

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: Elizabeth Cady Stanton

Elizabeth Cady was born in New York, in 1815. Her father, Daniel Cady was a prominent lawyer and rose to be a New York Supreme Court Justice. Unlike most girls of her time, Elizabeth gained an extensive education. She shared her father's interest in the law, and was given access to his law library, where she gained an understanding of the discrimination against women and black people. Cady Stanton continued her education at the Troy Female Seminary in New York. Cady Stanton's first political action was within the Temperance movement. It was here that she met Henry Stanton, an active abolitionist. They married in 1840 and moved to Boston. The Stanton's met and interacted with leading intellectuals and activists in Boston including Frederick Douglass, Louisa May Alcott and Ralph Waldo Emerson. In 1847, the Stanton's moved to Seneca Falls where there was less intellectual company, but motivated by equality, she used her energy organize like-minded women to start a movement toward Women's Rights. In 1848, Elizabeth Cady Stanton joined with Lucretia Mott, MaryAnn M'Clintock, Martha Coffin Wright, and Jane Hunt to organize the Seneca Falls Convention for Women's Rights. It was here that Stanton read the Declaration of Sentiments which declared men and women equal on all basis' of humanity and citizenship, including the right to vote.

Insert a picture of Elizabeth Cady Stanton below and answer the questions:



What rights did Elizabeth Cady Stanton have in 1848 as a wealthy white woman? What privileges did Elizabeth Cady Stanton have in 1848?

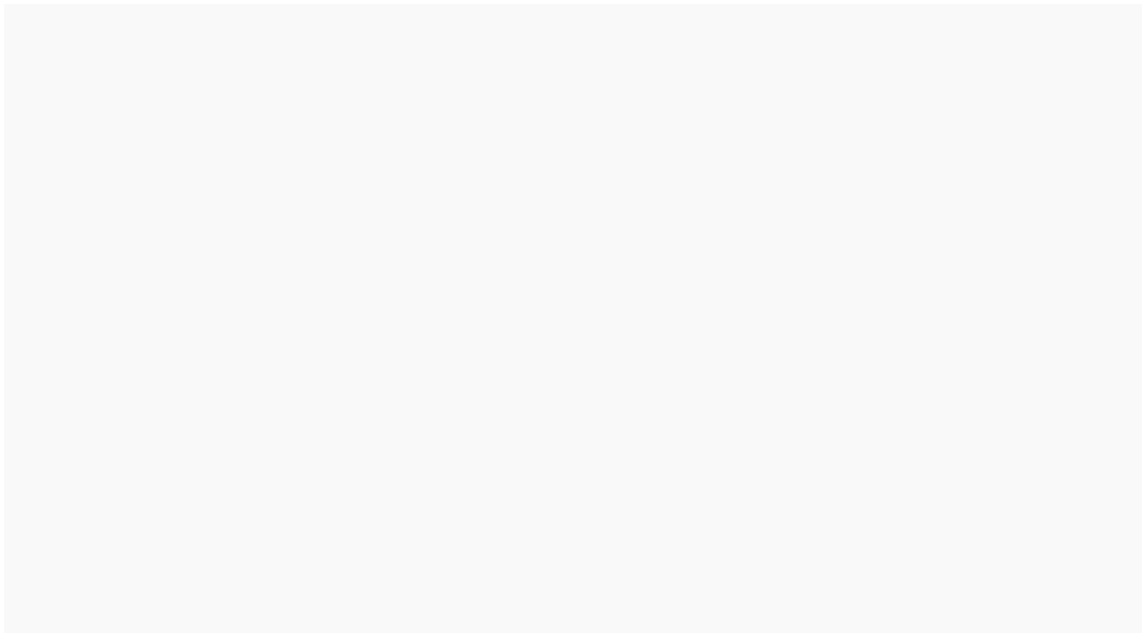
Who were Elizabeth Cady Stanton's allies? What marginalized communities was she an ally to? How did she act as an ally?

