Credit the Evidence

Use historical sources without losing track of whose words and findings they are.

OKH.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 words quoted directly from a source, circle each source name, and number the three research findings restated in the writer's own words. Notice how the writer connects each piece of evidence to a claim.

A March, an Amendment, and the Vote

1. In 1913, a voting rights parade turned a Washington, D.C., street into a public stage. The Library of Congress reports that suffragists marched on March 3, the day before President Woodrow Wilson's inauguration. Choosing that date put the demand for women's votes near a major political event. Marchers carried banners while spectators crowded the route. Some people in the crowd insulted and pushed marchers, but the parade continued. These details matter because they show that a public march could make an issue visible even when many marchers could not vote in national elections.

2. Seven years later, the voting rules changed at the national level. According to the National Archives, the Nineteenth Amendment was ratified in 1920. Its text says that voting rights cannot be denied or abridged "on account of sex" (National Archives, Nineteenth Amendment). The quoted words identify the specific restriction the amendment forbids. The ratification date shows when that protection became part of the Constitution. Together, the legal language and the date help explain what the parade's demand eventually achieved. Neither piece of evidence, however, shows what happened to every voter after the law changed.

3. Still, passing an amendment did not guarantee equal access to a ballot box. The National Park Service explains that many women of color continued to encounter barriers to voting after 1920. This finding complicates a simple ending in which every woman gained an equal chance to vote at once. The 1913 march and the 1920 amendment show how a campaign can change federal law, while the later barriers show the distance between legal promises and daily life. A careful account keeps both results in view, rather than treating one date as the end of the story.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. Which finding in paragraph 1 comes from the Library of Congress? Explain how the writer gives that source credit without quoting it.

2. Why does paragraph 2 put quotation marks around "on account of sex" and name the National Archives?

3. A student writes, "Women gained equal access to voting in 1920." Rewrite the claim as one accurate sentence using the National Park Service finding, and credit the source.

4. Write one sentence that uses the amendment's exact words from paragraph 2 to support a claim about voting rights, with quotation marks and a source credit.

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Use these source notes: National Archives, Twenty-Fourth Amendment (ratified in 1964), exact words "by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax" (a rule for federal elections); Supreme Court, Harper v. Virginia Board of Elections (1966), ruled that states could not require a poll tax to vote in state elections. Write a four-sentence paragraph about how restrictions on poll taxes changed, using the exact quote once, paraphrasing the court's ruling in your own words, and naming each source beside its evidence.

ANSWER KEY

Credit the Evidence

HIGH SCHOOL · OKH.P.4.2.B

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline words quoted directly from a source, circle each source name, and number the three research findings restated in the writer's own words. Notice how the writer connects each piece of evidence to a claim. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Which finding in paragraph 1 comes from the Library of Congress? Explain how the writer gives that source credit without quoting it.	**The suffragists marched on March 3, the day before Wilson's inauguration. The writer restates the finding and introduces it with "The Library of Congress reports."**
2	Why does paragraph 2 put quotation marks around "on account of sex" and name the National Archives?	**The phrase is copied exactly from the amendment. Quotation marks identify the borrowed words, and the source name credits where they came from.**
3	A student writes, "Women gained equal access to voting in 1920." Rewrite the claim as one accurate sentence using the National Park Service finding, and credit the source.	**The National Park Service explains that many women of color still faced barriers to voting after 1920.**
4	Write one sentence that uses the amendment's exact words from paragraph 2 to support a claim about voting rights, with quotation marks and a source credit.	**The Nineteenth Amendment barred denying voting rights "on account of sex" (National Archives, Nineteenth Amendment).**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Poll taxes once kept some Americans from voting. The Twenty-Fourth Amendment barred denying votes in federal elections "by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax" (National Archives, Twenty-Fourth Amendment). The Supreme Court later ruled in Harper v. Virginia Board of Elections (1966) that states could not require people to pay a poll tax to vote in state elections. These changes addressed poll taxes in both federal and state elections.

Accept accurate paraphrases that name the relevant source. In Part 3, check that the exact amendment phrase is quoted and credited, the court's ruling is paraphrased and credited, and the distinction between federal and state elections remains clear.