

Teacher Guide & Lesson Plans For A History of Women's Achievement in America

For grade 7 - College

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MATERIALS IN THE PROGRAM

Teacher's Guide -This teacher's Guide has been prepared to aid the teacher in utilizing materials contained within this program. In addition to this introductory material, the guide contains the following:

- *Suggested Instructional Notes*
- *Student Learning Goals*
- *Test Questions on Blackline Masters A for duplication and handout to students.*
- *Timeline of Events*
- *Gallery of Women Achievers*

INSTRUCTIONAL NOTES

It is suggested that you preview the program and read the related Lesson Plans, Student Goals and Teacher Points. By doing so, you will become familiar with the materials and be better prepared to adapt the program to the needs of your class. You will probably find it best to follow the programs in the order in which they are presented in this Teacher's Guide, but this is not necessary. It is also suggested that the program presentation take place before the entire class and under your direction. As you review the instructional program outlined in the Teacher's Guide, you may find it necessary to make some changes, deletions, or additions to fit the specific needs of your students. After viewing the programs you may wish to copy the **Test Questions on Blackline Masters 1A, 2A, etc.** and distribute to your class to measure their comprehension of the events.

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF SERIES

A History of Women's Achievement in America is a new approach to presenting in an exciting way women's achievements in United States history. The series is designed to present women's history in a way that promotes successful student learning. The series begins with the arrival of women colonists at Jamestown and Plymouth Plantation at the beginning of the 17th century and it follows their contributions and achievements to the beginning of the 21st century.

The eight programs are laid out so they can be viewed in their entirety, or by selecting individual segments be viewed separately. Each segment presents a complete story of a unique historical figure, as well as themes of parallel institution building, the fight for equal rights, groundbreakers who opened doors for others to follow, heroines, and the expression of the female soul. The segments show how these women and themes were a part of the American historical fabric; how they impacted their specific eras; and how they influenced future generations and American history. Most importantly historical themes and figures are clearly presented using state of the art visuals.

Below is a list of the programs and their segments. Using these programs, teachers can create a lesson plan to cover the specific issues, themes and the historical figures mentioned.

Program One: The Making of a New World

1621 - Women Help Found the English Colonies

- 1650 - Anne Hutchinson and Anne Bradstreet Use Newfound American Independence to Express Themselves
- 1773 - Phillis Wheatley Becomes America's First Black Woman Poet
- 1776 - Abigail Adams and the Female Patriots
- 1805 - Sacagawea, Interpreter and Guide, Aids Lewis and Clark Western Expedition

Program Two: The Era of Women's Firsts

- 1836 - Hispanic–American Juana Briones Establishes San Francisco
- 1837 - Mary Lyon Founds Mount Holyoke, the First Women's College
- 1846 - Susan Magoffin Travels the Santa Fe Trail
- 1847 - Maria Mitchell is the First Scientist to Discover a Comet Using a Telescope
- 1849 - Amelia Bloomer Publishes *The Lily*, the First National Magazine for Women
- 1851 - Sojourner Truth Addresses a Women's Rights Convention in Ohio

Program Three: From Civil War to the Gilded Age: Women Speak Out

- 1852 - Harriet Beecher Stowe Writes *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
- 1852 - Emily Dickinson Publishes First Poem
- 1856 - Harriet Tubman Becomes the Most Notorious Underground Railroad Conductor
- 1868 - Louisa May Alcott Writes *Little Women*
- 1872 - Susan B. Anthony is Arrested for Voting
- 1881 - Clara Barton Founds the American Red Cross
- 1885 - Annie Oakley, Calamity Jane, Belle Starr and the Women of the Wild, Wild West

Program Four: America Enters the World of Nations

- 1889 - Jane Addams Founds Hull House in Chicago
- 1889 - Nellie Bly Goes Around the World in 72 Days
- 1891 - Mary Cassatt's First Solo Art Show in Paris
- 1893 - Ida B. Wells-Barnett Crusades Against Black Lynching in America
- 1904 - Gertrude Pridgett (Ma Rainey) Introduces the Blues
- 1905 - Isadora Duncan Opens First School of Modern Dance
- 1912 - Juliette Gordon Low Founds the Girl Scouts of America

Program Five: Between the Wars: American Women Begin to Transform Themselves

- 1916 - Jeannette Rankin Becomes the First Woman Elected to the U.S. Congress
- 1920 - Women Gain the Right to Vote
- 1920 - Edith Wharton Wins a Pulitzer Prize for *The Age of Innocence*
- 1928 - Margaret Mead Publishes *Coming of Age in Samoa*
- 1929 - Georgia O'Keeffe Visits New Mexico for the First Time
- 1932 - Amelia Earhart Flies the Atlantic Ocean Solo
- 1935 - Mary McLeod Bethune Founds the National Council of Negro Women

