1) What arguments do these sources make against women getting the right to vote?

Women are not as intelligent as men and therefore not qualified to vote; women are too emotional and would be easily swayed by their emotions when voting; women's place is in the home, not in the political arena; giving women the right to vote would lead to chaos and disorder.

2) What arguments do these sources make in favor of women attaining suffrage?

Women are just as intelligent as men and therefore just as qualified to vote; women are not as emotional as men and would be more level-headed when voting; women have a stake in the political process and should have a say in how their country is run; giving women the right to vote would make for a more just and democratic society.

3) Does either side seem to engage in stereotyping women? In what ways?

Yes, both sides of the debate seem to engage in stereotyping women. The opponents of women's suffrage often portray women as being unintelligent, emotional, and unfit for the political arena. The proponents of women's suffrage, on the other hand, often portray women as being virtuous, wise, and compassionate. These stereotypes are harmful because they limit women's opportunities and prevent them from being seen as full citizens.

4) Women were often perceived as second-class citizens. How do these documents and images fight against these portrayals? Do any of them argue in favor of making second-class citizens of others?

The documents and images in the PDF fight against the portrayal of women as second-class citizens by showing women in a variety of roles, including as leaders, activists, and voters. They also show women working together to achieve their goals. The documents and images do not argue in favor of making second-class citizens of others. In fact, they argue for the importance of equality for all.

5) Using the reading for this week (Charlotte Perkins Gilman and Margaret Sanger), what other rights were important to women beyond voting?

Beyond voting, women in the early 20th century sought economic independence, sexual autonomy, and reproductive rights. Both Charlotte Perkins Gilman and Margaret Sanger emphasized the need for women to have economic independence and the freedom to work outside the home. Sanger highlighted the importance of sexual autonomy and reproductive rights, arguing that women should have control over their bodies and the decision to become mothers. Gilman proposed liberating women from domestic work, suggesting communal solutions to allow women to contribute more meaningfully to society. Both authors also advocated for women's right to personal development, encompassing a broader sense of personal fulfillment and self-realization.