How and why did she become involved in the Women's Movement?

Rights and Privileges: Richard P. Hunt

Richard Pell Hunt came to Waterloo in 1821, he quickly affiliated himself with the Junius Monthly Meeting of Friends (Quakers) in Waterloo. Hunt was allied by economic and family ties with the men responsible for area's economic development. Richard Hunt made forty-three land purchases in Waterloo and Seneca Falls between 1823 and his death in 1856. He also owned 960 acres in LaSalle County, Illinois, and called himself a farmer throughout his life. By mid-century, Richard Hunt was the richest man in Waterloo. At his death in 1856, he was worth \$100,000. With the completion of the Seneca and Cayuga Canal in 1828, Waterloo with Seneca Falls were connected to the Erie Canal, and began an boom again, which including the completion of the railroad in 1841. Richard P. Hunt played a leading role in all of the economic and industrial development.

Insert a picture of Richard P. Hunt below and answer the questions:



What rights did Richard P. Hunt have in 1848 as a wealthy white man? What privileges did Richard P. Hunt have in 1848 as a white man?

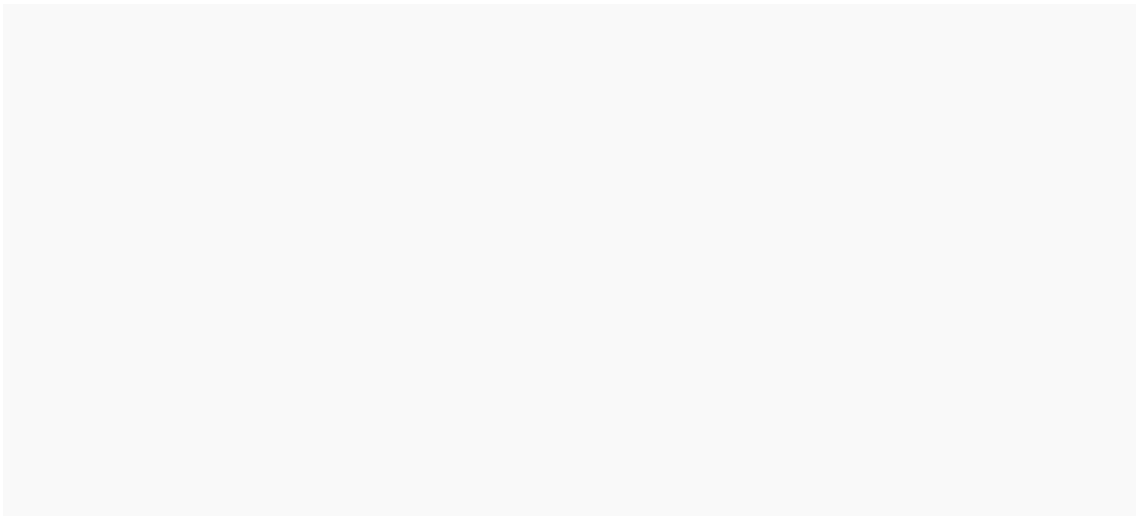
Who were Richard P. Hunt's allies? What marginalized communities was he an ally to? How did he act as an ally?

How and why did he become involved in the Women's Movement? Why was Richard P. Hunt an important ally for the Women's Movement to have?

Rights and Privileges: Lucretia Coffin Mott

Born on Nantucket in 1793, Lucretia Coffin was the second of five children. Her father's work as a ship's captain kept him away from his family for long stretches, so when she was 10 years old, he became a merchant, and moved his family to Boston. Coffin Mott was raised and educated a Quaker, a religion that stressed equality of 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, saddling her mother with a mountain of debt, and Coffin Mott, her husband James, and her mother, Anna Coffin joined forces to pay off the debt, and have a thriving business again. Mott's mother took care of the store, her husband operated a textile business, and she became a teacher. As a member of American Anti-Slavery Society (AASS), Mott argued passionately for the abolition of enslaved people. The AASS strongly encouraged women's participation. Mott was also a founding member of the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society (1833) the first all-female women's political institution in our nation. Throughout her life, Lucretia Mott was continually criticized for behaving in ways not considered acceptable for women, such as speaking in public, but it did not deter her. Mott met Elizabeth Cady Stanton at the 1840 World Anti-Slavery Society Convention in London. The pair, along with all women, were blocked from participating in the proceedings, which angered them more. Eight years later, in 1848, 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?