Program Six: America Becomes a Super Power

- 1936 - Eleanor Roosevelt Transforms the Role of First Lady
- 1942 - “Rosie the Riveter” Joins the War Effort
- 1950 - Babe Didrikson Named Woman Athlete of the Half Century
- 1950 - Margaret Chase Smith Stands Up to Joseph McCarthy with *Declaration of Conscience* Speech

1950 - Gwendolyn Brooks Wins the Pulitzer Prize
1955 - Rosa Parks Refuses to Give Up Her Seat on a Montgomery Bus to a White Passenger
1956 - Tennis-Pro Althea Gibson Becomes the First African American Woman to Win Grand Slam Tourney

Program Seven: American Women Find Their Voice

1959 - Lorraine Hansberry's Play *A Raisin in the Sun* is Produced
1963 - Betty Friedan Launches the New Women's Movement
1967 - Lynn Margulis Explains the Origin of Complex Biological Life
1969 - Joan Ganz Cooney Launches *Sesame Street*
1973 - Roe v. Wade Strikes Down Anti-Abortion Laws
1978 - Hispanic Golfer Nancy Lopez Wins Her First LPGA Championship
1981 - Women in the Legal System and Sandra Day O'Connor

Program Eight: A New Age of Equality

1985 - Wilma Mankiller Becomes Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation
1986 - Oprah Winfrey Initiates a New Era for Women in Television
1989 - Asian American Amy Tan Publishes *The Joy Luck Club*
1997 - Madeleine Albright Begins a New Era for Women in American Leadership
1998 - Pleasant Rowland Sells the American Girl Company
2001 - Linda Alvarado Wins Horatio Alger Award

LINKS TO CURRICULUM STANDARDS

The design for this series was guided by the National Center for History in the Schools, United States History curriculum Era 3: Revolution and the New Nation-Standards 1 and 3 for grades 5-12, Era 9 Postwar United States -Standard 4 for grades 5-12, and the California Public School Standards for Historical Content, Grade 8 - Standards 8.1, 8.2 and 8.3 (#4 - #7), Standard 8.8 (#1) and Grade 11, Standards 11.1 (#2, #3), 11.3 (#5), 11.5 - (#3, #4) and 11.10 (#2, #3) and Grade 12, Standards 12.1, 12.4 and 12.5.

LESSON PLANS FOR PRINCIPLE THEMES OF A *History of Women's Achievement in America*

Below is a list of the lesson plans for *A History of Women's Achievement in America*. Using the segments listed for each lesson plan, teachers can cover the specific issue, themes and historical figures involved.

The Fight For Equal Rights

Women Firsts

Women and Culture

Women Reformers

Women Athletes

The Fight For Equal Rights

- 1621 - Women Help Found the English Colonies

- 1776 - Abigail Adams and the Female Patriots
- 1837 - Mary Lyon Founds Mount Holyoke, the First Women's College
- 1849 - Amelia Bloomer Publishes *The Lily*, the First National Magazine for Women
- 1851 - Sojourner Truth Addresses a Women's Rights Convention in Ohio
- 1872 - Susan B. Anthony is Arrested for Voting
- 1916 - Jeannette Rankin Becomes the First Woman Elected to the U.S. Congress
- 1920 - Women Gain the Right to Vote
- 1935 - Mary McLeod Bethune Founds the National Council of Negro Women
- 1955 - Rosa Parks Refuses to Give Up Her Seat on a Montgomery Bus to a White Passenger
- 1963 - Betty Friedan Launches the New Women's Movement
- 1981 - Women in the Legal System and Sandra Day O'Connor
- 1997 - Madeleine Albright Begins a New Era for Women in American Leadership

Women Firsts

- 1650 - Anne Hutchinson and Anne Bradstreet Use Newfound American Independence to Express Themselves
- 1773 - Phillis Wheatley Becomes America's First Black Woman Poet
- 1837 - Mary Lyon Founds Mount Holyoke, the First Women's College
- 1846 - Susan Magoffin Travels the Santa Fe Trail
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- 1956 - Tennis-Pro Althea Gibson Becomes the First African American Woman to Win Grand Slam Tourney
- 1959 - Lorraine Hansberry's Play *A Raisin in the Sun* is Produced
- 1967 - Lynn Margulis Explains the Origin of Complex Biological Life
- 1981 - Women in the Legal System and Sandra Day O'Connor
- 1997 - Madeleine Albright Begins a New Era for Women in American Leadership
- 2001 - Linda Alvarado Wins Horatio Alger Award

Women and Culture

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Women Reformers

- 1849 - Amelia Bloomer Publishes *The Lily*, the First National Magazine for Women
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- 1856 - Harriet Tubman Becomes the Most Notorious Underground Railroad Conductor
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- 1935 - Mary McLeod Bethune Finds the National Council of Negro Women
- 1936 - Eleanor Roosevelt Transforms the Role of First Lady
- 1955 - Rosa Parks Refuses to Give Up Her Seat on a Montgomery Bus to a White Passenger
- 1973 - Roe v. Wade Strikes Down Anti-Abortion Laws

Women Athletes

- 1885 - Annie Oakley, Calamity Jane, Belle Starr and the Women of the Wild, Wild West
- 1932 - Amelia Earhart Flies the Atlantic Ocean Solo
- 1950 - Babe Didrikson Named Woman Athlete of the Half Century
- 1956 - Tennis-Pro Althea Gibson Becomes the First African American Woman to Win Grand Slam Tourney
- 1978 - Hispanic Golfer Nancy Lopez Wins Her First LPGA Championship

SUMMARY OF SERIES PROGRAMS

Program One: The Making of a New World

The first program begins with arrival of English women to the first colonies in the early 1600's and follows their evolution into uniquely American women by the beginning of the 19th century.

