

FUUN FOR ALL AGES

Supplementary materials for expanding on the worship service
25 October 2020

Dear All:

I will be providing materials to supplement the worship service that you may use before, during, or after the service, or independent of the service. This is another way that you may choose to connect as a family—on your own time and in your own way—in addition to our regular Sunday school schedule. This week's worship service description is below:

Music Sunday

Jaie Tiefenbrunn, Director of Music Ministries

This is What Democracy Looks Like! Join us for a morning of celebration and introspection as Social Justice and Music Ministries team up to share songs to inspire us as we inch closer to Election Day.

This is our Fifth Principle in action: *We covenant to affirm and promote the right of conscience and the use of the democratic process within our congregations and in society at large.* How much do you know about the women's suffrage movement? Your children and/or youth? There's a worksheet about that here, and one about the 1st and 4th Amendments, some DIY campaign buttons, some crosswords, and a prompt to consider why one might be a good president. And how do your Unitarian Universalist experiences and values inform any of this? There's some great dinner table discussion here!

This Sunday is classes by age group at 10:30 a.m. via Zoom:

PreK-1st Grade: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/85217697987>

2nd-4th Grades: <https://zoom.us/j/94398891671>

5th-8th Grades: <https://zoom.us/j/92332008761>

I hope to see y'all on Sunday!

Blessings.

Marguerite Mills (she/her)

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P.S. Be sure to check out page 2 for some refrigerator door-worthy information!

MARK YOUR CALENDARS!

October 31, Saturday

HALLOWEEN PARADE

2-4 p.m., lower parking lot

Dress up your car. Dress up yourself. We'll be waiting, with a photo station and **FIVE!** candy chutes. (Awesome stuff, and you'll have to show up to see it!)
Safety protocols will be observed: gloves, masks, social distancing, and individually wrapped candy that we have not touched. Chocolate is fair trade and non-chocolate is vegan.

November 1, Sunday

ANNUAL COMMUNITY CONVERSATION

10:30-11:30 a.m., Zoom: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/86558123983>

Join the Children's Religious Education (CRE) committee, other parents, fellow congregants—any and all who are interested in our children and the volunteers who serve them—are invited to participate in this conversation that will inform our CRE program for the next year.

2020-2021 SUNDAY SCHOOL

1st Sundays—10:30 a.m.

Formerly Music with Karina, future program tbd
<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/86558123983>

2nd Sundays—10:30 a.m.

PreK-1st Grade: Story & Song
with Suzanne LeBeau & Susie Wilcox
<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/87288152140>
2nd-4th Grade: Minecraft Tools of Faith
with Marguerite Mills & Christopher Cotton
<https://zoom.us/j/94518102020>
5th-8th Grade: ChurchCraft & Minecraft
with Chas Sisk & Jason Plummer
<https://zoom.us/j/98572464291>

3rd Sundays—10:30 a.m.

All Ages: Family Games
with Christopher Cotton, Colin Guerrette,
& Jason Plummer
<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/89770398199>

4th Sundays—10:30 a.m.

PreK-1st Grade: Story & Song
with Suzanne LeBeau & Susie Wilcox
<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/85217697987>
2nd-4th Grade: Minecraft Tools of Faith
with Marguerite Mills & Christopher Cotton
<https://zoom.us/j/94398891671>
5th-8th Grade: ChurchCraft & Minecraft
with Chas Sisk & Jason Plummer
<https://zoom.us/j/92332008761>

5th Sundays—10:30 a.m.

All Ages: Story & Song
with Marguerite Mills & Harmon Nine
Nov 28, 2020:
<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/81465722239>
Jan 31, 2021:
<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/86352116223>

Women's Suffrage and the 19th Amendment

Directions: Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow

Women's suffrage was the name of the goal that women worked to achieve from the middle of the 19th century to the beginning of the 20th. **Suffrage** is another word for the right to vote and participate in politics.

Before 1920, women had very few political or social rights. Women were not expected to work in politics or even participate in political discussions. Prior to suffrage, it was considered rude and unladylike for a woman to even speak her mind.

