Women's rights after the Civil War (C-SPAN)

Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways

Topic: 4.10: Foundational Figures in Period 4		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain the significance of foundational figures listed in	**Essential Understandings:** ● Elizabeth Cady Stanton ● Sojourner Truth ● Victoria Woodhull	**Recommended Sources:** ● Susan B. Anthony Lecture Ticket, 1882 ● NWSA Constitution ● Lucy Stone & Henry

this section	• Dr. Mary Edwards Walker • Frances Ellen Watkins Harper • Dr. Horatio Storer	Blackwell *Marriage Protest* • Woman's Journal and Suffrage News • Letter from the Cambridge Branch of the Massachusetts Anti-Suffrage Association to the Congress of the United States of America • Ida B. Wells, "Southern Horrors: Lynch Law in All Its Phases," 1892 • Mary B. Talbert, "Women and Colored Women," 1915 • Victoria Woodhull's 1871 "Steinway Speech" ○ Bell ringers on Victoria Woodhull (C-SPAN)

Period 5: Inequality & Reform in the Gilded Age & Progressive Era, 1877-1913

"Nothing strengthens the judgement and quickens the conscience like individual responsibility. Nothing adds such dignity to character as the recognition of one's self-sovereignty; the right to an equal pace, everywhere conceded–a place earned by personal merit, not an artificial attainment by inheritance, wealth, family and position."
–Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1892)

Topic: 5.1: Contextualizing Period 5		
Learning Objectives: • Explain 19th century political, social and economic changes for women • Explain 19th century continuities for women	**Essential Understandings:** • Reform movements led by women; including temperance, suffrage, education and criminal justice reform, continued after the end of the Civil War. • The decline of federal protection to enforce an attempt at a multiracial democracy contributed to the rapid growth of capitalism. • Scholars continue to debate the end of Reconstruction,	**Recommended Sources:** • *"Raising the Level of Suffrage in California, Or What Have They Done With It?"* By Mary Roberts Coolidge • Vanguard: How Black Women Broke Barriers, Won the Vote, and Insisted on Equality for All by Martha S. Jones • Articles from *The Truthseeker* • Portrait: Dr. Mary

	with some, such as Manisha Sinha, marking it as late as 1920 with the ratification of the 19th Amendment.[26] ● During the Gilded Age and through the progressive era, women undertook numerous protests against taxation without representation. For example, in 1877, Clara Shortridge Foltz, the first woman lawyer in the state of California, led a revolt against taxation in San Jose. ● The Black club women's movement played a pivotal role in furthering rights for women ● Transnational connections amongst feminist grew in this era, including a political partnership between Harriet Stanton Blatch, daughter of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Emmeline Pankhurst, leader of the militant wing of the suffragette movement in England	Edwards Walker ● A Lesser Mortal: The Unexpected Life of Sarah B. Cochran by Kimberly Hess ● Women's history in Nebraska ● Harriet Stanton Blatch invited Emmeline Pankhurst to speak at Carnegie Hall ● House of the Good Shepherd (Magdalene laundry in Indianapolis) ● Changes in the Labor Force in the 1890s (bell ringers from C-SPAN) ● *The Woman's Era*, a newsletter for Black women in the late 19th century published by Josephine St. Ruffin Pierre

"It requires something more than personal experience to gain a philosophy or point of view from any specific event. It is the quality of our response to the event and our capacity to enter into the lives of others that help us to make their lives and experiences our own."
–Emma Goldman[27]

Thematic Focus: Women and American culture	It is essential to understand the significant role of women in the formation of American culture, including religion, health, art, psychology, and literature, to better understand the development of the United States

[26] For more information about the relationship between the growth of capitalism and the decline of democracy during the end of reconstruction, see Manisha Sinha's book, The Rise and Fall of the Second American Republic: Reconstruction, 1860-1920, published in 2024
[27] Alix Kates Shulman, "Was My Life Worth Living?" Red Emma Speaks, 1972, pg. 388.

Topic: 5.2: The Comstock Laws & Restellism		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain the short and long term causes and effects of the Comstock Laws ● Explain the role of Madame Restell in the criminalization of abortion and the expansion of civil liberties ● Explain how 19th century women contributed to the protection of civil liberties for all Americans through enforcement of the Bill of Rights ● Explain the personal costs experienced by the women who were early pioneers for civil liberties	**Essential Understandings:** ● Understand the 19th century concept of Resetellism ● Understand how Madame Restell was socially perceived during Gilded Age ● Understand how the women who fought the Comstock Laws, including Emma Goldman, Ida Craddock and Madame Restell, pioneered protection for civil liberties in the United States and helped lay the groundwork for the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) ● Understand there is an ongoing debate about the legality of the Comstock Laws in the 21st century	**Recommended Sources:** ● The Comstock Laws ● Advertisements by Madame Restell ● Ida Craddock, *Suicide Note* ● Excerpts, The Man Who Hated Women by Amy Sohn ● Excerpts, Heaven's Bride: The Unprintable Life of Ida C. Craddock, American Mystic, Scholar, Sexologist, Martyr and Madwoman by Leigh Eric Shmidt ● Matilda E. J. Gage, "Is Woman Her Own?" The Revolution, April 9, 1868 ● Editorial, "Restellism Exposed," The Revolution, December 2, 1869 ● Role of women in late-1800s American medicine (C-SPAN)

"Only the black woman can say 'when and where I enter, in the quiet, undisputed dignity of my womanhood, without violence and without suing of special patronage, then and there the whole Negro race enters with me.'"
–Anna Julia Cooper[28]

Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways

[28] Roberts, *Killing the Black*, 84.

Topic: 5.3: Women at the Forefront of the Struggle for Civil Rights & Civil Liberties		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain how many women, including Jane Addams, Carrie Chapman Catt and Susan B. Anthony, lived in "Boston marriages" which directly challenged existing coverture laws ● Explain how women of color fought to access equal protection during the Gilded Age ● Explain the significance of Buffalo Calf Road Woman & the role of northern Cheyenne in the Gilded Age ● Explain the impact of Jim Crow laws on women	**Essential Understandings:** ● Understand the concept of women as a moral force through the political work of the WCTU and Frances Willard ● Understand the political work of Black & white women in the "New South" ● Understand how Charlotte Perkins Gilman published the seminal text *Women and Economics* calling for women's equality in the workforce and greater support by men and the state for child rearing	**Recommended Sources:** ● "Letter to the San Francisco Board of Education" by Mary Tape, April 8, 1885 ● *To Believe in Women* by Lillian Faderman ● Documents about Dr. Rebecca Cole ● *"I Am an Anarchist"* by Lucy E. Parsons ● Biography of Dr. Halle Tanner Dillon Johnson ● 1895 Congress of Colored Women of the United States (Atlanta) ● WAPUSH interview with Dr. Lillian Faderman

"With Queen Lili'uokalani as the patron of sovereignty, Native Hawaiians seek to improve and uplift the health, education, and standard of living for Native Hawaiian 'ohana [Hawaiian term meaning family]. Native Hawaiians seek full redress, including restitution of all of the territory of the Hawaiian nation, compensation for mismanagement and destruction of national lands and resources, and, most important, the re-establishment and recognition of a government to exercise sovereignty and self-determination."
– Davianna Pōmaika'i McGregor[29]

Thematic Focus: Women and the world	Transnational connections among women have existed since the early modern era and intensified through the 21st century through

[29] Davianna Po0maika'i McGregor, "Constructed Images of Native Hawaiian Women" in Shirley Hune and Gail M. Nomura, *Asian/Pacific Islander American Women: A Historical Anthology* (New York University Press, 2003), 36.

	technology, globalization, cultural exchange, and international organizations

Topic: 5.4: Imperialism		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain how imperialism impacted women's lives in the late 19th century ● Explain the continuities of 19th century imperialism ● Explain why advocates of women's rights supported imperialism at the end of the 19th century and in the early 20th century ● Explain how many late 19th and early 20th century suffragists supported the imperialism and promoted white supremacy	**Essential Understandings:** ● Understand the concept of Imperial suffragism ● The overthrow of Queen Liliuokalani expanded U.S. power abroad and ended Hawaiian sovereignty ● Victorian norms had a major impact on U.S. foreign policy. These were strictly gendered and women's political authority was often publicly condemned ● Understand the concept of orientalism, orientalist legacies[30] and the connection to imperialism	**Recommended Sources:** ● Suffragists in an Imperial Age Allison L. Sneider ● Anna Julia Cooper "Woman vs. the Indian" ● "Indian Citizenship" by Matilda Joslyn Gage, May 1878 ● Shirley Hune and Gail M. Nomura, *Asian/Pacific Islander American Women: A Historical Anthology* (New York University Press, 2003)

"During [Chinese] exclusion, women could apply for admission as both independent and dependent immigrants. In practice, however, most women entered as dependents of a male merchant or citizen. This dependent status–both reflecting and reinforcing the gendered face of American immigration law and the power relations between husbands and wives, fathers and daughters–served to limit Chinese women's immigration opportunities and even threaten their rights to remain in the country after they had been admitted."
–Historian Erkia Lee[31]

[30]For more information about this term, see Sucheta Mazumdar, "What Happened to the WOmen? Chinese and Indian Male Migration to the United States in Global Perspective" in Shirley Hune and Gail M. Nomura, *Asian/Pacific Islander American Women: A Historical Anthology* (New York University Press, 2003), 58.
[31] Erika Lee, "Exclusion Acts: Chinese Women during the Chinese Exclusion Era, 1882-1943" in Shirley Hune and Gail M. Nomura, *Asian/Pacific Islander American Women: A Historical Anthology* (New York University Press, 2003), 83.

Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways

Thematic Focus: Women and American culture	It is essential to understand the significant role of women in the formation of American culture, including religion, health, art, psychology, and literature, to better understand the development of the United States

Topic: 5.5: Immigration & Citizenship		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain the impact of nativism on women ● Explain the effect of the Chinese Exclusion Act on women & immigration	**Essential Understandings:** ● Terrorist tactics used by the United States during war with the Philippines in this era will have a major impact on U.S. foreign policy in the early 21st century through the use of waterboarding in Guantanamo Bay. ○ Many women, including the women led group Code Pink, will protest this in the early 21st century ● If a woman who was a U.S. citizen married someone with citizenship from another country she would lose her U.S. citizenship. For example, President Ulysses S. Grant's daughter married a man who was a British citizen thereby losing her U.S. citizenship. She ultimately had her U.S. citizenship restored by a congressional act in 1898. ● The Page Act was passed in 1875 which banned immigrant women for "immoral purposes." ○ This law	**Recommended Sources:** ● Nativism (Women & the American Story–NY Historical Society) ● Excerpts, Free Thinker: Sex, Suffrage and the Extraordinary Life of Helen Hamilton Gardener by Kimberly A. Hamlin ● Americans Who Tell The Truth ● Immigrant women and American cuisine (clips from C-SPAN) ● *"Exclusion Acts: Chinese Women during the Chinese Exclusion Era, 1822-1943"* by Erika Lee in Asian/Pacific Islander American Women: A Historical Anthology

	disproportionately impacted Chinese women. ● In the 19th century, Irish immigrant women, including Mary Smith, were operated on by J. Marion Sims and Thomas Emmet" without anesthesia in front of many onlookers"[32]	

Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways

"Nothing revolutionary can be accomplished without the working people…The people can be reached by going to them in the streets, and if you take a just cause to the people, the people will stand by you. The suffrage will be given to women through the vote of the workingman."
—-Jessie Ashley, suffragist and member of the Industrial Workers of the World

Topic: 5.6: Women's Suffrage Movement		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain why *feminism* as an ideology emerged in this time period ● Explain the short and long term consequences of the National Association of Colored Women (NACW) and the club women movement ● Explain the political activity of the following groups	**Essential Understandings:** ● Understand that many women attempted to vote in elections in the 1870s including Susan B. Anthony, Sojourner Truth and Mary Beatty, a Black suffragist from Portland, OR ● Understand the impact of racism within the women's suffrage movement ○ For example, many suffragists, including Susan B. Anthony, followed the British model of calling for women's suffrage as part of an extension	**Recommended Sources:** ● Excerpts, Suffrage by Ellen Carol DuBois ● Excerpts, Votes for College Women by Kelly Marino ● Excerpts, Vanguard by Martha S. Jones ● Primary source: Anti-suffrage rose ● Katherine Conway *"A Leading Woman Editor Rejects Women's Suffrage"* ● *"Votes for Women"* by W.E.B. Du Bois from The Crisis, September 1912

[32] Deirdre Cooper Owens, *Medical Bondage Race, Gender, and the Origins of American Gynecology* (University of Georgia Press, 2021), 96.

○ National American Woman's Suffrage Association ○ National Woman's Suffrage Association ○ American Woman's Suffrage Association ○ Men's League for Women's Suffrage ○ National Association Opposed to Women's Suffrage	of "Anglo-Saxon civilization" which marginalized women of color from the movement ● Analyze why former populists, including Rebecca Latimer Felton who was the first woman to serve in the U.S. Senate, openly supported white supremacy ● Understand the concept of "lifting as we climb" ● Understand why some women in NAWSA who identified as progressive or "new women" were supportive of suffrage as well as Jim Crow laws. The life story of Laura Clay highlights this conflict within progressivism. ● Understand why many women combined religious beliefs with political work such as Mormon suffragist Emmeline B. Wells ● Understand why Black feminists in the Gilded Age, such as Anna Julia Cooper, Ida B. Wells, Harriet Tubman and Mary Church Terrell, pioneered the modern day concept of intersectionality through effective political organizing and raising awareness of racism within the women's movement. ● Understand how southern suffragists, such as Laura Clay and Kate Gordon, used racist tactics to appeal to white women in favor of a federal amendment through	● Biography of Alida Cornelia Avery ● Opposition to the women's suffrage movement (C-SPAN video clips)

	a "southern strategy" promoted by NAWSA. ○ This political tactic, commonly associated with Richard Nixon in the 1970s, was pioneered by Clay and Gordon and led to long lasting divisions in the women's movement seen in the present day ● Understand why many women opposed women's suffrage such as Josephine Jewell Dodge and Lucy Price	

"We favor admission of women to wider shares of usefulness and welcome their cooperation."
-1896 Republican Party Platform

Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways

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Topic: 5.7: Populism, the Election of 1896 & Labor Organizing		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain why many women participated in populist politics including Lutie A. Lytle ● Explain the	**Essential Understandings:** ● Populists were the first major political party to support women's suffrage ○ The party was co-founded by a woman, Mary Elizabeth Lease, in	**Recommended Sources:** ● Excerpts from Mud, Blood and Ghosts by Julie Carr ● Excerpts from Women and the American Labor Movement by Philip

historical significance for women of the election of 1896 ● Explain the significance of the political work of Mary Church Terrell as it relates to the transition to the progressive era, suffrage organizing and labor politics	1891 ● Women were often marginalized in labor unions during the Gilded Age. ○ No women attended the founding of the important labor union, the American Federation of Labor (AFL) ● The 1896 GOP National Convention platform included the first "Rights for Women" Plank ○ "The Republican Party is mindful of the rights and interests of women. Protection of American industries included equal opportunity, equal pay for equal work, and the protection to the home. We favor admission of women to wider shares of usefulness and welcome their cooperation." ● Understand that women were at the forefront of labor organizing ○ For example, Lizzie Swank led a major protest in Chicago in 1886 ○ Mary E. Kenney was an important AFL organizer in the 1890s ○ Women were an important part of the membership of the United Garment	S. Foner ● Biography of Annie LePorte Diggs ● Primary sources: International Ladies Garment Workers Strike of 1909-1910 ● Concept of "sisters on the road" about transient women by Frank Tombias Higbie in *Indispensable Outcasts: Hobo Workers and Community in the American Midwest, 1880-1930*, 2003 ● Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire clips from C-SPAN

	Workers Union ● Understand the short and long term significance of the 1909 International Ladies Garment Workers Strike in New York City, known by some historians as "The Great Revolt" ● Understand the short and long term significance of the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire	

"Girl Scouts prepared us for later activism"
–NOW activist Lee Perkins[33]

Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways

Topic: 5.8: Radical & Indigenous Activism		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain the causes and effects of 19th century women's radical activism ● Explain the political, social and economic significance of Indigenous women on American culture in the late 19th	**Essential Understandings:** ● Understand the importance of the following organizations, community gatherings and individuals ○ Lucy Gonzalez Parsons helped found the IWW (Wobblies) in 1905 ○ Heterodoxy Club ● Understand the concept of Two Spirit and the life story of We'wha. ○ We'wha was born male and lived as a woman. ○ They spent time in	**Recommended Sources:** ● *Solitude of Self* speech by Elizabeth Cady Stanton ● Speeches by Emma Goldman ● Biography of We'wha ● *Declaration of the Rights of Women* (1876) written by Susan B. Anthony, Matilda Joselyn Gage & Elizabeth Cady Stanton

[33] Stated to Serene Williams in an original interview for the WAPUSH Oral Interview project. Lee Perkins kindly donated hundreds of photos she took about the women's liberation movement and Serene Williams is in the process about writing about these photos for a public facing WAPUSH textbook that will be available soon.

century	Washington, D.C. and met President Grover Cleveland.	

"On the one hand, while feminists have rightly been wary of religious institutions that have sought to control women's bodies and sexualities, this wariness has inadvertently allowed conservative religious and political organizations and movements to colonize spirituality. On the other hand, the dissociation between spirituality and social justice has further alienated secular, urban, middle-class feminists from the majority of women whose understandings of their lives do not conform to easy distinctions between the secular and sacred."[34]
–Leela Fernandes

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Topic: 5.9: Spiritualism		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain the causes and effects of Spiritualism ● Teach the impact of Spiritualism on validating the female voice & agency ● Explain how spiritualism challenged traditional and religious social norms, allowing women to speak in public and offering a	**Essential Understandings:** ● Understand the stories of Victoria Woodhull and her sister Tennessee Claflin ● Understand the connections between Mary Todd Lincoln & Spiritualism ● Understand the connection between the women's suffrage movement and spiritualism. ○ For example, Laura de Force Gordon had worked as a "trance speaker" and later became an important suffragist, lawyer	**Recommended Sources:** ● Ida Craddock suicide letter ● Beyond the Veil: Spiritualism in the 19th Century ● Images from the spiritualist movement ● Braude, Ann. *Radical Spirits: Spiritualism and Women's Rights in Nineteenth-Century America.* Indiana University Press. 2nd edition, 2001. ● The stories of Maggie & Kate Fox and Amy & Isaac Post

[34] Leela Fernandes, *Transforming Feminist Practice: Non-violence, Social Justice, and the Possibilities of a Spiritualized Feminism* (Aunt Lute Books, 2003), 9.

religious outlet at a time when women's ordination was widely prohibited ● Explore the intersection of Spiritualism, Suffrage, & Abolition	and newspaper publisher[35]	

"I found that we might as well go out and try to dam the Mississippi or the Missouri River with our bare hands."
–Anna Rebecca Simmons, a South Dakota temperance & suffrage leader on how difficult it was to campaign for women's rights in the late 19th century[36]

Thematic Focus: Women and American culture	It is essential to understand the significant role of women in the formation of American culture, including religion, health, art, psychology, and literature, to better understand the development of the United States

Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways

Topic: 5.10: Temperance		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain the short and long term causes and effects of the temperance movement	**Essential Understandings:** ● Understand the work of the Women's Christian Temperance Union ● Understand the difference in political	**Recommended Sources:** ● American Spirits (Constitution Center) ● Images of temperance fountains ● Petaluma fountain ● Primary sources on

[35] Gallagher, *New Women*, 110.
[36] https://www.usatoday.com/in-depth/life/women-of-the-century/2020/08/13/south-dakota-woman-voting-rights-rapid-city-sioux-falls/4939611002/

	tactics between Carrie A. Nation and Frances Willard, the leader of the Women's Christian Temperance Union ● Understand the impact on women of Muscular Christianity	temperance from the Library of Congress ● Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America ● Women Christian Temperance Union (C-SPAN, bell ringer)

"Mexican immigrant women and Mexican American women have filled the occupation of domestic worker along with Asian, African American and Native American women in the western part of the United States since the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries."
–Professor Lynn Stephen[37]

Thematic Focus: Women's labor, industry and technology	Women have played major roles in the development of American industry and have been subject to both physical and emotional labor

Topic: 5.11: Women in the West		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain regional trends regarding women in the western states with regards to political, social and economic development	**Essential Understandings:** ● Women participated in the Klondike gold rush (Alaska) ● Montana women worked on the railroads, mines, ranches, & in hotels ● Business women in Texas were running hotels ● Women jewelers, social workers, writers, and journalists in South Dakota ● Women homesteaders ● Catherine Beecher supported western settlement and opposed women's	**Recommended Sources:** ● *Becoming Citizens: The Emergence and Development of the California Women's Movement, 1880-1911* by Gayle Gullett ● Alaska Native women ● The Role of Women in 19th Century San Antonio ● Sandra Myres, *Westering Women and the Frontier Experience, 1800-1915* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1982). ● Women's History Sources at the Center for Western Studies ● Chinese women held in

[37] Lynn Stephen, *Transborder Lives: Indigenous Oaxacans in Mexico, California, and Oregon* (Duke University Press, 2007), 141.

	suffrage ○ According to Historian Winifred Gallagher, Beecher's "...expansionist views helped position women settlers as nation builders."[38] ● Notable women of the west ○ Clara Shortridge Foltz (California) was the first woman attorney on the West Coast ○ Dr. Susan La Flesche Picotte, a Native American doctor and social reformer (Nebraska) ○ Sarah Winnemucca, an author, suffragist and orator (Nevada) ○ Jovita Idáir, a journalist and advocate for women's equality (Texas) ○ Nellie Tayloe	detention at Angel Island ● *New Women in the Old West: From Settlers to Suffragists, an Uncold American Story* by Winifred Gallagher ● Photos of cowgirls of the West ● Mary Ellen Pleasant was a Black abolitionist who a successful businesswoman ● Women in the west, Wyoming Women's Suffrage (bell ringers from C-SPAN) ● Jeannette Rankin & Female Representation in Congress (video clip from C-SPAN) ○ Rankin's career in Congress (bell ringer)

[38] Winifred Gallagher, *New Women in the Old West: From Settlers to Suffragists, an Untold American Story* (Penguin Press, 2021), 23.

