Credit the Evidence

Quoting and summarizing sources on voting rights

MWH.P.4.2.B "Integrate quotes and summaries of research findings into written products while avoiding plagiarism."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline the two direct quotes, circle the source credit for each, and number the three credited summaries. Notice how the writer uses sources without presenting their words or findings as the writer's own.

A Right on Paper

1. In 1848, reformers at Seneca Falls challenged rules that kept women from voting. Their Declaration of Sentiments states, "He has never permitted her to exercise her inalienable right to the elective franchise." The word "he" points to men who held political power. The document also lists other limits on women's rights, including unequal access to education and jobs (Declaration of Sentiments, 1848). The quotation gives readers the writers' exact complaint; the summary conveys more of the document without repeating its wording.

2. Decades later, the Nineteenth Amendment changed federal voting law. It says that the right to vote cannot be denied "on account of sex" (U.S. Constitution, Amendment XIX). The National Archives reports that the amendment was ratified in 1920, after a long campaign by voting-rights organizers (National Archives). These two sources do different work: the amendment supplies exact legal language, while the Archives provides historical context. Naming both sources lets readers trace each claim to its origin.

3. The law did not remove every obstacle to voting. The National Park Service explains that after 1920, many Black women in the South still faced poll taxes and literacy tests that blocked access to the ballot (National Park Service). This sentence summarizes a research finding rather than quoting it: the writer uses new wording and still names the source. That credit matters even when none of a source's exact words appear in the sentence.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. Copy the Declaration's exact complaint about voting and name its source.

2. Paraphrase the Declaration's other findings from the passage. Credit the source.

3. Use a short quote from the amendment to explain what it barred. Cite the source.

4. Restate the National Park Service finding in your own words and credit the source.

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write three sentences arguing why a legal voting right did not guarantee equal access after 1920. Include one brief quote from the Nineteenth Amendment and one paraphrased National Park Service finding, and credit both sources.

ANSWER KEY

Credit the Evidence

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline the two direct quotes, circle the source credit for each, and number the three credited summaries. Notice how the writer uses sources without presenting their words or findings as the writer's own. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Copy the Declaration's exact complaint about voting and name its source.	**"He has never permitted her to exercise her inalienable right to the elective franchise" (Declaration of Sentiments, 1848).**
2	Paraphrase the Declaration's other findings from the passage. Credit the source.	**The Declaration of Sentiments (1848) describes restrictions on women's education and employment.**
3	Use a short quote from the amendment to explain what it barred. Cite the source.	**The amendment barred denying voting rights "on account of sex" (U.S. Constitution, Amendment XIX).**
4	Restate the National Park Service finding in your own words and credit the source.	**According to the National Park Service, poll taxes and literacy tests kept many Black women in the South from voting after 1920.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

The Nineteenth Amendment banned denying voting rights "on account of sex" (U.S. Constitution, Amendment XIX). Yet many Black women in the South still encountered poll taxes and literacy tests when they tried to vote (National Park Service). A legal guarantee did not automatically end discriminatory barriers.

Accept accurate paraphrases that name the source and do not copy its wording. In Part 3, look for an argument that connects the credited quote and summary, not just a list of facts.