I. Suggested Readings

In the 1970s, scholars began doing serious research into the experience and contributions of Americans who had generally been left out of the nation’s written history—women, immigrants, people of color. Since then, hundreds of studies have been published on the history of women and African-Americans. The titles listed here represent only a small fraction of what can be found on-line and in bookstores and libraries. The titles have been chosen to illuminate the struggles of Lucy Stone, Sarah Parker Remond, and other 19th-century Americans who sought to “make the world better.” All are in print and available in paperback as this edition of the curriculum packet goes to press.

Lucy Stone and the Struggle for Woman's Rights:


Four Centuries of Boston Women: Guidebook, Walking Tours and Maps, Boston Women’s Heritage Trail, 1999.

In Her Own Right: The Life of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Elisabeth Griffith, Oxford University Press, 1984.


* Directly related to the curriculum packet
Young Adult:


They Shall Be Heard: The Stories of Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton (Stories of America), Kate Connell, Barbara Kiwak (illustrator), Raintree/ Steck-Vaughn, 1996.

Women in 19th Century America (The Other Half of History), Fiona McDonald, Peter Bedrick Books, 1999.


Sarah Parker Remond and the Struggle for Racial Equality:


Black Abolitionists, Benjamin Quarles, Oxford University Press, 1969.


**Y**oung Adult:


Sojourner Truth: Ain't I a Woman?, Patricia C. and Frederick McKissack, Scholastic, 1994.
Cobblestone: The History Magazine for Young People has published a number of thematic issues on related topics. Copies can be ordered from Cobblestone Publishing, 30 Grove St. Peterborough, NH 03458, on the web at http://www.cobblestonepub.com, or at 1-800-821-0115.

“Black History Month: The Struggle for Rights” (February 1983)
“Frederick Douglass: Fighter for Freedom” (February 1989).
“The Antislavery Movement” (February 1993)
“Mary McLeod Bethune: Educator, Organizer, and Political Activist” (February 1996)

Other women who made change in Massachusetts:


II. Audiovisual Media

“Africans in America,” PBS Video, 1998 (four 90-minute segments)
Explores the origins and development of slavery in the United States. The last program, “Judgment Day,” looks at the tensions over slavery in the years leading up to the Civil War, the period in which both Lucy Stone and Sarah Parker Remond were actively involved in the abolition movement.

“Frederick Douglass: When the Lion Wrote History,” PBS Home Video/Turner Home Entertainment, 1994 (90 minutes)
Focuses on America’s leading black abolitionist, including his involvement with the early woman’s rights movement.

“Not For Ourselves Alone: The Story of Elizabeth Cady Stanton & Susan B. Anthony,” PBS Video, 1999 (3 hours, 30 minutes)
Ken Burns' film about the intertwined lives of Lucy Stone's allies, and later adversaries, in the struggle for woman's rights. A companion website for teachers suggests classroom exercises and offers web links (see below for Internet resources.)

“One Woman, One Vote: The American Experience,” PBS Video, 1995 (106 minutes)
Charts the struggle for and resistance to woman suffrage from the Seneca Falls Convention to the passage of the 19th Amendment.

To purchase a PBS Video, call 1-800-344-3337 or visit the PBS website [http://www.pbs.org]. Programs may be taped for educational purposes and used in the classroom for one year after the date of broadcast. Many of these videos can be borrowed from the Clara Hicks Resource Library, which is open to teachers for a modest annual fee, at Primary Source in Watertown. For more information, call (617) 923-9933 or visit http://www.primarsource.org.

III. Internet Resources

Africans in America, http://www.pbs.org/africansinamerica
The companion site to the PBS series of the same name features documents, images, biographies and commentaries. The Teacher's Guide includes sample lesson plans, one of which focuses on the militant phase of the anti-slavery movement.

This site is designed to help non-professionals research the history of families that have Boston connections. One section offers activities for children, including an exploration of family names.

A searchable list of high quality on-line resources for teaching the humanities, with links to featured sites. One of the on-line lesson plans (geared to grades 9-12) deals with attitudes towards emancipation.

Facing History and Ourselves, http://www.facing.org
This site has activities and links for both teachers and students. In addition to materials to support teaching about the Holocaust, there is an on-line exhibit and Study Guide devoted to “Choosing to Participate.” This new Facing History program focuses on what it means to be a citizen in a democracy; the civil rights struggle of the 1950s and early 1960s is presented as a case study of just the kind of “positive participation” discussed in Making the World Better.
This site lists (and sells) books, videos and other materials by and about African-Americans. The catalogue includes fiction and non-fiction written for both young and adult readers.

Library of Congress
This site makes available a variety of images and texts from several periods in African-American history, including abolitionism.

One of 60 searchable collections of digitized documents, photographs, recorded sound, and moving pictures from the Library's Americana collections, this part of the “American Memory” site offers a large collection of pamphlets related to African-American history and culture, a timeline of African-American history from 1852-1925, and a bibliography.

American Memory – Votes for Women, http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/naw/
Another “American Memory” collection, this one consists of books, pamphlets, and artifacts documenting the suffrage campaign from 1848 - 1921. It also includes a selected bibliography and a timeline of the 100-year struggle for woman suffrage.