Women had been fighting for the right to vote almost since the United States was established. Though the constitution did not say women could not vote, individual states had laws that did not allow them to vote. Activists like Lucy Stone, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Sojourner Truth began speaking up about equality for women in the earlier part of the 1800s. In 1848, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and other well-known activists organized the Seneca Falls Convention, a two-day meeting of people who wanted to win voting rights for women. Throughout the two-day convention, attendees shared ideas on how to achieve their goal. Influential leaders like Lucretia Mott, Amelia Bloomer, and even Frederick Douglass attended the convention, and some of them spoke about the situation and what they could do to make it better. The convention was widely reported on, and news of the event inspired women all over the country to join the fight and demand change. Official groups were formed, and the women who joined them, called "suffragettes," went on to stage demonstrations, give speeches, and write about the struggle for women's rights.

By 1915, a few rights had been won. Some states allowed women to vote in state elections, but they still were not allowed to vote nationally. However, the work that women did on the homefront during World War I, combined with the perseverance suffragettes had shown over the last 70 years, caused many people to change their thinking about a woman's role in society. In 1920, the **19th Amendment**, which said that no one could be excluded from voting in an election because of their gender, was ratified.

Part 1: Reading Comprehension

1. Why were women not allowed to vote before 1920?
2. Describe an event that made a significant impact on the women's suffrage movement.
3. Why is it significant that Frederick Douglass attended the Seneca Convention?

Women’s Suffrage and the 19th Amendment

4. Why is the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution important for the country, both in the past and today?

Part 2: Writing

Imagine you’re attending the Seneca Falls Convention. Write a short speech on why women should be given the right to vote.

Women's Suffrage and the 19th Amendment

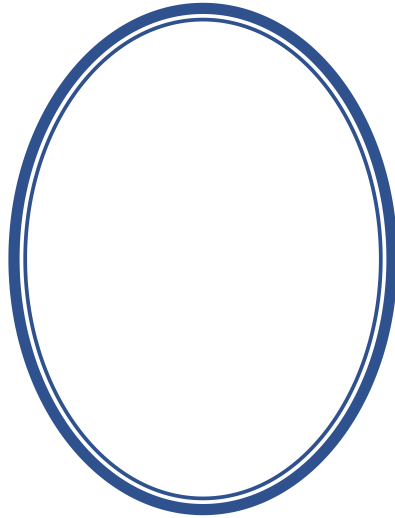
Part 3: Creative Expression

One of the ways the suffragettes attracted attention to their cause was by coming up with sayings and slogans to express their beliefs. Pretend you're part of a suffrage organization in 1910. Come up with a snappy slogan for your organization, then design a poster around it.

Write your slogan on the lines below.

Design your poster in the box below.

I am President!

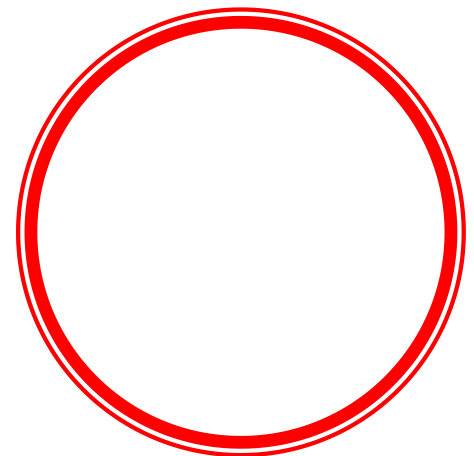
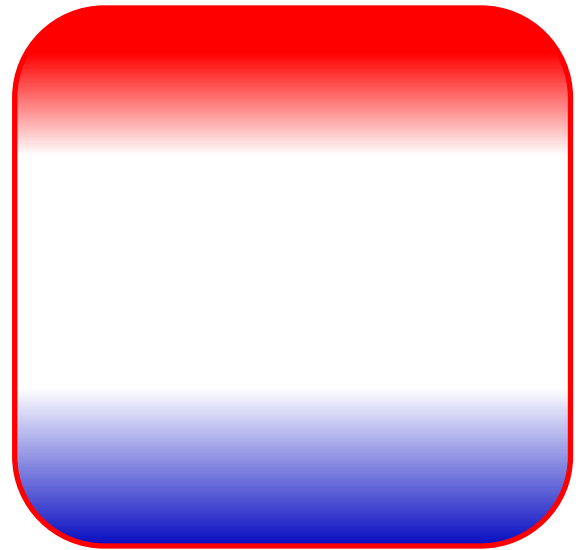
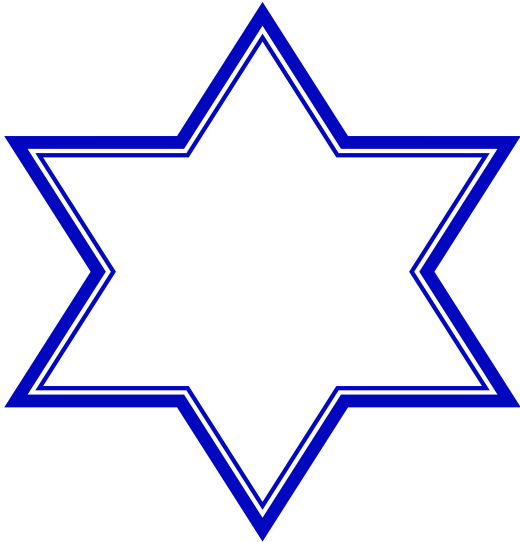
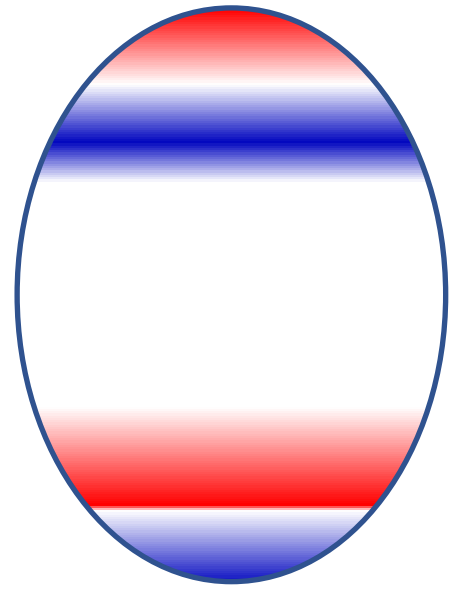


