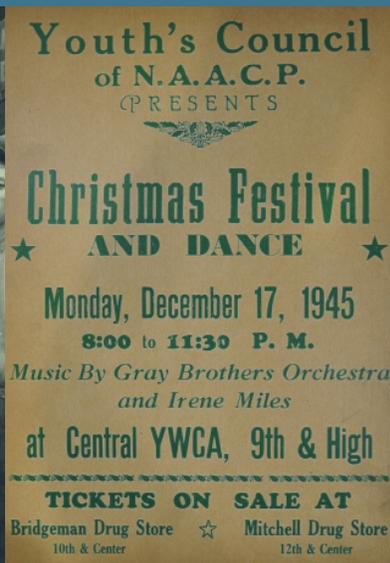


Museum-To-Classroom Educator Guide

Rights & Responsibilities



Welcome



The State Historical Society of Iowa designed this virtual classroom lesson for elementary-level educators to instruct about suffrage for early Iowans, women, African Americans, and other groups. This kit also was developed to reflect the Iowa Core Social Studies and Literacy Standards.

The guide includes a table of contents of the virtual classroom lesson, chapter summaries, extended activity instructions, vocabulary lists, and additional resources. Some of the activities include Read Iowa History lessons and educational components that have been

tested and vetted as part of the State Historical Society of Iowa's Goldie's Kids Club that focus on literacy, visual literacy, and Iowa history.

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How to Use the Virtual Classroom Lessons

To open the Virtual Classroom Lessons provided through Sway, click on the link provided on the iowaculture.gov website. The link will bring you to a Microsoft Sway presentation. From here, it is navigable as a powerpoint presentation.

Navigating the Table of Contents

Once in virtual lesson, there are three buttons in the bottom right corner. The first button is a graphic of bullet points beside lines. Selecting this button will bring you to the virtual lesson's Table of Contents. After clicking on the Table of Contents button (bullet points with lines beside it), you will see the headlines and can click on any of the icons to jump to that section. Each of these headlines has a corresponding summary in the "Chapter Descriptions." The arrows located next to the Table of Contents button will take you one slide backward and forward respectively.

Viewing Images

Most images in the lessons have captions. The captions give further details to the images and source locations. If you click on the caption, it will expand to show you the full caption. You can also click on the image to enlarge it. To read the full caption on an image, click on the text and it will expand to show the rest. To get out, tap the top right hand corner "X."

Sharing and Exporting

For exporting options, look to the top right corner. The share button gives you a stable sharing link so others may access this virtual lesson. For the optimal viewing experience, make sure the Settings tab (gear shift middle icon on the top right corner) is set to "Default." The button with three centered dots (...) allows you to print, download this virtual lesson into a PDF/Word document or switch the lesson from slides to a continuous scrolling page.

For flashcards activities, tap the center of the card throughout (applicable for some Sways). To enlarge, click the enlarge button in the bottom right corner.

Objectives and Standards

Objectives

- I can analyze sources: images, video and texts.
- I can describe how voting rights in Iowa have changed over time.
- I can assess and evaluate the impact of civil rights on Iowans, such as suffrage and citizenship for African American and indigenous populations.
- I can identify ways to become a responsible citizen.

Iowa Core Social Studies Standards

No.	Standard
SS.5.8.	Analyze how rights and laws influence interactions between groups in society.
SS.5.10.	Describe how the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution impact the decisions of government, society, and/or communities.
SS.5.12.	Describe how laws, rules and processes have changed over time in order to restrict, protect, or extend rights.
SS.5.21.	Describe the connections between historical developments that occurred within the same time period.
SS.5.23.	Using information from within a primary source, infer the intended audience, purpose, and how the creator's intended audience shaped the source.
SS.5.26.	Analyze Iowa's role in civil rights history.

Rights & Responsibilities Chapter Summaries

This section overviews each chapter of the Rights & Responsibilities Virtual Classroom Lesson. It includes a brief section description, artifacts and activities that are included within this Virtual Classroom Lesson.

Voting Rights

Learn about Iowa's suffrage history from multiple viewpoints beginning with early suffrage in America. This chapter also discusses the evolution of the suffrage movements for women, African-Americans, and American-Indians in Iowa and nationally.