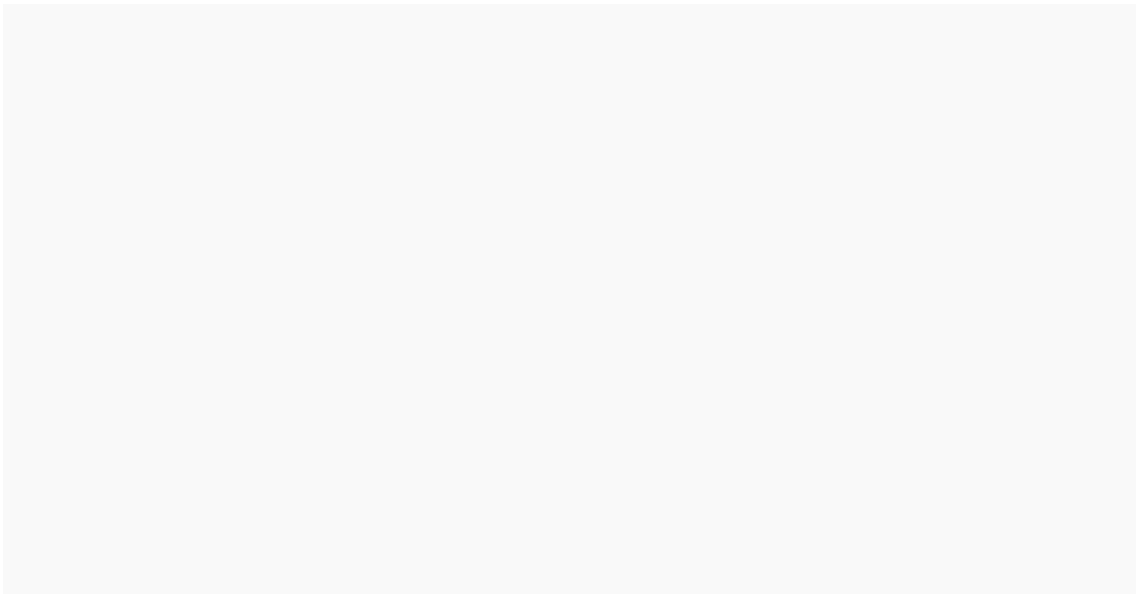
Who were Lucretia Mott's allies? What marginalized communities was she an ally to? How did she act as an ally?

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

Rights and Privileges: Martha Coffin Wright

Martha Coffin Wright's life as an activist was influenced by her Quaker heritage, a strong female role model in her mother, and the Quaker beliefs of individualism, pacifism, equality of the sexes, and opposition to slavery. Martha Coffin was born in 1806. After her father's death in 1815, Martha's mother sent her to a Quaker boarding school outside Philadelphia. At 16, Martha fell in love with a man 20 years older than she. Martha's mother refused to give consent. Two years later, in 1824, Anna Coffin finally gave consent for the couple to marry. Once they married Martha was expelled from the Quakers for marrying outside the faith. At 19, Martha was a widow, with an infant daughter. Martha moved north to Aurora, NY to teach with her mother at a Quaker school for girls. In 1829, Martha married David Wright, a young law student. As David's law practice grew, the family moved to nearby Auburn. In the summer of 1848, Martha Coffin Wright joined her older sister, Lucretia Coffin Mott, for tea with Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Jane Hunt, and Mary Ann M'Clintock in Waterloo, NY. It was at this tea that these women planned the Seneca Falls Convention for Women's Rights.

