

Voices for Change

How reformers worked to end slavery and win voting rights.

USI.8.f “describing major developments in the abolitionist and women’s suffrage movements; and”

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline each phrase that tells what abolitionists did to oppose slavery. Circle each phrase that tells what women’s suffrage supporters did to win voting rights, then write 1 beside the sentence about the Thirteenth Amendment and 2 beside the sentence about the Nineteenth Amendment, in chronological order.

Two Movements for Rights

- ① Before the Civil War, abolitionists worked to end slavery. Frederick Douglass, who had escaped slavery, gave powerful speeches and published an antislavery newspaper, *The North Star*. Harriet Tubman led people escaping slavery along the Underground Railroad. Other abolitionists wrote newspapers, petitions, and books. These actions helped more Americans learn about slavery and argue that it must end.
- ② Women also organized to gain the right to vote, called suffrage. At the Seneca Falls Convention in 1848, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott helped lead a meeting about women’s rights. The convention issued the Declaration of Sentiments, which called for equal rights, including voting. Susan B. Anthony gave speeches, organized groups, and traveled to build support for suffrage.
- ③ During the Civil War, the Emancipation Proclamation declared freedom for enslaved people in Confederate states. After the war, the Thirteenth Amendment, ratified in 1865, ended slavery in the United States. The fight for women’s suffrage continued for decades. In 1920, the Nineteenth Amendment said that citizens could not be denied the right to vote because of sex. This change came after a long campaign.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 What are two ways Frederick Douglass worked against slavery?

2 How did the Seneca Falls Convention help the women's suffrage movement?

3 Name one action used by abolitionists and one action used by women's suffrage supporters. What goal did each movement have?

4 What did the Thirteenth Amendment do, and what did the Nineteenth Amendment do?

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Choose either the abolitionist movement or the women's suffrage movement. Write three sentences that name its goal, describe one action supporters took, and explain one result of the movement.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline each phrase that tells what abolitionists did to oppose slavery. Circle each phrase that tells what women's suffrage supporters did to win voting rights, then write 1 beside the sentence about the Thirteenth Amendment and 2 beside the sentence about the Nineteenth Amendment, in chronological order. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What are two ways Frederick Douglass worked against slavery?	He gave speeches and published the antislavery newspaper <i>The North Star</i>.
2	How did the Seneca Falls Convention help the women's suffrage movement?	It was a meeting about women's rights that issued the <i>Declaration of Sentiments</i>, calling for equal rights, including voting.
3	Name one action used by abolitionists and one action used by women's suffrage supporters. What goal did each movement have?	Abolitionists gave speeches, wrote, or helped people escape slavery to end slavery. Suffrage supporters held meetings, gave speeches, organized groups, or traveled to win voting rights for women.
4	What did the Thirteenth Amendment do, and what did the Nineteenth Amendment do?	The Thirteenth Amendment ended slavery in the United States. The Nineteenth Amendment said citizens could not be denied the right to vote because of sex.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

The abolitionist movement aimed to end slavery. Frederick Douglass used speeches and his newspaper to help people understand slavery. The Thirteenth Amendment ended slavery in the United States in 1865.

Accept equivalent descriptions of actions and goals that match the passage. For the marking job, underlined phrases should describe abolitionist actions, circled phrases should describe suffrage actions, and the amendments should be numbered 1 for the Thirteenth and 2 for the Nineteenth.