



Primary Source Analysis Worksheet

adapted from National Archives and Records Administration
Ohio Women Vote: 100 Years of Change

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Objective

Evaluate the effectiveness of the 19th Amendment in generating equality in the United States from 1920 to 1980.

In your response you should:

- Respond to the prompt with a historically defensible thesis or claim that establishes a line of reasoning.
- Describe a broader historical context relevant to the prompt.
- Support an argument in response to the prompt using at least six documents.
- Use at least one additional piece of specific historical evidence (beyond that found in the documents) relevant to an argument about the prompt.
- For at least three documents, explain how or why the document's point of view, purpose, historical situation, and/or audience is relevant to an argument.
- Use evidence to corroborate, qualify, or modify an argument that addresses the prompt.

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Documents

Document 1:



Source: Freedom Summer volunteers in Oxford, Ohio, 1964
<https://ohiomemory.org/digital/collection/p267401coll36/id/8630>



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Document 2

Man and woman, although equal in status, are different in function. God ordained man to be the head of the family, its president, and his wife to be the executive vice-president. Every organization has a leader and the family unit is no exception. There is no way you can alter or improve this arrangement. On occasion, families have tried to reverse this and have elected a woman as president. When this order is turned around, the family is upside down. The system usually breaks down within a short period of time. Allowing your husband to be your family president is just good business. . . .

Source: Marabel Morgan, *The Total Woman*, 1973.

Document 3

Source: Alice Paul, Equal Rights Amendment, 1921
<https://now.org/resource/equal-rights-ammendment/>

Section 1. Equality of Rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of sex.

Section 2. The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Section 3. This amendment shall take effect two years after the date of ratification.



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Document 4

Source: Naomi McDainies, "Warning on ERA," Xania Daily Gazette, Feb 2, 1974, p. 4.
<https://ohiomemory.org/digital/collection/p267401coll36/id/2610>

Excerpted from the article:

May I point out to your readers what is behind the much-heralded reversal and recent endorsement of the Equal Rights Amendment by the National AFL-CIO Convention...Women who work at desks or blackboards, where the heaviest loads they lift may be a pile of papers or a few books, are not representative of factory production worker who need protection of present laws, such as though limiting loads women must lift. The uninformed but noisy minority of ERA proponents - smooth talking college women who have never seen a factory production line - parrot the claim that some women can lift up to 75 pounds and should have the "opportunity" to work alongside men...For these reasons, and others too numerous to mention here, Women of Industry strongly opposes ERA.

Document 5

Source: Barbara Kauffman, "Only 2 Issues Voted On At Women's Conference," The Daily Reporter, Dover, OH, June 13, 1977, p. 3.

Excerpted from article:

...when the two-day Ohio International Women's Year Conference adjourned delegates had agreed on only two resolutions...Such diverse organizations as the Lesbian Rights Coalition; Gay Activists Alliance; Ohio Right to Life; Women's Christian Temperance Union; National Organization for Women; Eagle Forum, a conservative group opposed to the Equal Rights Amendment; and the Socialist Labor Party were represented and in attendance. The meeting was one of 56 state and territorial sessions scheduled for this summer, under federal funding with guidelines set by Congress.

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Document 6



Source: Mildred I. Myers Photograph, 1940 - 1950 circa.

<https://ohiomemory.org/digital/collection/p267401coll36/id/15163>

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Document 7



Source: National Association of Colored Women Convention Photograph, 1952.

<https://ohiomemory.org/digital/collection/p267401coll36/id/15396>

Description: This photograph shows women boarding the train en route to the convention. Ella Stewart of Toledo, Ohio is in the center.

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Description: Photograph of Judge Mildred I. Myers was taken in her law office in Ashland, Ohio in the 1940s. Myers (1905-1994) was admitted to the Ohio bar on January 27, 1928. She became Ashland County's first woman to hold an elected public office in 1948, when she was elected juvenile and probate judge. She was re-elected three additional times before retiring in 1971.



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Worksheet

Meet the document.

What is it?

- Photograph
- Written document
- Artifact or object
- Poster
- Map
- Cartoon
- Video
- Sound recording
- Artwork

What do you see? Describe it as if you were explaining it to someone who can't see it.

Observe its parts.

Who created it?

Who read, received or viewed it?

When is it from?

Where is it from?



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Try to make sense of it.

What is the main idea?

Why was it created?

What evidence from the item helps you answer these questions?

What was happening at the time in history this document was created?

Use it as historical evidence.

What did you find out from this item that you might not learn anywhere else?

What other documents and historical evidence are you going to use to help you understand this event or topic?