

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

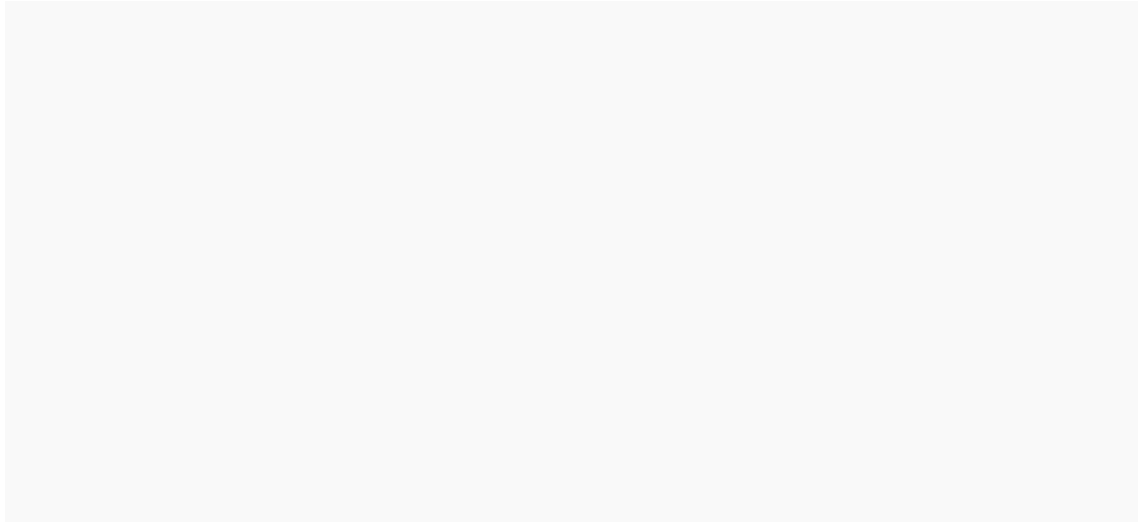
Rights

Privileges

Rights and Privileges: Elizabeth Cady Stanton

Elizabeth Cady was born in New York, in 1815. Unlike most girls of her time, Elizabeth was able to study law. She was given permission to use her father's law library, where she learned about human rights. She began to understand that women, the enslaved, and Native Americans did not have the same rights as white men. When she got older, Elizabeth Cady met Henry Stanton, who was active in the Anti-Slavery Movement. Elizabeth and Henry married in 1840 and moved to Boston. There, the Stanton's met many great thinkers of the time. In 1847, the Stanton's moved to Seneca Falls, where Elizabeth Cady used the lessons she learned about equality to gather other women who believed what she believed. She used her energy 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.

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?

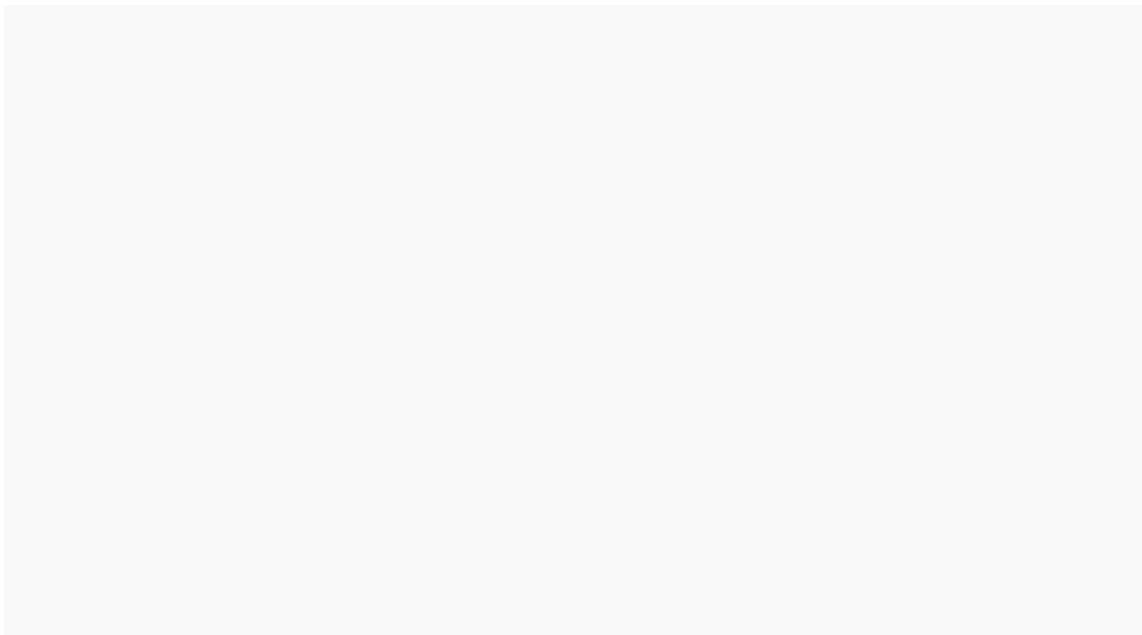
Who were Elizabeth Cady Stanton's allies? How did she act as an ally?