	Ross, 1st woman Governor (Wyoming)	

"White Hull-House was a project *for* subordinated groups, the Phillis Wheatley [House] was a project *of* them."[39]
–Historian Linda Gordon

Thematic Focus: Women's labor, industry and technology	Women have played major roles in the development of American industry and have been subject to both physical and emotional labor

Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways

Topic: 5.12: Settlement Houses & the Election of 1912		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain the causes and effects of the settlement house movement ● Explain the connections between the settlement movement and other reform movements such as education, suffrage and temperance ● Explain the four major candidates in the election of 1912 and their positions on women's issues	**Essential Understandings:** ● Understand that many women involved in settlement work lived in Boston marriages ● Understand why Jane Addams was a pivotal leader in the settlement movement ● Understand the importance of white economically privileged women	**Recommended Sources:** ● Jane Addams-Hull House Museum ○ Harriet Rice ● Settlement houses from the GLBTQ archive ● Primary Sources from Library of Congress– Children's lives at the Turn of the 20th Century ● "Women's Rights: and the Duties of Both Men and Women" by Theodore Roosevelt, *Outlook*, Feb. 3, 1912 ● Biography of Grace Abbott

[39] Linda Gordon, *Seven Social Movements That Changed America* (Liveright Publishing Corporation, a division of W.W. Norton & Company, 2025), 74.

	having access to "disposable time"[40] as a way of contributing to the settlement movement ● Understand the historical significance of Phyllis Wheatley House in Cleveland ● Understand the connection between settlement house work and racial integration promoted by women such as Mary White Ovington and Lillian Wald	● Learn the life story of Mary Keyser, a domestic servant for the family of Jane Addams who contributed important labor to Hull House[41] ● Learn the life story of Jane Edna Hunter[42] ● Ellen Gates Starr was an important suffragist and a notable social reformer ● Lesson plan on Jane Addams and John Dewey (C-SPAN)

"The term "New Woman" emerged in the late nineteenth century to describe the woman who rejected conventional domesticity in favor of a larger and more autonomous place in the modern world. These women, usually young and often college educated, were markedly more independent than their more traditional sister, and frequently pursued careers outside the home. The New woman refused to see herself as important only insofar as she was useful to the men in her life. She believed that even the woman who remained unmarried and childless could have a rich, full, and meaningful life–if society did not stand in her way and refuse to allow her to thrive."
–Historian Nancy C. Unger[43]

Topic: 5.13: Founding Figures of Period 5		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain the causes and	**Essential Understandings:** ● Understand the political, social, and/or economic work of the following women	**Recommended Sources:** ● 1913 Alpha Kappa Alpha letter to Alice Paul

[40] For more on this topic, see Linda Gordon's *Seven Social Movements That Changed America*, pg. 17
[41] For more on this topic, see Linda Gordon's *Seven Social Movements That Changed America*, pg. 21
[42] Gordon, 50
[43] Nancy C. Unger, *Belle La Follette: Progressive Era Reformer* (Routledge, 2016), 61-62.

effects of founding figures of Period 5	○ Madame C.J. Walker ○ Sissieretta Jones, the first Black female entertainer to sing at the White House ○ Clara Barton ○ Mary "Mother" Jones ○ Susette La Flesche Tibbles "Bright Eyes" ○ Alice Roosevelt Longworth ○ Belva Lockwood ○ Ellen Swallow Richards ○ Jessie Ann Benton Frémont ○ Charlotte Perkins Gilman & her publication *The Forerunner*	● *Mary Church Terrell Praises the Club Work of Colored Women* (1901) ● Excerpts from *The Crisis* ● Excerpts from *Crusade for Justice: The Autobiography of Ida B. Wells* ● *The Liberation of Black Women* by Pauli Murray ● Excerpts from *Crusade for Justice: The Autobiography of Ida B. Wells*

Period 6: World Wars & the Early Cold War 1914-1970s

"During armed conflicts women's bodies become battlefields."[44]
–Historian Linda Connolly

Topic: 6.1: Contextualizing Period 6		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain political, social and economic trends for women during this time period ● Explain the role of race, class, gender, sexuality, ability and religion in shaping women's lives during this era ● Explain the difference	**Essential Understandings:** ● Understand the historical context for the Great War ● Understand the importance of the founding of the Girl Scouts ● Understand the importance of the Sheppard-Towner Act ● Understand the contributions of women to scientific	**Recommended Sources:** ● Primary sources on women in science and technology ● Articles on Black suffragists from the California Eagle ● Jeannette Rankin, first woman elected to Congress (1917) ○ Early women in Congress (C-SPAN) ● *"Can't Vote, Won't Pay Taxes: Miss Belle Squire, Suffragist, Comes Out in Open Revolt,"* Chicago Tribune, February 11, 1910

[44] Linda Connolly, *Women and the Irish Revolution: Feminism, Activism Violence* (Irish Academic Press, 2020), 103.

between advocating for protective legislation and supporting the Equal Rights Amendment ● Explain advances made by women in science during this time period	developments in this era ● Understand the historical context for World War II ● Understand the historical context of the Cold War	● Excerpts, Abigail Scott Duniway, Path Breaking: An Autobiographical History of the Equal Suffrage Movement in the Pacific Coast States, 1914 ● African American Women in the Struggle for the Vote, 1850-1920 by Rosalyn Terborg-Penn ● Excerpts, Defenders of the Unborn: The Pro-Life Movement Before Roe v. Wade by Daniel K. Williams ● "The Contested Meaning of Women's Equality" by Erika Bachiochi ● Clotilde Betances Jaeger (Puerto Rican feminist) ● "Women and Equality" by Margaret Cowl ● "Recy Taylor, Rosa Parks, and the Struggle for Racial Justice" ● Gertrude Perkins & violence against women ● 1905 speech by President Theodore Roosevelt to National Congress of Mothers **Teaching Resources:** ● Film: *Triangle Fire* ● A Timeline of Contraception, American Experience (PBS) ● Rebecca Felton and Gladys Pyle, women in the Senate (bell ringer from C-SPAN) ○ Video clip of Felton, the 1st woman in the Senate from C-SPAN

		• The Women Who Programmed the First Computer (video clips from C-SPAN) • The Barbizan Hotel and the New Woman (C-SPAN bell ringer) • First women in Congress (bell ringer)

"When men are denied justice, they go to war.
This is our war, only we're fighting it with banners instead of guns."
–Alice Paul

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Topic: 6.2: Women's Suffrage Movement		

Learning Objectives:
• Understand how the suffrage movement was often divided by race, class, region and sexuality
• Understand the role of NAWSA in leading the women's suffrage movement from 1890-1920
• Understand why not all women supported the suffrage movement
• Understand the cause and effects of the 1919 protest led by the National
	Essential Understandings:
	• Understand the political work of the following suffragists
	  ○ Carrie Chapman Catt
	  ○ Nora Stanton Blatch Blarney
	  ○ Zitkala-Sa
	  ○ Frances Williard
	  ○ Adelina Otero-Warren
	  ○ Gail Laughlin
	  ○ Tye Leung Schulze
	  ○ Ida B. Wells-Barnett
	• Many notable women in this era were opposed to suffrage, including muckraker Ida Tarbell
	• Maud Wood Park helped create the Schlesinger Library when she donated
		Recommended Sources:
		• Images from Women of Protest
		• *"Testimony at Suffrage Parade Hearing,"* Alice Paul, 1913
		• *"The Meaning of Woman Suffrage,"* Mabel Lee, 1914
		• *"Values of the Vote,"* Max Eastman, 1912
		• Petition from the Women of Georgia Protesting the Women's Suffrage Amendment (1913)
		• "Is Woman's Suffrage a Failure?" Ida Tarbell, 1924
		• "Reminding the President When He Landed in Boston" *The Suffragist*, 1919
		• Southern Women's

Women's Party against the arrival of President Woodrow Wilson in Boston ● Explain the causes and short and long term effects of the Silent Sentinels ● Understand the short and long term significance of the ratification of 19th Amendment	her papers ● Understand how many women, such as Katherine Morey, Alice Paul and Lucy Burns went to jail for advocating for the right to vote ● Understand the political significance of the Night of Terror ● Understand the differences in political strategy between the National American Women's Suffrage Association and the National Woman's Party	League, "Declaration of Principles for the Rejection of the Proposed Susan B. Anthony Amendment to the Constitution of the United States," 1919 ● Missouri & the suffrage movement ● Film: *Iron Jawed Angels* ● Biography of Alice Paul from Belmont-Paul Women's Equality Monument ○ Video clip of Alice Paul & the National Woman's Party (C-SPAN) ● Circus women and the suffrage movement **Teaching Resources:** ● Justice Ginsburg on the Centennial of the 19th Amendment (C-SPAN video clip) ● Legacy of women's suffrage (bell ringer from C-SPAN) ● Harry Burn & the 19th Amendment (bell ringer from C-SPAN) ● Lesson plan on the 19th Amendment & the origins of women's suffrage (C-SPAN)

"Remember that you are holding in your power my right to attain self-government by the shortest, best, and constitutionally prescribed method. Remember that I want it with all my heart with all my soul and with all my strength–whether or not any other women whose good will you

value cares for it or not."
–Helen Hamilton Gardener

Thematic Focus: Women and American culture	It is essential to understand the significant role of women in the formation of American culture, including religion, health, art, psychology, and literature, to better understand the development of the United States

Topic: 6.3: Citizenship & Immigration		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain the expansion of citizenship and restrictions on immigration ● Explain controversies throughout American history over birthright citizenship	**Essential Understandings:** ● Understand the Supreme Court's interpretation of the 14th Amendment and the impact court decisions had on women ● Understand the role women played in the passage of the 1924 Indian Citizenship Act ● Understand the intent behind the privileges & immunities clause of the 14th Amendment and how it was interpreted by the Supreme Court ● Understand the consequences of the Bath riots	**Recommended Sources:** ● Excerpts from Zikala-Ša's *Americanize the First Americans* (1920) ● Indian Citizenship Act (1924) ● "Suffragists Abroad" from Why They Marched: Untold Stories of the Women Who Fought for the Right to Vote by Susan Ware ● "The Ministering Angel of Chinatown": Missionary Uplift, Modern Medicine, and Asian American Women's Strategies of Liminality" by Judy Tzu Chun Wu in Shirley Hune and Gail M. Nomura, *Asian/Pacific Islander American Women: A Historical Anthology* (New York University Press, 2003) ● Rosebud Yellow Robe

"This battle for the rights of full citizenship is a matter of such ancient history that we are inclined to accept the privilege of the vote as if we had always had it, forgetting what we owe to the hard-working and courageous women who devoted their lives to this cause."
–Florence Allen[45]

Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women

[45] Renee Knake Jefferson and Hannah Brenner Johnson, *Shortlisted Women in the Shadows of the Supreme Court* (New York University Press, 2020), 22.

	have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways

Topic: 6.4: Women's Activism in the "Doldrums"		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain the concepts of the doldrums ● Explain how there are multiple perspectives on the wave model of the women's movement ● Explain the impact of Frances Perkins as "architect of the New Deal" ● Explain the role of women in the revival of the Ku Klux Klan ● Explain why white women were often protected by white supremacy in the interwar era	**Essential Understandings:** ● Understand women's activism in the "doldrums" ● Understand the role of women in the Harlem Renaissance ○ Especially Zora Neale Hurston, Augusta Savage and Lorraine Hansberry ○ Understand the cultural significance of the lyrics of Ma Rainey songs ○ Understand the life story of Marita Odette Bonner ● Understand the political partnership of Mary McLeod Bethune and First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt ● Understand the role of women in the labor rights movement including the work of the following women ○ Elizabeth Gurley Flynn	**Recommended Sources:** ● Alice Dunbar-Nelson, *Come Out of the Kitchen Mary* (1919) ● "EL Congreso de Pueblo de Habla Española: Resolutions Adopted by the Second Convention, 1939 ● Excerpts, Survival in the Doldrums by Leila J. Rupp & Verta A. Taylor ● "La Mujer Nueva" [The New Woman] by Clotilde Betances Jaeger, *Gráfico*, May 18, 1929 ● Photo: National Legion of Mothers Ceremony ● Biography of Elizabeth Dilling ● Photo: Mrs. B.G.Miller, member of the "Hollywood Protective Association" stand in front of a racial slur ● Suzanne Silvercruys Stevenson, anti-communism & the Minute Women of the U.S.A. ● Imperial Empress Daisy Barr (Klanwoman from Indiana)[48] ● Patricia Douglas's crusade against rape culture in Hollywood

[48] Linda Gordon, *Seven Social Movements That Changed America* (Liveright Publishing Corporation, a division of W.W. Norton & Company, 2025), 97.

	○ Rose Schneidermann ● Understand the long campaign for gender equality & its connection to the Industrial Workers of the World ● Understand that women, including suffragist Florence Allen, were considered for a seat on the Supreme Court as early as the 1920s.[46] ○ Allen's name was also floated as a possible SCOTUS nominee in the 1930s. Hugo Black, a former member of the KKK, was selected by FDR instead. Black wrote a notable dissent in *Griswold v. Connecticut*.[47]	

Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways

Topic: 6.5: Early Steps Towards the Equal Rights Amendment		
Learning Objectives:	**Essential Understandings:**	**Recommended Sources:**

[46] Renee Knake Jefferson and Hannah Brenner Johnson, *Shortlisted Women in the Shadows of the Supreme Court* (New York University Press, 2020), 17.
[47] Jefferson and Brenner Johnson, *Shortlisted Women*, 27.

• Explain the political struggle over the Equal Rights Amendment[49] from 1923-1963	• Understand the debate between egalitarianism and protectionism • Understand why women's rights activists were divided over the ERA during this era • The Equal Rights Amendment was first introduced over 100 years ago in 1923 in Seneca Falls, New York by the National Woman's Party led by former suffragist, Alice Paul. ○ Paul, a Quaker, fought for the Equal Rights Amendment for the rest of her long life. Important feminists of faith, including the iconic Reverend Dr. Pauli Murray, spoke at her funeral.[50] • Many women, including feminists, were opposed to the ERA because of fear it would eliminate protective legislation	• Original wording of the Equal Rights Amendment • *Elsie Hill and Florence Kelley take Opposing Positions on Proposed Equal Rights Bill* (1922) • Principles from the National Woman's Party, 1922 • Excerpts from "The "Blanket" Amendment–A Debate between Doris Stevens and Dr. Alice Hamilton," 1924 • History of the ERA from the Alice Paul Center for Gender Justice

Thematic Focus:	Throughout American history, women have been subject to both private and state sanctioned violence. They have utilized a variety of formal and informal methods to protect themselves through

[49] **Text of the Equal Rights Amendment:** Section 1. Equality of Rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex. Section 2. The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article. Section 3. This amendment shall take effect two years after the date of ratification.

[50] https://text-message.blogs.archives.gov/2020/08/18/a-suffragist-at-the-carter-white-house-1917-meets-1977/, *National Woman's Party Press Release, 7/13/77, Records of the Office of the Assistant for Public Liaison, Margaret Costanza's Subject Files, Container 7, Folder 7: "National Women's Party and Dr. Alice Paul, 7/77 [O/A 5773]," pp. 1-3, (NAID 152957)*

Violence Against Women, Pacifism and War	pacifism and one another against violence. They have also been at the forefront of peace movements and war efforts

Topic: 6.6: World War I & Pacifism		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain the role of women during the Great War ● Explain how the concept of total war impacted women ● Explain the role of women in a growing pacifist movement during the interwar period ● Explain how the pacifism movement led by women contributed to the expansion of transnational feminism ● Explain what led to the creation of the Woman's Peace Party (WPP)	**Essential Understandings:** ● Understand a variety of viewpoints of women regarding the U.S. entry into World War I ● Understand the foreign policy work of Jane Addams ● Understand the suffrage, legal and pacifist work of Inez Milholland ● Understand the political career of Jeannette Rankin ● Understand the ideological differences between the National Woman's Party and the National American Women's Suffrage Association regarding protesting for suffrage during World War I ● Understand the significance of women in World War I on the suffrage & women's rights movement after the war	**Recommended Sources:** ● Women's International League for Peace and Freedom ● Excerpts, Inez: The Life and Times of Inez Milholland by Linda J. Lumsden ● US women soldiers during World War I (bell ringer from C-SPAN) ● Biography of Rosika Schwimmer ○ *United States v. Schwimmer* (1929) ● Women's Committee to Oppose Conscription ● Belle La Follette: Progressive Era Reformer by Nancy C. Unger

Thematic Focus: Women and American culture	It is essential to understand the significant role of women in the formation of American culture, including religion, health, art, psychology, and literature, to better understand the development of the United States

Topic: 6.7: Women's Health & the Great Depression

Learning Objectives:	**Essential Understandings:**	**Recommended Sources:**
• Explain the origins of the birth control movement • Explain why eugenics emerged in this time period and the impact of this movement on women from a variety of racial and socioeconomic backgrounds • Explain the complexity of the political work of Margaret Sanger	• Understand what led to support for eugenics and why by the 1940s it was understood as "bad science and an excuse for racial hatred"[51] • Understand the importance of Henrietta Lacks & HeLa cells • The work of suffragist and medical doctor, Dr. Marie Equi, exemplifies this as she experienced increasing restrictive laws that limited her ability to live in a same sex partnership as well as provide access to reproductive health options for women. During WWI, the US attorney working in Portland called her the "most dangerous person at large in Oregon • Understand the importance of the Dickinson-Belskie Birth Atlas series • Understand ongoing concerns about a lack of women's health research in clinical trials • Understand the political work of Mary Ware Dennett	• *Buck v. Bell* (1927) • The Immortal Life of Henrietta Lacks by Rebecca Sloot • Henrietta Lacks (bell ringer from C-SPAN) • *United States v. One Package of Japanese Pessaries* (1936) • Images from the the Dickinson-Belskie Collection • *"The Long Shadow of Eugenics"* by Linda Villarosa (about the Relf sisters) • *Involuntary Sterilization of Native Women* • Dr. Florence Rena Sabin • Dr. Dorothy Lavinia Brown ○ First Black woman surgeon general in the U.S., state representative in Tennessee and the first state legislator to introduce a bill legalizing abortion[52] • "Pocketbook Patriotism", editorial in the *Ladies Home Journal*, February 1932

Thematic Focus:	Throughout American history, women have been subject to both private and state sanctioned violence. They have utilized a variety of formal and informal methods to protect themselves through pacifism and one

[51] Roberts, *Killing the Black*, 88.
[52] Dorothy E. Roberts, *Killing the Black Body: Race, Reproduction, and the Meaning of Liberty*, 2nd ed. (New York: Vintage, 1999), 101.

Violence Against Women, Pacifism and War	another against violence. They have also been at the forefront of peace movements and war efforts

Topic: 6.8: World War II		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain the role of women in the Second World War ● Explain the impact of racial segregation on jobs held by women during the Second World War ● Explain the causes and effects of Japanese American internment	**Essential Understandings:** ● Understand the historic importance of the following women ○ Josephine Baker ○ Mary McLeod Bethune ● Understand the social and economic impact of "Rosie the Riveter" ● Understand why Eleanor Roosevelt argued Black women to be included in the Women's Army Corps (WAC) ● Understand the significance of Bessie Coleman ● Understand forced Japanese incarceration and removal undertaken by the U.S. government ● Understand the role of anti-communist conservative women in the 1930s and 1940s	**Recommended Sources:** ● *"Women and Religious Practice in American Judaism"* by Ann Baude ● Rosie the Riveter Museum ○ "Rosie the Riveter" Working Women of World War II (lesson plan from C-SPAN) ● Virginia Hall, American spy during World War II (bell ringer from C-SPAN) ● Primary Sources from Library of Congress on Japanese American Internment ● Bessie "Two Gun" Burchett enters Dies Committee meeting (1942) ● Spitfires: Lesson plan on American women pilots in World War II (C-SPAN) ● Dorothea Lange photos of Japanese camp survivors ● Women writers on the front lines of World War II (bell ringers from C-SPAN) ● U.S. women prisoners of war during World War II (bell ringer)

		• Hollywood Canteen

Thematic Focus: Women's labor, industry and technology	Women have played major roles in the development of American industry and have been subject to both physical and emotional labor

"I came to Washington to work for God, FDR, and the millions of forgotten plain common workingmen."
–Frances Perkins

Topic: 6.9: Worker's Rights & the New Deal		
Learning Objectives: • Explain the role of women in labor unions • Explain how women of different social classes navigated the Gilded Age and the Progressive Era • Explain the role of women in the New Deal, especially the contributions of Frances Perkins	**Essential Understandings:** • Understand how women are impacted by race, class, gender, and other factors of identity and that has played a major role in their involvement with worker's rights • Understand the controversies over the expansion of the federal government during the New Deal	**Recommended Sources:** • Biography of Frances Perkins from the Frances Perkins Center ○ Video clips of Frances Perkins from C-SPAN (bell ringer) • Supreme Court advocate & New Deal attorney Bessie Margolin (C-SPAN lesson plan) • Women and Work After World War II • Post-War (Women & the American Story–NY Historical Society) • Women's Bureau, An Overview 1920-2021 • Post-World War II, 1946-1970 • Book: *Firebrand and the First Lady* (about Eleanor Roosevelt & Pauli Murray) by Patricia Bell-Scott • Mary McLeod Bethune (bell ringer) • Katherine Gibbs School for training women workers (bell ringer from

		C-SPAN)

Thematic Focus: Women and American culture	It is essential to understand the significant role of women in the formation of American culture, including religion, health, art, psychology, and literature, to better understand the development of the United States

Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways

Topic: 6.10: The Cold War		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain why many prominent second wave feminists such as Bettina Aptheker were raised as "red diaper babies" within the communist movement and became disillusioned with the misogyny within communism ● Explain the causes and effects of women's involvement in proxy wars such as the Vietnam War ● Explain the political organizing done by women to further the gay rights movement	**Essential Understandings:** ● Understand the short and long term consequences of the Lavender Scare ● Understand the story of Ethel Rosenberg ● Understand the political work of the Daughters of Bilitis, the first lesbian rights organization (1956) led by Phyllis Lyon and Del Martin ● Understand the role of Sojourners for Truth and Justice ● Understand the significance of the election of Kathy Kozachenko (1974), to the Ann Arbor, MI city council–the first openly gay or lesbian American elected to public office ● Understand the role of women's led militancy in the	**Recommended Sources:** ● Daughters of Bilitis, *Purpose of the Daughters* (1955) ● J. Edgar Hoover, "Mothers…Our Only Hope" from *Woman's Home Companion* (1944) ● Sojourning for Freedom: Black Women, American Communism and the Making of Black Left Feminism by Erik S. McDuffie ● Women nurses in the Vietnam War ● Mary Beth Tinker

● Explain why lesbian women such as Madeleine Tress lost employment due to the Lavender Scare	struggle for decolonization during the Cold War ○ Lolita Lebrón[53]	

Topic: 6.11: Founding Figures of Period 6		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain the short and long term impact of foundational figures from Period 6	**Essential Understandings:** ● Understand the historic impact of the following on American history: ○ Pauli Murray ○ Jovita Idar ○ Margaret Chase Smith ○ Marion Anderson ○ Dolly Parton ○ Mourning Dove ○ Grace Murray Hopper ○ Amelia Earhart ○ Christine Jorgensen ○ Dorothy Height ○ Charlotta Spears Bass	**Recommended Sources:** ● *"Now We Can Begin"* by Crystal Eastman ● Sr. Grace Dammann's *Principles vs. Prejudice* ● Margaret Chase Smith (Video clip from C-SPAN) ● "Down from Dover" by Dolly Parton