- *Video: History of Voting Rights in Iowa with State Curator, Leo Landis*
- *Artifact 1: Suffrage Hand Fan*
- *Activity 1: Important Iowa Event*

Civil Rights and Desegregation

Explore Iowa's civil rights history featuring important civil rights figures and court cases. Leaders, like Alexander Clark, pushed for legal changes to desegregate Iowa schools and others sought workers rights in the Iowa workplace.

- *Artifact 2: Flag from the 1st Colored Infantry Regiment of Iowa*
- *Activity 2: Get to Know an Activist*

Exercising Your Rights

Learn about Iowa's unique caucus system and how voting helps people become involved in their community as responsible citizens.

- *Artifact 3: Campaign Buttons*
- *Activity 3: How to Caucus 101*

Activity 1: Important Iowa Events

Activity Summary

Students will choose and research important time periods in Iowa's civil rights history. Using the information discovered, they will create a flip book to serve as a study tool for how suffrage expanded in Iowa.

Student Objectives

- I can research a historical event and identify key information.
- I can analyze important information and relate this information to my class.
- I can describe this events impact on civil rights history.
- *Standards: SS.5.21, SS.5.25, SS.5.26*

Materials Needed

- Paper
- Scissors
- Pen/pencil

Activity Instructions

Step 1: Research

Students will research and take notes of the different periods of suffrage in Iowa history.

Step 2: Fold

Fold a piece of paper lengthwise and make four perpendicular cuts on the top folding page so you have 5 sections.

Step 3: Label

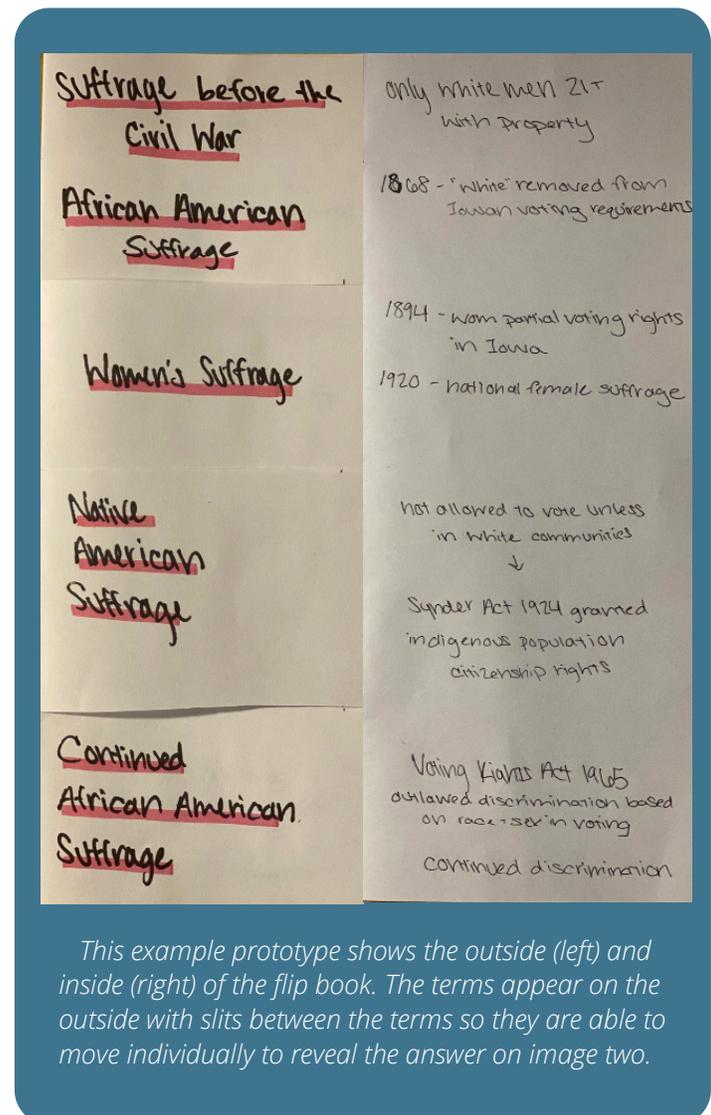
On the front side of the paper, write the following on each segmented section: Suffrage before the Civil War, African American Suffrage, Women's Suffrage, Native American Suffrage, and Continued Fight for African American Suffrage.

Step 3: Summarize

Inside each labeled flap, write important information regarding each time period

Extension Activity

- Students can use their creativity to decorate the flip books to personalize.
- Connect the labeled time periods with other important events in world and Iowa history.