Segment one covers those women who made the difference between survival and failure at the Jamestown and Plymouth Plantation colonies.

In Segment two, the lives of two famous Puritan women are followed as they begin the transformation from English women to American women.

Black Poet Phillis Wheatley is profiled in segment three.

Segment four illustrates the beginning of feminism among Women patriots in the Revolutionary War.

The heroism and talents of American Indian women are profiled in segment five.

1621 - Women Help Found the English Colonies

Student Goals - In this Women's Achievement segment the students will learn:

- That women made the difference between colonies surviving and failing.
- American women and families arrived at Jamestown in 1609 and Plymouth in 1620.
- The foundation of the fiercely independent American woman began at Plymouth and continued throughout America's conquest of North America.

1650 - Anne Hutchinson and Anne Bradstreet Use Newfound American Independence to Express Themselves

Student Goals - In this Women's Achievement segment the students will learn:

- At the start of the 17th century, the accepted social and religious belief throughout the world was that women were inferior to men.
- Colonial life opened a door for women to become equal.
- Anne Hutchinson and Anne Bradstreet were the first of many Puritan women to embody the independent spirit of American women.

1773 - Phillis Wheatley Becomes America's First Black Woman Poet

Student Goals - In this Women's Achievement segment the students will learn:

- Black slaves were first brought to America in 1619.
- Phillis Wheatley was a black slave owned by the Wheatley family in Boston.
- The power of Phillis Wheatley's poetry made her free.
- Phillis Wheatley was a forerunner of American poetry.

1776 - Abigail Adams and the Female Patriots

Student Goals - In this Women's Achievement segment the students will learn:

- Abigail Adams was an equal partner with her husband, Revolutionary War leader, John Adams.
- Early on Abigail Adams entreated her husband to include women in the rights of all Americans.
- Other American women fought for freedom, including Molly Pitcher and Deborah Samson.
- Women would write their own piece of the Constitution in 1920 with the 19th amendment.

1805 - Sacagawea, Interpreter and Guide, Aids Lewis and Clark Western Expedition

Student Goals - In this Women's Achievement segment the students will learn:

- Sacagawea was the name of the Native American woman who helped guide the Lewis and Clarke expedition.
- Sacagawea saved the expedition's important papers when a canoe capsized.
- Sacagawea helped the expedition find her Shoshone village in Montana.
- She accompanied Lewis and Clarke to the Pacific Ocean and back.

Answers to Blackline Master 1A Quiz

1-c; 2-a; 3-d; 4-a; 5-b; 6-c; 7-a; 8-d; 9-b; 10-c

Program Two: The Era of Women's Firsts

The second program outlines the beginning of women's fight for equality as they achieve numerous firsts in professions, adventure and education.

Segment one covers the entrepreneurial spirit of women through the founding of San Francisco.

In segment two the battle for equality in education is described.

The adventurous female spirit is covered in segment three.

Segment four follows the road of women who start to enter the scientific community.

In segment five the beginning of women's magazines is covered.

Sojourner Truth's famous *Aint I a Woman* speech is depicted in segment six.

1836 - Hispanic–American Juana Briones Establishes San Francisco

Student Goals - In this Women's Achievement segment the students will learn:

- Juana Briones was one of select group of visionaries who founded America's greatest cities.
- Juana Briones was born near Santa Cruz, California, in 1802 and moved to Yerba Buena in 1836.
- At Yerba Buena, Juana Briones established the first businesses and welcomed the first settlers.
- Yerba Buena became San Francisco in 1848.
- Juana Briones succeeded with San Francisco because of her leadership, shrewd business skills and flexibility.

1837 - Mary Lyon Founds Mount Holyoke, the First Women's College

Student Goals - In this Women's Achievement segment the students will learn:

- By the end of the eighteenth century, American women had established a unique identity based on intelligence, self-reliance, and the challenges of living on an ever changing North America frontier.
- At the beginning of the 19th century, women were denied a college education.
- Mount Holyoke Female Seminary was the first woman's college to offer rigorous courses and to demand excellence from its graduates.
- By the end of the 19th century, the admission of women to women's colleges and regular universities and colleges increased dramatically.

