

Rights and Privileges

What's the difference between a right and a privilege? A "right" is inherent, something which exists without permission from any power or authority. A privilege is a grant of permission from power/authority to do an act. Using the following statements, fill in the chart below by deciding if each statement is a right or if it is a privilege and placing it in the correct category:

- Voting
- Access to transportation
- Freedom to express yourself
- Playing sports
- Education
- Staying up past your bedtime
- Healthy foods
- Having your own phone
- Being able to marry who you want
- Practicing your religion freely
- Safety
- Good healthcare
- Allowed to own property

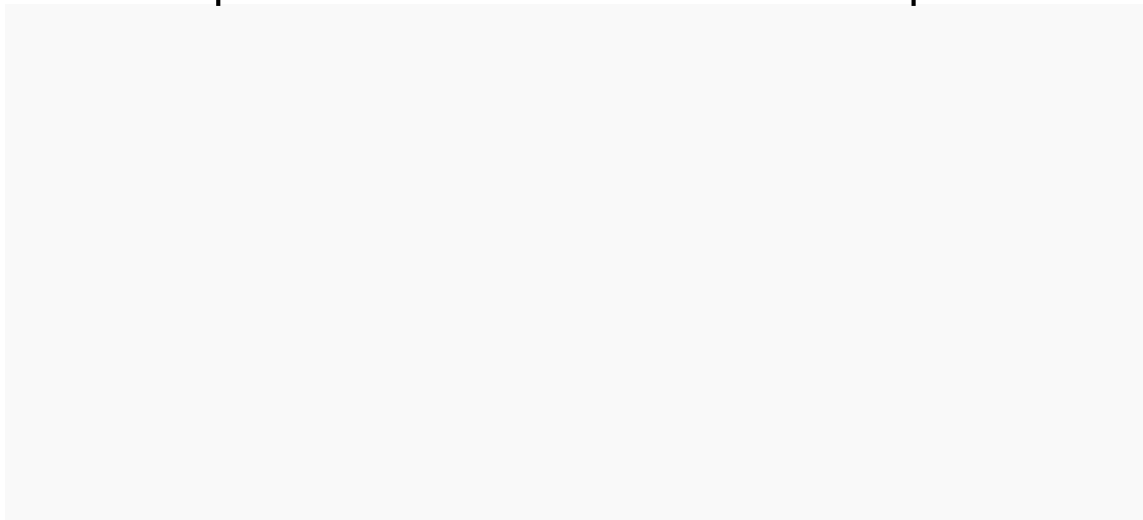
Rights

Privileges

Rights and Privileges: Lucretia Coffin Mott

Lucretia Coffin was born the second of five children in Nantucket, Massachusetts in 1793. Her father was a ship's captain and was away from his family for up to a year at a time. When Lucretia was 10 years old, the family moved to Boston and Mr. Coffin opened a store. Lucretia was raised and educated a Quaker, a religion that believed in equality for all people under God. In 1809, the family moved to Philadelphia, and two years later Lucretia Coffin married James Mott. In 1815, her father died, leaving her mother with a great deal of debt to pay. Lucretia, her husband James, and her mother Anna worked diligently to pay off that debt, by running the store, taking care of a textile business, and operating a rooming house. As a member of American Anti-Slavery Society (AASS), Lucretia Mott advocated for the abolition of slavery and the freedom of all people. Lucretia Mott was also a founding member of the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society (1833) the first all-female women's political organization in our country. Throughout her life, Lucretia Mott was criticized often for not behaving in the ways women should. She often spoke in public in a time when women were not allowed to. This criticism did not deter her. Lucretia Mott met Elizabeth Cady Stanton at the 1840 World Anti-Slavery Society Convention in London. The two of them were upset that women were not allowed to participate in the meeting. They decided to have a meeting just like the Anti-Slavery Society meeting, but for the rights of women. Eight years later, they organized the Seneca Fall Convention on Women's Rights.

Insert a picture of Lucretia Coffin Mott below and answer the questions:



What rights did Lucretia Coffin Mott have in 1848 as a privileged white woman? What privileges did she have?

Who were Lucretia Mott's allies? What marginalized communities was she an ally to? How did she act as an ally?

How and why did she become involved in the Women's Rights Movement? How did she advocate for abolition and women's rights?