Activity 2: Get to Know an Activity

Activity Summary

This activity allows students to learn more about lowan activists that made a difference in Iowa's civil rights history.

Student Objectives

- I can research a historical figure and identify their key information.
- I can analyze what important accomplishments they have accomplished and relate this information to my class.
- I can describe this person's impact on Iowa.
- Standards: SS.5.22, SS.5.24, SS.5.25, SS.5.26

Materials Required

- Paper
- Pen/pencil
- Colored pencils/markers

Activity Instructions

Step 1: Choose Topic

Students either choose or are assigned an Iowan activist or change maker.

Step 2: Research

Either using online sources or books, students will research the selected topics.

Step 3: Journaling Information

On the sheet of paper, write the topic or name of the person in the center of the sheet. Surrounding the name, students should organize and write important information. This includes: occupations, quotes, important events, and roles within society.

Step 6: List

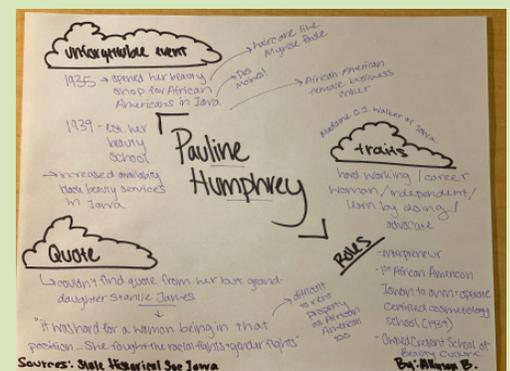
Combining the research found of the person, create a characteristics list about them on the back side of the paper.

Extension activity

- Students can share characteristic lists with each other to compare their topics.

Possible Activists and Terms:

Gertrude Durden Rush
Sue Wilson Brown
Helena Downey
Vivian Smith
Edna Griffin
Alexander Clark
Harriette Curley
Pauline Humphrey
William Parker
Willie Stevenson Glanton
Cecil Reed
LaMetta Wynne
Edward Carter
Minnie London
Harriette Curley
Dr. George Washington Carver
Margaret Walker
Alice Walker
James McPherson
Venise Berry
Elizabeth Catlett
Ana Mendieta
Jean Adeline Morgan Wanatee
Jean Berry
Robert Patten
Pauline Humphrey
Oscar Micheaux



Here is an example of the activity on Pauline Humphrey.

Activity 3: How to Caucus 101

Recommended Grade Levels: 4th, 5th Grade

Estimated Activity Length: 20-30 minutes

Iowa Core Social Studies Standards

4th Grade: SS.4.7., SS.4.8., SS.4.10., SS.4.23.

5th Grade: SS.5.7., SS.5.8., SS.5.9., SS.5.11., SS.5.12., SS.5.20.

Activity Overview

Students will learn about the unique history of the Iowa caucuses, and they will participate in a mock Republican and Democratic caucus using popular superheroes as candidates to learn each electoral process.

What is a caucus?

A caucus is a meeting of people who are members of a political party, and they select representatives to important positions. These positions are called delegates. Not all political parties caucus the same way. In Iowa, a Republican caucus uses ballots. A Democratic caucus requires people to physically move their bodies in a room to show support for a candidate, multiple rounds can occur and a headcount is taken.

Iowa Caucus History

1968	The Democratic National Convention of 1968 was held in Chicago, Illinois. As delegates arrived to nominate a Democratic Party presidential candidate, thousands of protesters swarmed the streets to rally against the Vietnam War and the unfair, inequitable nature of politics in America. This leads to a complete rethinking of the nomination process rules.
1972	In 1972, Iowa became the first state in the nation to hold its Democratic caucus, and it had the first Republican caucus four years later. "Uncommitted" and Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine received the largest share of delegates.
1976	Georgia Governor Jimmy Carter used the momentum from the Iowa caucuses (he finished 2nd) to propel his campaign to the nomination and presidency. It also was the first time the Republican caucuses occurred on the same day (besides straw poll).
2008	The historic race between Barack Obama, Hillary Clinton, John Edwards and a slew of other Democrats drew out nearly 240,000 Iowans, shattering previous turnout records.
2012	Former Pennsylvania Sen. Rick Santorum won the 2012 Iowa caucuses, but 16 days late. Republican candidates Mitt Romney and Santorum were in a close race for victory, with Romney first being announced the winner, but upon review, Santorum came in first.

