**The Great Canadian Research Essay-Essay Process #2**

**Step #1: Thesis Statement**

The various feats that Emily Stowe achieved in her lifetime not only changed, but improved the rights of women.

**Sub topics that indicate how I will address my main topic:**

1. Excelling in her work as a teacher and becoming the first female principal
2. Breaking down barriers by becoming the first female doctor
3. Becoming a leader & active member of suffragette group

**Step #3 Applying Historical Thinking & Organizing Research Notes**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Thesis Statement:** The various feats that Emily Stowe achieved in her lifetime not only changed, but improved the rights of women. | | |
| **Subtopic 1:** Excelling in her work as a teacher and becoming the first female principle | **Subtopic 2:** Breaking down barriers by becoming the first female doctor | **Subtopic 3:** Becoming a leader & active member of suffragette group fighting for women’s rights |
| **-**from an early age Stowe was taught by her mother Hannah Jennings that education was important  -education & Intelligence were valued  -@15 Stowe was chosen to teach in a one-room school🡪 made her excited at the thought of making her own living  -1849-1850🡪Emily moved to teach in Bugessville, School Section 4  -women salaries=21 pounds w/ board  -men salaries=47.3 pounds w/ board  -notice men salaries= more than double women salaries  -1852 @22 Stowe applies to Victoria College to further her studies as a teacher🡪she is rejected b/c she is a woman  -did not stop her b/c she moved to Toronto to attend the Provincial Normal School in Nov 1853 for an advanced teacher’s training class  -graduated May 1854 w/ first class honours  -so impressive that she was hired as a principle by the Brantford Schoolboard and became the 1st woman principle of a public school in Ont. | **-**Stowe’s husband contracted tuberculosis making her realize that they needed women doctors in society  -made her want to become a physician  -Stowe applied for the Toronto School of Medicine(affiliated w/ U of T) but was rejected b/c she was a female  -Stowe confronts Vice Pres. of U of T Dr. John McCaul  -John McCaul, “The doors of the university are not open to women and I trust they never will be.”  Emily Stowe, “Then I will make it the business of my life to see that they will be opened, that women may have the same opportunities as men.” **(Fryer, M. Pg 40**)  -Stowe moved to New York to attend New York Medical College for Women and received her degree in 1867  -She moves back to Toronto w/ her license and was the first woman physician practising in Canada  -mid 1860s physicians trained in the US were forced to take extra medical courses  -U of T still rejected Stowe  -1871🡪eventually admitted w/ Jenny Trout and they become 1st 2 women to attend Toronto School of Medicine  -constantly humiliated here  -July 16, 1880 College of Physicians & Surgeons finally grant Stowe her license  -challenges that Stowe faced on her path to becoming a physician shaped her into a strong feminist | -1877🡪Stowe becomes one of the founding member of the Toronto’s Literary Guild which was Canada’s 1st suffragette group that fought for the rights of women & better conditions in the work place  -the club was successful as women began to be accepted to higher education institutes in Toronto  -1883🡪club renamed to Canadian Women’s Suffrage Association  -same year Stowe and the CWSA create the Ontario Medical College for Women  -1889-Stowe forms national organization Dominion Women’s Enfranchisement Association  -@ the time women=  -lost right to own property once married  -did not have the right to vote  -had no say in family matters (e.g. whether or not to give the child up for adoption)  -Sir William Blackstone, “Mothers, as such, are entitled to no power, only reverence and respect**.”(Ray,J. Pg 25)**  -All of the above concerned Stowe and she actively went out to make women aware of all of these injustices  -Accomplishments of Toronto’s Literary Guild=  -separate washrooms for males and females  -persuaded store owners to have seats for store clerks who worked 12 h/day 6days/week  -1882🡪convince Ont. Legislature to pass law allowing unmarried women to vote for municipal by-laws  -2 yrs later🡪 unmarried women are given full voting rights in the municipal elections  -1884 win petition to legislature to allow women acceptance into U of T  -1893 Stowe breaks hip and stops medical practice  -she arranges a “mock parliament” which was a highly publicized event that outline the many inequalities women faced |
| **Reflect: Are there common themes? What conclusions can be drawn from the information? Record ideas.**   * What Emily Stowe accomplished as a doctor, teacher, and leading suffragette, prompted change for women in society at that time * Emily Stowe was able to overcome various challenges (e.g. not being accepted by certain universities despite the facts that she was a woman * Emily Stowe’s efforts were successful as she won many more rights for women (e.g. voting & possession rights) | | |

**Step #4: Create a point-form outline:**

**Introduction**

**Hook:** Imagine a world where women did not have the right to vote, the right to own property, or even the right to have a say in what happened to their children. It is hard to imagine right? We live in a free country where equality between men and women is valued. It was one woman that played a huge role in bringing about this equality. Her name was Emily Howard Stowe.