This
is me

I would be a good President because...

Make Campaign Buttons

Color, decorate, and cut out the buttons below and tape them to your shirt.



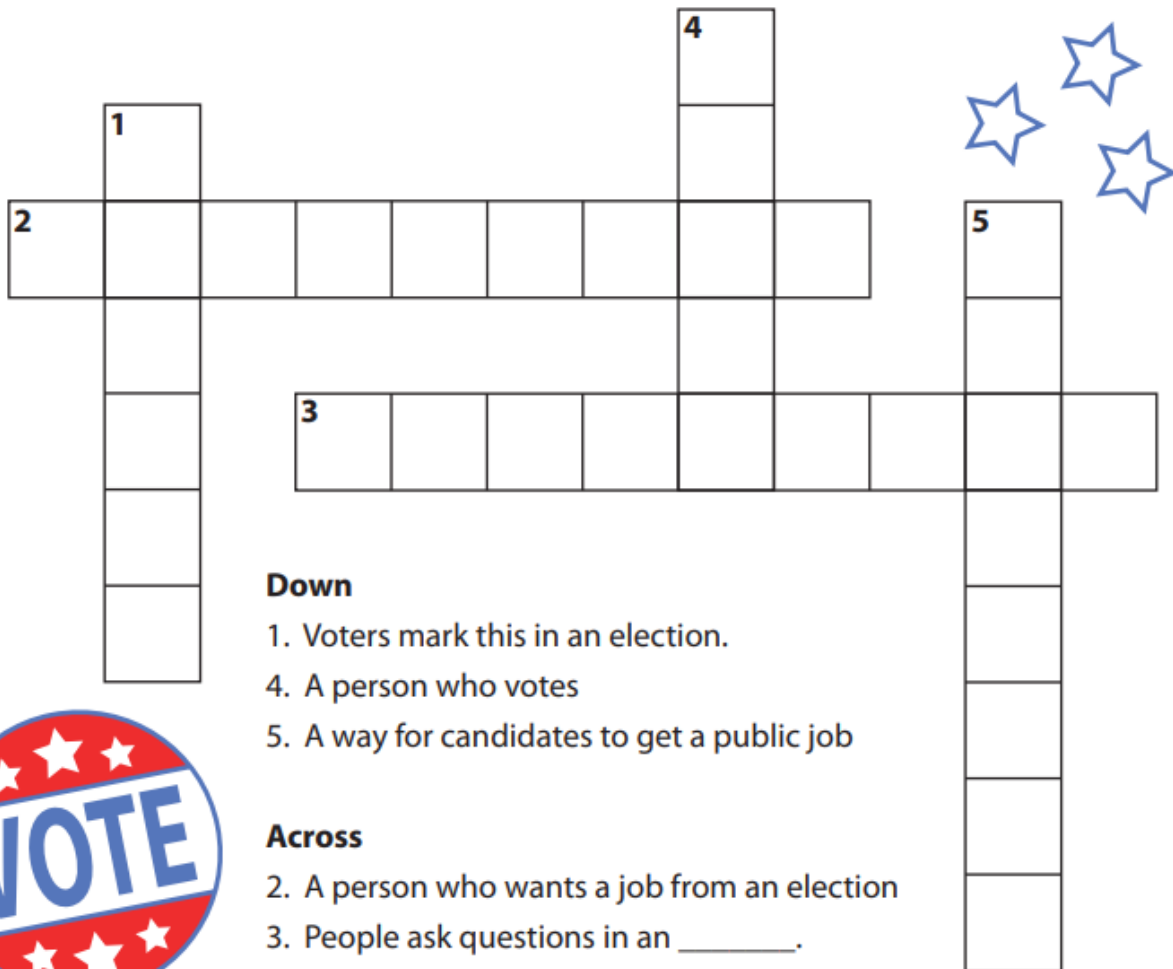
Keywords in an Election

Directions: Read the paragraph about elections. Then fill in the crossword with the words from the word box.

An **election** is a way to pick someone for a public job. The job is to make decisions that affect people. The people who want the job are **candidates**. Candidates try to get a job in an election. Candidates tell everyone their ideas in **interviews**. People ask the candidate questions in an interview. Then candidates answer the questions. Candidates want to help **voters**. Usually, voters pick the candidate they want on Election Day. On the **ballot**, voters mark which candidate they want. Some people vote through the mail using a mail-in ballot, usually before Election Day.