Instructions

Republican Mock Caucus (Ballot)

To make things easier and to compare the different processes, the Democratic Mock Caucus uses the same superhero candidates as the Republican Mock Caucus.

- 1 Meet the candidates.** This mock caucus activity focuses on superheroes. The recommended superhero candidates are: Batman, Black Panther, Captain America, Captain Marvel, Hulk, Spiderman and Wonder Woman.
 - 2 Vote.** Each student will receive a copy of the [Republican Mock Caucus ballot](#). Take a few minutes for the students to silently vote for **ONE** of their preferred candidate. Have them fold their ballots in half.
 - 3 Collect.** After everyone is done voting, collect the ballots from the students.
- Count the votes.** You or a student can count the votes. Whichever candidate receives the most votes, wins the Republican caucus. If there is a tie for first, you can have students vote again between the two top candidates.
- 4** You can tally the votes on the [Caucus Math page](#).

Instructions continued on the next page

Instructions continued

Democratic Mock Caucus

To make things easier and to compare the different processes, the Democratic Mock Caucus uses the same superhero candidates as the Republican Mock Caucus.

- 1 **Meet the candidates.** This mock caucus activity focuses on superheroes. The recommended superhero candidates are: Batman, Black Panther, Captain America, Captain Marvel, Hulk, Spiderman and Wonder Woman.
- 2 **Select delegates and determine viability.** Each caucus location is allotted a number of delegates based on previous turnout. Your classroom (caucus) has been given **4 delegates** today. Each candidate needs a certain number of people in support of them to be “viable,” which means they would move to the second round. Use the [worksheet](#) with your class to find out the viability threshold (*15 percent of caucus participants, always round number up*). Make sure students understand that a specific number of students is needed per superhero to make sure they move onto the 2nd round.
- 3 **Candidate locations.** Democratic caucuses require people to move around the room. Each candidate will require a space for supporters to gather during the moving time. Put up signs around the space with the candidates’ names so students know where to go.
- 4 **Move.** Students will need to choose which superhero they like the best from the provided list. Allow students 60 seconds to move to their favorite superhero’s designated location in the room.
- 5 **Check viability.** Walk around the room to tally the first round numbers. Determine and explain to students which superheroes are not viable for the next round (do not meet the 15 percent threshold).
- 6 **Support your candidate.** Before beginning the second round, have each viable candidate group choose one spokesperson to speak about their candidate. Allow each candidate’s spokesperson 60 seconds to try and convince others to join their group.
- 7 **Second round.** The students that chose superheroes that are not viable after the first round will need to move to a viable superhero during the second round. These students will have 60 seconds to join another viable group or they can create a “Super Group” with the other people who didn’t have enough support to be viable. The students that selected a viable candidate in the first round do not move in this round.
- 8 **Caucus math.** Using the [worksheet](#), find out the number of delegates each superhero receives after the two rounds of caucusing.
- 9 **Questions to Spark Learning**
 - Iowa has been called “first in the nation” when it comes to selecting presidential candidates. What does do you think that means?
 - Why do you think it is important or significant to be the first state to choose? Are there any drawbacks?
 - Do you think Iowa should remain first in the nation when it comes to the presidential nomination process?
- 10 **Additional Resources**
 - [Iowa Caucuses 101 - Past History Alive Google Slide Presentation](#)
 - [Iowa Votes - Republican Caucus Tutorial](#)
 - [Iowa Votes - Democratic Caucus Tutorial](#)

Name _____

Caucus 101 Worksheet

Democratic Mock Caucus

Your caucus location has been given **4 delegates** that will be selected today.

How to Determine a Candidate's Viability

Let's find how many people are needed per superhero for that person to be counted (viable).

- What is the total # of students participating in the activity? _____
- Take the total # of participating students $\times 0.15 =$ _____
That number is the required number of students required for a candidate to remain viable. For example, if there are 23 students participating, you would multiply $23 \times 0.15 = 3.45$. If a decimal, always round the number up. So, for a candidate to be viable, four students must support that candidate.
- How many students are needed for a candidate to be viable? _____ (viability threshold)

1st Round of the Democratic Mock Caucus

After the 1st round, how many students are at each of the superhero locations?

Candidate Name	Total Number of Students	Is this candidate viable?
Batman		
Black Panther		
Captain America		
Captain Marvel		
Hulk		
Spiderman		
Wonder Woman		

2nd Round of the Democratic Mock Caucus

After the 2nd round, how many students are at each of the superhero locations?

