



Supporting Question and Formative Performance Task 3:

The Impact of the 19th Amendment

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SQ/FPT 3: Examining the continued struggle for voting rights from the New South era to today.

Supporting Question 3: How has women's suffrage impacted changes in Georgia and the United States over the last century?

Formative Performance Task 3: Explain how the struggle for women to gain full citizenship continued in Georgia after the passage of the 19th Amendment.

Close-reading

Do a close-reading of the secondary source article titled "What happened after?" by the National Park Service updated in 2019.

Steps for close-reading:

1. Your purpose is to find evidence in the article of how women's suffrage has impacted Georgia and the United States and how women have continued to struggle to gain full citizenship.
2. 1st reading: Read the full document. Read for evidence of the changes/impacts of the 19th Amendment. Write down or highlight the evidence you find.
3. 2nd reading: Read the full document again. During the second reading consider who or what groups of people may have been affected by each piece of evidence found during the first reading.
4. Based on the evidence from the article make at least three claims responding to Supporting Question 3.

Do a close-reading of the primary source, Woman Citizen Journal, 1920.

1. Observe: Record your first impressions of the document. What kind of document is it? How do you know? Do you see source information (author, date, publisher, and place)? What images or details do you notice?
2. Zoom-in: Cover half of the primary source. Do any new details come to your attention? Do the same for the other half. Record your observations.
3. Corroborate: Consider whether the three claims you made from the evidence in the secondary source are evident in the primary source. Does this source verify any or all or claims? If so, explain why or why not.

Assessment: Respond to Supporting Question 3 with at least one of your claims. You should include evidence from the primary and secondary sources. Explain how the 19th Amendment has impacted Georgia and the United States.

*The Impact of the
19th Amendment*



Source: Cover of *The Woman Citizen* from the Ruth Stewart Leaken papers in the Stewart Huston Family Papers collection, MS 1267, Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia.

National Park Service^(/)

What happened after?: Women's History

After the ratification of the 19th Amendment in 1920, suffragists like Alice Paul knew that their work wasn't finished. While the government recognized women's right to vote, many women still faced discrimination. Paul and other members of the National Woman's Party drafted the Equal Rights Amendment. If ratified, the amendment would guarantee equal rights to all people regardless of their gender. The Equal Right Amendment was ratified by both houses of Congress in the 1970s but it failed to get adequate support from the states. It has not yet been added to the Constitution.

Women's rights advocates did make progress in passing other legislation. Congress passed the Equal Pay Act in 1963, making it illegal to pay a woman less for doing the same job as a man. A year later, Congress passed the **Civil Rights Act** (<https://www.nps.gov/articles/civil-rights-act.htm>) of 1964. This act is often associated with the Civil Rights Movement as it prohibits employers from discriminating against an individual based on their race. But the passage of the act was also a big step in advancing women's rights. The act also states that employers cannot discriminate against someone based on their gender. Before this act, employers could choose not to hire a woman because of her gender.

A century after the ratification of the 19th Amendment, women are still advocating for their rights. But the passage of the 19th Amendment was an important milestone in women's history. The amendment gave women the power to vote and have a say in running our democracy.

Still curious? Read more about the **legacies of Woman Suffrage**. (<http://www.nps.gov/articles/beyond-1920-the-legacies-of-woman-suffrage.htm>)



President Jimmy Carter signing an extension of the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) in 1978.

Courtesy of the National Archives and Records Administration, cataloged under the National Archives Identifier (NAID) 181981.