Period 7: The Women's Liberation Movement, 1963-1973

Topic: 7.1 Contextualizing Period 7		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain political, social and economic trends for women from 1963-1973 ● Explain how the	**Essential Understandings:** ● Understand the role of race, class, gender, sexuality, ability and religion in shaping women's lives during	**Recommended Sources:** ● *Women's Rights Are a Part of Human Right*s by Pauli Murray ● Sister Outsider by Audre Lorde

[53] Lolita Lebrón was a nationalist from Puerto Rico who is most well known for her participation in an attack on the U.S. Congress in 1954. Lebrón served 25 years in prison for her militant act. For more on Lebrón, we recommend reading this essay by Margaret Power, *"Were Nationalist Party Women Feminists?": Sisterhood, Solidarity, and Feminism in the Fight for Puerto Rican Independence*", ed. Jessica Nydia Pabón-Colón (Feminist Press, 2025), 151.

debate over abortion shaped the women's movement ● Explain the influence of the birth control pill and litigation around contraception in the Supreme Court ● Understand the role Ms. magazine played in the women's movement	this era ● Understand how Rachel Carson's work was foundational to the modern day environmental movement ● Understand the political and social impact of the ACLU Women's Rights Project and the events that led to its creation ● Understand the work of the Daughters of Bilitis and the publication of "The Ladder" ● Understand the importance of the women's music movement and Olivia Records ● Understand the role of women in the free speech movement ● Understand the story of Sherri Finkbine in the early 1960s and the impact it had on the abortion rights movement in the United States	● Film: *Eyes on the Prize* ● When and Where I Enter: The Impact of Black Women on Race and Sex in America by Paula Giddings ● *"The Lesser of two Evils"* by Sherri Chessen Finkbine ● *Griswold v. Connecticut* (1965) ● Excerpts, Tiny You: A Western History of the Anti-Abortion Movement by Jennifer L. Holland ● Army of Three ● NOW's Statement of Purpose ● Image: Radical Women Conference (1976) ● *Before Roe v. Wade: Voices that Shaped the Abortion Debate Before the Supreme Court Ruling* by Linda Greenhouse and Reva B. Siegel ● Committee for a Human Abortion Law ● It Changed My Life: The Feminine Mystique at 50 ● Virginia Driving Hawk Sneve ● Early Ms. magazine editors ○ Marcia Anne Gillespie ○ Mary Thom, one of the "best editors of

		the women's movement" --Gloria Steinem • WAPUSH interview with Martha Wheelock • WAPUSH interview with Muriel Fox

Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways

Topic: 7.2: Women in the Conservative Movement		

Learning Objectives:
• Explain the role of women in a growing conservative movement
• Explain the concept of conservative feminism
• Explain the political impact of conservative first ladies such as Pat Nixon and Nancy Reagan
• Explain the political significance of organizations such as the
	Essential Understandings:
	• Understand the historic importance of the STOP ERA campaign and the Eagle Forum
	• Understand the role of women in the John Birch Society and the impact this group had on the modern day Republican Party
	• Understand the historic significance of Feminists for Life
	• Understand the historic significance of the following individuals
	• Understand the presidential candidacy of Ellen McCormack in the 1970s
	• Understand the political work of the following women
	  ○ Phyllis Schlafly
	  ○ Beverly LaHaye
	  ○ Mary Louise
		Recommended Sources:
		• *What's Wrong with Equal Rights for Women* by Phyllis Schlafly
		• STOP ERA campaign visuals
		• Pat Nixon and Women's Issues of the 1970s
		• Ford Library archives on women
		• *"Pursuing the Reunification of Home and Work"* by Erika Bachiochi
		• *"A "On the Dignity & Vocation of Women"* 1988
		• Pro life responses to Roe v. Wade from *Defenders of the Unborn: The Pro-Life Movement Before Roe v. Wade* by Daniel K. Williams
		• American Citizens Concerned for Life

National Pro-Family Coalition ● Explain the political significance of the role of fetal photography	Smith ○ Connaught (Connie) Marshner ○ Faith Ryan Whittlesey ○ Elizabeth Goodwin, cofounder of the Right to Life League (1966) ○ Barbara Wilke & the Handbook on Abortion ○ Sidney Callahan & pro-life feminism	

"Well, as I sat in the locker room waiting to vomit, I kept thinking this was not about a tennis match, this was about social change. I had to win. It was life or death."
–Billie Jean King on defeating Bobby Riggs in the 1973 "Battle of the Sexes"

Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways

Topic: 7.3: Title IX		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain the creation of Title IX ● Explain the stated purpose of Title IX ● Explain the short and long term significance of Title IX	**Essential Understandings:** ● Understand the role of Billie Jean King in the creation of Title IX ● Understand the role of Alice Paul and Patsy Mink in the creation of Title IX ● Understand that Title IX is part of the Education Amendments of 1972 ● Understand how Title IX was used in the 1970s compared	**Recommended Sources:** ● Know Your IX by Advocates for Youth ● History of Title IX by Women's Sports Foundation ● NCAA: The Origins of Title IX by Greg Johnson ● Title IX & Impact, AP News by Collin Binkley and Erica Hunzinger **Teacher Resources** ● Women, Education, Sports, and Title IX by National Women's History Museum, Leah Jerome ● Title IX from C-SPAN ○ Videos on origin &

	to its modern day implications	impact of Title IX

"I am a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. I make that statement proudly, in the full knowledge that, as a Black person and as a female person, I do not have a chance of actually gaining that office in this election year. I make that statement seriously, knowing that my candidacy itself can change the face and figure of American politics–that it will be important to the needs and hopes of every one of you–even though, in the conventional sense, I will not win."
–Shirley Chislom, June 4, 1972[54]

Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways

Topic: 7.4: Shirley Chisholm & the 1972 Presidential Campaign		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain the short and long term impact of Shirley Chisholm's 1972 campaign for the U.S. presidency ● Explain the significance of Chisholm's campaign on future presidential candidates including Kamala Harris	**Essential Understandings:** ● Understand the short and long term impact of Shirley Chisholm's presidential campaign ● Understand the impact of Chisholm's candidacy on modern American politicians such as Representative Barbara Lee from California ● Understand why many feminist leaders in the early 1970s decided not to support Chisholm's candidacy	**Recommended Sources:** ● Shirley Chisholm video from Retro Report ● "The Ticket That Might Have Been…President Chisholm", Ms. Magazine, May 1973 ● Film: *Unbought and Unbossed* ● "Shirley's Run, Black Power, Politics, and Black Feminism, 1970-2000" from A Black Women's History of the United States by Daina Ramey Berry and Kali Nicole Gross ● TV Show: *Mrs. America* ● *"Facing the Abortion Question"* by Shirley Chisholm (1969) ● Shirley Chisholm & Black women in politics (C-SPAN bell ringer) ● Video clip of Shirley

[54] Katherine Spillar et al., *50 Years of Ms.: The Best of the Pathfinding Magazine That Ignited a Revolution* (Alfred A. Knopf, 2023), 51.

Topic: 7.4: Shirley Chisholm & the 1972 Presidential Campaign		
		Chisholm (C-SPAN) ● Nomination of Frances Tarlton "Sissy" Farenthold for vice president

Thematic Focus: Women and American culture	It is essential to understand the significant role of women in the formation of American culture, including religion, health, art, psychology, and literature, to better understand the development of the United States

Thematic Focus: Women's Experiences	Women have not had a monolithic experience; their lives have been directly impacted by intersecting identities including race, class, gender, ability, sexuality, religion, region and age. Race and gender are social constructs that have been closely tied to women's American political and social development

Topic: 7.5: Civil Rights Movement		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain the role of women in the civil rights movement ● Explain the importance of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Title VII which prohibits discrimination based on gender ● Explain the importance of Ruby Bridges and the desegregation of schools ● Explain the role of Pauli Murray in the legal struggle for civil rights and women's rights	**Essential Understandings:** ● Understand the civil rights work of Rosa Parks regarding racial desegregation, women's rights and the movement against sexual violence ● Understand the creation of the EEOC and how flight attendants sued over sex discrimination ● Understand the political work of Fannie Lou Hamer ● Understand the significance of Esther Peterson and the Presidential Commission on the Status of	**Recommended Sources:** ● Young Lord's Organization/Party ○ Iris Morales ● Dolores Huerta co-founded United Farm Workers (1965) ○ C-SPAN clip ● Excerpts, At the Dark End of the Street by Danielle L. McGuire ● Subversive Habits: Black Catholic Nuns in the Long African American Freedom Struggle by Shannen Dee Williams ● Film: *Eyes on the Prize* ● Mary Church Terrell's campaign to desegregate restaurants in Washington, D.C. ○ Bell ringer from

• Explain the importance of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 on women	Women/Peterson Report • Understand the connections between the civil rights movement and the movement for nonviolence • Understand the role women played in the labor rights movement of the 1960s and 1970s • Understand the innovative political work of Diane Nash & women in SNCC • Understand the role of women in the Black Panther Movement and their free breakfast program • Understand the importance of the activism of Coretta Scott King and Mamie Till Mobley	C-SPAN about Mary Church Terrell • "Sex and Caste" by Casey Hayden and Mary King • Barbara Deming • Virginia Durr • Career of Althea Gibson, tennis player (lesson plan from C-SPAN) • Women & the Supreme Court ○ Mildred Lillie ○ President Gerald Ford considered Sylvia Bacon, Carla Hills and Cornelia Kennedy for a SCOTUS nomination[55]

"The president has the opportunity to go down in history as a prime mover for human rights by appointing women justices and championing the Equal Rights for Men and Women Amendment. For the first time in history many women are beginning to have a more realistic appreciation of their inherent potential and their value to society as responsible people. Let opportunity open up to these women! AMERICA NEEDS THEIR TALENTS AND ENERGIES!!!!
–Jean Witter, Chairman, Equal Rights Amendment Committee, National Organization for Women in an open letter to President Richard Nixon, July 1969

Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways

[55] Renee Knake Jefferson and Hannah Brenner Johnson, *Shortlisted Women in the Shadows of the Supreme Court* (New York University Press, 2020), 38.

Topic: 7.6: National Organization for Women (NOW)		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain the role of the National Organization for Women in the second wave of the women's movement ● Explain how the goals of the National Organization for Women have changed over time	**Essential Understandings:** ● Understand the creation of the National Organization for Women and the involvement of the following women ○ Elizabeth Farians ○ Pauli Murray ○ Florynce Kennedy ○ Sister Mary Joel Read ● Understand the impact of how the 1970 NOW conference was divided over lesbianism	**Recommended Sources:** ● Excerpts, The Women of NOW by Katherine Turk ● NOW Original Statement of Purpose (1966) ● NOW's Bill of Rights (1968) ● *"National Organization for Women, Bill of Rights"* ● Alice Paul's annotations of *The Feminine Mystique* by Betty Friedan ● 1970: Women's Strike for Equality (primary source) ● WAPUSH interview with Muriel Fox

"Your silence will not protect you"
–Audre Lorde

Thematic Focus: Women's Experiences	Women have not had a monolithic experience; their lives have been directly impacted by intersecting identities including race, class, gender, ability, sexuality, religion, region and age. Race and gender are social constructs that have been closely tied to women's American political and social development

Topic: 7.7: Black Feminism & Womanism		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain the development of Black feminism from the 19th century to the late 20th century ● Explain the	**Essential Understandings:** ● Understand the political and social significance of the following: ○ Alice Walker ○ Margaret Sloan ○ Kitchen Table: Women of Color Press ● Understand the	**Recommended Sources:** ● "Statement of Purpose, The National Black Feminist Organization" 1973 ● *"Black Women: From Slavery to Womanist Liberation"* by Emilie M. Townes ● *"Defining Black Feminist Thought"* by Patricia Hill

concept of womanism ● Explain the role of racism in the women's liberation movement of the 1960s and 1970s ● Explain the role of women in the Women in the Black Panther Party ● Explain the different between pro choice and reproductive justice	significance of the National Black Feminist Organization ● Understand the development of womanist theology ● Understand the significance of the organization Sister Song ● Understand the concept of state sanctioned sterilization as it relates to the movement for reproductive justice	Collins ● *"Womanist"* (1983) by Alice Walker ● *"Womanist Theology: Black Women's Voices"* (1986) by Delores S. Williams ● Books by Loretta Ross

"I have a brain and a uterus and I use both"
–Representative Pat Schroeder

Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways

Thematic Focus: Women's Experiences	Women have not had a monolithic experience; their lives have been directly impacted by intersecting identities including race, class, gender, ability, sexuality, religion, region and age. Race and gender are social constructs that have been closely tied to women's American political and social development

Topic: 7.8: Women's Liberation		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain the difference between liberal	**Essential Understandings:** ● Understand leading theorists of the women's liberation movement ● Understand the role of	**Recommended Sources:** ● "Jane Crow and the Law: Sex Discrimination and Title VII" by Pauli Murray and Mary O. Eastwood (1965) ● *Abortion and the Law* by

feminism and the women's liberation movement ● Explain the reasons for the emergence of second wave feminism ● Explain the differences between the first wave and the second wave of the women's movement ● Explain the differences between pro-choice activism and reproductive justice	sexual politics and the consequences of the legalization of the birth control pill ● Understand the concept of consciousness raising ● Understand the development of militant women's groups such as Radicalesbians ● Understand the political work of Karla Jay and Gloria Steinem ● Understand the debate over the Hyde Amendment	Mary Ziegler ● Excerpts from the SCUM Manifesto ● *The Woman-Identified Woman* by Radicalesbians ● Congressional Testimony of Catholic feminist Dr. Elizabeth Farians on the ERA, 1970 ● Excerpts from Shulamith Firestone, The Dialectic of Sex ● *"Perplexed Thoughts Upon Leaving the Church After Mass"* by Sr. Ann Patrick Ware (women's ordination) ● WAPUSH interview with Dr. Bettina Aptheker ● *Harris v. McRae* (SCOTUS upheld the Hyde Amendment) ● SCOTUS cases about abortion & contraception ● "A Marriage Agreement" by Alix Kates Shulman ● Womontown, a community for women in Kansas City ● Wages for Housework movement ● "Not by Law Alone: From a Debate with Phyllis Schlafly" (1982) by Catherine MacKinnon ● "Weathermen on Women" from Women: A Journal of Liberation, Fall 1969 ● "The Fighting Women of Ireland" by Women for Irish Freedom, published in Women: A Journal of Liberation, International Women edition, Vol. 3, No., 1974 from a pamphlet produced by The Hanna Sheehy Skeffington Club on Christopher Street, NY

		• Publication: *Up from Under*, a publication for the women's liberation movement (1970) • WAPUSH interview with Karla Jay

Thematic Focus: Women's Experiences	Women have not had a monolithic experience; their lives have been directly impacted by intersecting identities including race, class, gender, ability, sexuality, religion, region and age. Race and gender are social constructs that have been closely tied to women's American political and social development

Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways

Topic: 7.9: Republican Feminism		

Learning Objectives:
• Explain the short and long term significance of Republican feminism
• Explain the impact of the elections of 1976 and 1980 on Republican feminist women
• Explain the role of Republican feminists who worked in the White House during the Nixon and Ford administrations
	Essential Understandings:
	• Understand the significance of the changes within the Republican Party in the election of 1980 on topics including the Equal Rights Amendment and abortion rights
	• Understand the political work of the following women
	  ○ Jill Ruckelshaus
	  ○ Betty Ford
	  ○ Mary Louise Smith
	  ○ Senator Nancy Kassebaum
	• Understand the role of Republican feminists in contemporary American politics
		Recommended Sources:
		• Tea Party Women: Mama Grizzlies, Grassroots Leaders, and the Changing Face of the American Right by Melissa Deckman
		• Mothers of Conservatism: Women and the Postwar Right by Michelle M. Nickerson

Topic: 7.10: Latina/Chicana Feminism		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain the short and long term significance of Latina & Chicana feminism ● Explain the difference between Latina and Chicana feminism ● Explain the contributions of Latina and Chicana feminists to the women's liberation movement	**Essential Understandings:** ● Understand the work of Latina suffragists such as California suffragist Maria de Lopez ● Understand the social, cultural, and political work of Gloria E. Anzaldúa ● Understand the life story of Jovita Idár and the concept of borderlands ● Understand the significance of the court case *Madrigal v. Quilligan* ● Understand the concept of Xicanisma	**Recommended Sources:** ● Timeline of Chicana feminism ● *Position Paper on Women* by Young Lords ● From Out of the Shadows: Mexican Women in Twentieth Century America by Vicki L. Ruiz ● Latina Legacies: Identity, Biography, and Community, ed. By Vicki L. Ruiz and Virginia Sánchez Korrol ● Chicana Feminist Thought: The Basic Historical Writings, ed. By Alma M. García ● *"The New Mestiza Nation: A Multicultural Movement"* by Gloria Anzaldúa ● Film: *No Más Bebés* ● *"We're Just Seen as Sex Objects: Dolores Huerta's Years in the U.F.W."*

Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways

Topic: 7.11: Women & the Disability Rights Movement		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain the role women have played in the disability rights movement	**Essential Understandings:** ● Understand the political and social work of the following activists:	**Recommended Sources:** ● Video: U.S. Capitol Crawl ● Temple Grandin: The Autism History Project

• Explain the reasons behind the passage of the American with Disabilities Act • Explain what led to the creation of 504 plans and the role women played in their development • Explain the history behind gender differences in autism diagnosis • Explain why women have historically been less likely to be diagnosed with autism	○ Judith Heumann ○ Alice Wong • Understand the work of Eunice Shriver and the organization Special Olympics • Understand the life story of Rosemary Kennedy • Understand the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the disability rights movement	• Disability Justices & the COVID-19 pandemic • Photos: Center for Independent Living (primary sources)

Period 8: Feminist Waves & the Backlash,1973-1991

"Feminism is an exploration, one that has just begun. Women have been taught that, for us, the earth is flat, and that if we venture out, we will fall off the edge. Some of us have ventured out nevertheless, and so far we have not fallen off. It is my faith, my feminist faith, that we will not. Our exploration has three parts. First, we must discover our past….we look for signs that tell us: women have lived here. And then we try to see what life was like for those women…Send, we must examine the present…Third, we must imagine a future in which we would be free."
–Andra Dworkin, WIN Magazine, 1975

Topic: 8.1: Contextualizing Period 8		
Learning Objectives: • Explain political, social and economic trends for women during this time period • Explain the role of race, class, gender, sexuality, ability and religion in	**Essential Understandings:** • The 1978 American Indian Religious Freedom Act allowed Native Americans to publicly celebrate their faith	**Recommended Sources:** • Combahee River Collective, *A Black Feminist Statement* • Constance Baker Motley "Speech to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference" (1965) ○ Video clip of Motley from C-SPAN • Testimony by Andrea

shaping women's lives during this era	• As early as 1959, feminist lawyers such as Dorothy Kenyon were working to legalize abortion nationwide • Understand why historians contest the periodization of the second wave of feminism • Understand the political, social and economic significance of the Independent Women's Forum	Dworkin, "Pornography is a Civil Rights Issue" (1986) • Santini, Maureen, "Reagan promises legal equity for women", *The Montgomery Advertiser*, August 27, 1983 • *"Seeing Red: American Indian Women Speaking About Their Religious and Political Perspectives"* by Inés Maria Talamantez • *Colonize This! Young Women of Color on Today's Feminism*, edited by Daisy Hernández and Bushra Rehman • "Feminism in Waves: Useful Metaphor or Not?" by Linda Nicholson • "Multiracial Feminism: Recasting the Chronology of Second Wave Feminism" by Becky Thompson • The Movement: How Women's Liberation Transformed America, 1963-1973 by Clara Bingham • *Abortion and the Law in America: Roe v. Wade to the Present* by Mary Ziegler • BC Voices • *Lilith Magazine* • Excerpts, *The Future That Was: A history of Third World Feminism Against Authoritarianism* by Durba Mitra • Patricia Roberts Harris was the first African American woman to ever serve in a presidential cabinet (President Jimmy Carter) • Sandra Day O'Connor sworn in as first women on

		the Supreme Court (C-SPAN clips) ● Legacy of Christa McAuliffe (C-SPAN bell ringer) ● "Third World" feminists preferred that term in the 1970s to demonstrate connections between colonial/postcolonial regions & minorities in the United States[56] ● Are Catholics Ready? ○ Written by Maureen Fiedler and Dolly Pomerleau, with editing by Georgia WhippoFuller and William R. Callahan, S.J.

"...the Houston conference tackled too much when it tried to solve all women's concerns in three days." –Bette Hillemeier[57]

"I wasn't sure we could make a history that was our own. But we can. Houston taught us that." –Gloria Steinem in Outrageous Acts and Everyday Rebellions

Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways

Topic: 8.2: 1977 Houston Women's Conference		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain the historical significance of the 1977 Houston Women's	**Essential Understandings:** ● Understand why the U.S. government funded this national conference ● Understand the role of state conventions and	**Recommended Sources:** ● Sharing Stories Project ● *It's Our Movement Now: Black Women's Politics and the 1977*

[56] Jennifer Nelson, *More than Medicine: A History of the Feminist Women's Health Movement* (New York University Press, 2015), 115.
[57] "Catholic Women Divided: New Leader Hopes to Ease ERA Dispute," *The Minneapolis Star*, January 6, 1978, accessed April 14, 2022.

