**Women’s Rights: From Seneca Falls to the 21st Century**

**PART 1**: *The Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions*, Seneca Falls Conference (1848)

**BACKGROUND:**

* The Seneca Falls Convention was held over two days - July 19th and 20th, 1848. Before the convention, the two organizers worked to create a document which would outline how women were being mistreated in the United States. They titled their document the “*Declaration of Sentiments*”.
* They modeled the document after the Declaration of Independence.
* At the end of the two-day-long convention, 68 women and 32 men would sign the Declaration.
1. As you are reading categorize the different declarations into the table below:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Social | Civil | Religious | Other |
|  |  |  |  |

1. How did the men and women who signed the *Declaration of Sentiments* hope to change the inequalities they listed?
2. Which of these inequalities, if any, are still present today?

**PART 2**: *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, UNITED NATIONS (1948)

**BACKGROUND:**

* Now turn your attention to a modern document that outlines what rights should be guaranteed to all people.
* After World War II, the United Nations was created in the hope of increasing communication and cooperation between all nations. One of their first acts was to create the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*.
* Many women’s rights advocates saw this as an opportunity to advocate for universal suffrage, education, and opportunity.

Read the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* and answer the following questions:

1. What similarities and differences are there between the *Declaration of Sentiments* and the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*?
2. Which of the rights outlined in the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* are most important for women?
3. What rights does the United States already protect? Which are not protected?