

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 | |

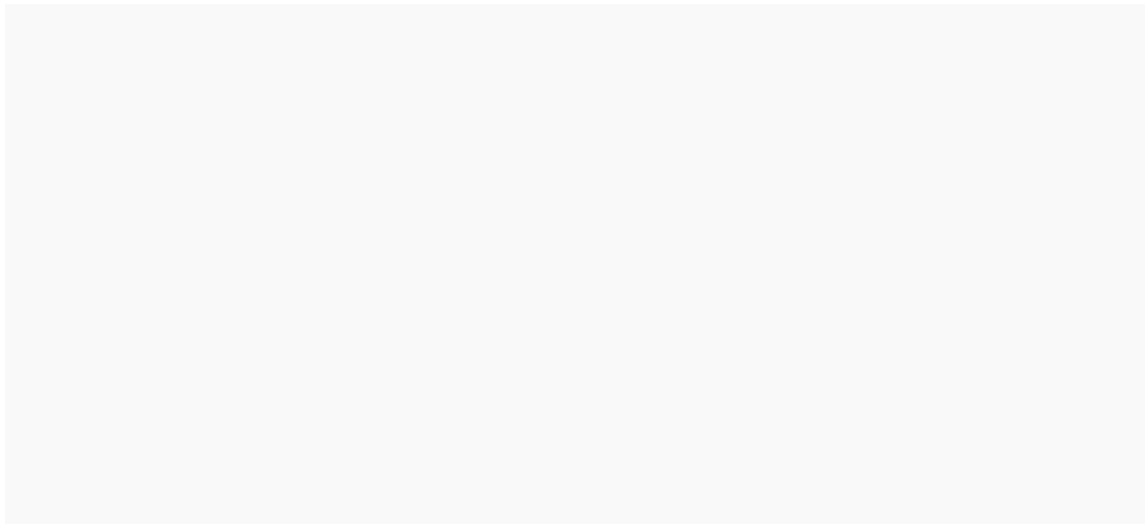
Rights

Privileges

Rights and Privileges: Elizabeth Cady Stanton

Elizabeth Cady was born in New York, in 1815. Her father, Daniel Cady was a 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?