Word Box

candidate	voter	election	ballot	interview
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Down

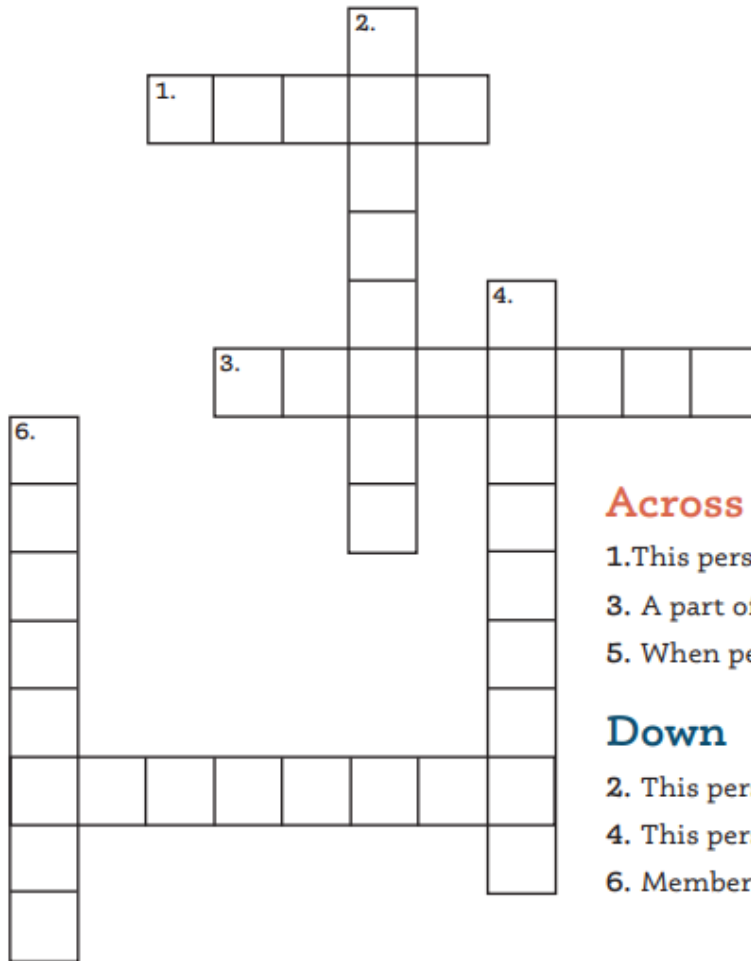
1. Voters mark this in an election.
4. A person who votes
5. A way for candidates to get a public job

Across

2. A person who wants a job from an election
3. People ask questions in an _____.

U.S. Government Crossword Puzzle

Directions: Use the word bank and the clues to complete the crossword puzzle.



Across

- 1. This person leads a town.
- 3. A part of the government that makes laws.
- 5. When people come together to vote.

Down

- 2. This person leads a state.
- 4. This person leads a country.
- 6. Members of a country.

