

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

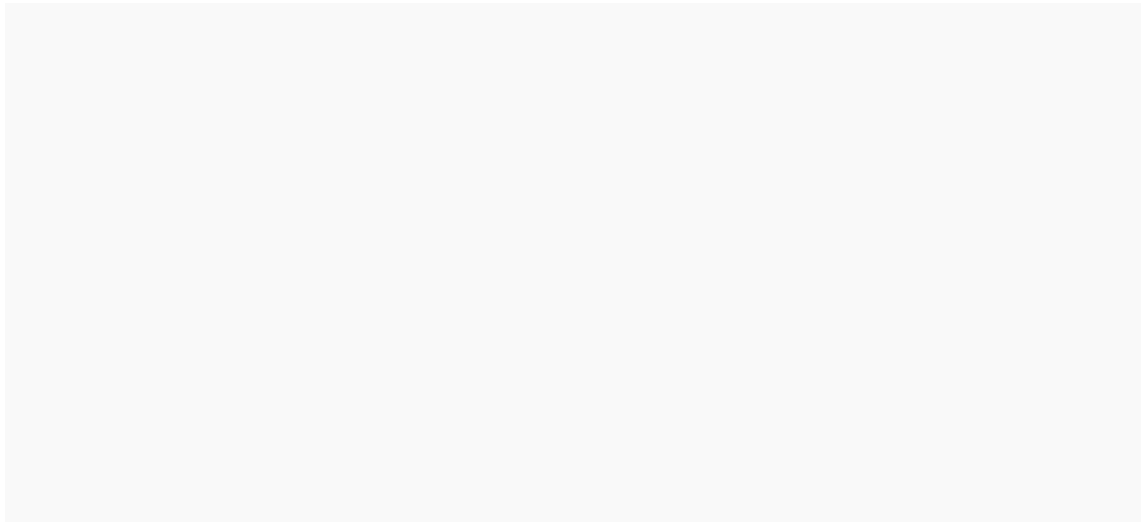
Rights

Privileges

Rights and Privileges: Elizabeth Cady Stanton

Elizabeth Cady was born in New York, in 1815. Her father, Daniel Cady was a well-known lawyer and became a New York Supreme Court Justice. Unlike most girls of her time, Elizabeth gained an advanced education. She shared her father's interest in the law, and was given access to his law library, where she learned of the discrimination against women, the enslaved, and the Indigenous people. Elizabeth Cady met Henry Stanton at the home of her cousin Gerrit Smith. Both men were active in the Anti-Slavery Movement. Elizabeth and Henry married in 1840 and moved to Boston. The Stanton's met and interacted with the best known intellectuals and activists in Boston -- 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, Elizabeth used her energy to gather other women who believed what she believed, to start a movement toward Women's Rights. In 1848, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, along with Lucretia Mott, MaryAnn M'Clintock, Martha Coffin Wright, and Jane Hunt organized the Seneca Falls Convention for Women's Rights. It was here that Stanton read the Declaration of Sentiments - declaring all women equal to men in all aspects of life and society.

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?