Conference ● Explain the political divide at the Houston Women's Conference that led to national political polarization as well as a conservative women's movement and a liberal women's movement	nominations for delegates before the national conference was held in Houston ● Understand the role of first ladies at the conference ● Understand the leadership of Bella Abzug ● Understand how the struggle over the Equal Rights Amendment highlights the divisions in the women's movement ● The women's movement split into two, especially after the 1977 Houston Women's Conference–a liberal women's movement and a conservative women's movement ● Understand how women inside the conference were divided over many issues, including the ERA, despite the fact that it was included as a plank as part of the National Plan of Action written during the conference ● Understand why many pro-life women felt better represented by Phyllis Schlafly who organized conservative women during the conference	*National Women's Conference,* ed. By Laura L. Lovett, Rachel Jessica Daniel, and Kelly N. Giles ● *Divided We Stand* by Marjorie Spruill ● Film: Sisters of '77 ● Kay Clarenbach served as coordinator for the conference

Thematic Focus: Women's Experiences	Women have not had a monolithic experience; their lives have been directly impacted by intersecting identities including race, class, gender, ability, sexuality, religion, region and age. Race and gender are social constructs that have been closely tied to women's American political and social development

Thematic Focus: Women and American culture	It is essential to understand the significant role of women in the formation of American culture, including religion, health, art, psychology, and literature, to better understand the development of the United States

Topic: 8.3: Women in the Borderlands		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain the concept of the borderlands and how it has impacted women's lives ● Explain the short and long term consequences of the concept of the borderlands on American history	**Essential Understandings:** ● Understand the impact of the work of Cherie Moraga and Ana Castillo on the concept of the borderlands ● Understand the connections between U.S. immigration policy in the modern era and the concept of the borderlands	**Recommended Sources:** ● Latina Legacies ● *"La Chicana"* by Elizabeth Martinez

Thematic Focus: Women and American Culture	It is essential to understand the significant role of women in the formation of American culture, including religion, health, art, psychology, and literature, to better understand the development of the United States

Topic: 8.4: Women in the Black Nationalism Movement and the Nation of Islam		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain the role of women in the Nation of Islam and its impact on American history ● Explain the impact of Black nationalism on women from the 1970s to the present	**Essential Understandings:** ● Understand the historical context for the rise of the Nation of Islam ● Understand the use of the feminine & traditional motherhood to cultivate and preserve community ● Understand the political and social work of women affiliated with	**Recommended Sources:** ● *Feminism, Gender Politics, and Black Nationalist Women* ● Black Women, the Nation of Islam and the Pursuit of Freedom ● The Promise of Patriarchy: Women and the Nation of Islam ● Sister Clara Muhammad school uniform (from

	the Nation of Islam	the Smithsonian) ● Bernstein Sharrieff

"For many of us, Standing Rock was a Selma Moment where all of our mettle and determination was tested as we faced down large multinational corporations with logs of guns and said: "We're still standing." A moment when we all woke up and said, "This is when we become the ancestors our descendants will be proud of."
–Winona LaDuke[58]

Thematic Focus: Women and American culture	It is essential to understand the significant role of women in the formation of American culture, including religion, health, art, psychology, and literature, to better understand the development of the United States

Topic: 8.5: Contemporary Women's Health		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain gender differences with regards to healthcare in the United States ● Explain the history of the publication of *Our Bodies, Ourselves* ● Understand the short and long term significance of the Supreme Court decision *Roe v. Wade* ● Explain the work of the anti-abortion movement and the involvement of Operation Rescue ● Explain the impact of the	**Essential Understandings:** ● Understand the causes and effects of the liberalization of abortion laws in New York in 1970 ● Understand the importance of clinical trials on women's health ● Understand the life story of Norma McCorvey, the petitioner in *Roe v. Wade* ● Understand the causes and effects of the congressional passage of the Hyde Amendment in 1977 ● Mildred Jefferson was an important pro-life advisor to Ronald Reagan. Jefferson played an important role in moving Reagan towards a pro-life position ● Understand the reasons behind the creation and	**Recommended Sources:** ● Our Bodies, Ourselves ● Excerpts from Women Against Abortion: Inside the Largest Moral Reform Movement of the Twentieth Century by Karissa Haugeberg ● Patricia Maginnis in San Francisco helped start the first abortion referral service when she handed out flyers in 1966 ● California eased abortion law in 1967 in a bill signed by Ronald Reagan ● History of Title X ● Los Angeles Feminist Women's Health Center (1971) was the first feminist clinic in the United States ● Florence Luscumb, a suffragist, fought for

[58] Winona LaDuke, *To Be a Water Protector: The Rise of the Wiindigoo Slayers* (Fernwood Publishing, 2021), 103.

Moral Majority on the women's health movement ● Explain the short and long term consequences of state sanctioned obstacles to accessing abortion starting in the 1980s	expansion of crisis pregnancy centers ● Understand the contemporary controversies over the existence of crisis pregnancy centers	abortion rights in Massachusetts in the 1970s ● *Ms*. magazine ad "We Have Had Abortions" (primary source) ● Lesson plan on *Roe v. Wade* from C-SPAN ● Abortion Proposals- The Amendments Project ● Birthing reproductive justice (images from the University of Michigan archives) ● *"From Roe to Dobbs and Beyond: Diane Derzis' Lifetime in Abortion Care"* ● *"Who Was Norma McCorvey, the Women Behind Roe v. Wade?"* ● *"Roe v. Wade: Woman behind U.S. abortion decision was paid to recant"* ● Abortion historical trends in polling from Gallup ● Marjorie Pitts Hames argued *Doe v. Bolton*, a companion case to *Roe v. Wade* in the Supreme Court ● As historian Karissa Haugeberg has noted, "...when abortion was legalized nationally in 1973, many parish priests and nuns were more invested in antipoverty and peace projects than in moral debates about sexuality, contraception, or

		abortion."[59] ● The National Black Women's Health Project (NBWHP) was founded in Atlanta[60] ● Dázon Dixon Diallo founded Sister Love for HIV prevention in 1989

"Writing my congressman is not enough. This is just putting the responsibility on someone else's shoulders. Furthermore, most of what kills us is never debated or voted on. So, I have to do something in order to live, with my whole body, my mind, my spirit, every inch of me. I have to try to live a free and just and loving and life-affirming life. This is the most difficult continuous act in a world which worships death."
–Holly Zox at her trial for her involvement at the Seneca Army Depot peace encampment action in New York in 1983[61]

Thematic Focus: Women and American culture	It is essential to understand the significant role of women in the formation of American culture, including religion, health, art, psychology, and literature, to better understand the development of the United States

Thematic Focus: Violence Against Women, Pacifism and War	Throughout American history, women have been subject to both private and state sanctioned violence. They have utilized a variety of formal and informal methods to protect themselves and one another against violence. They have also been at the forefront of peace movements and have served active roles in war.

Topic: 8.6: Women's Militancy and Pacifism		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain the role of women in 1970s cults such as	**Essential Understandings:** ● Understand the reasons behind the growth of cults in the 1970s ● Understand how women played essential roles within the workings of the 1970s	**Recommended Sources:** ● *"Women's Roles in Peoples Temple and Jonestown"* ● *"Uncultured: The Intergenerational Trauma of Girls*

[59]Kariss Haugeberg, Women Against Abortion: Inside the Largest Moral Reform Movement of the Twentieth Century, 2017, page 3
[60] Nelson, *More than*, 161.
[61] Mima Cataldo et al., *The Women's Encampment for a Future of Peace and Justice: Images and Writings* (Temple University Press, 1987), 53.

Jonestown and Children of God ● Explain the creation of the Weather Underground and its connection to Students for a Democratic Society in the 1960s ● Explain the role of women in the pacifism movement in the 1970s and 1980s ● Explain the role of women in social movements that utilized militant tactics	cults ● Understand why non-violent protests by women have often been perceived as militancy when it was considered by participants as a community of resistance ● Understand the 1983 Women's Encampment for a Future of Peace and Justice and why this non violent action was considered by many to be an act of militancy ○ Understand how this event built on a transnational feminist peace movement that grew out of the Greenham Common protest in Britain ● Understand the role of militant radical feminist women such as Susan Stern ● Understand why numerous women were active members of the Weather Underground during this era ● Understand the motives and the consequences of playwright, actress and author of the *SCUM Manifesto*, Valerie Solanas, shooting Andy Warhol in 1968 ● Understand the conflicts Solanas experienced with leaders of the women's liberation movement who tried to offer her support after she shot Andy Warhol ● Understand the cultural	*Growing Up in Cults"* ● Florida Peace Walk ● 1981 Women's Pentagon Action ○ "Will the Circle Be Unbroken: Women's Pentagon Action" by Karen Shaw, Liz Reiley, Cynthia Edwards, and Betsy Getaz from Women: A Journal of Liberation, Vol. 8, No 1, 1981 ● Women's Encampment for a Future of Peace and Justice ○ Primary source ○ Audio script ○ Mima Cataldo ○ Ruth Putter ○ Sonia Johnson attended this event ○ Bella Abzug lent support to this important event ○ Waterloo 54 ○ Michele Crone ○ Longtime civil disobedience activist Barbara Deming attended this protest. She died shortly after this event ○ Many locals protested the women and men wore shirts stating "Nuke the

	significance of the kidnapping and trial of Patty Hearst	Bitches"[62] ○ 1983 Women's Peace Walk from from Durham, North Carolina to Seneca, New York

"We accept your good faith only when the Constitution makes women free"
Sr. Margaret Traxler

Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways

Topic: 8.7: Political Activism for the Equal Rights Amendment		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain why a militant, active women's movement to support the ERA was especially lively in the early 1980s ● Explain how cultural feminists such as Berenice Carroll, an advocate for the ERA and a professor at the University of Illinois, believed sexism was at the root of all	**Essential Understandings:** ● Understand how despite the difficulties of getting the amendment passed in Congress, the ERA enjoyed wide, bipartisan support during presidential administrations through the 1970s. ● Understand that numerous presidents, including Dwight Eisenhower, Lyndon B. Johnson and Richard Nixon all supported the ERA ○ The ERA enjoyed support from both Republican and Democratic first ladies ● Understand pro-ERA militancy included countless women of faith	**Recommended Sources:** ● WAPUSH interview with Mary Lee Sargent ● WAPUSH interview with Zoe Nicholson ● Congresswoman Martha Griffiths (video clip from C-SPAN) ● Excerpts from Sonia' Johnson's From Housewife to Heretic ● *Chicago Tribune*. "12 ERA Protesters Who Defied Judge's Order to Get Jail." July 3, 1982. ● *Equal Rights 1970: Hearings, Ninety-first Congress, Second Session, on S.J. Res. 61 and S.J. Res. 231, Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the*

[62] Mima Cataldo et al., *The Women's Encampment for a Future of Peace and Justice: Images and Writings* (Temple University Press, 1987), 87.

conflicts. She believed men learned to dehumanize other men by first dehumanizing women. ● Explain why numerous men, including Catholic priests, supported the ERA	such as Mormon feminist Sonia Johnson, Sr. Donna Quinn and Sr. Margaret Traxler ● Understand how during the final political fight for the ERA in Illinois in 1982, the organization Grassroots Group of Second Class Citizens chained themselves to the building and wrote the names of anti-ERA legislators in pigs blood. ○ Many of the participants of this group continued to be politically active throughout the 1980s in the organization Women Rising in Resistance ● Understand the story of Barbara Honneger ○ Worked for Reagan & quit in protest over his lack of support for the ERA ● Understand how notable comedian Dick Gregory was a public supporter of the ERA and sat with the women on a hunger fast in Illinois in the summer of 1982 ● Understand civil disobedience for the ERA continued a long line of direct action tactics for the amendment. ○ One major event was the Women Fast for Justice for	*United States Relative to Equal Rights for Men and Women: Hearings Before the Committee on the Judiciary, 91st, 1st Session 349-52 (1970) (statement of Sister Margaret Traxler).* ● *The Daily Chronicle* (Springfield, IL). "ERA Backers Vow to Stay Chained to Senate Chamber." June 4, 1982. ● *"Mrs. America Primer: The Real Story of Phyllis Schlafly's Campaign Against the ERA"* (NY Historical Society) ● State Level Equal Rights Amendments ● Video clips on the ERA (C-SPAN lesson plan) ● In 1980, women protestors wore white, similar to the suffragists, and burned the speeches of Ronald Reagan outside of the Republican Party convention to protest his position on the ERA ○ They held signs with slogans such as "Did men get equal rights state by state?" ● Mary Peterson Hartzler

	the ERA (1982) led by Zoe Nicholson & Sonia Johnson	

"I am fully committed to equality between men and women in every area of government and in every aspect of life."
–Jimmy Carter, June 13, 1976[63]

Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways

Topic: 8.8: Women and the Executive Branch		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain the growth of women in the federal government from the 1970s to the present ● Explain why an increase of women have recently been seeking to break the highest glass ceiling–the American presidency	**Essential Understandings:** ● Understand that many lesser known women have served very important roles in the White House. These women have included: ○ Jill Ruckelshaus, Anne Armstrong and Patricia Lindh (1970s) ● Understand the role of women in the following elections ○ 1984: Geraldine Ferraro (VP candidate), Sonia Johnson ○ 2004: Elizabeth Dole ○ 2016: Hillary Clinton ○ 2024: Kamala Harris ● Understand there have also been numerous	**Recommended Sources:** ● Image, Dr. Mildred Jefferson receiving an award from the Knights of Columbus, 1979 ● Milestones for women and the presidency

[63] Honoring a Commitment: To the People of America" (conference session at The Record of President Jimmy Carter on Women's Issues), 1980.

	recent campaigns for women seeking the vice-presidency	

"Tyranny is a contract. Both parties have to stick to it."
–Sonia Johnson, Wildfire: Igniting the She/Volution, 1989

Topic: 8.9: Founding Figures in Period 8		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain the short and long term significance of the named historic figures in Period 8	**Essential Understandings:** ● Understand the historic significance of the following individuals and their impact on women's history ○ bell hooks ○ Anita Hill ○ Angela Davis ○ Dr. George Tiller ○ Lily Chin ○ Joni Mitchell ○ Grace Jones ○ Audley "Queen Mother" Moore ○ Wilma Mankiller	**Recommended Sources:** ● *"Lily Chin: The Courage to Speak Out"* by Helen Zia ● Excerpts from Anita Hill's testimony to the Senate Judiciary Committee during the Clarence Thomas Hearings (1991) ● *A Day without Feminism* from Manifesta ● Visuals from Judy Chicago's *The Dinner Party* ● Art by Cindy Sherman ● Exhibition– Radical Women: Latin American Art, 1960-1985 ● Grey Panthers

Period 9: Contemporary Women's Issues, 1970s-Present

"*Militancy no longer means guns at high noon, if it ever did. It means actively working for change, sometimes in the absence of any surety that change is coming. It means doing the unromantic and tedious work necessary to forge meaningful coalitions, and it means recognizing which coalitions are possible and which coalitions are not. It means knowing that coalition, like unity, means the coming together of whole, self-actualized human beings, focused and believing, not fragmented automatons marching to a prescribed step. It means fighting despair."*
–Audre Lorde

Topic: 9.1: Contextualizing Period 9		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain political, social and	**Essential Understandings:** ● Understand that coverture laws lasted	**Recommended Sources:** ● "Landscape of the Ordinary" by Andrea

economic trends for women during this time period ● Explain the role of race, class, gender, sexuality, ability and religion in shaping women's lives during this era ● Explain the impact immigrant women have on contemporary American society ● Explain the changing role of women in the music industry	through the late 20th century ● Women, especially Filipino women, have migrated to the U.S. to work as nurses ● Since *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* (2022) overturned this decision; it is unclear if coverture laws have been reintroduced in the United States. ● Understand the role of women in the AIDS crisis & the ACT UP movement ● Understand the congressional passage of the Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act of 1994 ● Understand ongoing barriers for women to access the right to vote ● Understand the causes and effects of the 1994 Violence Against Women Act	Dworkin ● Visuals of the pro-choice/pro-life protests outside the Supreme Court ● "Prisoner of Sex" by Ariel Levy ● Essays by Erika Bachiochi ● National Museum of Women in the Arts ● Film: *RBG* ● The Promise of Happiness and Living a Feminist Life by Sara Ahmed ○ "Feminist Killyjoys" in The Promise of Happiness ● Queen Latifah's "Ladies First" video & Afrocentric feminism ● Transnational anti-gender movement ● WAPUSH interview with Sarah Schulman about ACT UP ● Suffrage as unfinished work ○ Debates over the SAVE Act ● Bell ringer: Women in STEM from C-SPAN ● 1993 Time Magazine cover on RU 486 "The Pill That Changes Everything" ● WAPUSH interview with Linda Villarosa

"Energy expended never dissipates"
–Audre Lorde

Thematic Focus: Women's Experiences	Women have not had a monolithic experience; their lives have been directly impacted by intersecting identities including race, class, gender, ability, sexuality, religion, region and age. Race and gender are

	social constructs that have been closely tied to women's American political and social development

Topic: 9.2: Third & Fourth Wave Feminism		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain the difference between third and fourth wave feminism ● Explain the major areas of feminist activism within each wave ● Explain issues of discrimination based on sex including discrimination against LGBTQ+ individuals	**Essential Understandings:** ● Understand the significance of the following events and/or concepts ○ Riot Grrrl movement and women in the grunge era ○ "I'm not a feminist, but…" ○ LGBTQ+ rights in the fourth wave ○ Punk feminism ○ Women in hip hop ○ #MeToo ■ Tarana Burke ■ Alyssa Milano ○ Intersectionality, coined by Kimberlé Crenshaw ○ GamerGate ● Understand the role of Anita Hill's testimony against Clarence Thomas in third wave feminism ● Understand the importance of art to the women's movement ● Understand varying state laws regarding constitutional gender equality ● Understand the concept of feminist masculinity	**Recommended Sources:** ● Rebecca Walker's *"I Am the Third Wave"* ● "Beyonce's Fierce Feminism," Janell Hobson, Ms. Magazine, Spring 2013 ● Women artists include: ○ Harriet Hosmer, Edmonia Lewis, Lilly Martin Spencer, Mary Cassatt, Martha Rosler, Barbara Kruger, Elizabeth Catlett, Lorna Simpson, Georgia O'Keefe ● Feminism: The Fourth Wave by the National Women's History Museum ● "Speech at the March on Washington, April 25, 1993 by Urvashi Vaid ● The #MeToo movement (clips from C-SPAN) ● In 1996, NOW celebrated 30 years with a party in New York coordinated by Veteran Feminists of America organizer Jacqui Ceballos ● WAPUSH interview with Dr. Michelle Daniel Jones

Course Description written by Kristen Kelly and Serene Bennett Williams, AP history teachers and Co-founders of Women's History in High School wapush.org.
View our recommended reading list: bookshop.org/lists/wapush-recommended-reading

"...one way to understand feminism is to understand how women act in the world."
–Historian Margaret Power

Thematic Focus: Women and the world	Transnational connections among women have existed since the early modern era and intensified through the 21st century through technology, globalization, cultural exchange, and international organizations

Topic: 9.3: Transnational feminism		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain trends in the global women's movement	**Essential Understandings:** ● Analyze how capitalism and globalization have affected people across nations, genders, classes, races, and sexualities. ● Analyze how the rise of technology has impacted women's lives	**Recommended Sources:** ● Reproductive Justice Futurism Think Tank at Smith College ○ Techno-eugenics ● Eugenic Feminism: Reproductive Nationalism in the United States and India by Asha Nadkarni ● Dr. Jalliciea A. Jolly ○ Racialized surveillance ● Transnational Feminism in Development ● "Review: Transnational Feminisms in a Globalized World: Challenges, Analysis, and Resistance" ● *"Globalization of the Local/ Localization of the Global: Mapping Transnational Women's Movements"* by Amrita Basu ● *"The Veil Debate Again"* by Leila Ahmed ● Wonder Girls: Advocating for global women's rights (C-SPAN lesson plan) ● 30 people protecting women's rights around the world ● Women in Northern

		Ireland

"I had reached the stained glass ceiling"
–Father Anne

Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways

Topic: 9.4: Struggle for Equal Rights in the 21st century		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain the struggle for equal rights in the 21st century ● Explain modern day groups led by women ● Explain the concepts articulated by scholar Julie Suk of male overentitlement and overempowerment in the law	**Essential Understandings:** ● Women activists are at the forefront of the modern struggle for… Indigenous rights ○ Joy Harjo ○ Winona LaDuke and earth based economics ○ Cannibal economics/ extreme extraction ○ Standing Rock water protectors ○ Sacred Stone Camp ○ Missing & Murdered Indigenous Women (MMIW) ○ Cecilia Fire Thunder (Oglala Sioux Tribe)	**Recommended Sources:** ● Loretta Ross and the fight for reproductive justice ● After Misogyny by Julie Suk ● Professor Claudia Goldin (economist) on why women are at the center of global economies (C-SPAN bell ringer) ● Mandate for Leadership: The Conservative Promise (Project 2025) by the Heritage Foundation ● Ordinary Equality by Kate Kelly ● Charlotte Clymer ● *Silicon Valley Imperialism* by Erin McElroy ● Miscarriage management[64] ● *"Race-ing Roe: Reproductive Justice, Racial Justice, and the Battle for Roe v. Wade"* by Melissa Murray from

[64] For more on this term, see Carrie N. Baker, *Abortion Pills: US History and Politics* (Amherst College Press, 2024), 86.

	The ERA ○ Young Feminist Party Pro-life politics ○ Marjorie Dannenfelser ○ Students for Life ○ Lila Rose Protection against discrimination & sexual assault ○ Know Your IX ○ Femicide Women's ordination ● Father Anne Anti-imperialism ● La Colectiva Feminista en Construcción Climate justice ○ Indigenous women & LGBTQ+ activists led the Standing Rock protest against the Dakota Access Pipeline ○ Gen Z for Change ● Understand the impact of technofascism and technoeugenics on women ● Understand the movement for fat liberation and body-positivity	the Harvard Law Review ● Erasure of LGBTQ+ history ● The Rights of Women: Reclaiming a Lost Vision by Erika Bachiochi ● WAPUSH interview with Dr. Iléana Jimenez ● *Undue Burden: Life and Death Decisions in Post-Roe America* by Shefali Luthra ● Testimony of Christine Blasey Ford in front of the Senate Judiciary Committee (2018) ● *"Nebraska Legislature reprimands senator who removed pictures from walls"* ● *"The Women Who Power America's Offices are Making Themselves AI-proof"* ● Swiftynomics & the gender pay gap/Paycheck Fairness Act (from C-SPAN) ● In the year after the passage of the Supreme Court decision *Dobbs v. Jackson,* abortion increased in part due to telemedicine and the availability of mifepristone[65] ○ Human Rights Watch & other human rights organizations consider the removal of constitutional protections of

[65] Carrie N. Baker, *Abortion Pills: US History and Politics* (Amherst College Press, 2024), 8.