Word Bank

governor	citizens	election	president	congress	mayor
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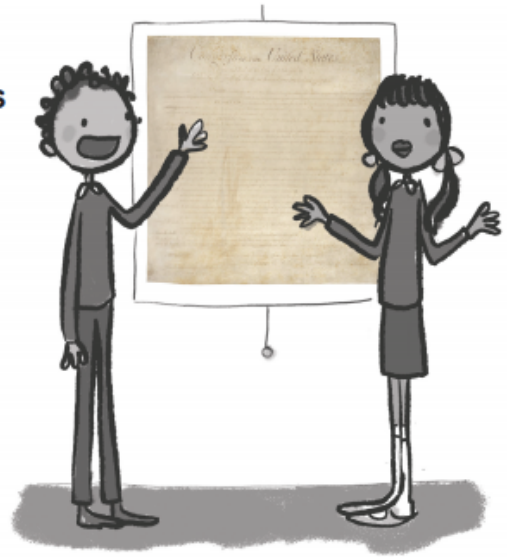
The Bill of Rights

Opinion: The First and Fourth Amendments

When the leaders of the newly formed United States finished writing the Constitution, their work wasn't done. The thirteen states had to agree to it.

The thirteen states wanted to add a set of amendments describing the rights of all people. Ten rights, called the Bill of Rights, were added to the Constitution in 1791.

Here we will learn about the **First Amendment** and the **Fourth Amendment**. Be sure to use the **Vocabulary Key**, at the end of each section, to look up words that may be unfamiliar to you (highlighted in bold.)



The First Amendment

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or **prohibiting** the free exercise thereof; or **abridging** the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to **assemble**, and to petition the Government for a **redress** of **grievances**."

1. People have the right to practice any kind of religion.

Is it important to you to live in a country that allows people to practice any faith? Explain.

2. People have the right to say or write what they want without government review.

Why is it important to live in a country with free speech? How does this impact you?

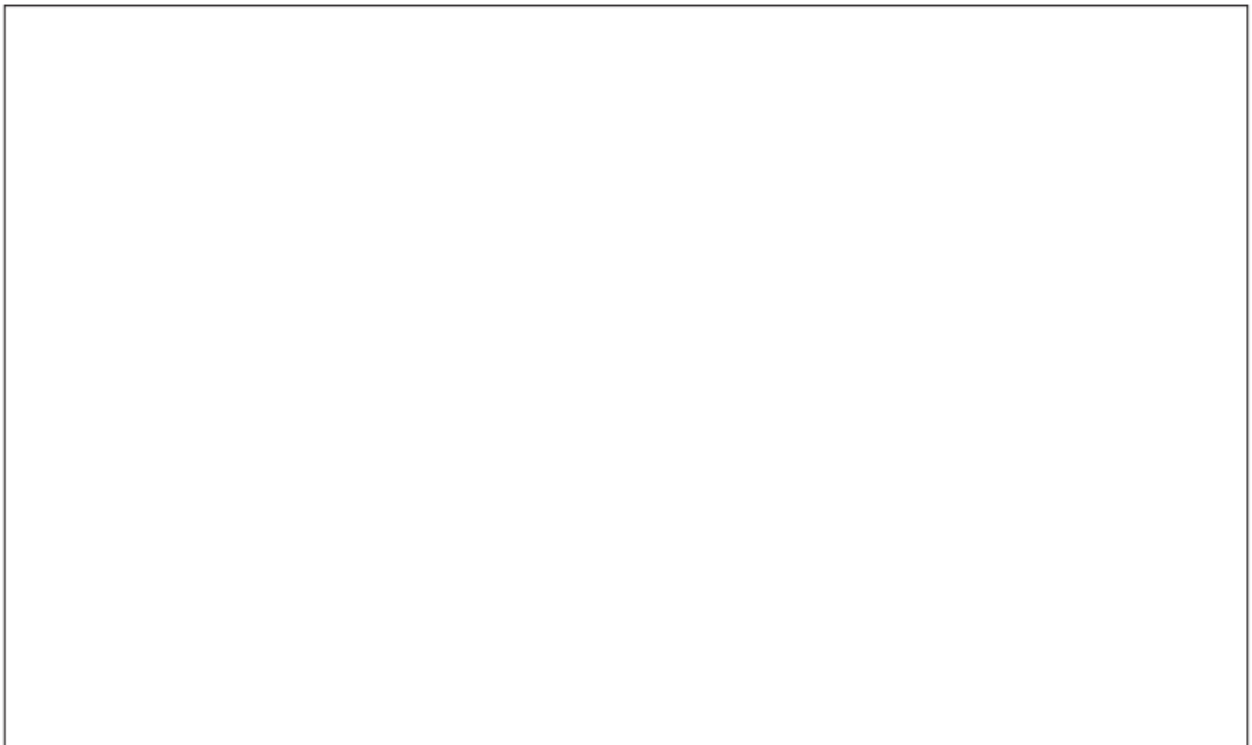
The First Amendment (continued)