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?

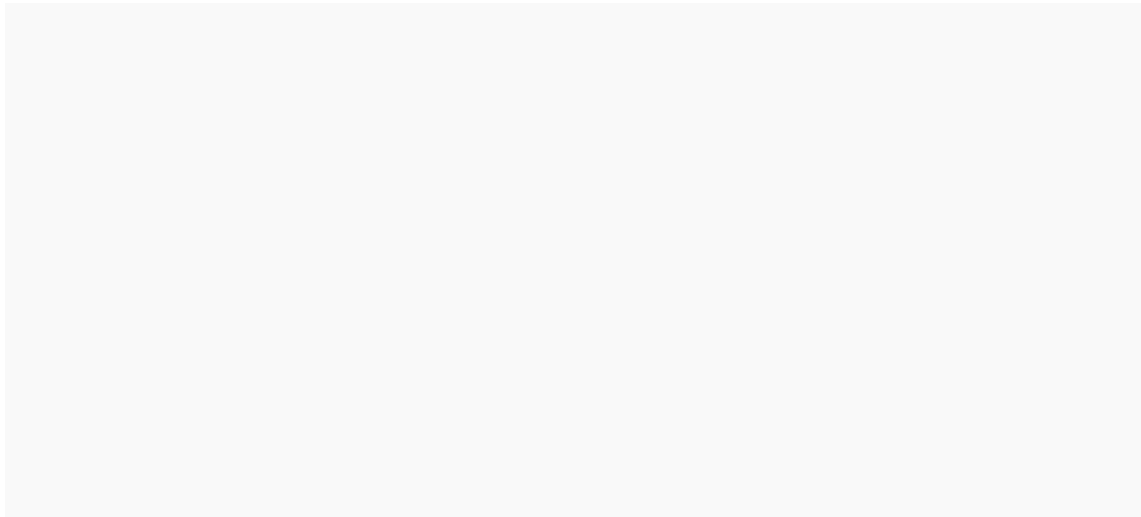
Who were Richard P. Hunt's allies? How did he act as an ally?

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

Rights and Privileges: Lucretia Coffin Mott

Lucretia Coffin was born in Nantucket, Massachusetts in 1793. Lucretia was raised and educated a Quaker, a religion that believed all people were equal under God. In 1809, the family moved to Philadelphia, and two years later Lucretia Coffin married James Mott. As a woman, Lucretia was part of many groups. She was a member of American Anti-Slavery Society (AASS), and was also a founding member of the Philadelphia Female Antislavery Society (1833). This was the first all-female women's political group in our country. Throughout her life, people complained that Lucretia did not behave 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?