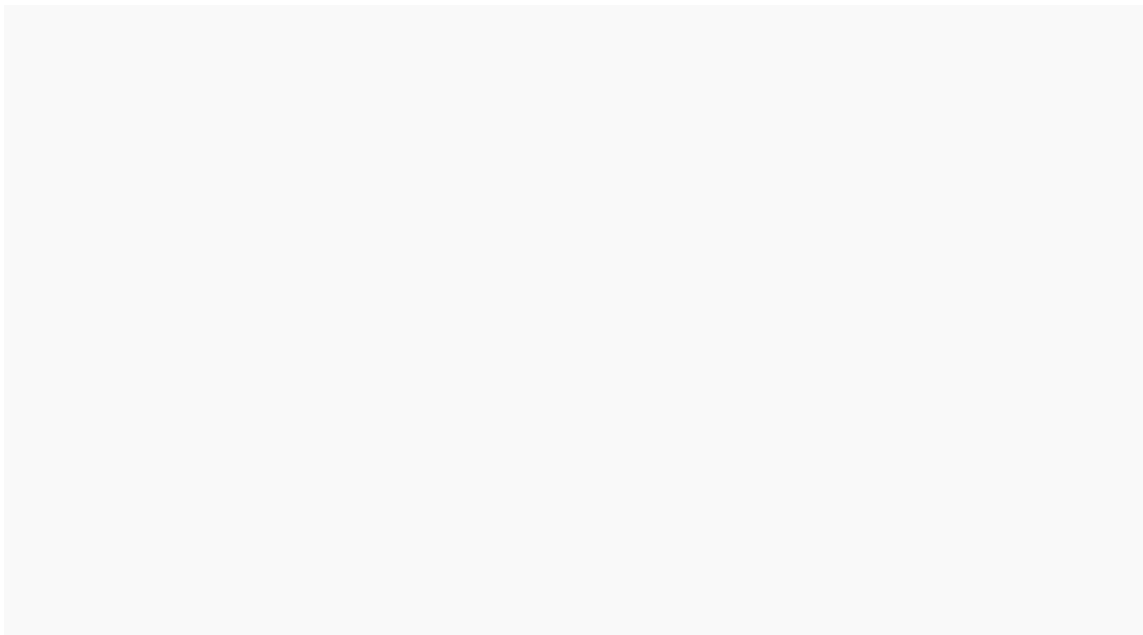
Who were Elizabeth Cady Stanton's allies? How did she act as an ally?

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

Rights and Privileges: Richard P. Hunt

Richard Hunt came to Waterloo in 1821, he soon became acquainted with the members of the Junius Monthly Meeting of Friends (Quakers) in Waterloo. Hunt soon built businesses, and housing, and transportation ways. When the Seneca and Cayuga Canal were completed in 1828, Waterloo and Seneca Falls were connected to the Erie Canal, and business began to boom. Richard Hunt made forty-three land purchases in the Waterloo/Seneca Falls area, and also owned 960 acres in LaSalle County, Illinois, and called himself a farmer throughout his life. By 1848, Richard Hunt was the richest man in Waterloo. At his death in 1856, his businesses were worth \$100,000 – about \$3.2million today.

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? How did he act as an ally?

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

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 large debt to pay. Lucretia, her husband James, and her mother Anna worked hard 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 argued 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 did not bother 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?

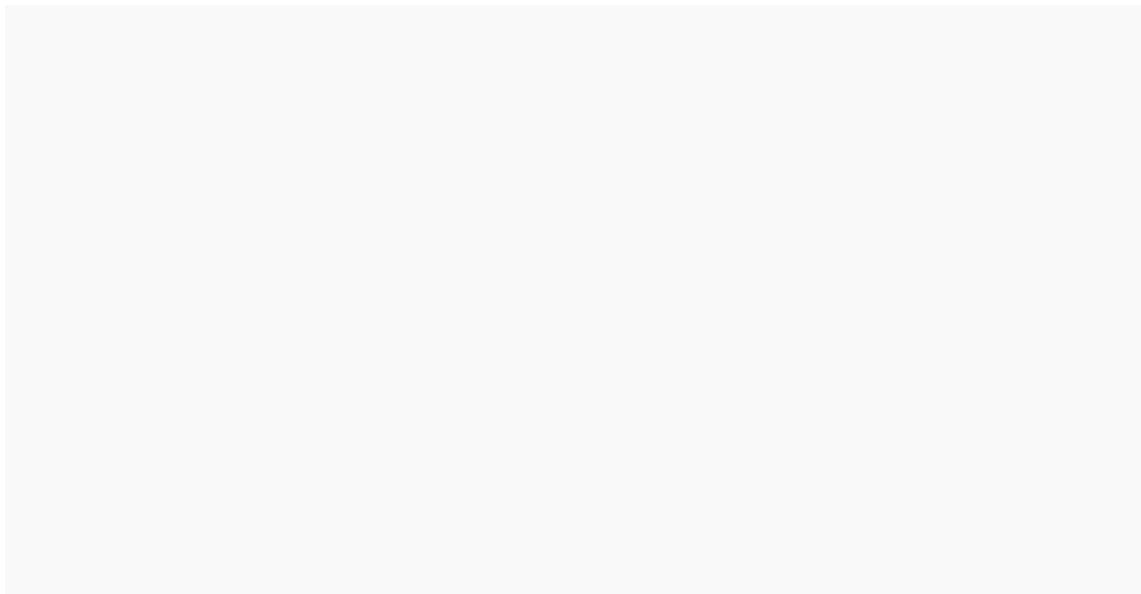
Who were Lucretia Mott's allies? How did she act as an ally?

