

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 | |

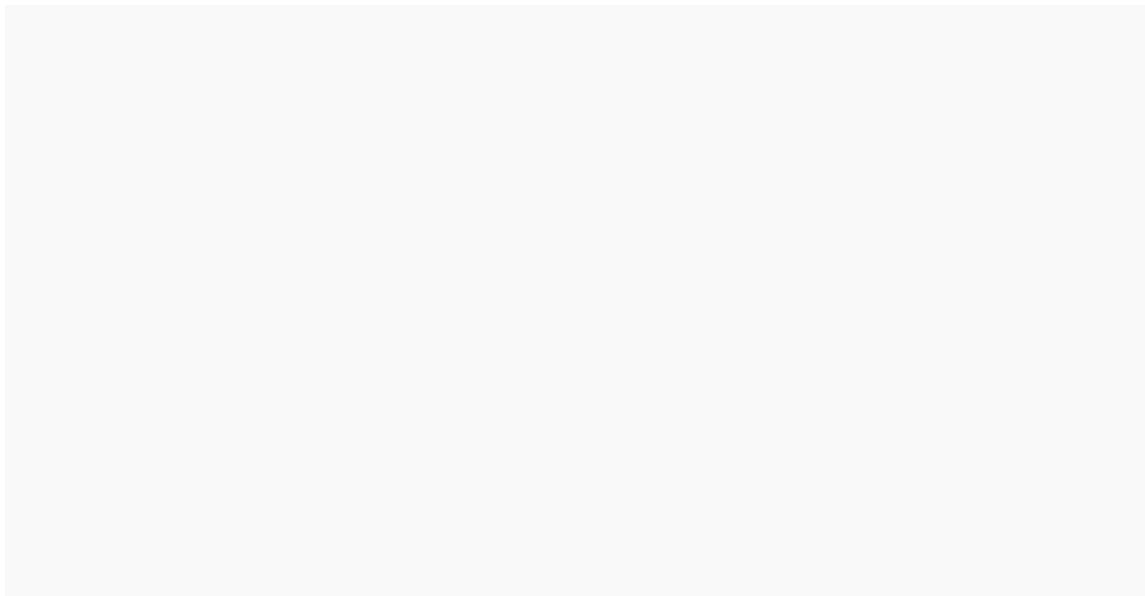
Rights

Privileges

Rights and Privileges: 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?
