Evidence in Your Words

Use historical sources without copying their language.

TOT.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 exact words borrowed from a source, circle the source names that give credit, and number the summaries written in the author's own words. These marks will help you see how a writer uses evidence without presenting it as original language.

Two Amendments, Two Stories

1. In 1920, the Nineteenth Amendment changed the U.S. Constitution. Its text, preserved by the National Archives, states: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex." But the movement for women's voting rights did not begin in 1920. The National Park Service reports that Wyoming Territory granted women voting rights in 1869 and that New York approved women's suffrage in 1917. Those earlier changes show why a writer needs more than one source to explain how voting rights developed.

2. Here is one way to bring those sources into a history paragraph: The Nineteenth Amendment barred voting restrictions "on account of sex" (National Archives), but victories came earlier in some places. According to the National Park Service, women gained voting rights in Wyoming Territory in 1869, and New York approved women's suffrage in 1917. The quotation keeps the Constitution's exact wording. The rest reports the research finding in different words while naming its source. The paragraph does not claim that the amendment ended every barrier to voting. Other discriminatory rules and practices continued to keep many people from the polls.

3. A later amendment addressed a different voting barrier. The Twenty-fourth Amendment, ratified in 1964, prohibited poll taxes in federal elections. The National Archives preserves its wording, which says voting in those elections cannot be denied "by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax." That rule did not, by itself, ban poll taxes in state elections. In 1966, the Supreme Court ruled in Harper v. Virginia State Board of Elections that poll taxes in state elections violated the Constitution's Equal Protection Clause. Together, these sources trace two steps in removing a cost that could prevent people from voting.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. Choose a different short quotation from the Nineteenth Amendment than the one used in the model paragraph. Write a sentence that uses it to explain what the amendment prohibited, and credit the National Archives.

2. In one sentence, summarize the National Park Service finding about voting rights before 1920. Use your own wording and name the source.

3. A student writes, "Wyoming Territory granted women voting rights in 1869," without naming a source. Rewrite the sentence to report the finding in your own words and give the correct source credit.

4. Which source supports the model paragraph's statement about the amendment's wording, and which supports its statement about earlier voting-rights victories? Name both sources and what each contributes.

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write one paragraph of 60 to 90 words explaining how poll taxes were barred in both federal and state elections. Use a short quotation from the Twenty-fourth Amendment, summarize the later court ruling in your own words, and credit both sources.

ANSWER KEY

Evidence in Your Words

HIGH SCHOOL · TOT.P.4.2.B

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline the exact words borrowed from a source, circle the source names that give credit, and number the summaries written in the author's own words. These marks will help you see how a writer uses evidence without presenting it as original language. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Choose a different short quotation from the Nineteenth Amendment than the one used in the model paragraph. Write a sentence that uses it to explain what the amendment prohibited, and credit the National Archives.	**The Nineteenth Amendment said the right to vote "shall not be denied or abridged" because of sex (National Archives).**
2	In one sentence, summarize the National Park Service finding about voting rights before 1920. Use your own wording and name the source.	**According to the National Park Service, women won voting rights in Wyoming Territory in 1869 and in New York in 1917.**
3	A student writes, "Wyoming Territory granted women voting rights in 1869," without naming a source. Rewrite the sentence to report the finding in your own words and give the correct source credit.	**The National Park Service reports that women could vote in Wyoming Territory beginning in 1869.**
4	Which source supports the model paragraph's statement about the amendment's wording, and which supports its statement about earlier voting-rights victories? Name both sources and what each contributes.	**The National Archives supplies the Nineteenth Amendment's exact wording. The National Park Service supplies the findings about Wyoming Territory in 1869 and New York in 1917.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Removing poll taxes from elections took two steps. The Twenty-fourth Amendment said that a person could not be denied a vote in federal elections "by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax" (National Archives). That rule did not cover state elections. In 1966, the Supreme Court ruled in Harper v. Virginia State Board of Elections that state poll taxes violated the Equal Protection Clause. The amendment and the ruling addressed the same cost barrier in different elections.

Accept accurate short quotations with clear National Archives credit and summaries that name the National Park Service without copying its sentence structure. For Part 3, check that students distinguish federal from state elections and credit the amendment text and the court ruling.