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

Rights and Privileges: Martha Coffin Wright

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. Martha was influenced by her mother, Anna Coffin a strong female role model, and her Quaker beliefs in individualism, equality, and opposition to slavery. At 16, Martha fell in love with a man 20 years older than she. Martha's mother refused to give consent for her to marry. Two years later, in 1824, Anna Coffin finally gave consent for the couple to marry. Martha was expelled from the Quaker Faith, and became a very young widow, with an infant daughter less than two years later. Martha moved to Aurora, NY to teach with her mother at a Quaker school for girls. In the summer of 1848, Martha Coffin Wright, then married to David Wright, joined her older sister, Lucretia Mott, for tea with Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Jane Hunt, and Mary Ann M'Clintock in Waterloo, NY. It was at this tea that these five 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?

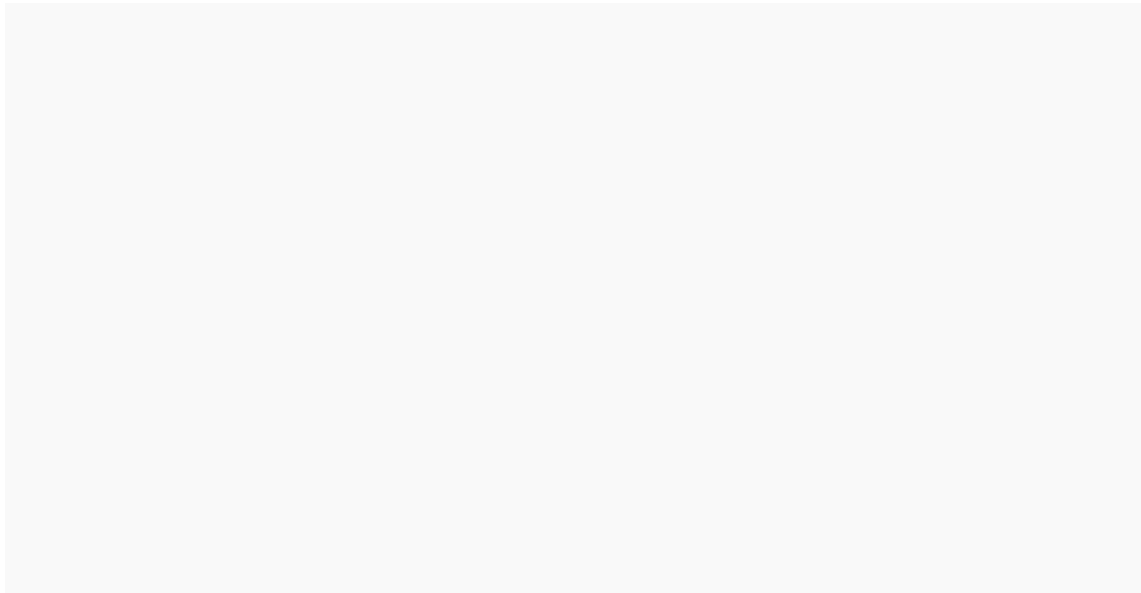
Who were Martha Coffin Wright's allies? How did she act as an ally?

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

Rights and Privileges: Frederick Douglass

Frederick Douglass was born into slavery in February 1818. After taking his own freedom in 1838, Frederick Douglass became one of the best-known Abolitionists and women's rights activists in the 1800s. Frederick Douglass, published 3 Autobiographies in his life. Douglass told about his childhood in slavery in Maryland and his early life as a free man in New Bedford, Massachusetts. In 1841 Douglass joined the abolitionist movement and put his brilliant speaking skills to work for the American Anti-Slavery Society. In 1847 he moved to Rochester, New York, where he owned and published an Abolitionist Newspaper called The North Star. Douglass was very active in the Western New York Anti-Slavery Society and it was here that he met Elizabeth M'Clintock, the daughter of Mary Ann M'Clintock. In July of 1848, M'Clintock invited Douglass to attend the First Women's Rights Convention in Seneca Falls. Douglass quickly accepted, and his participation at the convention began his life-long fight for women's rights.

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?

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