1846 - Susan Magoffin Travels the Santa Fe Trail

Student Goals - In this Women's Achievement segment the students will learn:

- In the 21st century American women are leaders and risk takers.
- The Santa Fe trail was established in 1821 to carry trade goods back and forth between the Republic of Mexico and the United States.
- Susan Magoffin described her journey on the Santa Fe Trail in her diary which was found in 1926.

1847 - Maria Mitchell is the First Scientist to Discover a Comet Using a Telescope

Student Goals - In this Women's Achievement segment the students will learn:

- Maria Mitchell opened the door for women to become astronomers.
- Maria Mitchell became the first woman member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.
- Maria Mitchell demonstrated that women could match men intellectually.
- Maria Mitchell was Professor of Astronomy at Vassar from 1865-88.

1849 - Amelia Bloomer Publishes *The Lily*, the First National Magazine for Women

Student Goals - In this Women's Achievement segment the students will learn:

- *The Lily* gave women their first national voice.
- In 1848 the first Women's Rights Convention was held at Seneca Falls, New York.
- *The Lily*, with its distinctly feminine style, tackled women's issues such as suffrage, temperance, marriage law reform, and higher education.
- Other women's magazines devoted to women's rights followed, including *The Revolution and The Women's Journal*.

1851 - Sojourner Truth Addresses a Women's Rights Convention in Ohio

Student Goals - In this Women's Achievement segment the students will learn:

- Sojourner Truth was a powerful voice for abolition and women's rights.
- Her most famous speech, *Ain't I a Woman?* was given at the 1851 Women's Rights Convention in Akron, Ohio.

Answers to Blackline Master 2A Quiz:

1-d; 2-d; 3-b; 4-c; 5-a; 6-c; 7-a; 8-b; 9-d; 10-c

Program Three: From Civil War to the Gilded Age: Women

Speak Out

Program three continues the drive for women's independence, equality and helping others.

Segment one discusses Harriet Beecher Stowe and her book that started the Civil War.

In Segment two Emily Dickinson, America's first woman of belles-lettres, is depicted.

The pre civil war campaign for freeing black slaves is shown in segment three through the life of Harriet Tubman.

Segment four discusses the life Louisa May Alcott and her book *Little Women*.

In segment five the drive for women's right to vote is discussed.

Segment six shows the origins of the American Red Cross by Clara Barton

Segment seven depicts the lives of three famous 19th century western American women – Annie Oakley, Calamity Jane and Belle Starr.

1852 - Harriet Beecher Stowe Writes *Uncle Tom's Cabin*

Student Goals - In this Women's Achievement segment the students will learn:

- The book chronicles the story of Eliza Harris, a slave mother whose child is about to be sold.
- Stowe put slavery in a human form and converted many people to the Abolitionists' cause.
- Stowe's style established the American tradition of realistic writing.

1852 - Emily Dickinson Publishes First Poem

Student Goals - In this Women's Achievement segment the students will learn:

- Emily Dickinson's poetic style was experimental stretched the limits of traditional verse.
- Dickinson's life and poetry were a study in contrasts: She wrote more than 1700 poems yet published only 7 of them in her lifetime. Famous in later life for her solitude, her poetry is vivid and worldly. She never experienced physical love and yet her verse fills the senses and expands the heart.
- Since her death, Dickinson has inspired generations of American poets.

1856 - Harriet Tubman Becomes the Most Notorious Underground Railroad Conductor

Student Goals - In this Women's Achievement segment the students will learn:

- The Underground Railroad was a secret passage to help slaves escape to northern free states and Canada.
- Escaped slave, Harriet Tubman, became the most famous conductor on the Underground Railroad.
- During the Civil War Harriet Tubman worked for the union as a nurse and a spy.

1868 - Louisa May Alcott Writes *Little Women*

Student Goals - In this Women's Achievement segment the students will learn:

- The second half of the nineteenth century was a time of great progress for American women.
- A series of sensational stories under the pen name A. M. Barnard started Alcott on the path to fame and fortune.
- Alcott was the first female writer to earn a living at writing fiction.
- *Little Women*, set in New England during the Civil War, was based on the experiences of Louisa and her sisters while growing up.
- *Little Women* was the first novel to present a realistic and psychologically detailed portrait of American womanhood.

1872 - Susan B. Anthony is Arrested for Voting

Student Goals - In this Women's Achievement segment the students will learn:

- Susan B. Anthony and a friend, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, became leaders in the campaign to give the right to vote to women.
- In 1870 Black males gained the right to vote through the 15th amendment. However, the journey for a woman's right to vote would take another 50 years.
- The Women's Suffrage movement was a part of a wave of reform activities that sprung up prior to the Civil War and that would continue into the 21st century.

1881 - Clara Barton Finds the American Red Cross

Student Goals - In this Women's Achievement segment the students will learn:

- Clara Barton had been a nurse during the Civil War.
- After the war, Clara Barton explored a new humanitarian organization in Switzerland known as the Red Cross. Its goal was to provide aid for the battle wounded without regard to nationality.
- Clara Barton founded the American Red Cross in 1881.
- Clara Barton's efforts started the United States on the road to becoming a member of the international fraternity of nations.

