

Read paragraphs 4-5 of “An Address by Elizabeth Cady Stanton” from “But we are assembled to protest against” to “however they may differ in mind, body, or estate.”

1. Why does the “government” not have the “consent of the governed”?
2. How do the “disgraceful laws” that Cady Stanton describes demonstrate the relationship between women and men?
3. What words or phrases develop Cady Stanton’s point of view regarding these “laws”?
4. Why are the laws deemed “a shame and a disgrace to a Christian republic in the nineteenth century”? How does referencing a “Christian republic” support Stanton’s claim?
5. How does Cady Stanton imply that “unjust laws” will be “erased from our statute books”?
6. What word or words might be used to replace the word *statute* in this passage?
7. What effect does the word “strange” have on Cady Stanton’s tone?

8. How does Cady Stanton's sentence structure develop her reasoning about the right to vote and equality?

9. How does Cady Stanton's reasoning develop the idea that "the question of equality [be] kept distinct from the question of rights"?

10. How does Cady Stanton's description of the "question of equality" further develop her point of view?

11. How does the final sentence of the paragraph further develop Cady Stanton's idea that "the proof of the one does not determine the truth of the other"?