	● Criminal justice reform ○ Women & girls in the criminal justice system (video clip from C-PAN)	abortion a human rights violation ● Reproductive Justice Resolution for America 250 ● Concept of abortion seeker ● WAPUSH interview with Dr. Ariella Rotramel ● WAPUSH interview with Dr. Don Romesburg

"Even today, we might note, over two hundred years later [after the Constitutional Convention], women in the United States have still not attained to the position whereby they genuinely represent themselves. That is, the demand gaining momentum in many other advanced industrial countries–the demand that at least 50 percent of the seats in congress be held by women–seems to hold little persuasive force on this side of the Atlantic."
—Carol Berkin, "The Explanation Lies in Property" from Women and the United States Constitution, ed. By Sibyl A. Schwarzenbach and Patricia Smith

Thematic Focus: Women's Activism	Women have utilized a wide variety of strategies to demonstrate agency and challenge male authority throughout American history. Women have also contributed to the pursuit of equality with men, even as they worked to define it in different ways

Topic: 9.5: Contemporary Women in Politics		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain the role of women in the U.S. government in the first quarter of the 21st century ● Identify notable women who influenced the political sphere and explain the significance of their roles	**Essential Understandings:** ● Kathy Kozachenko became the first openly gay American to win elected office in 1974 ● Eleanor Holmes Norton was the first woman to chair the EEOC ● The Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Restoration Act was passed in 2009 ● Sonia Sotomayor was the first Latina Supreme Court justice (2009) ● Under the leadership of Edith Windsor, the *U.S. v. Windsor* (2013) Supreme	**Recommended Sources:** ● We the Women by Julie Suk ● Women and Politics by Lynne E. Ford ● Milestones in the American Gay Rights Movement (PBS) ● Barbara Jordan: Speaking the Truth with Eloquent Thunder, ed. By Max Sherman ● Milestones for Women in Politics by the Center for American Women and Politics ● WAPUSH interview

	Court case overturned the unconstitutional Defense of Marriage Act that was signed by Bill Clinton ● Know that Deb Haaland and Sharice Davids were the first Native American women elected to Congress (2018) ● Deb Haaland is the first Indigenous women in a presidential cabinet while Nancy Pelosi was the first female Speaker of the House ● Hillary Clinton was the first woman to win the primary and nomination of a major political party ● Condoleezza Rice is the first Republican woman and first Black woman to serve at U.S. Secretary of State ● Kamala Harris is the first woman Vice President (2020) ● Understand the impact of Christian nationalism women on contemporary American politics ● Understand the historic influence of the following women on contemporary American politics ○ Barbara Jordan ○ Bella Abzug ○ Martha Griffiths ○ Patricia Schroeder ○ Barbara Mikulski	with former presidential candidate Gloria La Riva **Teaching Resources:** ● Data on Women Leaders by Pew Research Center ● 1st Black Woman Senator–Carol Moseley Braun (lesson plan from C-SPAN) ● Women and American Politics: A Research Agenda for the 21st Century by Rutgers ● Opening statements of female Supreme Court Justices (lesson plan from C-SPAN) ● Women in elected office (clips from C-SPAN) ● Women and the Supreme Court (clips from C-SPAN) ● Legacy of Patsy Mink (bell ringer from C-SPAN) ● Gender Parity Index

"Some women don't identify with feminism because it's seen as a danger to their existing support system, or an obligation to help other women–while they themselves are barely hanging on. Yet few movement groups offer the mutual, personal support that is the strength of feminism."
–Gloria Steinem, "Helping Ourselves to Revolution," *Ms. Magazine*, November/December 1992

Topic: 9.6: Founding Figures in Period 9		
Learning Objectives: ● Explain the concept of intersectionality that grew to prominence in the late 20th and early 21st century ● Explain the role of literature in the modern day women's movement	**Essential Understandings:** ● Understand the work of the following women/ organizations ○ Lois Curtis ○ Dr. Haunani-Kay Trask ○ Father Anne ○ Feminist Uprising & modern day Silent Sentinels ○ Dr. Timit Gebru	**Recommended Sources:** ● "The Master's Tools Will Never Dismantle the Master's House" by Audre Lorde ● WAPUSH Interview with Father Anne ● "The Women of Black Lives Matter," Brittney Cooper, Ms. Magazine, Winter 2015 ● "The Riot Grrrl Manifesto" Kathleen Hanna ● *"Thin and Thick Conceptions of the Nineteenth Amendment Right to Vote and Congress's Power to Enforce It,"* Richard L. Hasan and Leah Litman ● Techno-eugenics and the concept of TESCREAL, coined by Dr. Timnit Gebru[66]

[66] For more on TESCREAL, see the book, *The Nerd Reich: Silicon Valley Fascism and the War on Democracy* by Gil Gurán, pages 118-120

Women Named in the WAPUSH Course Proposal	
Topic 1.1: Contextualizing Period 1	
Catherine MacKinnon (scholar)	Catherine MacKinnon is a scholar who has written extensively about women and the law. Her books had a significant impact on the development of the WAPUSH course proposal.
Christine de Pizan (writer)	Christine de Pizan was an early writer for women in the postclassical era (middle ages). She wrote in the early 15th century and her writing had a major impact on people as she was considered very talented and widely read
Mary Beard (historian)	Mary Beard was a progressive era historian who was affiliated with the National Woman's Party
Delilah Beasley (historian)	Delilah Beasley was a historian who wrote about women in the California suffrage movement. Her book *The Negro Trailblazers of California* had a major impact on the development of the WAPUSH proposal. Serene Williams used this book extensively when working with her students on the crowdsourced suffragist project
Gerda Lerner (historian)	Gerda's Lerner is a major figure in the field of women's history and helped to create the first doctoral program in the discipline. Kristen Kelly and Serene Williams read Lerner's papers at the Schlesinger Library at Harvard which had a huge impact on the development of the WAPUSH proposal.
Sara Ahmed (feminist theorist)	Sara Admed's work, especially her book *The Feminist Killjoy Handbook*, is widely read at the university level in courses about Women and Gender Studies. Sara Ahmed's work is also referenced in Topic 9.1: Contextualizing Period 9.
Carol Berkin (historian)	Carol Berkin edited Clio in the Classroom: A Guide for Teaching U.S. Women's History, a very helpful resource for anyone teaching women's history
Margaret S. Crocco (professor of social studies education)	Margaret S. Crocco edited Clio in the Classroom: A Guide for Teaching U.S. Women's History,
Barbara Winslow (feminist scholar, activist)	Barbara Winslow edited Clio in the Classroom: A Guide for Teaching U.S. Women's History. Kristen and Serene presented with Barbara Winslow at the National Women's Studies Conference in San Francisco about the importance of teaching women's history in schools
Topic 1.4: Gender and social authority in regional tribes	

Zitkala-Ša (advocate for Native American rights, writer, suffragist)	Zitkala-Ša was a widely regarded activist for Native American rights. Her work has seen a major resurgence recently and her work is studied by students in both high school English and history classes. Zitkala Ša is also mentioned in Topic 6.2: Women's Suffrage Movement and Topic 6.3: Citizenship & Immigration.
Topic 1.5: Cultural interactions between Europeans, Native Americans and Africans	
La Malinche (translator)	La Malinche worked as a translator for Hernan Cortes and has a hotly contested story. You can read more about her from this link from the National Endowment of the Humanities
Nancy Ward (Beloved Woman of the Cherokee)	Nancy War, also known as Nanye'hi, was a Cherokee leader
Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz (Nun, writer)	The writing of Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz, who is widely regarded as an early feminist poet, had a huge impact on feminism throughout the Americas as far back as the 17th century
Mary Wollstonecraft (writer, feminist theorist)	Mary Wollstonecraft, an important Enlightenment thinker, is considered one of the founders of liberal feminism and her work had an important impact on the first wave of feminism from 1848-1920
Topic 1.6: Women in the early slave trade	
Deirdre Cooper Owens (historian)	Deirdre Cooper Owens wrote a very important book about how women were treated in the slave trade titled Medical Bondage: Race, Gender, and the Origins of American Gynecology. Her book is also mentioned in Topic 4.5: Enslavement.
Topic 1.7: Women healers and religious innovation	
Margaret Fell Fox (Quaker religious leader)	Margaret Fell Fox was a theologian and a founder of the Quaker religion. Quakers had a major impact on the women's movement. Many important feminist leaders were quakers including Susan B. Anthony and Alice Paul
Mary Baker Eddy (religious leader)	Mary Baker Eddy founded the Christian Science religion
Topic 2.1: Contextualizing Period 2	
Virginia Dare (1st English child born in the Americas)	Virginia Dare was the first English child born in the Americas. She was named Virginia because she was considered the first Christian born in the Americas.

Toypurina (activist against the mission system)	Toypurina was an Indigenous medicine woman who rebelled against the Spanish mission system. She is celebrated today in a mural in the Boyle Heights region of Los Angeles
Margaret Brent (early woman lawyer)	Margaret Brent is considered the first woman of English descent to appear before a legislative assembly. She petitioned the Maryland Proprietary Assembly in 1648
Erika Bacchiochi (scholar)	Erika Bacchiochi's book, *The Rights of Women*, is an important resource for the development of the WAPUSH proposal
Elizabeth Reis (scholar)	Elizabeth Reis is a scholar who writes about medical ethics, gender, sexuality and religion
Topic 2.2: Women and the development of American individualism	
Anne Hutchinson (midwife & religious dissident)	Anne Hutchinson was an early activist for religious freedom and challenged the authority of Puritanism. She played a central role in the Antinomian Controversy, an important religious movement in the 17th century
Topic 2.3: Colonial influence on women	
Marie Aggie (enslaved woman who challenged the state of Virgina)	In the early 18th century, Marie Aggie was an enslaved woman who played a central role in a court case challenging Virigina's law with regards the benefits of clergy (this allowed people who could read to avoid a death sentence or especially harsh treatment)
Dorothy Good (accused of being a witch)	Dorothy Good was the youngest woman to be accused of being a witch in Salem, Massachusetts in the 17th century
Mary Musgrove (played a pivotal role in founding Georgia)	Mary Musgrove, the daughter of a white settler and an Indigenous woman, played an important role in the founding of colonial Georgia
Topic 2.4: Gender and sexuality in early America	
Thomas(ine) Hall (crafter of bone law & needlework, early gender non-conforming person in the Americas)	Thomas(ine) Hall is one of the earliest examples of a gender non-conforming person in early American history. Hall's story is an interesting example of revolutionary change during the founding era.

Hannah Adams (author)	Hannah Adams is an example of a woman who worked as a paid author in early American history
Kateri Tekakwitha (Catholic saint)	Kateri Tekakwitha lived in New York in the 17th century and was the first Indigenous (Mohawk) woman to become a Catholic saint
Deborah Sampson (soldier)	Deborah Samplson disguised herself as a man to fight in the American Revolution and is considered a heroic figure in that war
Sarah White Norman & Mary Hammon (arrested for a same sex relationship)	Sarah White Norman and Mary Hammon were arrested for a same sex relationship in New England in the 17th Century
Topic 2.5: Dissent in the colonial era	
Awashonks (female chief)	Awashonks was a notable female Chief who lived in modern day Rhode Island. She signed peace agreements between Plymouth Colony and a confederation of local tribes and played an important role in King Phillip's War (1675-1676).
Sarah Drummond (advisor)	Sarah Drummond was a close advisor to Nathanial Bacon, the leader of Bacon's Rebellion against the Virginia government
Phyllis Wheatley (poet)	Phyllis Wheatley was an enslaved gifted poet and the first African American to publish poetry. The fact that she was widely read and her personal achievements helped propel the 19th century abolitionist movement. Phyllis Wheatley's work is also mentioned in WAPUSH Topic 3.3: Religious Reform in Period 3.
Topic 2.6: Impact of the Great Awakening and the Enlightenment on women's activism	
Judith Sargent Murray (writer)	Judith Sargent Muray was a widely read author and an early advocate for women's rights. Judith Sargent Murray is also mentioned in WAPUSH Topic 3.5: white women in early America.
Hannah Mather Crocker (writer)	In addition to being an author, Hannah Crocker was also an advocate for women's rights and an early feminist from Massachusetts
Topic 3.1: Contextualizing Period 3	
Dorothy Roberts (scholar)	Dorothy Roberts is a widely regarded scholar of enslavement and American women's political history. She wrote the book *Killing the Black Body* which had a major impact on the development of the WAPUSH

	proposal. Dorthy Roberts's work is mentioned in several different sections of the WAPUSH proposal, including Topic 4.5: Enslavement.
Julia Chinn (enslaved wife of a Vice President)	Julia Chinn was a mixed race enslaved woman who was married to Vice President Richard Mentor Johnson, who was the 9th Vice President of the United States under Martin Van Burn. Importantly, Johnson acknowledged their children together which was uncommon for white enslavers to do in the early 19th century
Elizabeth Key (advocate for freedom)	In 1656, Elizabeth Key became the first Black woman in North America to sue for her freedom and win. Her lawsuit led to changes in laws in the state of Virginia and a legal doctrine known as *partus sequitur ventrem* which said that the legal status of children born in the colonies was determined by the legal status of their mother
Sarah Gronningsater (scholar)	Dr. Sarah Gronningsater is widely known for her work on the use of petitions by the "rising generation" of civil rights activists before the Civil War
Mary Katherine Goddard (printer)	Mary Katherine Goddard, a printer, is the only woman to have her name on the Declaration of Independence
Topic 3.2: Abolitionism	
Lucretia Mott (abolitionist, women's rights activist)	Lucretia Mott, a Quaker, was a prominent abolitionist in the mid-19th Century. Considered one of the co-founders of first wave feminism and a strategist of the Seneca Falls Convention in 1848, she served as an important mentor to Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Lucretia Mott is also mentioned in Topic 3.7: Gender Politics in the Early Republic.
Oney Judge (freedom seeker)	Oney Judge was an enslaved woman who escaped her enslavement by George and Martha Washington
Sojourner Truth (abolitionist, suffragist orator)	One of the most important women's rights activists in the 19th century, Sojourner Truth was a highly effective orator and political organizer. She is considered a co-founder of the first wave of feminism. Sojourner Truth is also mentioned in Topic 4.1: Contextualizing Period 4. Truth is also listed as a foundational figure in period 4 in Topic 4.10.
Mary Ann Shadd (author, teacher, lawyer)	Mary Ann Shadd came from an abolitionist family that supported freedom seekers who were escaping enslavement. She was involved in a large number of civil rights initiatives including working as a journalist, an educator and participated in the women's suffrage movement as a member of the National Women's Suffrage Association

Abby Kelley Foster	Abby Kelley Foster was a women's rights activist and an abolitionist. She is also mentioned in Topic 4.4: Antebellum Reform.
Topic 3.3: Religious Reform in Period 3	
Prudence Crandall (educator, abolitionist)	Prudence Crandall was a Quaker who believed in abolitionism and greater access to education. She was known for her work in creating one of the first schools available to African American girls in the state of Connecticut.
Topic 3.4: Constitutional Foundations	
Sally Hemings (enslaved woman on Thomas Jefferson's plantation)	Sally Hemings was an enslaved woman who was legally owned by Thomas Jefferson. She was in an intimate relationship with him at a time when she could not consent due to her enslavement. Historians have documented their children together and there has been a movement to have Sally Hemings formally recognized as a First Lady. Sally Hemings is also mentioned under Topic 3.6: Women & Slavery in the WAPUSH proposal.
Topic 3.5: White Women in Early America	
Jane Franklin (sister & confidant of Ben Franklin)	Jane Franklin was the beloved sister of Ben Franklin. They wrote a series of letters to each other that have been documented by historian Jill Lepore in her book *Book of Ages: The Life and Opinions of Jane Franklin*
Mercy Otis Warren (author)	Mercy Otis Warren was an influential author of poems, plays and important pamphlets in the time period of the early American republic. Mercy Otis Warren is also mentioned in Topic 3.7: Gender Politics in the Early Republic.
Topic 3.6: Women & Slavery	
Stephanie Jones Rogers (historian)	Stephanie Jones Rogers is a historian who wrote They Were Her Property: White Women as Slave Owners in the American South. This book has been an important resource for the development of the WAPUSH course proposal.
Harriet Jacobs (author)	Harriet Jacobs wrote an important and harrowing autobiography about her experience of being enslaved
Sarah Grimké (author)	Sarah Grimké was an author, abolitionist and feminist who played an important role in raising awareness against slavery. Sarah Grimké is also mentioned in Topic 4.1: Contextualizing Period 4.
Rebecca Hall (historian)	Rebecca Hall wrote a very informative and accessible book about the slave revolts that were led by women. Her book is called *Wake: The Hidden History of Women Led Slave Revolts*
Elizabeth Brown	The story of Elizabeth Brown, who was enslaved and petitioning to be free

(civil rights activist)	through the New York Manumission Society, highlights an attempt at women gaining access to the political system despite it being totally controlled by men
Catherine Greene (inventor)	Although Eli Whitney received a patent for the cotton gin, Catherine Green funded the invention of the method for separating cotton from its seed. She also rented Whitney a room in her home.
Topic 3.7: Gender Politics in the Early Republic	
Abigail Adams (First Lady & mother of a president)	A letter dated April 27, 1776 from Abigail Adsm to Mercy Otis Warren is included in the WAPUSH course proposal.
Maria Stewart (writer, orator)	Maria Stewart was a highly influential early civil rights activist and advocate for women's rights. Her piece, *Why Sit Ye Here and Die?* (1832) is mentioned in the WAPUSH proposal under this section.
Elizabeth Cady Stanton (abolitionist, suffragist)	Elizabeth Cady Stanton is considered the most influential feminist theorist of the 19th century. A statue in her honor, titled Portrait Monument, is mentioned in the WAPUSH proposal in this section. Elizabeth Cady Stanton is also mentioned in Topic 4.7: 14th and 15th Amendments. Stanton is listed as a foundation figure in Period 4 in Topic 4.10 and in Topic 5.8: Radical & Indigenous Activism..
Susan B. Anthony (suffragist)	Susan B. Anthony was one of the most important suffragist activists of the 19th century. She was also a Quaker who also supported the temperance movement. A statue in her honor, titled Portrait Monument, is mentioned in the WAPUSH proposal in this section. Susan B. Anthony is also mentioned in Topic 5.8: Radical & Indigenous Activism.
Topic 3.8: Women in the Northern Workforce	
Emma Wood (Lowell factory worker)	Emma Wood worked in the Lowell mills where an important strike led by women took place in 1834. She was also the mother of suffragist Maud Wood Park.
Maud Wood Park (suffragist)	Maud Wood Park was a suffragist and the daughter of Emma Wood who worked in the Lowell mills in Massachusetts.
Topic 3.9: Cult of Domesticity	
Frances Ellen Watkins Harper (women's rights and civil rights activist)	In 1866, Frances Ellean Watkins Harper gave an important speech at the Eleventh Women's Rights Convention. Frances Ellen Watkins Harper is also mentioned in Topic 4.1: Contextualizing Period 4. Harper is also listed as a foundational figure in period 4 in Topic 4.10.

Nellie Bly (undercover journalist and author)	Nellie Bly went undercover to write her hugely influential book, *Ten Days in a Madhouse*.
Harriet K. Hunt (physician)	Harriet K. Hunt, a Boston physician, refused to pay her taxes because of her argument against taxation without representation
Topic 4.1: Contextualizing Period 4	
Susan Ware (historian)	Susan Ware is a widely regarded historian of the American women's movement and her book *Why They Marched: Untold Stories of the Women Who Fought for the Right to Vote* has been very important to the WAPUSH course proposal.
Elizabeth Keckley (seamstress and author)	Elizabeth Keckley was a talented seamstress who made clothing for First Lady Mary Todd Lincoln
Kate Masur (Historian)	Kate Masur's work on freedom seekers in the pre-Civil War era had a major impact on the development of the WAPUSH course proposal. In this section, her book *Freedom Was in Sight* is especially useful.
Topic 4.2: Seneca Falls Convention	
Harriet Powell (freedom seeker)	Harriet Powell escaped from slavery in Syracuse, New York. She hid in the home of Gerrit and Ann Smith. Gerrit Smith was a cousin of Elizabeth Cady Stanton.
Betty Lyons (Native American rights activist)	Betty Lyons, from the Onondaga Nation, became president of the American Indian Law Alliance.
Ellen Carol DuBois (historian)	Ellen Carol DuBois is a prolific author and a historian of the women's movements. Her books had a major impact on the development of the WAPUSH proposal, including *Elizabeth Cady Stanton: A Revolutionary Life* and *Through Women's Eyes.*
Margaret Fuller (writer)	Margaret Fuller was an important transcendentalist writer and an early advocate for women's rights during the first wave of feminism.
Topic 4.4: Antebellum Reform	
Lucy Stone (abolitionist, suffragist)	Lucy Stone was one of the most important orators who advocated for abolitionism and women's suffrage in the 19th century.
Topic 4.5: Enslavement	

Lucy, Betsy and Anarcha (foremothers of gynecology)	Lucy, Betsey and Anarcha were enslaved women who were experimented on by Dr. J. Marion Sims. The surgery on these women played a very important role in the development of the field of gynecology.
Koritha Mitchell (scholar)	English professor Koritha Mitchell edited a recent version of *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl* by Harriet Jacobs
Topic 4.6: The Civil War	
Harriet Tubman (military leader, suffragist, civil rights activist)	Harriet Tubman's civil rights work is mentioned several places in the WAPUSH proposal. In this section, her affidavit regarding payment for services rendered in the Civil War filed in 1898 is especially relevant.
Anna Ella Caroll (spy)	Anna Ella Caroll worked as a spy during the Civil War and contributed to important military battles. President Lincoln downplayed her involvement because he was concerned word would get out a civilian woman orchestrated these strategies rather than an army general.
Rose Greenhow (socialite, secessionist, spy)	Rose Greenhow worked as a socialite, a secessionist who supported the confederacy and a spy during the Civil War.
Topic 4.7: 14th and 15th Amendments	
Frances Thompson (anti-violence activist)	Frances Thompson was the first transgender woman to testify before a committee in Congress. This testimony took place in 1866 and included a first hand account of sexual violence.
Topic 4.8: Indigenous Societies in Period 4	
Eagle Woman That All Look At (Native American leader)	Eagle Woman That All Look At, who was also known as Wambi Autepewin, was a Sioux peace broker between Indigenous tribes and white settlers. She hosted talks at Fort Pierre in South Dakota.
Topic 4.9: Women in Reconstruction	
Manisha Sinha (historian)	Manisha Sinha is a highly influential historian of the Reconstruction era. Her book, *The Rise and Fall of the Second American Republic* had a major impact on the development of the WAPUSH course proposal.
Edmonia Highgate (educator, writer, activist)	Edmonia Highgate was an advocate for education during the era of Reconstruction. She worked as a principal at the Frederick Douglass School in New Orleans where she was shot.
Topic 4.10: Foundational Figures of Period 4	

Victoria Woodhull (candidate, stockbroker)	Victoria Woodhull is listed as a foundational figure in this era for being the first American woman to run for president and her innovative work as a financial investor. Victoria Woodhull and her sister **Tennessee Caflin**, are mentioned in Topic 5.9: Spiritualism.
Dr. Mary Edwards Walker (doctor, advocate for dress reform)	Dr. Mary Edwards Walker was a medical doctor in addition to being notable for challenging restrictive dress for women. She was also an advocate for abolitionism and contributed to the Civil War as a U.S. Army surgeon. Walker is also mentioned in Topic 5.1: Contextualizing Period 5.
Ida B. Wells (journalist, suffragist, civil rights activist)	The work of Ida B. Wells is incredibly important to the WAPUSH course. In this section, her ability to raise awareness about lynching through her innovative journalism is mentioned. Ida B. Wells is also mentioned under Topic 5.6: Women's Suffrage Movement and Topic 6.2: Women's Suffrage Movement.
Mary B. Talbert (orator, suffragist, civil rights activist)	Mary B. Talbert was an important civil rights activist who helped found the NAACP. She also worked towards the passage of the 19th Amendment and advocated for human rights internationally.
Topic 5.1: Contextualizing Period 5	
Mary Roberts Coolidge (suffragist)	Mary Roberts Coolidge, an important suffragist from California, wrote *"Raising the Level of Suffrage in California, Or What Have They Done With It?"*
Martha S. Jones (historian)	Martha S. Jones is a historian who wrote Vanguard: How Black Women Broke Barriers, Won the Vote and Insisted on Equality for all. This book had a major impact on the development of the WAPUSH course proposal. Martha S. Jones is also mentioned under Topic 5.6: Women's Suffrage Movement.
Sarah B. Cochran (businesswoman, philanthropist)	Historian Kimberly Hess wrote a biography of Sarah B. Cochran, a Gilded Age businesswoman and philanthropist titled, *A Lesser Mortal: The Unexpected Life of Sarah B. Cochran*
Josephine St. Ruffin Pierre (civil rights activist)	Josephine St. Ruffin was a hugely influential woman who worked as a suffragist, a journalist and a clubwoman.
Matilda Gage (suffragist)	Matilda Gage was a highly influential 19th century suffragist who worked with Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony. Matilda Gage is also mentioned in Topic 5.4: Imperialism and Topic 5.8: Radical & Indigenous Activism.
Topic 5.2: The Comstock Laws and Restellism	