1885 - Annie Oakley, Calamity Jane, Belle Starr and the Women of the Wild, Wild West

Student Goals - In this Women's Achievement segment the students will learn:

- The women on America's western frontier lived lives vastly different from their eastern counterparts.
- Annie Oakley became known as the Queen of the wild west after she joined Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show as a the star trick shot artist.
- Calamity Jane was a hard working, hard drinking frontiers woman who took on jobs most men shied away from.
- Belle Starr was the queen of the outlaws.
- Annie Oakley, Calamity Jane and Belle Starr did not fit into society's notions of how women should behave. They sought adventure and found it, becoming part of the western mythos.

Answers to Blackline Master 3A Quiz

1-c; 2-b; 3-d; 4-a; 5-b; 6-c; 7-b; 8-a; 9-d; 10-b

Program Four: America Enters the World of Nations

Program four covers the lives of women ground breakers who increased human awareness in fields from art and literature to dance and social programs.

Segment one depicts the beginning of America's social services through the founding of Hull House by Jane Addams.

In segment two, Nellie Bly opens the door to newspaper reporting for other women.

Mary Cassatt's role as the leading American impressionist painter in Paris is discussed in segment three.

Segment four describes Ida B. Wells-Barnett's crusade against black lynching and her role in the 20th century civil rights movement.

The introduction of the blue to white culture is shown in segment five.

Segment six discusses the origins of modern dance through the avant garde work of Isadora Duncan.

The origins of the Girl Scouts of America is examined in segment seven.

1889 - Jane Addams Founds Hull House in Chicago

Student Goals - In this Women's Achievement segment the students will learn:

- Jane Addams was America's first woman Nobel Prize winner.

- With the industrialization of America, people flocked to the cities.
- The Cities were unprepared for the influx of people except for wealthy neighborhoods, America's largest cities became vast slums with no health care, sanitation or education facilities.
- Jane Addams saw the need for a different approach to help the poor and the unfortunate and founded Hull House.

1889 - Nellie Bly Goes Around the World in 72 Days

Student Goals - In this Women's Achievement segment the students will learn:

- Since the first women colonists stepped ashore in the 17th century, American woman had established themselves as a breed apart.
- Nellie Bly, born Elizabeth Jane Cochrane, would add to the illustrious lineage of strong American women by becoming the first investigative news reporter.
- In 1889, Nellie cemented her place in the history of journalism when she completed a trip around the world in less than 80 days.

1891 - Mary Cassatt's First Solo Art Show in Paris

Student Goals - In this Women's Achievement segment the students will learn:

- Mary Cassatt's unique style would place her among the first rank of leading impressionist painters.
- In 1879, Cassatt debuted 11 of her paintings with other French impressionists in Paris.
- Cassatt preferred portraits of women and children in casual domestic surroundings, and she became famous for her candid, sometimes awkward poses.

1893 - Ida B. Wells-Barnett Crusades Against Black Lynching in America

Student Goals - In this Women's Achievement segment the students will learn:

- After Reconstruction ended in 1876, more than 4700 Black men, women and children were dragged from their homes, strung up and murdered.
- To protest lynching, Ida B. Wells-Barnett organized the first economic boycott against white owned businesses.
- Following Wells-Barnett's campaign, the number of lynchings plunged.
- Wells-Barnett's pioneering tactics would be reprised during the Montgomery, Alabama bus strike, 25 years after her death.

1904 - Gertrude Pridgett (Ma Rainey) Introduces the Blues

Student Goals - In this Women's Achievement segment the students will learn:

- That the white and black culture were beginning to merge into an American culture through music.
- Ma Rainey made blues popular and influenced black women singers for the rest of the 20th century.

1905 - Isadora Duncan Opens First School of Modern Dance

Student Goals - In this Women's Achievement segment the students will learn:

- Throughout the 19th century, American dance performers followed the classical European models of ballet.
- Isadora Duncan made modern dance acceptable.
- Her style celebrated the elegance of natural movements, using flowing, loose-fitting clothing and

bare feet.

1912 - Juliette Gordon Low Finds the Girl Scouts of America

Student Goals - In this Women's Achievement segment the students will learn:

- The Girl Scout Organization is one of the most influential organizations in the United States.
- Juliette Gordon Low founded the Girl Scouts after meeting Sir Robert Baden-Powell, a British cavalry general, who founded a Boys Scouting organization in England in 1908.
- The Girl Scouts of America would become enormously successful.

Answers to Blackline Master 4A Quiz

1-b; 2-a; 3-c; 4-a; 5-c; 6-a; 7-a; 8-b; 9-d; 10-c

Program Five: Between the Wars: American Women Begin to Transform Themselves

Program five follows the transformation of women and the individuals who spurred the progress toward equality from WWI to WWII.

Segment one covers the life of Jeannette Rankin who opened the door for other women to join the ranks of America's legislators.

The life of Edith Wharton, the early 20th century's greatest novelist is depicted in segment two.