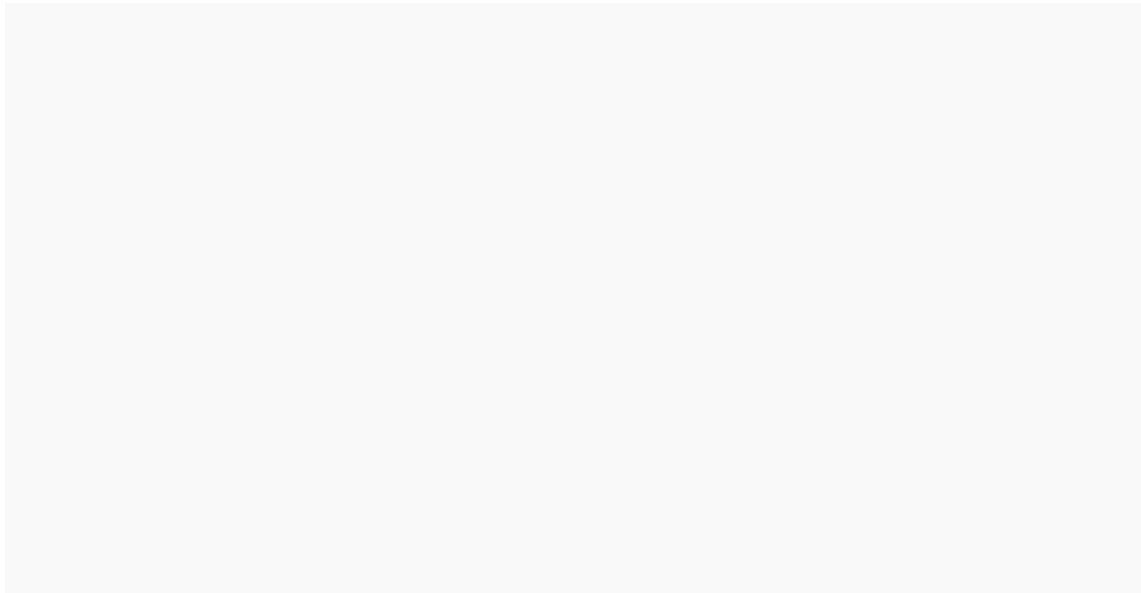
Who were Lucretia Mott's allies? How did she act as an ally?

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, a strong, female role model, and her Quaker beliefs that all people were equal, and there should not be slavery. At 16, Martha fell in love with a man 20 years older than she. Martha was able to marry him at 18, but was kicked out of her Quaker church. Her husband died two years later, leaving her a very young widow, with an infant daughter. 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?

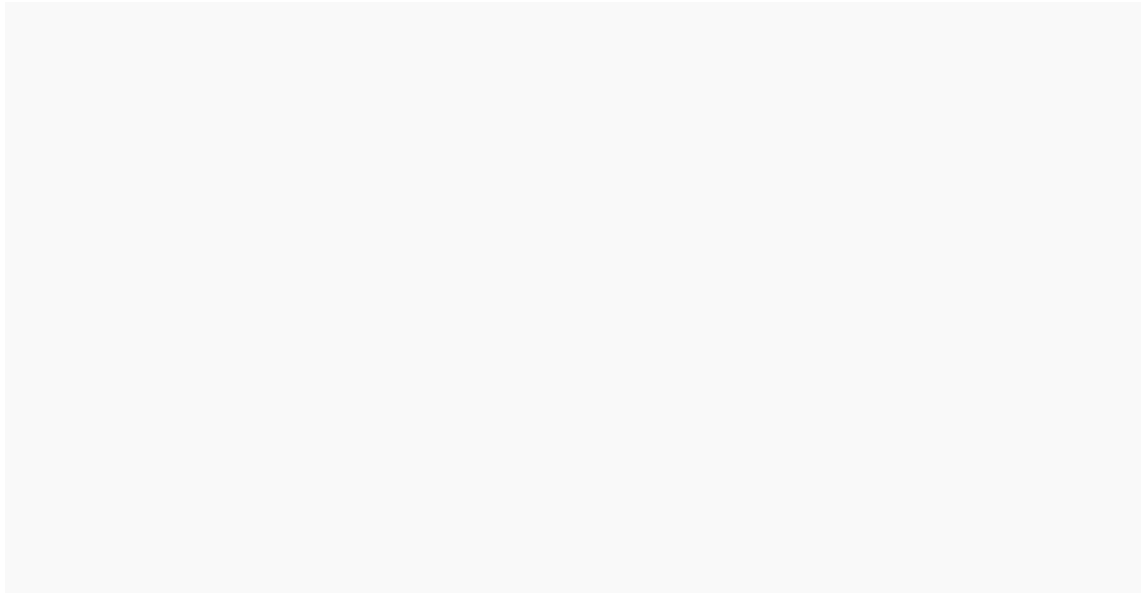
Who were Martha Coffin Wright's allies? How did she act as an ally?

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 escaping to his own freedom in 1838, he became one of the best-known Abolitionists and women's rights activists in the 1800s. In 1841, Douglass joined the abolitionist movement and put his great 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. In July of 1848, M'Clintock invited Douglass to attend the First Women's Rights Convention in Seneca Falls. Douglass 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?
