

Tradition and Change - how things changed over time



Name:

Date:

Read the tweets from different eras and take notes on the changes you notice



Alice Paul @alicepaul1910

Just attended my first women's suffrage rally! Feeling empowered and ready to fight for our right to vote. #VotesForWomen #SuffrageMovement



Susan B. Anthony @susanbanthony1920

Celebrating the 19th Amendment! We finally have the right to vote. This is just the beginning. #WomenVote #Equality



Gloria Steinem @gloriasteinem1963

Reading 'The Feminine Mystique' by Betty Friedan. It's eye-opening and makes me realize we deserve more than just being housewives. #Feminism #WomensLiberation



Mary Barra @marybarra2014

Shattered the glass ceiling today as the first female CEO of my company! Women can lead just as well as men. #BreakingBarriers #WomenInBusiness



Lilly Ledbetter @lillyledbetter2009

Today we march for equal pay and against workplace discrimination. Our fight for equality continues. #EqualPay #WomensRights



Malala Yousafzai @malala2013

Gave a speech on the importance of women's education at the UN today. Education is a right, not a privilege. #MalalaDay #GirlsEducation



Joe Biden @joebiden1994

Just signed into law the Violence Against Women Act. This is a huge step in protecting women from domestic violence and abuse. #VAWA #WomensSafety

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Write your notes here

The tweet...

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Read the interview and use the information to complete the timeline

Interviewer: Today, we have Dr. Jane Smith, a renowned historian specializing in women's rights. Dr. Smith, could you elaborate on how women's rights have changed over the centuries?

Dr. Smith: Certainly. Women's rights have undergone significant transformations, often tied to social, economic, and political changes. In ancient societies like Mesopotamia and Egypt, women had some rights related to property and legal matters, but these were often limited by gender norms and patriarchal structures. For instance, while women in ancient Egypt could own and manage property, their rights were still secondary to those of men.

Interviewer: What about the rights of women in ancient Greece and Rome?

Dr. Smith: In ancient Greece, particularly in Athens, women had very restrictive rights. They were excluded from political life and had limited economic freedoms. Conversely, Spartan women enjoyed more rights, such as property ownership and some degree of influence due to their roles as mothers of warriors. In Rome, women had more legal freedoms compared to Greece, such as the right to own property and conduct business. However, Roman law was still fundamentally patriarchal.

Interviewer: How did the status of women evolve during the medieval period?

Dr. Smith: During the medieval period, women's rights varied significantly across regions. In Western Europe, the Church played a central role in defining women's roles, often emphasizing their subordination to men. However, there were pockets of legal recognition for women, such as in certain parts of Europe where women could inherit property. The status of women in Islamic societies during this period also varied, with Islamic law providing certain rights in marriage, inheritance, and property, although these were often interpreted and applied in ways that favored men.

Interviewer: The modern era must have brought about more significant changes, right?

Dr. Smith: Absolutely. The Enlightenment and subsequent political revolutions in the 18th and 19th centuries brought women's rights to the forefront. Figures like Mary Wollstonecraft advocated for women's education and equality. The 19th century saw the emergence of the women's suffrage movement, with New Zealand granting women the right to vote in 1893, followed by many other countries in the early 20th century.

Interviewer: How did the 20th century shape women's rights?

Dr. Smith: The 20th century was pivotal. The two World Wars saw women entering the workforce in unprecedented numbers, which challenged traditional gender roles. Post-war periods saw significant legislative changes, such as the Equal Pay Act of 1963 in the US and the Sex Discrimination Act of 1975 in the UK. Internationally, the United Nations adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1979, providing a comprehensive framework for women's rights globally.