Women gain the right to vote segment three.

Margaret Meade expands the field of anthropology in segment four.

In segment five, the life and art of Georgia O'Keeffe is portrayed.

Amelia Earhart opens the door to women fliers in segment six.

Segment seven discusses the great contributions to black equality made by Mary Mcleod Bethune.

1916 - Jeannette Rankin Becomes the First Woman Elected to the U.S. Congress

Student Goals - In this Women's Achievement segment the students will learn:

- During the early 20th century, a new term came into use - 'the new woman.'
It signified young women going to school, working both in blue- and white-collar jobs, and living by themselves in apartments.
- Jeannette Rankin ran for the House of Representatives in 1916 and won.
- Three years before she could vote in a general election, she was the first woman to cast her vote in the House of Representatives.
- Rankin's foray into politics paved the way for many women who have gone on to serve in the U.S. Congress, in state houses, as governors and as mayors of America's largest cities.

1920 - Women Gain the Right to Vote

Student Goals - In this Women's Achievement segment the students will learn:

- Susan B. Anthony had drafted the call for the right to vote in 1848 at the Seneca Falls Convention.

- The first amendment giving women the right to vote was introduced in Congress in 1878 and defeated.
- Throughout the early 1900's, women pushed for equal rights with men, but nothing more symbolized that equality than the right to vote.
- The 19th Amendment gave women the right to vote in 1920

1920 - Edith Wharton Wins a Pulitzer Prize for *The Age of Innocence*

Student Goals - In this Women's Achievement segment the students will learn:

- With the coming of the 20th century, America looked inward and faced the challenge of reform.
- Edith Wharton would be a part of that reform.
- Edith Wharton was literary dean of the lost generation, which featured writers like Ernest Hemingway, F. Scott Fitzgerald, Willa Cather and Gertrude Stein.
- Edith Wharton would win a Pulitzer Prize for her novel *The Age of Innocence*.

1928 - Margaret Mead Publishes *Coming of Age in Samoa*

Student Goals - In this Women's Achievement segment the students will learn:

- Margaret Mead dominated the field of Anthropology.
- Mead gave the world a whole new way to look at our culture, our beliefs and ourselves, through her study of more primitive cultures in Samoa and other Pacific island nations.
- Mead is one of the few people, who by the brilliance of their intellect, clearly changed the world for the better.

1929 - Georgia O'Keeffe Visits New Mexico for the First Time

Student Goals - In this Women's Achievement segment the students will learn:

- Georgia O'Keeffe's style would change the American art world from landscapes and to the idea of expressing a higher truth, or the essence of the subject.
- O'Keeffe's career would begin with a showing at Alfred Stieglitz's Gallery 291 in New York's East Village.
- O'Keeffe was always at the vanguard of American art, her influence punctuated by her vivid work while living in New Mexico.

1932 - Amelia Earhart Flies the Atlantic Ocean Solo

Student Goals - In this Women's Achievement segment the students will learn:

- Amelia Earhart was the first woman to make a solo flight over the Atlantic Ocean. She recorded many other firsts in aviation history as either pilot or copilot.
- In July 1937, as she attempted the first round-the-world flight via the equator with navigator Frederick J. Noonan, her plane mysteriously disappeared after takeoff from New Guinea.
- Perhaps Earhart's greatest contribution was the ease she presented in performing her heroic flights. She was an inspiration to generations of American women.
- Thousands of women followed in her footsteps becoming pilots in the Army Air Corps WASP program. From January 1943 to December 1944 these women transported B17 bombers across the United States and even to England.

1935 - Mary McLeod Bethune Founds the National Council of Negro Women

Student Goals - In this Women's Achievement segment the students will learn:

Bethune founded Bethune Cookman College in 1923

- Mary McLeod Bethune founded the National Council of Negro Women in 1935.
- Bethune was a key leader in getting Franklin Delano Roosevelt to end discrimination in the defense industry in 1941.

Answers to Blackline Master 5A Quiz

1-d; 2-c; 3-a; 4-b; 5-c; 6-c; 7-a; 8-b; 9-d; 10-b

Program Six: America Becomes a Super Power

Program six follows the recognition of women who excel at their work.

Eleanor Roosevelt’s transformation of the first lady’s role in politics is discussed in segment one.

In segment two women join the workforce during WWII.

The life and achievements of Babe Didrikson are portrayed in segment three.

Gwendolyn Brooks’ poetry and its depiction of the black spirit is discussed in segment four.

The courage of Margaret Chase Smith in standing up to Joseph McCarthy is shown in segment five.

In segment six, the civil rights movement is shown through the courage of Rosa Parks.

Segment seven shows how Althea Gibson broke the color barrier in sports for black women.

1936 - Eleanor Roosevelt Transforms the Role of First Lady

Student Goals - In this Women’s Achievement segment the students will learn:

- After gaining the right to vote in 1920, the role of women in politics began to change.
- Eleanor Roosevelt transformed the role of the First Lady by becoming an equal partner with her husband FDR.
- She continued her public service after his death by becoming a U.S. delegate to the United Nations.