**Development**:

-from early age taught by family that equality was important

-these influences pushed her to search for equality between men and women

-went on to become a leading suffragette in the push for womens rights

**Thesis:** The various feats that Emily Stowe achieved in her lifetime not only changed, but improved the rights of women.

**Paragraph 1**

**Topic Sentence:** Through excelling in her work as a teacher, Emily Stowe became the first female principle in Ontario, which began to inspire change in the way women were perceived.

**Supporting Points:**

-at 15 Stowe was chosen to teach in a one-room school🡪 made her excited at the thought of making her own living

-1849-1850🡪Emily moved to teach in Bugessville, School Section 4

-1852 @22 Stowe applies to Victoria College to further her studies as a teacher🡪she is rejected b/c she is a woman

-did not stop her b/c she moved to Toronto to attend the Provincial Normal School in Nov 1853 for an advanced teacher’s training class

-graduated May 1854 w/ first class honours

-so impressive that she was hired as a principle by the Brantford Schoolboard and became the 1st woman principle of a public school in Ont.

-Stowe showed that despite being a woman, she still managed to graduate at the top of her class and was good enough to become a principle of a school

**Concluding/linking statement:** Through becoming the first woman principle, Emily Stowe began to initiate change through proving that women were fully capable of doing what was considered a man’s job.

**Paragraph 2**

**Topic Sentence:** Emily Stowe broke down barriers, introducing new rights for women by becoming the first female doctor.

**Supporting Points:**

**-**Stowe’s husband contracted tuberculosis making her realize that they needed women doctors in society🡪inspired her to become a physician

-Stowe applied for the Toronto School of Medicine (affiliated w/ U of T) but was rejected b/c she was a female

-Stowe confronts Vice Pres. of U of T Dr. John McCaul

-John McCaul, “The doors of the university are not open to women and I trust they never will be.” Emily Stowe, “Then I will make it the business of my life to see that they will be opened, that women may have the same opportunities as men.” **(Fryer, M. Pg 40**)

-Stowe moved to New York to attend New York Medical College for Women and received her degree in 1867

-She moves back to Toronto w/ her license and was the first woman physician practising in Canada

-mid 1860s physicians trained in the US were forced to take extra medical courses

-U of T still rejected Stowe but in 1871 **admitted** w/ Jenny Trout and they become 1st 2 women to attend Toronto School of Medicine

-July 16, 1880 College of Physicians & Surgeons finally grant Stowe her license

-challenges that Stowe faced on her path to becoming a physician shaped her into a strong feminist

-1884 win petition to legislature to allow women acceptance into U of T

-Through becoming the first female doctor, Stowe paved the way for many more aspiring female doctors, for example being admitted into U of T was a significant moment since the university had never accepted females before

**Concluding/linking statement:** Through becoming the first female doctor, Emily Stowe paved the way for many women who aspired to play a role that was traditionally a man’s role.

**Paragraph 3**

**Topic Sentence:** Through becoming a leader and an active member of suffragette groups, Emily Stowe fought and won many rights for women.

**Supporting Points:**

-1877🡪Stowe becomes one of the founding member of the Toronto’s Literary Guild which was Canada’s 1st suffragette group that fought for the rights of women & better conditions in the work place

-the club was successful as women began to be accepted to higher education institutes in Toronto

-1883🡪club renamed to Canadian Women’s Suffrage Association

-same year Stowe and the CWSA create the Ontario Medical College for Women

-1889-Stowe forms national organization Dominion Women’s Enfranchisement Association

-@ the time women=-lost right to own property once married

-did not have the right to vote

-had no say in family matters (e.g. whether or not to give the child up for adoption)

-Sir William Blackstone, “Mothers, as such, are entitled to no power, only reverence and respect.” **(Ray, J. Pg 25)**

-All of the above concerned Stowe and she actively went out to make women aware of all of these injustices

-Accomplishments of Toronto’s Literary Guild=

-separate washrooms for males and females

-1882🡪convince Ont. Legislature to pass law allowing unmarried women to vote for municipal by-laws

-2 yrs later🡪 unmarried women are given full voting rights in the municipal elections

-she arranges a “mock parliament” which was a highly publicized event that outlined the many inequalities women faced

**Concluding/linking statement:** Through the persistent efforts of Emily Stowe and her suffragette group, women were granted many more rights and freedoms.

**Conclusion**

-What Emily Stowe accomplished in her lifetime improved and changed the rights of women

-Without her efforts, the role of women in Canada would not be what it is today

-Her role as a principal, teacher, and suffragette was key to these changes

-She is arguably one of the most influential female figures in Canadian history

**Step #5 Bibliography**

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While doing my research for this essay, I encountered various problems that I can now learn from. In the beginning, instead of determining my sub-topics first, I simply conducted very broad and general research on the topic Next time; I will determine my sub-topics first to that I get the maximum amount of relevant information. This in turn, will aid the process of organizing my notes for my outline. Also next time, I will remember to write down all of my references immediately to make writing my bibliography easier. The problems I encountered while researching allowed me to learn from them so that I will not repeat them in the future.