Developed by the National Archives to build “information literacy skills,” this site contains reproducible archival materials, methods for teaching with primary sources, and student activities. One section focuses on woman suffrage and the 19th Amendment.

A good source of information on women’s history organizations and events all around the country, the site also has an on-line catalogue of materials and links to related sites.

Not For Ourselves Alone, http://www.pbs.org/stantonanthony/resources
Developed in connection with the 1999 documentary on Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, this PBS website provides biographies, critical essays, lesson plans for English and History teachers at both the middle and high school level, recommended readings, and special sections on “Where We Are Now” and “For Kids.” Several of the activities “For Kids” are complementary to Section IV of Making the World Better, especially “Take Action” and the “Kids’ Bill of Rights.”

Primary Source, http://www.primarysource.org
The website of Primary Source, a non-profit center for multicultural and global social studies education, offers curriculum resources on African-American history, as well as information about the Clara Hicks Resource Library, professional development opportunities, and a comprehensive list of links to relevant websites.

PBS Online, http://www.pbs.org
PBS’s homepage, with areas designed specifically for teachers and students, suggests lesson plans, as well as links to related sites and information for ordering programs aired on PBS.
Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, http://www.nypl.org/research/sc/sc.html

The nation’s leading research library on people of African descent, the Schomburg is part of the New York Public Library. Among the many collections accessible here is “Digital Images of 19th-Century African Americans.”

Worcester Women’s History Project, http://www.assumption.edu/HTML/Academic/history/wwhp

The website of the Worcester Women’s History Project, hosted by Assumption College, includes a wealth of primary source documents related to the first national woman’s rights convention, held in Worcester in 1850 (and attended by Lucy Stone), as well as an excellent list of other on-line resources for women’s history.

IV. Cultural Resources

Massachusetts has a wealth of cultural institutions offering resources and programs for teachers of English and Social Studies. Although few deal directly with the issues explored in Making the World Better, many interpret the period in which Stone and Remond lived and are happy to make their resources available to teachers and students. It is worth a call to the historical society, historic house, or history museum nearest your school to see if it has materials or programs which would enhance your use of the materials in this packet.

Living Classrooms: A Teachers Guide to the Essex National Heritage Area brings together information on school programs and other educational resources in Essex County, where Sarah Remond and her family lived. [(978) 740-1660, http://www.essexheritage.org]

Exploring the Real Thing: A Guide to Educational Programs at National Park Sites in Massachusetts provides teachers with information on curriculum-based programs and materials offered by every National Park site in the Commonwealth. For a free copy, call any NPS site in Massachusetts or (617) 566-1689, Ext. 204.

One of the Park Service sites included in Exploring the Real Thing is the Boston African-American National Historic Site [(617)-742-5415, http://www.nps.gov/boaf/home]. BOAF preserves and interprets 15 different pre-Civil War structures relating to the history of Boston’s African-American community. Ranger-led tours are available of the 1.6-mile Black Heritage Trail, which begins at the Museum of African American History, [(617) 742-1854, www.afroammuseum.org/]. The trail includes the African Meeting House, the oldest standing African-American church in the United States, and the newly restored Abiel Smith School, where Boston educated its black children between 1839-1855. This historic space commemorates the history of African Americans from slavery through the abolitionist movement, with a focus on the quest for educational equality. Exhibits include a film presentation, interactive touch-screen computers, artwork, and historic artifacts.

Boston Women’s Heritage Trail, initiated by teachers and students in the Boston Public Schools in 1989, was recently expanded to include walks in five different Boston neighborhoods. The Trail is not staffed by park rangers, but an excellent guidebook, Four Centuries of Boston Women, is available at many Boston-area bookstores and historic sites and by mail order from BWHT c/o Mary Smoyer 22 Holbrook Street, Boston 02130. [(617) 522-2872, www.bwht.org/]
There are a number of performers who specialize in presenting historical characters. **Judith Black**'s repertoire includes “Meet Lucy Stone,” a piece written for the State House Women’s Leadership Project. Contact information: Tidal Wave Productions, 33 Prospect St., Marblehead, MA 01945. [(978)-631-4417, http://www.storiesalive.com] **Marcia Estabrook** performs Ellen Craft, an escaped slave who, like Sarah Remond, became an abolitionist lecturer. Contact information: Characters Educational Theater, 155 Riverside Dr., Dedham MA 02026. [(617) 461-2676 or (617) 577-0570] **Kathryn Woods** presents another black abolitionist, Sojourner Truth. School bookings are handled by Young Audiences [(617)-566-9262, http://www.yamass.org]

In collaboration with the Public Education Project at the new federal courthouse in Boston, **Young Audiences** sponsors “Performing Arts and the Law”; the monthly programs explore events in American history related to justice and the workings of our legal system and include a tour of the building. For more information, call (617) 566-9262, ext. 28 or http://www.yamass.org.
People who want to get a basic understanding on a particular subject, or who simply want to educate themselves more generally, often ask for a list of suggested readings. There are innumerable outstanding writings on many subjects but plainly written books that can take the reader from square one—little or no previous knowledge of the subject—to a fundamental understanding of the issues involved are all too rare.