1942 – “Rosie the Riveter” Joins the War Effort

Student Goals - In this Women’s Achievement segment the students will learn:

- In the 21st century, American women work in the same jobs as men.
- Women’s diversity in jobs was not possible before WWII.
- Women joined the U.S. war effort in WWII by joining the workforce.
- “Rosie the Riveter” was the American icon that symbolized the American women’s war effort with a *can do* attitude.

1950 - Babe Didrikson Named Woman Athlete of the Half Century

Student Goals - In this Women’s Achievement segment the students will learn:

- In the 21st century women and girls compete in every kind of sport, but it was not that way prior WWII.
- Women were thought unable to compete in athletics at a high competitive level.
- Babe Didrikson proved them wrong.

- Didrikson was a gold medal winning Olympic athlete and a champion golfer.

1950 - Margaret Chase Smith Stands Up to Joseph McCarthy with *Declaration of Conscience* Speech

Student Goals - In this Women's Achievement segment the students will learn:

- Margaret Chase Smith, the only public person bold enough to take on the insidious, scare tactics of Joe McCarthy in 1950.
- Margaret Chase Smith embodied the newly emerging American female identity.
- Senator Smith became the first woman to have her name placed in nomination for the Presidency at a major political party's national convention.

1950 - Gwendolyn Brooks Wins the Pulitzer Prize

Student Goals - In this Women's Achievement segment the students will learn:

- Poet Gwendolyn Brooks was a child of the Lost Generation and the Harlem Renaissance.
- Brooks won a Pulitzer Prize in 1950 for her book of poems, *Annie Allen*.
- Brooks inspired three generations of black writers.

1955 - Rosa Parks Refuses to Give Up Her Seat on a Montgomery Bus to a White Passenger

Student Goals - In this Women's Achievement segment the students will learn:

- On December 1st 1955, Mrs. Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat in the front of a Montgomery, Alabama city bus to a white passenger.
- Blacks refused to ride Montgomery's buses until the segregation laws were abolished and bus system integrated.
- The boycott lasted for 382 days.
- In December 1956 the Supreme Court decided that the Montgomery bus segregation codes violated the Constitution.
- The boycott showcased a rising star in civil rights, Martin Luther King Jr.

1956 - Tennis-Pro Althea Gibson Becomes the First African American Woman to Win Grand Slam Tourney

Student Goals - In this Women's Achievement segment the students will learn:

- By the middle of the 20th century, the color barriers in sports were falling.
- Althea Gibson, a high school dropout living in Harlem, opened the door for black women in tennis.
- In 1950, Gibson went back to school and graduated from college.
- In 1956, Gibson won the French Open.
- In track and field, Wilma Rudolph overcame polio and set the standard for future women black athletes.

Answers to Blackline Master 6A Quiz

1-b; 2-d; 3-b; 4-d; 5-a; 6-c; 7-a; 8-b; 9-d; 10-b

Program Seven: American Women Find Their Voice

Program seven follows the breakthrough of women in the workplace, television, the stage, sports, and the courts.

Lorraine Hansberry's depiction of black life in America's northern cities is shown in segment one.

In segment two the second women's movement of the 20th century is discussed.

Segment three portrays the breakthrough scientific theory of Lynn Margulis.

The creation of children's television programming is depicted in segment four.

The right to privacy and abortion is discussed in segment five.

Segment six shows how the world of women's golf is opened up to Hispanics.

Advances by women in the legal profession are shown in segment seven through the life of Sandra Day O'Connor.

1959 - Lorraine Hansberry's Play *A Raisin in the Sun* is Produced

Student Goals - In this Women's Achievement segment the students will learn:

- Lorraine Hansberry's play 'A Raisin in the Sun,' captured the angst and dilemma facing American blacks.
- Two years after the play debuted on Broadway it was made into a movie with a brilliant performance from Sidney Poitier.
- The play and the movie showcased the black experience for all Americans.

1963 - Betty Friedan Launches the New Women's Movement

Student Goals - In this Women's Achievement segment the students will learn:

- After 1920 the women's movement was put on hold because of the Depression, WWII and the Korean War.
- A second women's movement began in 1963 with the publication of Betty Friedan's book, *The Feminine Mystique*.
- Betty Friedan became the new women's movement leader.
- The women's movement became a powerful force in American politics.

1967 - Lynn Margulis Explains the Origin of Complex Biological Life

Student Goals - In this Women's Achievement segment the students will learn:

- Lynn Margulis's first theory of how complex life began on earth.
- Margullis's second theory - The Gaia hypothesis, which states that the earth is one giant living organism.
- All of biology's next great breakthrough scientists will be standing on Lynn Margulis's shoulders.

1969 - Joan Ganz Cooney Launches *Sesame Street*

Student Goals - In this Women's Achievement segment the students will learn:

- By 1950 television was rapidly becoming the dominant social force in America.