Insert a picture of Martha Coffin Wright below and answer the questions:



What rights did Martha Coffin Wright have in 1848 as a privileged white woman? What privileges did she have?

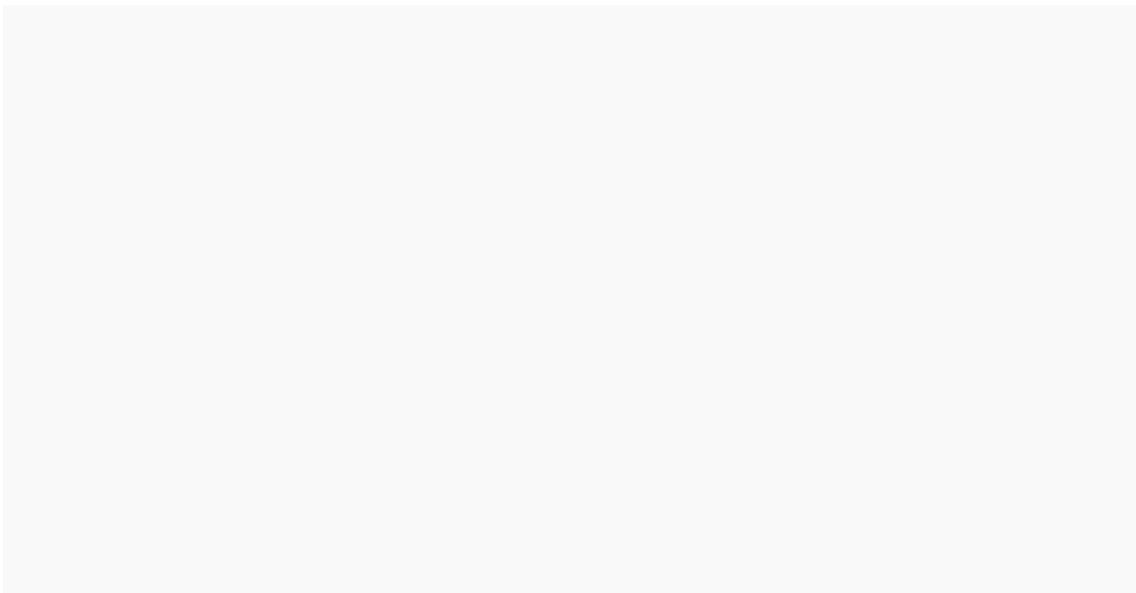
Who were Martha Coffin Wright's allies? How did she act as an ally? What marginalized communities was she an ally to? How did she act as an ally?

How and why did she become involved in the Women's Movement? What is the relationship between the Quakers and the Women's Movement?

Rights and Privileges: Frederick Douglass

Born into slavery in February 1818, Frederick Douglass became one of the most outspoken advocates of abolition and women's rights in the 19th century. Frederick Douglass, published 3 Autobiographies in his life. Douglass recounted his childhood as a slave in Maryland, his early life free in New Bedford, MA. In 1841, only three years after taking his freedom, Douglass joined the abolitionist movement and put his brilliant oratorical skills to work for the American Anti-Slavery Society. By 1847 he had moved to Rochester, NY, where he owned and published an Abolitionist Newspaper called The North Star. Douglass became very active in the Western New York Anti-Slavery Society (WNYASS), and it was here that he met Elizabeth M'Clintock, the daughter of Mary Ann M'Clintock, a founding member of the WNYASS. In July of 1848, M'Clintock invited Douglass to attend the First Women's Rights Convention in Seneca Falls, NY. Douglass readily accepted, and his participation at the convention revealed his commitment to woman suffrage.

Insert a picture of Frederick Douglass below and answer the questions:



What rights did Frederick Douglass have in 1848 as a Black man? What privileges did he have?

Who were Frederick Douglass's allies? How did he act as an ally? What marginalized community was he a part of and an ally to?

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