Madame Restell (midwife and abortion provider)	Madame Restell, also known as Ann Lowman, was a self trained midwife and abortion provider who was arrested by Anthony Comstock for violating the Comstock Laws
Ida Craddock (advocate for sex education)	Ida Craddock was an early advocate for birth control, sex education and a pioneer for civil liberties. She was also arrested by Anthony Comstock and wrote a famous suicide note referenced as a primary source in WAPUSH. Ida Craddock is also mentioned in Topic 5.9: Spiritualism.
Topic 5.3: Women at the Forefront of the Struggle for Civil Rights & Civil Liberties	
Jane Addams (suffragist, social worker)	Jane Addams was involved in numerous women's rights causes including women's suffrage and was a pioneer for the field of social work in the United States. She also lived in a Boston marriage. Jane Addams is also mentioned in Topic 5.12: Settlement Houses & the Election of 1912.
Carrie Chapman Catt (suffragist)	Carrie Chapman Catt was a leader of the National American Women's Suffrage Association and played an important role in securing the ratification of the 19th Amendment. Carrie Chapman Catt is also mentioned in Topic 6.2: Women's Suffrage Movement.
Frances Willard (suffragist, temperance activist)	Frances Williard was the leader of the Women's Christian Temperance Union and an important suffragist. Frances Willard is also mentioned in Topic 5.10: Temperance and Topic 6.2: Women's Suffrage Movement.
Charlotte Perkins Gilman (writer)	Charlotte Perkins Gilman's book *Women & Economics* was an important primary source for the WAPUSH course proposal.
Lillian Faderman (historian)	Dr. Lillian Faderman, an English professor and scholar of women's history, wrote several books that were helpful to the development of the WAPUSH curriculum including *To Believe in Women: What Lesbians Have done for America–A History*, *My Mother's War* and *The Gay Revolution*. Dr. Faderman recorded an original interview for the WAPUSH Oral Interview Project.
Dr. Rebecca Cole (physician and advocate for social reform)	Dr. Rebecca Cole was the second African American woman to receive an M.D. in the United States. She was also a very successful advocate for people living in poverty and created the Women's Directory Center to offer legal and medical care for women and children.
Lucy E. Parsons (anarchist)	Lucy Parsons was a radical activist and well known for her writings and oratory in support of anarchism. Lucy Parsons is also mentioned in Topic 5.8: Radical & Indigenous Activism.
Dr. Halle Tanner Dillon Johnson	Dr. Halle Tanner Dillon Johnson was the first woman in Alabama to pass the state medical exam

(medical doctor)	
Buffalo Calf Road Woman (woman warrior)	Buffalo Calf Road Woman was from the Northern Cheyenne tribe. In the 1870s, She fought in the Battle of Little Bighorn.
5.4: Imperialism	
Davianna Pōmaika'i McGregor (historian)	Professor Davianna Pōmaika'i McGregor is a professor emerita at the University of Hawaii in the department of Ethnic Studies. In 2024, she was named one of five Living Treasures of Hawai'i for her work in education and cultural preservation.
Queen Liliuokalani (Hawaiian Queen)	Queen Liliuokala was the Queen of Hawaii in the late 19th century and was overthrown in a coup d'etat backed by the United States
Anna Julia Cooper (suffragist, civil rights activist)	Anna Julia Cooper's writing was hugely influential on the women' s movement, both in the 19th century and in the modern day. Her writing presents an early idea of the modern concept of intersectional feminism. Anna Julia Cooper is also mentioned under topic 5.6: Women's Suffrage Movement.
Topic 5.5: Immigration & Citizenship	
Mary Smith (Irish immigrant)	Mary Smith was operated on by J. Marion Sims who has been credited with creating the field of gynecology
Helen Hamilton Gardener (writer, social reformer)	Helen Hamilton Gardener led an interesting life. Her story is covered in detail by historian Kimberly A. Hamlin in her book *Free Thinker: Sex, Suffrage and the Extraordinary Life of Helen Hamilton Gardener.* Helen Hamilton Gardener is also mentioned in Topic 6.3: Citizenship & Immigration.
Topic 5.6: Women's Suffrage Movement	
Kelly Marino (historian)	Dr. Kelly Marino's book, *Votes for College Women*, was a very helpful source for the WAPUSH proposal. In 2027, Kelly Marino, Kristen Kelly and Serene Williams will publish a book about teaching the women' s suffrage movement.
Katherine Conway (opponent of women's suffrage)	Katherine Conway was an opponent of women's suffrage.
Mary Beatty	Mary Beatty was one of the first Black women west of the Mississippi river to support the women's suffrage movement. She tried to vote in the election of 1872.

Alida Cornelia Avery (doctor, suffragist)	Alida Cornelia Avery was a proponent of women's suffrage and a medical doctor.
Rebecca Latimer Felton (Senator)	Rebecca Latimer Felton was the first woman to serve in the U.S. Senate and a strong supporter of white supremacy.
Laura Clay (suffragist)	Laura Clay was a suffragist from the south and served as the president of the Kentucky Woman Suffrage Association. She was a proponent of states rights and ultimately was opposed to the 19th Amendment.
Kate Gordon (suffragist)	Kate Gordon was a suffragist from the south and a prominent member of the National American Women's Suffrage Association.
Mary Church Terrell (suffragist and civil rights activist)	Mary Church Terrell was involved with a large number of civil rights initiatives including rights for African Americans and the women's suffrage movement. Mary Church Terrell's work is also mentioned in Topic 5.7: Populism, the Election of 1896 & Labor Organizing and Topic 5.13: Founding Figures of Period 5.
Josephine Jewell Dodge (suffragist)	Josephine Jewell Dodge was a suffragist and a pioneer in the day nursery movement of the late 19th century.
Topic: 5.7: Populism, the Election of 1896 & Labor Organizing	
Julie Carr (author)	Julie Carr's book *Mud, Blood and Ghosts*, was used in the WAPUSH proposal for information about women in the populist movement
Annie LePorte Diggs (Journalist, suffragist)	Annie LePorte Diggs was a journalist and a suffragist who played an important role in the populist movement in the late 19th century
Lizzie Swank (labor activist)	Lizzie Swank led an important labor protest in Chicago in 1886
Mary E. Kenney (labor activist)	Mary E. Kenney was an important AFL organizer in the 1890s
Topic 5.8: Radical & Indigenous Activism	
Emma Goldman (anarchist, women's rights activist)	Emma Goldman was an anarchist, an birth control activist, a supporter of free love and a pioneer for civil liberties in the United States
Topic 5.9: Spiritualism	
Laura de Force	Laura de Force Gordon had worked as a "trance speaker" and later became

Gordon (spiritualist, suffragist)	an important suffragist, lawyer and newspaper publisher
Mary Todd Lincoln (First Lady)	Mary Todd Lincoln, the wife and widow of Abraham Lincoln, was affiliated with the spiritualist movement.
Maggie & Kate Fox (spiritualists)	Maggie and Kate Fox, also known as the Fox sisters, played an important role in the development of the spiritualist movement in the latter part of the 19th century.
Amy Post (Quaker, abolitionist, spiritualist)	Amy Post was a Quaker who believed in abolitionism and spiritualism before the Civil War.
Topic 5.10: Temperance	
Carrie A. Nation (temperance activist)	Carrie A. Nation was a radical activist who supported the temperance movement. She was known for her "hatchetations" where she carried a large hatchet as she walked into a saloon.
Topic 5.11: Women in the West	
Catherine Beecher (advocate for women's education, antisuffragist)	Catherine Beecher supported western settlement and opposed women's suffrage. She was an important supporter of the right of women to access education.
Mary Ellen Pleasant (businesswoman)	Mary Ellen Pleasant was one of the most financially successful Black women in San Francisco during the Gold Rush era.
Clara Shortridge Foltz (attorney)	Clara Shortridge Foltz from California was the first woman attorney on the West Coast.
Jeannette Rankin (Congresswoman)	Jeannette Rankin was the first woman elected to the House of Representatives. She was a pacifist and a supporter of women's suffrage from Montana. Jeannette Rankin is also mentioned in Topic 6.1: Contextualizing Period 6 and Topic 6.6: World War I & Pacifism.
Sarah Winnemucca (Native American activist)	Sarah Winnemucca was a writer and an activist for Native American rights from Nevada. She was also an orator and a supporter of the women's suffrage movement.
Susan La Flesche Picotte (doctor)	Dr. Susan La Flesche Picotte was a Native American doctor and social reformer from Nebraska
Jovita Idáir	Jovita Idáir was a journalist and advocate for women's equality in Texas.

(journalist)	Her work is also mentioned in Topic 7.10: Latina/Chicana Feminism
Nellie Tayloe Rose (politician)	Nellie Tayloe Rose was the first woman Governor of Wyoming.
Topic 5.12: Settlement Houses & the Election of 1912	
Grace Abbott (settlement house advocate)	Grace Abbot was an important advocate for the settlehouse movement. She worked in Hull House and helped pass the Shepphard-Towner Act.
Harriet Rice (physician)	Harriet Rice was the first African American to graduate from Wellesley College and was the first Black resident of Hull House
Mary Keyser (housekeeper)	Mary Keyser was a domestic servant for the family of Jane Addams who contributed important labor to Hull House
Ellen Gates Starr (suffragist, social reformer)	Ellen Gates Starr was a suffragist and an influential social reformer
Jane Edna Hunter (social worker)	Jane Edna Hunter was a social worker and a founder of the Phyllis Wheatley Association.
5.13: Founding Figures of Period 5	
Madame C. J. Walker (businesswoman)	Madame C.J. Walker was the first self-made woman millionaire in the United States. She was an entrepreneur, philanthropist and a civil rights activist.
Sissieretta Jones (entertainer)	Sissieretta Jones was the first Black female entertainer to sing at the White House
Clara Barton (nurse)	Clara Barton founded the American Red Cross in the 1880s.
Mary "Mother" Jones (labor organizer)	Mother Jones was a prominent labor organizer and a widely regarded orator.
Susette La Flesche Tibbles "Bright Eyes" (physician, advocate for Native American rights)	Susette La Flesche Tibbles, also known as Bright Eyes, was from Omaha, Nebraska. She was an activist for Native American rights and contributed to Standing Bear's trial arguing on behalf of constitutional rights for Native Americans. She was the first Native American in the United States to earn a medical degree.

Alice Roosevelt Longworth (political power broker)	Alice Roosevdelt Longworth was the daughter of Teddy Roosevelt and an important power broker within the Republican Party through the 1960s.
Belva Lockwood (lawyer)	Belva Lockwood was a suffragist and a lawyer. She was the first woman to argue before the Supreme Court in 1880.
Ellen Swallow Richards (scientist)	Ellen Swallow Richards was a chemist and an advocate for the field of sanitary engineering.
Jessie Ann Benton Frémont (writer)	Jessie Ann Benton Frémont was an abolitionist and the wife of John C. Frémont. She became notable for her writing in the 19th century.
Topic 6.1: Contextualizing Period 6	
Abigail Scott Duniway (suffragist)	Abigail Scott Duniway was a leader of the women's suffrage movement in Oregon.
Clotilde Betances Jaeger (Puerto Rican feminist)	Clotilde Betances Jaeger was a prominent feminist from Puerto Rico. Her radical writings in the 1920s and 1930s were highly influential. Clotilde Betances Jaeger is also mentioned in Topic 6.4: Women's Activism in the "Doldrums"
Recy Taylor (civil rights activist)	Recy Taylor was a mother and a sharecropper. She was survivor of sexual violence who bravely raised awarness about her abuse in an era of racialized terror and state sanctioned violence.
Rosa Parks (civil rights activist)	Rosa Parks was a civil rights activist and a leader in the NAACP. She was an early activist against sexual violence, decades before the second wave of feminism, and bravely advocated for justice for Recy Taylor in the 1940s. Parks is most well known for her involvement in the 1955 Montgomery Bus Boycott.
Gertrude Perkins (civil rights activist)	Gertrude Perkins was a civil rights activist and a survival of sexual violence. In 1949, she bravely told her story to her minister who launched a subsequent protest.
Topic 6.2: Women's Suffrage Movement	
Nora Stanton Blatch Blarney (suffragist)	Nora Stanton Blatch Blarney was the daughter of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and an important suffragist.

Adelina Otero-Warren (suffragist)	Adelina Otero-Warren was a suffragist from New Mexico.
Gail Laughlin (suffragist)	Gail Laughlin was a leader of the women's suffrage movement.
Tye Leung Schulze	Tye Leung Schulze was a prominent suffragist.
Ida Tarbell (journalist)	Ida Tarbell was a very successful journalist during the progressive era who was opposed to women's suffrage.
Alice Paul (feminist, suffragist & supporter of the ERA)	Alice Paul was a leader of the National Woman's Party, a prominent suffragist and the author of the original Equal Rights Amendment. Alice Paul is also mentioned in Topic 6.5: Early Steps Towards the Equal Rights Amendment and 7.6: National Organization for Women (NOW)
Katherine Morey (suffragist)	Katherine Morey was a suffragist and a silent sentinel. She was a leader in the National Woman's Party.
Lucy Burns	Lucy Burns was a co-founder of the National Woman's Party and a suffragist who worked alongside Alice Paul in the 1910s.
Topic 6.4: Women's Activism in the "Doldrums"	
Alice Dunbar-Nelson (writer & activist)	Alice Dunbar-Nelson was a prominent poet and an important writer in the interwar era. She was a supporter of women's suffrage and an anti-lynching activist.
Ma Rainey (singer)	Ma Rainey was a blues singer and affiliated with the Harlem Renaissance. Her songs challenged the rigid gender norms of that era.
Elizabeth Dilling (anti-communist activist)	Elizabeth Dilling was an anti-communist activist who critiqued many public figures including Jane Addams. She also accused Albert Einstein and Mahatma Gandhi of being communists.
Marita Odette Bonner (writer)	Marita Odette Bonner was a songwriter and an author affiliated with the Harlem Renaissance.
Mary McLeod Bethune (civil rights activist)	Mary McLeod Bethune was a civil rights activist and an important advisor to the Roosevelts. She is also referenced in Topic 6:8: World War II and Topic 6.9: Worker's Rights & the New Deal..
Eleanor Roosevelt (First Lady)	Eleeanor Roosevelt was First Lady of the United States and an international leader for human rights. She was an advocate for civil rights and women's rights and helped create the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Suzanne Silvercruys Stevenson (artist)	Suzanne Silvercruys Stevenson was a sculptor and the first president of the Minute Women, an anti-socialist organization.
Imperial Empress Daisy Barr (Klanswoman)	Imperial Empress Daisy Barr was a leader of the Ku Klux Klan in Indiana.
Elizabeth Gurley Flynn (labor leader)	Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, known as the Rebel Girl, was a radical labor leader and the first woman leader of the Communist Party of the United States.
Rose Schneidermann (labor leader)	Rose Schneidermann was a suffragist, a labor activist and an educator. She was a national leader in the labor rights movement for decades.
Florence Allen (lawyer)	Florence Allen was considered for a seat on the Supreme Court as early as the 1920s. Allen's name was also floated as a possible SCOTUS nominee in the 1930s. Hugo Black, a former member of the KKK, was selected by FDR instead.
Patricia Douglas (actress, early activist against sexual abuse)	In the 1930s, actress Patricia Douglas bravely became the first woman to pursue federal civil rights charges against rape. Douglas is considered an early pioneer in the #MeToo movement, decades before that hashtag was created.
Topic 6.5: Early Steps Towards the Equal Rights Amendment	
Elsie Hill (feminist, supporter of the ERA)	Elsie Hill was a supporter of the Equal Rights Amendment and a suffragist. She was imprisoned advocating for suffrage and went on a hunger strike.
Florence Kelley (consumer advocate)	Florence Kelley was a consumer advocate and a leading feminist in the 1920s. She was opposed to the ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment and a supporter of protective legislation.
Doris Stevens (suffragist)	Doris Stevens was a writer, a suffragist and a leader of the National Woman's Party.
Dr. Alice Hamilton (physician)	Dr. Alice Hamilton was a medical doctor who worked at Hull House. She was the first woman appointed to the faculty at Harvard.
Rev. Dr. Pauli Murray *(scholar & civil rights activist)*	Rev. Dr. Pauli Murray was a legal thinker, a scholar and a hugely influential advocate for civil rights and women's rights. Murray is a pivotal figure throughout the WAPUSH course proposal and is also mentioned in Topic 6.9: Worker's Rights & the New Deal and Topic 7.6: National Organization for Women (NOW)..

Topic 6.6: World War I & Pacifism	
Inez Milholland (suffragist & pacifist)	Inez Milholland was a suffragist, a lawyer and a pacifist. She was a leader of the National Woman's Party and died of anemia while she campaigned for the 10th Amendment. She is considered a martyr for the women's suffrage movement.
Rosika Schwimmer (feminist & suffragist)	Rosika Schwimmer was born in Hungary and was an advocate for women's suffrage in the United States. She spoke at the 1904 International Congress of Women in Berlin where she met Carrie Chapman Catt. In the aftermath of World War I, she became a major advocate for peace internationally.
Belle La Follette (reformer)	Belle La Follette was a progressive era women's rights activist and reformer. She was particularly influential in the state of Wisconsin.
Topic 6.7: Women's Health & the Great Depression	
Carrie Buck (petitioner in *Buck v. Bell*)	Carrie Buck was the first woman to be forcibly sterilized by the state of Virginia during an era of legalized eugenics. Her case challenging her sterilization went to the Supreme Court where she was unsuccessful in her opposition to her forced sterilization.
Henrietta Lacks (tobacco farmer)	Henrietta Lacks was an African American woman who suffered from cancer and died young. Her cells were taken without her consent and named HeLa cells. They have been widely used in important medical research.
Dr. Marie Equi (medical doctor)	Dr. Marie Equi was a medical doctor and an advocate for reproductive freedom during an era where this advocacy was illegal.
Dr. Dorothy Lavinia Brown (physician)	Dr. Dorothy Lavinia Brown was the first Black woman surgeon general in the United States.
Mary Ware Dennett (social reformer)	Mary Ware Dennett was a prominent social reformer who was well known for her advocacy for the legalization of birth control.
Topic 6.8: World War II	
Josephine Baker (dancer, civil rights activist)	Josephine Baker lived a fascinating life of many careers including as a well known dancer, advocate for civil rights, spy, actress and much more.
Bessie Coleman (aviator)	Bessie Coleman was the first woman in the United States to earn an international pilot's license.
Virginia Hall (spy)	Virginia Hall was an American spy who worked abroad on an espionage program within Nazi-occupied territory.

Bessie "Two Gun" Burchett	Bessie Burchett, also referred to as "Two Gun" because she wore her guns to class, was an educator and a proponent of antisemitism and fascism.
Dorothea Lange (photographer)	Dorothea Lange was a hugely talented photographer known for her dust bowl photos and photos during the Great Depression.
Topic 6.9: Worker's Rights & the New Deal	
Frances Perkins (architect of the New Deal)	Frances Perkins was the first woman to be in a presidential cabinet. She served as the Secretary of Labor under President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and was the primary architect of the New Deal.
Topic 6.10: The Cold War	
Ethel Rosenburg (executed by the U.S. government for espionage)	Ethel Rosenberg was executed alongside her husband Julius for espionage during the height of the Cold War.
Phyllis Lyon (activist)	Phyllis Lyon was a lesbian rights activist and a co-founder of the Daughters of Bilitis.
Del Martin (activist)	Del Martin was a lesbian rights activist and a co-founder of the Daughters of Bilitis.
Kathy Kozachenko (politician)	Kathy Kozachenko was the first openly gay or lesbian American to be elected to public office. Kozachenko was elected to the Ann Arbor, MI city council in 1974. Kathy Kozachenko is also mentioned in Topic 9.5: Contemporary Women in Politics.
Lolita Lebron (revolutionary)	Lolita Lebron was an advocate for Puerto Rican independence. In the 1950s, she was the leader of a group of Puerto Rican nationalists who shot guns in the United States Congress.
Mary Beth Tinker (activist)	Mary Beth Tinker is an advocate for the protection of civil liberties and was an anti-Vietnam War protester in the 1960s.
Topic 6.11: Founding Figures of Period 6	
Jovita Idar (journalist, civil rights activist)	Jovita Idar had a wide variety of professions including teacher, civil rights activist and journalist. She took care of injured people in the Mexican Revolution and was the first president of the League of Mexican Women.
Margaret Chase Smith (politician)	Margaret Chase Smith was a Republican senator from the state of Maine. She is most well known for her speech "Declaration of Conscience" which condemned McCarthyism.
Marion Anderson	Marion Anderson was a civil rights activist and an entertainer.

(singer)	
Dolly Parton (songwriter, singer, literacy advocate)	Dolly Parton was a deeply beloved singer, businesswoman, an advocate for marginalized people and the founder of Imagination Library. A prolific songwriter, Parton's songs had a major impact on the development of American culture in a wide variety of genres including country, rock, Americana, gospel and folk music. Dolly Parton is the first woman in American history to have an international airport named after her.
Mourning Dove (author)	Mourning Dove was one of the first Native American women authors in the United States.
Grace Murray Hopper (computer scientist)	Grace Murrray Hopper earned a Ph.D. in math from Yale University in the 1930s. Her work was highly innovative with computing and she was also the oldest commissioned officer in the United States Navy.
Amelia Earhart (aviator)	Amelia Earhart was a feminist and an innovative aviator. She was an advocate for women's rights and her mysterious death has captivated Americans for nearly 100 years.
Sr. Grace Dammann	Sr. Grace Dammann was a Catholic nun from the Religious of the Sacred Heart (RSCJ) order. As president of Manhattanville College, she publicly supported desegregation of the school in the 1930s.
Crystal Eastman (suffragist, advocate for civil liberties)	Crystal Eastman was a member of the National Woman's Party, a suffragist and a co-founder of the ACLU.
Charlotta Spears Bass (editor, candidate for the vice-presidency)	Charlotta Spears Bass was the first Black woman to campaign for the vice-presidency. She was also the editor of *The California Eagle* which was the oldest Black newspaper published on the West Coast.
Topic 7.1: Contextualizing Period 7	
Audre Lorde (writer & civil rights activist)	Audre Lorde's writing had a major impact on the women's movement and many of her books are referenced throughout the WAPUSH proposal.
Rachel Carson (environmentalist)	Rachel Carson's book *Silent Spring*, had a significant impact on the development of the environmental and ecofeminist movements.
Virginia Driving Hawk Sneve (author)	Virginia Driving Hawk Sneve is a Native American author who has written many books for children.
Marcia Anne	Marcia Anne Gillespie was an editor at *Essence* and *Ms.* magazines.