- Joan Ganz Cooney created *Sesame Street* to present a pre-school curriculum via television.
- The show employed principles of learning and developmental psychology in its presentation of basic academic and social skills to reach over 120 million children in over 130 countries around the world.

1973 - Roe v. Wade Strikes Down Anti-Abortion Laws

Student Goals - In this Women's Achievement segment the students will learn:

- The background to the Roe v. Wade decision and the individuals involved.
- Previous court cases that opened the door to Roe.
- The court's decision which attempted to define when life begins.
- The battle between pro-choice advocates and anti-abortion advocates.

1978 – Hispanic Golfer Nancy Lopez Wins Her First LPGA Championship

Student Goals - In this Women's Achievement segment the students will learn:

- Long before Tiger Woods became a household name to America's golfing enthusiasts, Nancy Lopez was already known throughout the country.
- Lopez was part of a culture that had to persevere through discrimination to succeed.
- Today Hispanic women are making a name for themselves in all walks of American life.
- Lopez's skill and personality raised the level of interest in women's golf more than any woman since Babe Didrikson.

1981 - Women in the Legal System and Sandra Day O'Connor

Student Goals - In this Women's Achievement segment the students will learn:

- Since the writing of the Constitution and the Bill of rights guaranteeing rights to white males, the challenge for women since has been to extend those rights to themselves.
- Then during the women's rights movement in the '60s and '70s, women made many legal strides, including passage of the Title IX educational amendment.
- Sandra Day O'Connor was the first woman appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Answers to Blackline Master 7A Quiz

1-a; 2-a; 3-c; 4-a; 5-d; 6-b; 7-c; 8-a; 9-b; 10-d

Program Eight: A New Age of Equality

Program 8 shows how women can excel in business and entertainment when they are on a level playing field.

The progress of Native American women in roles of tribal leadership is portrayed in segment one.

The role of women as leaders in the television industry is depicted in segment two.

The improved role of Asian American women is discussed in segment three.

Segment four shows the emergence of American women in political leadership.

In segment five, Pleasance Rowland is used as a role model showcasing the achievements of American women in business.

Segment six summarizes the development of women through 400 years of American history.

1985 - Wilma Mankiller Becomes Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation

Student Goals - In this Women's Achievement segment the students will learn:

- During the first half of the 20th century, many tribal traditions languished.
- Then women recalled the rituals and started teaching them.
- More and more, women took an active role in tribal leadership.
- Wilma Mankiller as leader of the Cherokee Nation led the way in a leadership role.
- In the 21st century, the role of Native American women in tribal governments has grown significantly.

1986 - Oprah Winfrey Initiates a New Era for Women in Television

Student Goals - In this Women's Achievement segment the students will learn:

- In the early days of television women were primarily cast as housewives.
- In the 60's, the women's movement spurred women to seek more out of life than being housewives and TV responded with more diverse roles for women in dramas and comedies.
- Oprah Winfrey has led the way for women achievers as the owner, producer, director and star of America's number one syndicated TV show: *The Oprah Winfrey Show*.
- In the 21st century, women have demonstrated the highest levels of success and achievement in the television industry.

1989 - Asian American Amy Tan Publishes *The Joy Luck Club*

Student Goals - In this Women's Achievement segment the students will learn:

- Throughout most of U.S. history, America's largest cities, have harbored smaller ethnic enclaves.
- For many Americans, the most exotic of these 'mini cities' were Asian.
- In 1989 Amy Tan published *The Joy Luck Club*, opening up Asian culture to all Americans.
- As of 2002, 18% of Asian and Asian-American women pursue work in business, finance and other professions.

1997 - Madeleine Albright Begins a New Era for Women in American Leadership

Student Goals - In this Women's Achievement segment the students will learn:

- In 1997 Madeleine Albright reached the highest and most powerful position any woman had every achieved in the American government when she was appointed Secretary of State.
- 92% of American voters no longer think of gender as an election issue.

1998 - Pleasant Rowland Sells the American Girl Company

Student Goals - In this Women's Achievement segment the students will learn:

- America has always been a nation of entrepreneurs.
- Women have always been a part of the national economy.
- One of the most phenomenal success stories in American business is Pleasant Rowland's American Girl Company.
- At the start of the 21st century women owned business account for \$4 trillion in sales and employ over 27,000,000 workers.

2001 – Linda Alvarado Wins the Horatio Alger Award

Student Goals - In this Women's Achievement segment the students will learn:

- From the the beginning of the colonies, American women took the opportunity to transform themselves into strong and independent women.
- By the 19th century, women were starting their own revolution by founding their own institutions.
- In the first half of the 20th century, women gained the right to vote, and the march to true equality was in full stride.
- In the second half of the 20th century, a second women's movement would bring women to the top in all professions.

Answers to Blackline Master 8A Quiz

1-b; 2-d; 3-c; 4-a; 5-b; 6-d; 7-b; 8-a; 9-c; 10-d