3. People have the right to form groups, and protest policies they don't agree with.

Is it important to you to live in a country that allows people to disagree with leaders and fellow citizens? Why or why not?

Picture This

Now that you have read about the First Amendment, how would you illustrate it?



★ Vocabulary Key: First Amendment

abridge to shorten without removing basic contents.
assemble to gather (things or persons) into a group.
grievance an injustice considered a cause for complaint, or the complaint resulting from such an injustice.

prohibit to forbid (an action) by authority.
redress compensation or reparation; amends.

Source: *Wordsmythe.net*

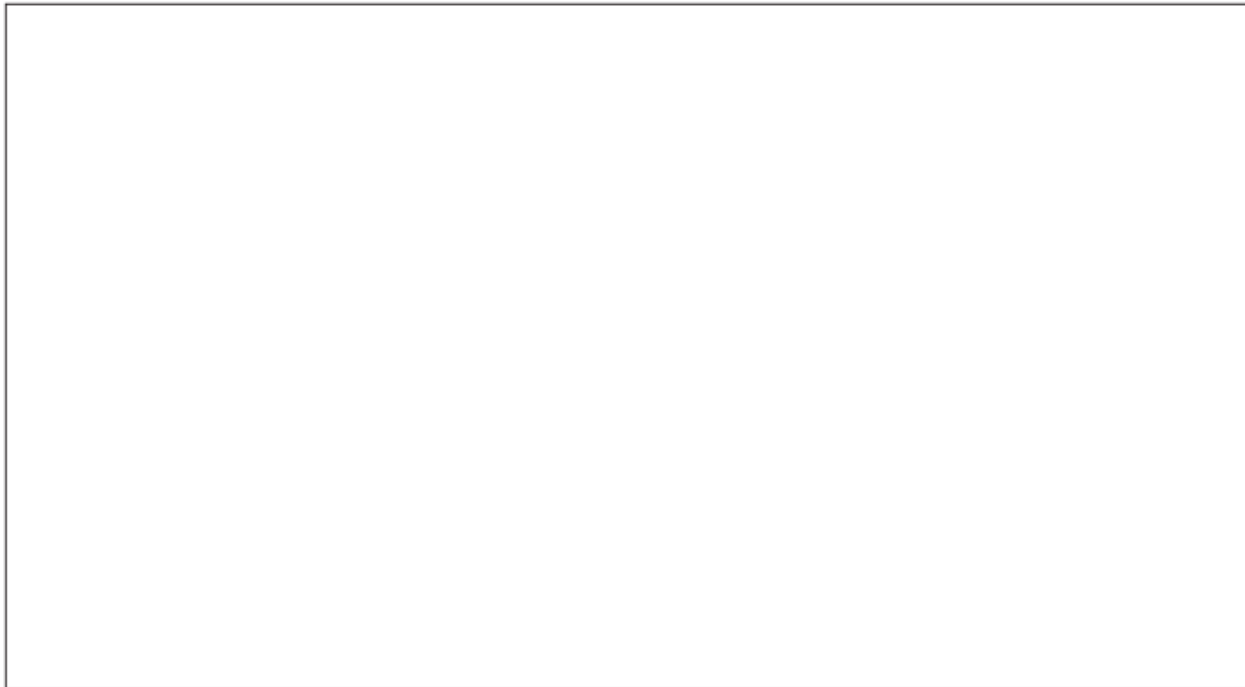
The Fourth Amendment

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and **seizures**, shall not be **violated**, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or **affirmation**, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

Why do you think this amendment is important? Explain below.

Picture This

Now that you have read about the Fourth Amendment, how would you illustrate it?



★ Vocabulary Key: Fourth Amendment

affirmation the act of firmly declaring or maintaining something as true.

seizures a taking, esp. of property, by legal force.

violate to break or breach (a law, contract, covenant, or the like).

Source: Wordsmythe.net