Gillespie (editor)	
Mary Thom (editor)	Mary Thom was an editor at *Ms*. magazine.
Topic 7.2: Women in the Conservative Movement	
Phyllis Schlafly (antifeminist opposed to the ERA)	Phyllis Schlafly ran the interest group Eagle Forum which was very influential in opposing the ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment
Pat Nixon (First Lady)	Pat Nixon was married to President Richard Nixon. She was First Lady of the United States in the late 1960s and the early 1970s.
Beverly LaHaye (activist)	Beverly LaHaye was a conservative activist who founded the powerful organization Concerned Women for America.
Mary Louise Smith (leader of the RNC)	Mary Louise Smith was the leader of the Republican National Committee in the late 1970s. She was the first female chair of the RNC and was appointed by President Gerald Ford.
Connie Marshner (activist)	Connie Marshner is a conservative Christian activist. She has been affiliated with the New Right and worked for the Heritage Foundation.
Faith Ryan Whittlesey	Faith Ryan Whittlesey was an ambassador to Switzerland and a politician. She worked for the Reagan administration in the 1980s.
Elizabeth Goodwin (pro life activist)	Elizabeth Goodwin cofounded the Right to Life League in 1966.
Barbara Wilke (pro life activist)	Barbar Wilke produced a pamphlet known as the Wilke Handbook on Abortion that was influential in growing the pro life movement.
Sidney Callahan (pro life activist)	Sidney Callahan is a psychologist who has identified as a pro life feminist.
Topic 7.3: Title IX	
Billie Jean King (athlete, activist)	Billie Jean King is a tennis player and a longtime advocate for women in sports.
Topic 7.4: Shirley Chisholm & the 1972 Presidential Campaign	
Shirley Chisholm (politician)	Shirley Chisholm was a congresswoman from New York who launched a highly influential campaign for the presidency in 1972.
Frances Tarlton	Sissy Farenthold was recruited to run for vice president of the Democratic

"Sissy" Farenthold (politician)	party by many in the women's movement in 1972.
7.5: Civil Rights Movement	
Dolores Huerta (civil rights activist)	Dolores Huerta has been working for worker's rights, civil rights and women's rights for over sixty years. She co-founded the United Farm Workers movement.
Barbara Deming (peace activist)	Barbara Deming was a peace activist who wrote numerous books about peace and feminism
Virginia Durr (activist)	Virginia Durr was a civil rights activist from Alabama.
Althea Gibson (tennis player)	Althea Gibson was a talented tennis player and the first Black woman to win Wimbledon.
Mildred Lillie (judge)	Mildred Lillie was a judge who was considered for a seat on the Supreme Court.
Sylvia Bacon (judge)	Sylvia Bacon was a judge who was considered for a seat on the Supreme Court.
Carla Hills (lawyer)	Carla Hills was a lawyer who was considered for a seat on the Supreme Court.
Cornelia Kennedy (judge)	Cornelia Kennedy was a judge who was considered for a seat on the Supreme Court.
Diane Nash (civil rights activist)	Diane Nash
Coretta Scott King (civil rights activist)	Coretta Scott King was a longtime civil rights activist. She was married to Martin Luther King, Jr. and was heavily involved in the women's movement.
Mamie Till Mobley (civil rights activist)	Mamie Till Mobley was the mother of Emmett Till who was a victim of racial terror. Mamie Till's decision to have an open casket at his funeral helped raise international awareness about the civil rights movement.
Topic 7.6: National Organization for Women (NOW)	
Elizabeth Farians (activist, theologian)	Elizabeth Farians was a Catholic feminist who was an early leader of NOW.
Florynce Kennedy (lawyer)	Florynce, also known as "Flo", was a lawyer and an outspoken feminist who was very influential within the women's liberation movement in the

	1960s and 1970s.
Sister Mary Joel Reed (Catholic nun)	Sister Mary Joel Reed was one of the co-founders of NOW.
Muriel Fox (activist)	Muriel Fox was a co-founder of NOW who was interviewed by the WAPUSH team.
Jean Witter (lawyer)	Jean Witter was involved with the National Organization for Women and was a supporter of the Equal Rights Amendment.
Topic 7.7: Black Feminism and Womanism	
Alice Walker (writer)	Alice Walker wrote The Color Purple and coined the term womanism.
Margaret Sloan (theorist, editor)	Margaret Sloan was an early editor at Ms. magazine and co-founded the National Black Feminist Organization
Patricia Hill Collins (feminist theorist)	Patricia Hill Collins wrote the widely read book Black Feminist Thought
Loretta Ross (activist, scholar)	Loretta Ross helped create the framework for the concept of reproductive justice
Topic 7.8: Women's Liberation	
Mary Ziegler (scholar)	Mary Ziegler is one of the leading scholars of the legal history of abortion in the United States. She was interviewed by the WAPUSH team and her books had a major impact on the development of the WAPUSH course proposal.
Shulamith Firestone (writer)	Shulamith Firestone wrote *The Dialectic of Sex* which had a huge impact on the women's liberation movement in the late 1960s and 1970s.
Alix Kates Shulman (activist, writer)	Alix Kates Schulman wrote a highly influential essay, "A Marriage Agreement" in 1970 which was widely read by supporters of the women's liberation movement.
Sr. Ann Patrick Ware (Catholic nun)	Sister Ann Patrick Ware was a Catholic nun who was politically active in the 1960s and 1970s.
Bettina Aptheker (scholar, activist)	Bettina Aptheker was one of the student leaders of the free speech movement at UC Berkeley in the 1960s. She was also a prominent activist in the women's liberation movement. Aptheker taught feminist studies at UC Santa Cruz and was interviewed by the WAPUSH team.

Gloria Steinem (writer, activist)	Gloria Steinem was a leader in the women's liberation movement. She worked as a journalist, co-founded *Ms.* Magazine, the National Women's Political Caucus and has worked for feminist causes for over fifty years.
Karla Jay (scholar, activist)	Karla Jay is a scholar and co-founded the Lavender Menace movement to ensure the inclusion of lesbians within the women's movement. She was interviewed by the WAPUSH team.
Topic 7.9: Republican Feminism	
Jill Ruckelshaus (activist)	Jill Ruckelshaus co-founded the National Women's Political Caucus and was a prominent Republican feminist in the 1970s.
Betty Ford (First Lady)	Betty Ford was married to President Gerald Ford. She was First Lady in the mid-1970s and was a public supporter of the Equal Rights Amendment.
Nancy Kassebaum (politician)	Nancy Kassebaum was a moderate Republican who served in the Senate from the state of Kansas.
Topic 7.10: Latina/Chicana Feminism	
Maria de Lopez (suffragist)	Maria de Lopez was a suffragist from southern California.
Gloria E. Anzaldúa (writer)	Gloria E. Anzaldúa was a writer and a feminist theorist. Her books *Borderlands/La Frontera: The New Mestiza* and *This Bridge Called my Back: Writings by Radical Women of Color* were very influential to the women's movement.
Topic 7.11: Women & the Disability Rights Movement	
Judith Heumann (activist)	Judith Heumann was a disability rights activist who helped pass national legislation and raise awareness about ableism.
Alice Wong (activist)	Alice Wong's writing and social activism had a major impact on raising awareness for disability rights
Rosemary Kennedy (educator)	Rosemary Kennedy was the daughter of Joe Kennedy and the sister of John F. Kennedy. Her father Joe had her lobotomized without her consent and then sent away to live far from the family. Her sister, Eunice Shriver, kept up a lifelong relationship with Rosemary who was part of the inspiration for the formation of Special Olympics.
Temple Grandin (activist, scientist)	Temple Grandin's work raised national awareness about autism.
Topic 8.1: Contextualizing Period 8	

Andrea Dworkin (writer, feminist theorist)	Andrea Dworkin was a radical feminist theorist and an author of numerous books. Her feminist theories, debates with other prominent women of her time and legal interpretations of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 were enormously influential to the WAPUSH course proposal.
Constance Baker Motley (judge)	Constance Baker Motley was the first African American woman to be appointed to the federal judiciary.
Dorothy Kenyon (lawyer)	Dorothy Kenyon worked with Pauli Murray to further legal rights for women. Kenyon's early analysis of gender inequality in the law was important to the development of the WAPUSH course proposal.
Sandra Day O'Connor (justice)	Sandra Day O'Connor was the first woman appointed to the Supreme Court. She was also a passionate advocate for civics education and helped create the widely used program iCivics.
Christa McAuliffe (teacher, astronaut)	Christa McAuliffe was a teacher and an astronaut who was selected to be the first non-scientist in space. She died on the Space Shuttle the Challenger in 1986. She was an advocate for women's history and taught American women's history in the 1980s.
Topic 8.2: 1977 Houston Women's Conference	
Bella Abzug (politician)	Bella Abzug was a congresswoman from New York who presided over the Houston Women's Conference. Numerous members of the WAPUSH leadership team have participated in the Sharing Stories project to document all of the participants at the 1977 Houston Women's Conference that is run by the University of Houston.
Topic 8.3: Women in the Borderlands	
Cherríe Moraga (writer, activist	Cherríe Moraga's writing has been enormously influential in the women's movement. She edited the book *This Bridge Called My Back: Writings By Radical Women of Color*. She has also written plays and worked as an English professor
Ana Castillo (writer)	Ana Castillo is a prolific writer and her book *Black Dove: Mamá, Mi'jo and Me* was important to the development of the WAPUSH course.
Topic 8.4: Women in the Black Nationalism Movement and the Nation of Islam	
Sister Clara Muhammad (Elijah Muhammad's wife)	Sister Clara Muhammad has been referred to as the First Lady of the Nation of Islam.

Bernstein Sharrieff	Bernstein Sharrieff was the sister in law to Elijah Muhammad the WAPUSH team is currently researching her to learn more about her life story.
Topic 8.5: Contemporary Women's Health	
Marjorie Pitts Hames (lawyer)	Marjorie Pitts Hames argued *Doe v. Bolton*, a companion case to *Roe v. Wade* in the Supreme Court
Norma McCorvey (petitioner in *Roe v. Wade*)	Norma McCorvey challenged a Texas law outlawing abortion in the 1973 Supreme Court case *Roe v. Wade*.
Dázon Dixon Diallo (advocate for women's health)	Dázon Dixon Diallo founded Sister Love HIV prevention in 1989.
Topic 8.6: Women's Militancy and Cults	
Valerie Solanas (writer)	Valarie Solanas wrote SCUM Manifesto which is considered an important work of radical feminism. She also wrote a play that she wanted Andy Warhol to produce. After Warhol refused, she shot him.
Patty Hearst (heiress)	Patty Hearst was an heiress to the Hearst family fortune. In the 1970s, she was kidnapped from her college apartment by a militant group known as the Symbionese Liberation Army.
Topic 8.7: Political Activism for the Equal Rights Amendment	
Zoe Nicholson (activist)	Zoe Nicholson, a member of NOW, has been a longtime activist for women's rights and civil rights. In the early 1980s, she went on a widely covered fast at the state house in Illinois to raise awareness about the need for the ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment.
Mary Lee Sargent (professor, activist)	Mary Lee Sargent was a professor of women's studies and an activist in support of numerous feminist causes. Mary Lee Sargent helped create the organization Grassroots Group of Second Class Citizens. This group was in favor of the Equal Rights Amendment, gay rights and opposed to pornography.
Sonia Johnson (feminist activist)	Sonia Johnson is a scholar, writer and longtime activist for women's rights. Her writing about feminist theory was very influential in the 1980s and in 1984 she ran for president of the Citizens Party. Sonia Johnson participated in the Fast for Justice alongside Zoe Nicholson in 1982.
Sr. Margaret Traxler	Sr. Margaret Traxler, a Catholic nun, was a longtime activist for both civil

(civil rights activist)	rights and women's rights. She testified before Congress about the need to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment and participated in the civil rights march on Selma in 1965 that helped pass the Voting Rights Act.
Sr. Donna Quinn (civil rights activist)	Sr. Donna Quinn was a Catholic nun from Chicago. A vocal proponent of women's rights, she was a prominent supporter of civil rights and the Equal Rights Amendment.
Mary Peterson Hartzler (feminist activist)	Mary Peterson Hartzler was a longtime feminist activist from Virginia. She was involved in a number of direct action events including the 1976 Walk for Equality in Richmond, Virginia and the August 26, 1980 "chain-gang" in front of the Republican National Committee.
Topic 8.8: Women and the Executive Branch	
Mildred Jefferson (doctor, pro life activist)	Mildred Jefferson was the first African American graduate of Harvard Medical School and an important advisor to President Ronald Reagan.
Anne Armstrong (politician & diplomat)	Anne Armstrong worked in the White House during the administrations of Presidents Nixon, Ford and Carter. A longtime Republican, Armstrong was also a public supporter of the Equal Rights Amendment.
Patricia Lindh (White House advisor)	Patricia Lindh worked as a Special Assistant to the President for Women under the presidency of Gerald Ford.
Geraldine Ferraro (politician)	Geraldine Ferraro was a member of Congress and ran for vice president in 1982.
Elizabeth Dole (politician)	Elizabeth Dole ran for president in the Republican primary in the election of 2000.
Hillary Clinton (politician)	Hillary Clinton was First Lady and Secretary of State. She was the first woman to win the primary and nomination of a major political party. Hillary Clinton is also mentioned in Topic 9.5: Contemporary Women in Politics.
Kamala Harris (politician)	Kamala Harris was the first Black woman and the first South Asian American to serve as vice president.
Topic 8.9: Founding Figures in Period 9	
Lily Chin (activist)	Lily Chen became a prominent activist for Asian American rights after the death of her son in the early 1980s. Her son Vincent Chin was the victim of a racially motivated attack in Detroit.
Anita Hill (scholar)	Anita Hill is a professor and her testimony in 1991 in front of the Senate Judiciary Committee helped to raise awareness about sexual harassment.

	Her testimony made the topic sexual harassment a household term and helped create the third wave of feminism. Professor Hill's work is also referenced in Topic 9.2: Third and Fourth Wave Feminism
Judy Chicago (artist)	Judy Chicago is a widely regarded feminist artist best known for her exhibit Dinner Party.
Cindy Sherman (artist)	Cindy Sherman is an artist known for her self portraits.
bell hooks (scholar, writer)	bell hooks was an enormously influential feminist theorist, scholar and cultural critic. Many of her books influenced the development of the WAPUSH course proposal.
Angela Davis (scholar, writer)	Angela Davis is a civil rights activist, a prolific writer and a longtime feminist activist.
Joni Mitchell (singer songwriter)	Joni Mitchell has been singing and writing songs for decades. Her work also served as an important influence on contemporary singer songwriters.
Grace Jones (performer)	Grace Jones is a singer, a songwriter and an actress known for her performances challenging traditional gender norms.
Audrey "Queen Mother" Moore (civil rights activist)	Queen Mother Moore was a pan-Africanist, a supporter of Black nationalism, an influential activist for reparations and a mentor to many others in the civil rights movement.
Wilma Mankiller (activist)	Wilma Mankiller was the first woman Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation and an influential activist for Native American and women's rights.
Topic 9.1: Contextualizing Period 9	
Queen Latifah (singer)	Queen Latifah is a popular rap artist who broke many boundaries for women in the music industry.
Sarah Schulman (writer)	Sarah Schulman is a writer who was interviewed for the WAPUSH Oral Interview Project. Her book *Let the Record Show* about ACT Up is referenced in the WAPUSH proposal.
Ariel Levy (writer)	Ariel Levy is a writer who covers feminist topics. Her essay on Andrea Dworkin, "Prisoner of Sex" is referenced in the WAPUSH proposal
Linda Villarosa (journalist)	Linda Villarosa is a professor of journalism. The WAPUSH team recorded an interview with her about her work.
Topic 9.2: Third and Fourth Wave Feminism	
Rebecca Walker	In the early 1990s, Rebecca Walker wrote a highly influential essay "I Am

(writer)	the Third Wave", helping to initiate a new wave of the feminist movement.
Janell Hobson (writer)	Janell Hobson is a professor of Women & Gender Studies. She is also a frequent contributor to *Ms.* magazine.
Beyonce (entertainer)	Beyonce is one of the most popular singers of the 21st century.
Tarana Burke (activist)	Tarana Burke created the term #MeToo and helped raise international awareness about violence against women.
Alyssa Milano (actress, activist)	Alyssa Milano is an actress who helped popularize the hashtag #MeToo
Kimberlé Crenshaw (scholar)	Kimberlé Crenshaw is a scholar who coined the term intersectionality. Her essay on this topic in the late 1980s had a major impact on the women's movement.
Urvashi Vaid (activist)	Urvashi Vaid was a civil rights activist who helped pass legislation protecting the rights of LGBTQ+ people in the United States.
Michelle Daniel Jones (scholar)	Dr. Michelle Daniel Jones is a scholar of criminal justices who was interviewed by the WAPUSH team.
Topic 9.4: Struggle for Equal Rights in the 21st Century	
Kate Kelly (activist)	Kate Kelly is a prominent supporter of the Equal Rights Amendment
Joy Harjo (poet)	Joy Harjo is a poet and musician. She was the first Native American poet to serve as the United States poet laureate.
Winona LaDuke (activist)	Winona LaDuke is a native American activist who is heavily involved in the movement for environmental justice.
Charlotte Clymer (writer, activist)	Charlotte Clymer is a widely read writer and a veteran. Clymer writes on a Substack with a large following and covers foreign policy, politics and culture from the perspective of a Christian trans woman.
Dr. Ileana Jimenez (feminist teacher)	Dr. Ileana Jimenz is an influential educator who created the hashtag #HSfeminism to connect educators and students interested in teaching and learning about feminism.
Lila Rose (pro life activist)	Lila Rose is a pro life activist, also known as an anti-abortion activist, who created the organization Live Action.

Ariella Rotramel (scholar)	Dr. Ariella Rotramel is a scholar of Women and Gender Studies who was interviewed by the WAPUSH team for the WAPUSH Oral Interview Project.
Topic 9.5: Contemporary Women in Politics	
Eleanor Holmes Norton (politician)	Eleanor Holmes Norton represents Washington, D.C. in the House of Representatives as a delegate. She has served in this role since 1991.
Lilly Ledbetter (women's rights activist)	Lilly Ledbetter challenged inequitable pay for women and won when President Obama signed the Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Restoration Act in 2009.
Julie Suk (scholar)	Julie Suk's books *We the Women* and *After Misogyny* have been very influential to the WAPUSH proposal.
Barbara Jordan (congresswoman)	Barbara Johnson was a very influential woman in Congress in the 1970s. She represented a district in Texas and was the first Black woman elected to Congress from the South.
Sonia Sotomayor (justice)	Sonia Sotomayor was appointed to the Supreme Court by President Barack Obama and was the first Latina appointed to the highest court.
Edith Windsor (civil rights activist)	Edith Windsor's legal challenge successfully overturned the Defense of Marriage Act in the 2013 Supreme Court case *U.S. v. Windsor*.
Deb Haaland (politician)	Deb Haaland is the first Indigenous woman to serve in a presidential cabinet.
Nancy Pelosi (politician)	Nancy Pelosi was the first woman to serve as the Speaker for the House of Representatives.
Sharice Davids (politician)	Sharice Davids was one of the first Indigenous women to be elected to Congress.
Gloria La Riva (presidential candidate)	Gloria La Riva ran for president and recorded an original interview with the WAPUSH team.
Carol Moseley Braun (politician)	Carol Mosely Braun was a senator from Illinois and ran for president from the Democratic Part in 2004.
Condoleezza Rice (scholar, diplomat)	Condoleezza Rice served in the cabinet during the administration of President George W. Bush as a foreign policy expert.
Martha Griffiths *(politician)*	Martha Griffiths served in the House of Representatives from Michigan. Her discharge petition in the 1970s filed in the House helped get the Equal

	Rights Amendment passed by Congress.
Patsy Mink (politician)	Patsy Mink was a member of Congress from Hawaii. She was the primary author of Title IX and a longtime supporter of women's rights.
Patricia Schroeder (politician)	Pat Schroeder was a member of the House of Representatives from Colorado. She was a public supporter of women's rights and an advocate for Title IX.
Barbara Mikulski (politician)	Barbara Mukulski was a senator from Maryland from the Democratic Party. Her work in Congress made a major impact on women in politics.
Topic 9.6: Founding Figures in Period 9	
Lois Curtis (activist)	Lois Curtis was an advocate for disability rights.
Dr. Haunani-Kay Trask (activist, educator)	Dr. Haunani-Kay Trask is an advocate for Hawaiian sovereignty.
Father Anne (woman priest)	Father Anne is an advocate for women's ordination in the Catholic Church. She has been excommunicated for her public advocacy for women's rights in the Church. Father Anne is also mentioned in Topic 9.4: Struggle for Equal Rights in the 21st Century.
Kathleen Hanna (musician)	Kathleen Hanna is a longtime performer and helped create the Riot Grrrl movement in the 1990s which had a major impact on the third wave of feminism.
Dr. Timit Gebru (AI expert)	Dr. Timit Gebru is a scholar and an expert in artificial intelligence. Dr. Gebru has warned about the problems of bias in AI and coined the term TESCREAL to capture growing ideological movements coming out of Silicon Valley that are having a major impact on democracy in the United States. TESCREAL stands for: transhumanism, extropianism, singularitarianism, cosmism, rationalism, effective altruism and long termism

Course Description written by Kristen Kelly and Serene Bennett Williams, AP history teachers and Co-founders of Women's History in High School wapush.org.
View our recommended reading list: bookshop.org/lists/wapush-recommended-reading

