

American Institute for Contemporary German Studies. "To Be or Not To Be a Woman—in Germany or the U.S." AICGS, 2017,

<https://www.aicgs.org/2017/11/to-be-or-not-to-be-a-woman-in-germany-or-the-u-s/>.

This article from the American Institute for Contemporary German Studies compares the women's movements in Germany and the United States, looking at similarities and differences in their goals, strategies, and achievements. It discusses topics such as reproductive rights, political representation, and workplace discrimination. While this source is a secondary source, it offers a useful perspective on the comparative history of women's rights movements in different countries.

The American Institute for Contemporary German Studies is a non-partisan research institution that focuses on issues related to Germany and the United States, and their research is generally well-regarded in the academic community. The article itself is well-researched and provides detailed information about the similarities and differences between the women's movements in the two countries. Overall, this source is a valuable resource for my understanding the history of women's rights in Germany and the United States.

Braun, Jenny. "Addressing the Gender Gap in Politics: The Case of Germany." In Custodia Legis: Law Librarians of Congress, 8 Mar. 2021,

<https://blogs.loc.gov/law/2021/03/addressing-the-gender-gap-in-politics-the-case-of-germany/>

The blog post discusses the gender gap in politics in Germany and the measures taken to address it. Germany has made significant progress towards gender equality in recent years, with women holding more positions of power and representation in politics. However, there is still a significant gender gap in politics, with women being underrepresented in parliament, government, and other decision-making bodies. The article discusses various measures taken by the German government to address this gender gap, including gender quotas for political parties, family-friendly policies, and increased representation of women in public life. The author concludes that while progress has been made, there is still a long way to go to achieve true gender equality in politics in Germany.

Overall, the blog post provides a useful overview of the gender gap in politics in Germany and the measures taken to address it. The author presents a balanced view of the progress made towards gender equality in Germany while acknowledging that there is still much work to be done. The post is well-researched and provides helpful examples of policies and initiatives that have been successful in promoting gender equality in politics. However, the article is relatively brief and does not go into great detail on any one particular policy or initiative.

Crusade for the Vote. "Primary Documents." National Women's History Museum, 2016, <https://www.crusadeforthetvote.org/primary-documents-1>.

This website, created by the National Women's History Museum, provides a selection of primary source documents related to the women's suffrage movement in the United States. These include speeches, letters, and newspaper articles from suffragists such as Susan B. Anthony and Lucy Stone.

This source is a valuable resource for gaining insight into the perspectives and strategies of suffragists themselves, and provides access to primary source documents that can enhance research on the topic.

Deutsche Welle. "Women's Movements in Germany: A Long History." DW.COM, 2018, <https://www.dw.com/en/womens-movements-in-germany-a-long-history/g-42833523>.

This article from Deutsche Welle provides an overview of the women's rights movement in Germany, tracing its history from the 19th century to the present day. It discusses key figures such as Anita Augspurg and Helene Stöcker, as well as important events such as the introduction of women's suffrage in 1918 and the feminist protests of the 1970s. While the article is a secondary source, it draws on interviews with experts and provides useful context for understanding the German women's movement.

This source is a good introduction to the history of the women's rights movement in Germany, and provides useful context for understanding key figures and events. However, as a secondary source, it does not provide primary source evidence or analysis.

"Equality in Germany and the United States." San Diego International Law Journal, vol. 10, 2008,

<https://digital.sandiego.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1134&context=ilj>

The article compares the approaches to equality in Germany and the United States, with a focus on gender equality. The article provides an overview of the legal frameworks in both countries, including constitutional provisions and court cases, and explores how these frameworks have been applied in practice.

Overall, the article provides a thorough analysis of the differences between the German and American approaches to equality. It highlights the stronger emphasis on affirmative state action and proactive measures in Germany, as well as the greater protection afforded to gender equality under German law. However, the article also acknowledges

that both countries have made significant strides towards achieving equality, and that there is much that each can learn from the other.

Specifically, the Gender Discrimination section discusses the German Constitution's emphasis on gender equality and the state's obligation to eliminate gender-based disadvantages through affirmative action. The Constitutional Court has prioritized eradicating gender discrimination and subjects it to strict scrutiny. The text of Article 3(2) outlines the commitment of the constitutional order to promoting gender equality through affirmative state action. This obligation creates a textual rooting of affirmative state action, which has been a major focus of German law. The article also highlights the history of gender equality in Germany, including the 1919 Weimar Constitution, which guaranteed women's right to vote.

History.com. "The Fight for Women's Suffrage." A&E Television Networks, 2021, <https://www.history.com/topics/womens-history/the-fight-for-womens-suffrage>.

This article from History.com provides a comprehensive overview of the women's suffrage movement in the United States, highlighting key events and individuals from the late 19th century to the passage of the 19th Amendment in 1920. The article discusses the tactics used by suffragists, such as protests, picketing, and hunger strikes, and the opposition they faced from anti-suffrage groups.

This source is a helpful introduction to the topic of women's suffrage in the United States, and provides a good overview of key events and individuals. However, as a secondary source, it should not be relied upon as the sole source of information.

History.com. "Women's History in the U.S.: Timeline." A&E Television Networks, 2021,

<https://www.history.com/topics/womens-history/womens-history-us-timeline>.

Also from History.com, this timeline provides a chronological overview of important events in women's history in the United States, from the colonial period to the present day. It includes entries on women's suffrage, the feminist movement, and key figures such as Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Gloria Steinem.

This source is a good reference tool for understanding the chronology of women's history in the United States, and can be a useful starting point for further research. However, as a secondary source, it does not provide primary source evidence or analysis.