



Toward a More Perfect Union

Timeline Cards

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CHAPTER 1: Women's Suffrage



In 1848, Elizabeth Cady Stanton wrote the Declaration of Sentiments. The declaration was adopted by the Seneca Falls Convention for women's rights.

Framing Question: How did women gain the right to vote?



CHAPTER 1: Women's Suffrage

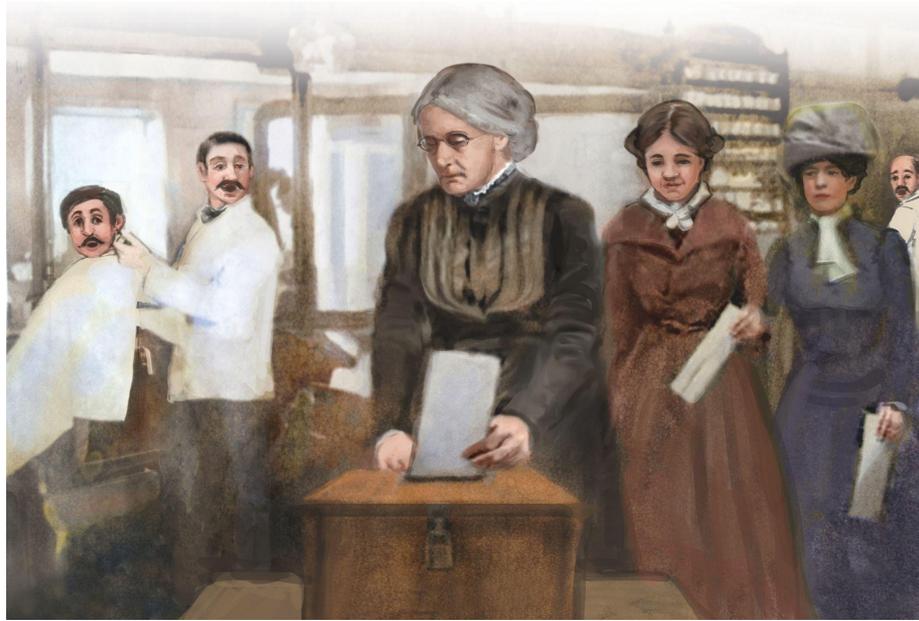


In 1869, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony formed the National Woman Suffrage Association.

Framing Question: How did women gain the right to vote?



CHAPTER 1: Women's Suffrage



In 1872, Susan B. Anthony was arrested for voting in the presidential election even though women did not yet have the right to vote.

Framing Question: How did women gain the right to vote?



CHAPTER 1: Women's Suffrage



Beginning in the 1830s, Sojourner Truth spoke out about ending slavery and giving women the right to vote.

Framing Question: How did women gain the right to vote?



CHAPTER 1: Women's Suffrage



In 1914, Mabel Ping-Hua Lee wrote that women's voices are necessary in a democracy.

Framing Question: How did women gain the right to vote?



CHAPTER 1: Women's Suffrage



In 1917, Alice Paul organized groups of women to picket at the White House in Washington, D.C., demanding the right to vote.

Framing Question: How did women gain the right to vote?



CHAPTER 1: Women's Suffrage



In 1920, the Nineteenth Amendment gave women the right to vote. Still, most women of color were prevented from voting.

Framing Question: How did women gain the right to vote?



CHAPTER 2: The Civil Rights Movement



After slavery was outlawed in the 1860s and Reconstruction ended in the 1870s, segregation laws kept African American people separated from white people.

Framing Question: How did the Civil Rights Movement end legal segregation in the United States?



CHAPTER 2: The Civil Rights Movement



In 1947, Jackie Robinson became the first African American athlete to play Major League Baseball.

Framing Question: How did the Civil Rights Movement end legal segregation in the United States?



CHAPTER 2: The Civil Rights Movement



In 1955, Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a segregated bus. Her actions helped start the Civil Rights Movement.

Framing Question: How did the Civil Rights Movement end legal segregation in the United States?



CHAPTER 2: The Civil Rights Movement



In 1960, six-year-old Ruby Bridges became the first African American child to attend an all-white elementary school in New Orleans.

Framing Question: How did the Civil Rights Movement end legal segregation in the United States?



CHAPTER 2: The Civil Rights Movement

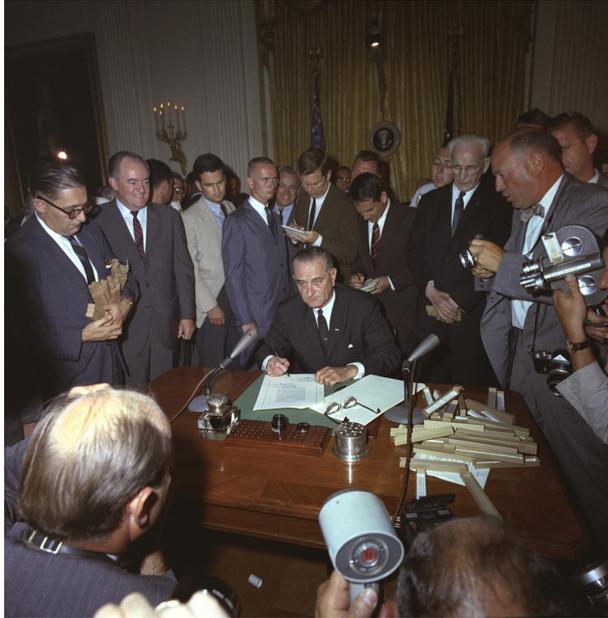


Martin Luther King Jr. was one of the leaders of the Civil Rights Movement. In 1963, he led a march on Washington, D.C.

Framing Question: How did the Civil Rights Movement end legal segregation in the United States?



CHAPTER 2: The Civil Rights Movement

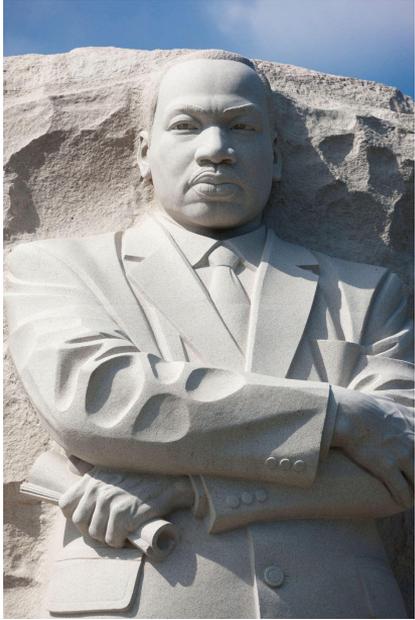


In 1964, the Civil Rights Act ended legal segregation in the United States. A year later, the Voting Rights Act protected the right to vote.

Framing Question: How did the Civil Rights Movement end legal segregation in the United States?



CHAPTER 2: The Civil Rights Movement



In 1983, Congress created the Martin Luther King Jr. federal holiday.

Framing Question: How did the Civil Rights Movement end legal segregation in the United States?



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Elizabeth Cady Stanton at the Seneca Falls convention, 2004 (w/c on paper),
Frey, Matthew (b.1974) / Private Collection / Wood Ronsaville Harlin, Inc. USA /

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Portrait of Sojourner Truth in 1864, 1864 (albumen print), American

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Press Conference of Martin Luther King Activist of Civil Rights Movement here
in The American Church in Paris March 27, 1966 (b/w photo)/Photo © AGIP /

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