Timeline: U.S. Women's History

Year	Event
Pre-colonization	Indigenous women have political authority in the Americas before the arrival of Europeans
1450	Iroquois Confederacy formed
1519	La Malinche & other women "presented" to Hernán Cortés
1620s	Thomas(sine) Hall, an intersex person, faces court hearings over gender in colonial VA
1700s & 1800s	Haudenosaunee women (Iroquois) model egalitarian political institutions and inspire American suffragists
1773	Enslaved poet Phyllis Wheatley from Massachusetts challenges popular stereotypes that women & Africans have inferior intellect
1776	Abigail Adams calls upon her husband John Adams to "remember the ladies", women in New Jersey have access to the vote, Public Universal Friend has a fever & is reborn as genderless
1777	All states removed the right to vote for women
1789	The U.S. Constitution was ratified using English common law. The document includes the words "persons" and "people" and uses "he" for the presidency in Article II.
1790	Judith Sargent Murray of Massachusetts publishes the essay "On the Equality of the Sexes."
1792	British theorist Mary Wollstonecraft publishes "A Vindication of the Rights of Women."
1804	Sacajawea leads the Lewis and Clark expeditions
1807	New Jersey changes state law to allow only tax-paying white men the right to vote, stripping women of the right to vote
1809	Evangelist Jarena Lee petitions the Bethel African Methodist (AME) Church in Philadelphia for the right to preach. Her request is denied due to her sex.
1821	Emma Willard's seminary formed in New York
1830s	The abolitionist movement fuels a push for women's rights
1832	The Female Anti-Slavery Society was founded in Massachusetts by African American women. Maria Stewart challenges American racism in Boston

1834	American Female Moral Reform Society founded
1838	Abby Kelley Foster and William Lloyd Garrison founded the New England Non-Resistant Society to call for nonresistance to fight against slavery
1839	Mississippi becomes the first state to allow women the right to own property in their own name
1840	The World Anti-Slavery Conference was held where women were barred from full participation. Attendees include Elizabeth Cady Stanton & Lucretia Mott who begin to plan the Seneca Falls Convention
1844	Lowell Female Labor Reform Association is founded. Works for a ten hour workday
	First Wave of Feminism Begins
1848	Seneca Falls Convention, writing of the Declaration of Sentiments, Married Women's Property Act. Lucretia Mott becomes the first woman to run for vice president on the Liberty Party ticket
1850	Harriet Tubman becomes a conductor on the Underground Railroad. She rescues more than 300 people fleeing enslavement
1851	Sojourner Truth's speech, "I am Strong as Any Man."
1852	Uncle Tom's Cabin by Harriet Beecher Stowe was published
1853	Antoinette Brown Blackwell becomes first woman to be ordained as a minister
1861-1865	Civil War. Women who worked as nurses included Dorothea Dix, Clara Barton, Susie Baker King Taylor, and "Mother" Mary Bickerdyke. Northern organizations for women included Christian Commission and the Sanitary Commission. Confederate Sally Tompkins ran Robertson Hospital in Richmond, VA. Sojourner Truth meets with President Abraham Lincoln to advocate on behalf of Black soldiers
1864	Anna Dickinson first woman to speak in the House of Representatives
1865	Civil War ends, 13th Amendment ratified–over 2 million enslaved women are freed
1866	The American Equal Rights Association, which advocated universal suffrage, was founded by Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucy Stone, Frederick Douglass, Henry Blackwell, and Susan B. Anthony. Elizabeth Cady Stanton first woman to run for the House of Representatives from NY
1868	The 14th Amendment was ratified and includes the equal protection, due process, and privileges and immunities clauses. First-time citizens and voters are defined as "male."
1869	Wyoming becomes the first state to grant women's suffrage. The National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA) and the American Woman Suffrage Association (AWSA) are founded

1870	The 15th Amendment ratified, American Women's Suffrage Association is founded by Lucy Stone and her husband Henry Blackwell
1871	Victoria Woodhull becomes the first woman in the United States to speak to a committee in the House of Representatives
1872	Victoria Woodhull ran for president as a member of the Equal Rights Party. Susan B. Anthony was arrested for voting in New York for Ulysses S. Grant. Many women attempt to vote in the presidential election of 1872 including Virginia Minor from St. Louis, Missouri. This is known as the "New Departure" strategy.
1873	*Bradwell v. Illinois*: the Supreme Court rules against Myra Bradwell, holds that a state can bar women from practicing law, Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) founded, Comstock Act is passed, Abigail Scott Duniway founds the Oregon Equal Suffrage Association
1875	*Minor v. Happersett*: the Supreme Court holds the privileges & immunities clause of the 14th Amendment does not grant women the right to vote
1876	Declaration of the Rights of Women published on the U.S. centennial. It was written by Matilda Joselyn Gage, Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Victoria Woodhull runs for president for the Equal Rights Party
1879	Belva Lockwood is the first woman to try a case in front of the Supreme Court. Frances Willard elected president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU)
1882	Chinese Exclusion Act is passed
1888	Belva Lockwood runs for president
1889	Hull House founded by Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr
1890	National American Women's Suffrage Association founded
1892	Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin establishes the Woman's Era Club in Boston, Colored Women's League is founded in D.C.. Ida B. Wells publishes Southern Horrors: Lynch Law in All Its Phases, which raises awareness against lynching and contributed to the need for bodily autonomy for Black women. Sissieretta Jones, also known as the "black Patti" signs in the White House. Anna Julia Cooper publishes *A Voice from the South*
1893	Matilda Gage publishes Women, Church, and the State. Colorado grants voting rights to women. Populist Party leader Mary Elizabeth Lease runs for a seat in the senate from Kansas
1895	The Woman's Bible, published by Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Antisuffrage association founded in Massachusetts
1896	The National Association of Colored Women (NACW) was founded by Mary Church Terrell, Harriet Tubman, Ida B. Wells, Fanny Jackson Coppin, and Frances Ellen Watkins Harper. Terrell is elected as the first president and Harriet Tubman attends the

	first meeting. Charlotte Perkins Gilman publishes *Women and Economics*. Idaho grants women the right to vote.
1900	Carrie Chapman Catt becomes president of NAWSA
1902	Ida Craddock, an early pioneer for women's rights and civil liberties, writes a suicide note protesting the Comstock Act
1908	*Muller v. Oregon*; the Supreme Court upheld Oregon's protective legislation limiting women to a 10-hour workday
1911	Women's suffrage passed in California, Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire raised awareness for the need for protective legislation
1912	Woodrow Wilson elected president, Teddy Roosevelt endorses suffrage (Progressive/Bull Moose Party), Alice Paul chosen as chairman of NAWSA's Congressional Committee
1913	Suffrage march on Washington. Alice Paul, Lucy Burns, Ida B. Wells, Belle Squire and many others participate. The march is segregated and Ida B. Wells courageously integrates it.
1916	Margaret Sanger opens a birth control clinic in Brooklyn, and Jeannette Rankin is elected to Congress
1917	Silent Sentinels, NWP activists go on a hunger strike in Occoquan Workhouse (VA), "Night of Terror."
1920	19th Amendment ratified, granting women suffrage nationally, League of Women Voters & ACLU founded
	First Wave of Feminism Ends
1923	The Equal Rights Amendment was first introduced in Congress by the National Woman's Party. Soledad Chacon was elected as Secretary of State and became the first woman of color elected to statewide office (New Mexico), *United States v. Bhagat Singh Thind*: SCOTUS rules Indo-Aryans not "white" under the Naturalization Act of 1906 & therefore unable to vote
1925	The Indian Citizenship Act granted citizenship to indigenous women. Nellie Tayloe Ross elected first woman governor (Wyoming)
1927	*Buck v. Bell*; a Supreme Court case upholding eugenics as constitutional. The case centers on a woman in Virginia named Carrie Buck.
1933	Francis Perkins began serving as the Secretary of Labor in Franklin Delano Roosevelt's cabinet
1943	Chinese immigrants in the U.S. were given right to citizenship
1945	World War II ended, majority of women industrial workers lost their jobs

1948	Margaret Chase Smith elected to the U.S. senate, becoming the first woman to serve in both houses of Congress
1949	NWP member Burnita Shelton Matthews appointed by President Harry Truman to the U.S. District Court from D.C.
1950	Margaret Chase Smith gives the "Declaration of Conscience Speech". Mary Church Terrell leads a protest to desegregate a restaurant in Washington, D.C.
1950s	Congress debates the Equal Rights Amendment with the Hayden rider is supported by progressive activists who are looking to compromise with women who support protective legislation. The rider stated if the ERA passed, it "shall not impact any rights, benefits, or exemptions now or hereafter conferred by law"
1952	Charlotta Bass becomes the first Black woman to be nominated for VP (Progressive Party), the McCarran-Walter Act grants those with Asian ancestry citizenship & the right to vote
1955	Daughters of Bilitis, an organization advocating for lesbian rights, was founded in San Francisco by Phyllis Lyon and Del Martin. Rosa Parks was arrested for refusing to give her seat on a bus to a white man in Montgomery, Alabama. This event leads to a year long boycott and expands the civil rights movement
1960	Civil rights activists Ella Baker and Diane Nash co-found the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)
	Second Wave of Feminism Begins
1961	*Hoyt v. Florida*: the Supreme Court upholds Florida law limiting jury service to women, holding "woman is still regarded as the center of home and family life". Labor activist Esther Peterson successfully lobbies President John F. Kennedy to establish the President's Commission on the Status of Women. Eunice Kennedy Shriver, JFK's sister, helps establish a presidential committee for the intellectually disabled. It is known at the time as the "Presidential Committee on Mental Retardation"
1962	Fannie Lou Hamer attempts to vote in Mississippi, told to take a literacy test she fails, Thalidomide & Miss Sherri's pregnancy. Dolores Huerta co-founds the United Farm Workers (UFW)
1963	Equal Pay Act, Peterson Report (Presidential Commission on the Status of Women), The Feminine Mystique, published. Barbara Gittings serves as the editor of *The Ladder*, published by the Daughters of Bilitis. She held this position until 1966.
1964	Phyllis Schlafly campaigns for Barry Goldwater and the free speech movement begins at UC Berkeley. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 is passed. It includes an important provision banning discrimination based on sex known as Title VII. Fannie Lou Hamer speaks at the Democratic National Convention, representing the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party.
1965	*Griswold v. Connecticut*: SCOTUS establishes a right to privacy, married couples have

	access to birth control, Patsy Milk elected as the first woman of color in Congress, the Selma march, Voting Rights Act
1966	Constance Baker Motley was appointed by LBJ as the first Black woman to work as a federal judge. Barbara Jordan elected to the Texas state senate, making her the first Black person elected to that body since 1883. She is the first Black women ever elected to the Texas state senate. Black Panther Party founded in Oakland. National Organization for Women (NOW) founded.
1967	The SCUM Manifesto is published by Valerie Solanas, LBJ issues Executive Order 11375 (affirmative action for women). National Welfare Rights Organization founded. President Lyndon B. Johnson signs Executive Order 11375, establishing gender as a protected class. This means women will be included under affirmative action policies
1968	Shirley Chisholm was elected as the first Black woman in Congress, the Miss America Protest, Solanas shoots Andy Warhol, Young Lords begin organizing. Miss American protest in Atlantic City. Feminist theologian Mary Daly publishes *The Church and the Second Sex* calling out sexism in the Catholic Church.
1969	California legalizes no-fault divorce, Coretta Scott King establishes the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Nonviolent Change.
1970/s	Dolores Huerta organizes boycotts to promote better conditions for farm workers, and abortion laws are liberalized in NY. Feminists from the group NOW occupy the office of *Ladies Home Journal* to protest against its all male board ● Congressional hearings on the birth control pill ● A major year for feminist publishing, the following books are published: ○ *Sisterhood is Powerful* by Robin Morgan ○ *The Dialectic of Sex* by Shulamith Firestone ○ *The Female Eunuch* by Germaine Greer ○ *Sexual Politics* by Kate Millett
1971	*Reed v. Reed*: SCOTUS strikes down Idaho law giving automatic preference to men, declares women as "persons." ACLU Women's Rights Project created. Ms. Magazine appears as an insert in *New York* magazine. National Women's Political Caucus is founded by a group of women including Gloria Steinem, Bella Abzug, Fannie Lou Hamer and Shirley Chisholm. President Richard Nixon vetoes the Comprehensive Childcare Development Act
1972	Title IX of the Education Amendments Act bans discrimination based on sex in educational programs that receive federal funding, Shirley Chisholm runs for president, Ms. Magazine founded. Barbara Gittings speaks at the conference for the American Psychiatric Association, calling on the APA to remove homosexuality as a mental illness. Congress passes Title IX of the Education Amendments to the Civil Rights Act. Equal Rights Amendment approved by Congress, sending it to the states for ratification. Phyllis Schlafly establishes STOP ERA. *Ms. Magazine* first published. Supreme Court case *Eisenstadt v. Baird* gives single women the right to access birth control
1973	*Roe v. Wade*: the Supreme Court extends the right to privacy, protects women's right to

	terminate a pregnancy, making abortion legal nationwide. The case is argued in the Supreme Court by Sarah Weddington and Linda Coffee. *Miller v. California*: SCOTUS clarifies obscenity law, creating the "Miller Test", National Black Feminist Organization is founded.
1974	Congress bans housing discrimination based on sex & credit discrimination against women, Elaine Noble becomes the first openly lesbian candidate elected to the state legislature in Massachusetts
1975	The UN recognized 1975-1985 as the "International Decade for Women." On January 30, President Gerald Ford issued Executive Order No. 11832 which establishes the National Commission on the Observance of International Women's Year. Republican feminist Jill Ruckelshaus named as the presiding officer. Judy Chicago creates *The Dinner Party* to highlight lesser known women who made important contributions to society. Susan Brownmiller publishes *Against our Will*, arguing men use rape to subordinate women
1976	*Craig v. Boren*: The Supreme Court establishes intermediate scrutiny for sex discrimination cases, overturns the law permitting women to drink beer at a younger age than men, Ellen McCormack runs for president as a pro-life Democrat, Lindy Boggs becomes the first woman to chair a major party convention (Democrats), Hyde Amendment passes. Jimmy Carter wins the presidential race against incumbent Gerald Ford. Anita Bryant establishes Save Our Children to fight against LGBTQ+ rights. Michigan Womyn's Festival begins.
1977	Houston Women's Conference, Alice Paul dies, National Women's Studies Association founded. Pauli Murray becomes the first African American woman to become an ordained Episcopalian priest. On November 18-21: National Women's Conference is held in Texas. 2,000 delegates and 18,000 observers gather in Houston to discuss women's issues.
1978	*Madrigal v. Quilligan*: class action case challenging forced sterilization of Mexican-American women in California. President Jimmy Carter signed the Educational Amendments of 1978, expanding the 1974 Women's Educational Equity Act. This act strengthened Title IX. Pregnancy Discrimination Act passed by Congress. Faye Wattleton was elected president of Planned Parenthood, the first African American woman to hold the position. The U.S. army opens to women, dismantling the Women's Army Corps that existed since World War II.
1979	Moral Majority promotes conservatism and opposes abortion, the ERA, and gay rights. On October 23, President and Mrs. Carter hosted an event at the White House to promote the Equal Rights Amendment. In his State of the Union address that year he spoke in favor of passage of the ERA. Andrea Dworkin creates the organization Women Against Pornography. Artist Judy Chicago creates the Dinner Party.
1980	President Jimmy Carter calls for ratification of the ERA in his State of the Union address.
1981	Sandra Day O'Connor was nominated by President Reagan and confirmed on the

	Supreme Court (1st woman on SCOTUS). Women were barred from being drafted, upheld as constitutional
1982	The Equal Rights Amendment fell 3 states short of ratification. Militant actions for the ERA at the Illinois state legislature, including a Fast for Justice and sit-ins led by A Group of Women, *Plyler v. Doe*: SCOTUS rules all schoolchildren have access to education under the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment, including undocumented students
1983	Andrea Dworkin testifies in Minneapolis in favor of anti-discrimination legislation. Sally Ride becomes the first woman astronaut to orbit the earth in the *Challenger.*
1984	Geraldine Ferraro ran for VP with Walter Mondale, becoming the first woman to run for vice president on a major political party ticket. Sonia Johnson, founder of Mormons for ERA, runs for president for the Citizens Party.
1985	Wilma Mankiller becomes the first woman chief of the Cherokee Nation
1986	Operation Rescue founded
1988	Former Texas Governor Ann Richards delivers a memorable keynote speech at the Democratic national convention.
1989	*Webster v. Reproductive Health Services*: SCOTUS allows states to ban public funding for abortion and public hospitals from providing abortion
	Third Wave of Feminism Begins
1991	Testimony of Anita Hill against Clarence Thomas being considered for a seat on the Supreme Court, Riot Grrrl movement
1992	"Year of the Woman", Carol Moseley Braun elected from Illinois as the first Black woman & first woman of color in the U.S. Senate. *Planned Parenthood v. Casey* upholds the right to abortion decided in *Roe v. Wade* and establishes the undue burden framework allowing more state level restrictions. This case is widely thought to have finally eliminated coverture laws. March for Women's Lives in Washington, D.C. on April 5.
1993	Ruth Bader Ginsburg was nominated by President Clinton & confirmed to the Supreme Court as the second woman on the Court. The Family and Medical Leave Act becomes law. March on Washington for lesbian, gay and bi equal rights
1994	Violence Against Women Act signed into law by President Bill Clinton
1996	*United States v. Virginia*: the Supreme Court strikes down male-only admissions of the Virginia Military Institute as a violation of the 14th Amendment. NOW holds a 20th anniversary party in New York.
1999	Elizabeth Dole (Republican) ran for president
2000	*United States v. Morrison*: the Supreme Court restricts parts of VAWA, including

	permitting victims of rape & domestic violence to sue their perpetrators in federal courts
2003	President George W. Bush signs a bill into law banning later term abortions, known as the Partial Birth Abortion Ban Act.
2006	#MeToo movement founded by Tarana Burke
2007	Nancy Pelosi (Democrat) becomes the first woman Speaker of the House
	Fourth Wave of Feminism Begins? Dates are contested
2008	Hillary Clinton runs for president, the first First Lady in American history to campaign for the nation's highest office, and Sarah Palin runs as the first woman VP candidate for the GOP
2009	Sonia Sotomayor was nominated by President Obama, confirmed to SCOTUS as 3rd woman on the Supreme Court, and Obama signs Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Restoration Act
2010	Elena Kagan was nominated by President Obama, confirmed to SCOTUS as 4th woman on the Supreme Court, Affordable Healthcare Act was passed
2013	*United States v. Windsor:* SCOTUS strikes down DOMA as a violation of the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment, VAWA reauthorized-extended to lesbians, immigrants & indigenous women on tribal lands
2014	*Hobby Lobby v. Burell:* SCOTUS holds that a faith-based exemption can apply to the AHA birth control mandate for private employers
2015	*Obergefell v. Hodges:* SCOTUS legalizes gay marriage nationwide
2016	*Whole Woman's Health v. Hellerstedt*: the Supreme Court upholds abortion rights, Black Lives Matter platform published. Hillary Clinton runs for president for the Democratic Party, becoming the first woman nominated for president on a major political party ticket.
2017	Danica Roem, a notable advocate for the ERA, was elected from VA as the first transgender person to serve in a state legislature. January 21: nearly 500,000 people march on Washington, D.C. for the first Women's March. This event was held the day after Donald Trump became president.
2018	Ilhan Omar (MN) & Rashida Tlaib (MI) elected as the first Muslim women in Congress (Democrats). Brett Kavanaugh confirmed on the Supreme Court despite testimony by Christine Blasey Ford accusing him of sexual assault.
2020	Amy Coney Barrett was nominated by President Trump and confirmed as fifth woman on the Supreme Court after the sudden death of Ruth Bader Ginsburg. Kamala Harris elected vice president for the Democratic Party.
2022	Katanji Brown Jackson was nominated by President Biden and confirmed as the 6th woman on the Supreme Court. *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization*

	overturns *Roe v. Wade* and *Planned Parenthood v. Casey*. This decision allows states to restrict abortion rights.
2024	Kamala Harris nominated for president by the Democratic Party

Timeline of the Equal Rights Amendment

Year	**Event**
1921	National Woman's Party hosts convention in Washington, D.C. to plan a campaign for women's equality
December 1921	Florence Kelley, leader of the National Consumer League and a former NWP supporter, announces opposition to the ERA
July 20, 1923	Equal Rights Amendment is introduced in Seneca Falls by Alice Paul, national leader of the NWP and presided over by Agnes Morey, a member of the NWP from Boston
1923	ERA introduced in Congress by Senator Charles Curtis and Representative Daniel Anthony from Kansas. Dan Anthony is the nephew of Susan B. Anthony
February 1, 1929	NWP members testify in Congress in support of the ERA
1938	Alice Paul founds the World Woman's Party
1970	Congresswomen Martha Griffiths and Shirley Chisholm reintroduce the ERA
Oct. 12, 1971	House Representatives approves the ERA 354-24
March 22, 1972	Senate approves the ERA. 20 states ratify by the end of the year
May 9, 1972	Bob Dole, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Anne Armstrong, Co-Chairman of the RNC, sent a letter to Mary Dent Crisp announcing their support for the ERA. The Amendment enjoyed widespread bipartisan support in the early 1970s
May 10, 1972	Supporters of the ERA held a Congressional Jubilee in Washington, D.C. coordinated by the national group ERAmerica
1973	8 states ratify the ERA and one rescinds
1974-1976	3 states ratify, one rescinds

January 1976	Women march 100 miles from Richmond to Alexandria, VA to promote the ERA on what was known as the 100 Mile Walk for Equality. Marchers included Brenda Radford, Charlotte Armstrong, Deobrach Erb, Georgia Fuller, Jane Gelther, Junior Bridge, Kathryn Brooks, Leslie Scussel, Mary Ann Bridge, Melyssa, Bridge, Pat Tatum, Polly Abram, Stephanie Erb, Sylvia Johnson, Virginia Meehan. Barbara Lasky, Cornelia Sunler, Harriet Weltman and Mary Hartzler passed out food, band aids and ben gay to the marchers. The hike took five days. Kathryn Brooks was the oldest marcher (age 69). The march was organized by the Virginia NOW chapter.
1977-1978	Virginia ERA caravan
May 12, 1978	RNC leader Mary Dent Crisp sent out a press release announcing the Republican Party was still in support for the ERA. Republican support for the amendment was declining by the late 1970s
Oct. 20, 1978	President Jimmy Carter signed an extension for the ERA
May 10, 1980	National March for ERA ratification in Illinois
May 6, 1981	ERA supporter Mary Dent Crisp spoke to Catholics for a Free Choice about "coalition building on free choice"
May 14, 1981	A talk on the #ERA at USC was held & included Republican Party leader Mary Dent Crisp & Dr. Judith Steihm, Director of the Study of Women & Men in Society
May 29, 1982	Mary Dent Crisp gave the commencement address at her alma mater, Oberlin College where she spoke on the topic, "Moral Imperialism: Are You Ready for It?"
2017	Nevada ratified the Amendment under the leadership of Pat Spearman
May 30, 2018	ERA is ratified by 1 vote in Illinois
January 2020	Virginia passes the ERA, becoming the 28th state to ratify
January 2022	2 years after 38 states ratify the ERA, a memo sent to the Justice department calling for the archivist to add the amendment to the Constitution
January 2023	Congressmember Ayanna Pressley introduces a discharge petition to remove the ERA deadline imposed by Congress

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