

TEACHING AMERICAN HISTORY LESSON PLAN
Mary Jane Flaherty

Class	Women's History
Unit	"Reforming Society"
Grade Level	College Prep 10 th Grade
Standards	USI.33 Analyze the goals and effects of the antebellum A. the 1848 Seneca Falls Convention B. Susan B. Anthony C. Margaret Fuller D. Lucretia Mott
Topic	"American women had always been involved in Reform Movements. In the mid 1800's women changed their focus and energy for the battle of women's suffrage."
Statement of Purpose	This 3 day lesson plan will attract student interest, Discussion and impart essential information on how these Reform movements empowered women and effected the Women's movement.

Learning Objectives:

1. Identify, define and provide examples of the reform movements.
2. Describe the goals of these reform movements.
3. Analyze the effects of these movements on society.
4. Identify the leaders of these movements.
5. Answer the essential questions in short essay form.

Students will read Chp. 8 section 3 REFORMING SOCIETY. They will look at different reform movements that are in this section and the roles women played in these movements.

Schedule: Materials and Time

- Length of time: 3 days Always when you read ask yourself questions?
- Introduction to guiding questions
"What reforms might have been enacted to help those less fortunate" (predicting)

“What might a schoolroom look like during this period” (visualizing)
“What have I heard about the early women’s movement and is it correct based on information described here”(activating prior knowledge)

Class Opens (Day 1)

1. Students will read and discuss “An American Story” p.278 TEXT Dorothea Dix and copy of letter to the Massachusetts legislature calling for reforms.
2. What are benevolent societies?
3. What is the TEMPERENCE MOVEMENT?
Look at Poster of the drunkard’s progress (class discussion)
4. Prison movement and Penitentiaries?
5. Horace Mann of Massachusetts and Educational Reform in 1837 and Calvin Wiley and Educational Reform in North Carolina?
6. Women are Education using books in the classroom to find more information on Emma Willard, Mary Lyon and Elizabeth Blackwell?

Homework Expository Writing

Think of reforms you believe are needed in today’s society in the United States. Write a letter to your legislator expressing why you believe the reforms are needed. Give examples of problems in your community as evidence.

Class opens (Day 2)

Activity I Day 2 opens with chart on board (10 minutes)

Prison and
Health Reform

Educational Reform

Reform
Movements

Temperance Movement

Women’s Education

Students will review previous day’s discussion.

Activity 2

(Approximately 20 mins.)

Students will share their opinions on problems in the community from last night’s homework

Activity 3

Students will analyze Primary Source Excerpt on Ralph Waldo Emerson

Name
Date
Block

Read excerpt from Ralph Waldo Emerson's Essay "Man and the Reformer" published in 1841.

What is man born for but to be a remaker of what man has made; a renouncer of lies; a restorer of truth and good... The power, which at once spring and regulator in all efforts of reform, is faith in Man, the conviction that there is infinite worthiness in him which will appear at the call of worth, and that particular reforms are the moving of some impediment... I see at once how paltry is all this to generations of unbelievers, and what a house of cards their intuitions' are, and I see what one brave man, what one great thought might effect.

Answer 2 Questions

How does Emerson characterize reformers' beliefs and goals?

Do you think he presents an accurate profile of a reformer?

Name
Date
Block
Reader's Response Journal

The early Women's Movement
Text 281-282

1. How did families survive in the 1700's?
2. What kind of work was most popular?
3. What were the roles of the husband and wife on the family farm?
4. How did life change in the 1800's?
5. What happened when men went to work in factories?
6. What is the idea of "True Womanhood"?
7. Why were women expected to be in the home?
8. How did Christian Revivalism in the 1830's influence family?
9. Why was it important to lead a Christian life?

10. Why were women viewed as more moral and charitable than men?

11. Who is Catherine Beecher? What were her ideas about “Domestic Economy”?

12. Why did women not think that “true womanhood” was limiting?

13. What relationship should women share with husbands?

14. How did society look at women?

15. If a woman’s role was to make home more virtuous, how could they make a society more virtuous?

16. What happened when women became involved in the “Great Crusades”? What knowledge did they gain?

17. Who was Margaret Fuller?

18. What did she mean when she said that every woman had her own relationship with God? She needed “as a soul to live freely and unimpeded. We should have every arbitrary barrier thrown down and every path laid open to women as freely as to men?”

26. What did Elizabeth Cady Stanton suggest to the women at the Seneca Falls Convention focus their attention on?

27. What does the Seneca Falls Convention mean to us today?

Name
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Women Address Gender Inequality

Education	Abolition of Slavery	Suffrage	Prison Reform

After researching the women we listed here. Write an essay about the most effective method of dealing with inequality.

We will have one day in the library for research. You must use one Reference Book and the Library of Congress American Memory site:

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/naw/nawstime.html>

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Women's Suffrage

Research
<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/naw/nawstimee.html>
Reference Book NMRHS Library

Guiding Question: What role did these reformers play in the Women's Suffrage movement?

The Grimke Sisters
Susan B. Anthony
Margaret Fuller
Lucretia Mott