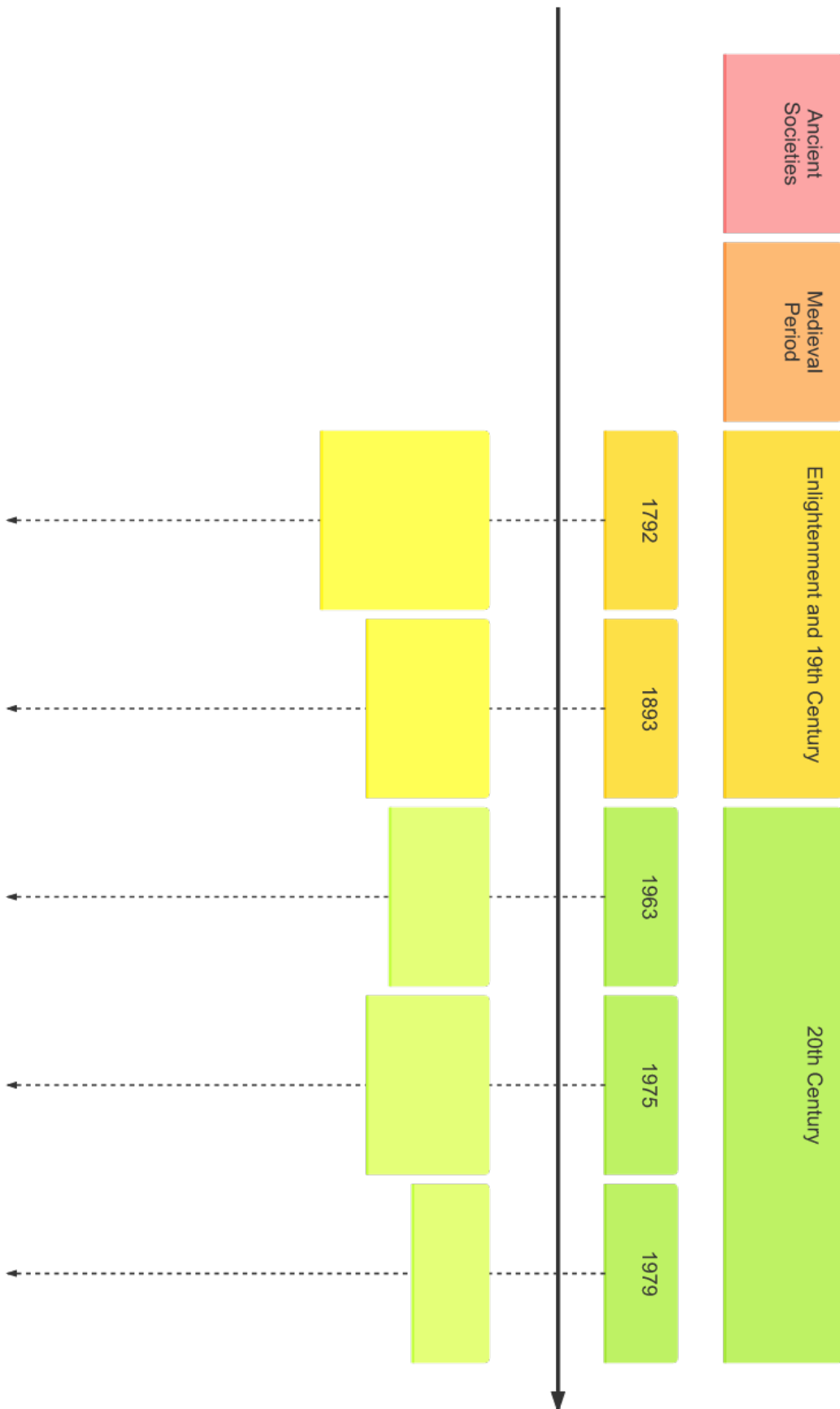
Interviewer: What about the ongoing challenges?

Dr. Smith: Despite significant progress, challenges remain. Issues like gender-based violence, unequal pay, and reproductive rights continue to be areas of concern. The #MeToo movement and recent legislative changes in countries like Saudi Arabia, where women have gained the right to drive and travel

independently, show that the fight for women's rights is ongoing. However, there's a growing global awareness and solidarity that continue to push for gender equality.

Interviewer: Thank you, Dr. Smith, for such an insightful discussion on the evolution of women's rights.

Dr. Smith: It was my pleasure.



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Analyze the impact of socio-economic changes on the evolution of women's rights throughout history.

Interpret the role of legal frameworks in advancing gender equality and discuss their limitations.

Discuss the interplay between religious and cultural norms and the progress of women's rights.

Evaluate the role of global movements and international organizations in shaping the contemporary women's rights agenda.