Candidate Name	Total Number of Students	Is this candidate viable?
Batman		
Black Panther		
Captain America		
Captain Marvel		
Hulk		
Spiderman		
Wonder Woman		
Super Group (Combined Candidates)		

Caucus Math Time

Following the second round, it is time to figure out how many of the four delegates each viable candidate receives. Here is how to find divide the delegates:

Total # of delegates (4) \times # of people supporting that superhero

DIVIDED BY

of total amount of people participating in caucus

Example

4 (total # of delegates) \times 6 (# of people supporting Wonder Woman)

23 (total # of people participating in the caucus)

(Divided)

= 1.043 (round down to 1)

Wonder Woman receives 1 of the 4 available delegates

Your answer will be the number of delegates that each superhero receives after caucusing.

Democratic Mock Caucus Delegate Count

How many of the 4 total delegates did each of the viable candidates receive?

Candidate Name	Total Delegates
Batman	
Black Panther	
Captain America	
Captain Marvel	
Hulk	
Spiderman	
Wonder Woman	
Super Group	

Compare Democratic and Republican Mock Caucus Results

Republican Mock Caucus Results

Candidate Name	Total Votes
Batman	
Black Panther	
Captain America	
Captain Marvel	
Hulk	
Spiderman	
Wonder Woman	

Democratic Mock Caucus Results

Candidate Name	Total Delegates
Batman	
Black Panther	
Captain America	
Captain Marvel	
Hulk	
Spiderman	
Wonder Woman	

Republican Mock Caucus Ballots

Below are ballots that be printed, cut and distributed to students to vote in the Republican mock caucus.

<p>You are choosing the best superhero of the candidates listed below. Please fill in the circle of only ONE superhero name.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="radio"/> Batman<input type="radio"/> Black Panther<input type="radio"/> Captain America<input type="radio"/> Captain Marvel<input type="radio"/> Hulk<input type="radio"/> Spiderman<input type="radio"/> Wonder Woman	<p>You are choosing the best superhero of the candidates listed below. Please fill in the circle of only ONE superhero name.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="radio"/> Batman<input type="radio"/> Black Panther<input type="radio"/> Captain America<input type="radio"/> Captain Marvel<input type="radio"/> Hulk<input type="radio"/> Spiderman<input type="radio"/> Wonder Woman
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Vocabulary List

This vocabulary list has been collected from some challenging words in the Rights & Responsibilities Virtual Classroom Lesson and are defined here for reference throughout the presentation.

Amendment

A change or addition to a law is called an amendment. The word usually refers to a change to the constitution of a government

Citizen

A citizen is a person who legally belongs to, gives allegiance to and has the rights and protections of a country.

Civil War

A civil war is between opposing citizens of the same country. The U.S. Civil War was from 1861 to 1865 between the South (also called the Confederacy) and the North (also called the Union). The North defeated the South, and enslavement of others ended.

Iowa Constitution

The Iowa Constitution is a written plan of government for the state of Iowa. The Iowa Constitution only governs the state of Iowa; may be changed like the U.S. Constitution by amendments.

Partial Suffrage

The right to vote on bond issues and similar matters but they still could not vote for candidates running for office, Iowa passed for women in 1894.

Segregation

Legalized from Plessy v Ferguson, it is the separation into different facilities (water fountains, bathrooms, schools, and on) based on racial groups.

Suffrage

The right to vote.

Additional Resources

Additional Resources	
<i>Title</i>	<i>Summary</i>
Iowa Women's Suffrage Collection	To celebrate the centennial of the 19th Amendment, the State Historical Society of Iowa has shared photographs and documents from the Iowa Women's Suffrage Collection.
Congress Granted Citizenship to All American Indians	This website includes a three-part timeline on legislation to grant citizenship to American Indians born in the United States
School Desegregation	The State Historical Society unpacks school desegregation, provides discussion questions, and primary source links.
The Civil Rights Act of 1964: A Long Struggle for Freedom Exhibition Overview	Library of Congress exhibit on Civil Rights Act with historical background, timelines, and videos.
Iowa Civil Rights	Iowa PBS provides short descriptions of key activists and historical events.
The Fight for Women's Suffrage	Iowa PBS follows the Iowa Constitution and women's rights.
Shall Not Be Denied: Women Fight for the Vote	Library of Congress's exhibit on women's rights progress, explore from Seneca Falls to suffrage and beyond.