

Social Science Department
Junior United States History II
May 25-29



Greetings Junior USII Students! We hope you are safe and well with your families!
Below is the lesson plan for this week:

Content Standard(s):

Topic 4: Defending Democracy: The Cold War and Civil Rights at Home

Practice Standard(s):

1. Demonstrate civic knowledge, skills, and dispositions.
2. Develop focused questions or problem statements and conduct inquiries.
3. Organize information and data from multiple primary and secondary sources.
4. Argue or explain conclusions, using valid reasoning and evidence.

Weekly Learning Opportunities:

A) Civil Rights for African-Americans in the 1950s and 1960s

1. Civil Rights Sentence Frames for Context
2. Crossword Puzzle for Vocabulary
3. Timeline of Events Internet Research
4. Choice of Research Projects:
 - a) Civil Rights Organizations Billboard
 - b) Rosa Parks Facebook Page
 - c) Malcolm X Documentary and composition.
 - d) Modified "I Have A Dream Speech" by Martin Luther King, Jr.

B) Women's Rights

1. Women's Rights and Video Clip (six minute) summary,
2. Article on "Feminism" with margin notes and composition.

C) LGBTQ Rights

1. Choose One Event on a Timeline to explain to the world.
2. Movie Review on the "Matthew Shepard Story"
3. Amnesty International Article on LGBTI Issues

Additional Resources:

- **Stonewall Uprising | American Experience | PBS:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cCqcvqkWQhc>
- **Eyes On The Prize (Part 1): Awakenings 1954-1956 Americas Civil Rights Movement:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NpY2NVcO17U>

Note to students: Your Social Science teacher will contact you with specifics regarding the above assignments in addition to strategies and recommendations for completion. Please email your teacher with specific questions and/or contact during office hours.

Civil Rights



REMOTE LEARNING FOR MAY 25-29, 2020

**Topic: Civil Rights Movement of the 1950s and 1960s
for African-Americans**

**Objective: Examine the road to equality for
African-Americans.**

**Activities: I. Sentence Frames for Context
II. Vocabulary Crossword Puzzle
III. Timeline
IV. Research Project**

I) Civil Rights Movement - *Guided Notes with Sentence Frames*

Directions:

Please use the *Guided Note* sheet below to fill in the blanks as you read the following six set of notes or write the notes on a separate piece of paper for historical context and content.

Civil Rights Movement

Guided Notes with Sentence Frames

Please fill in the blanks of the sentences below using the following **SIX** slides.

A) Define the Civil Rights Movement

1) The _____ of the 1950s and 1960s was the struggle for _____ for African-Americans in the United States.

B) Explanation

1) Prior to the 1960s blacks were relegated _____ in society by law and social custom.

C) Specific Examples

1) Blacks were denied:

a) Legal _____.

b) Human _____.

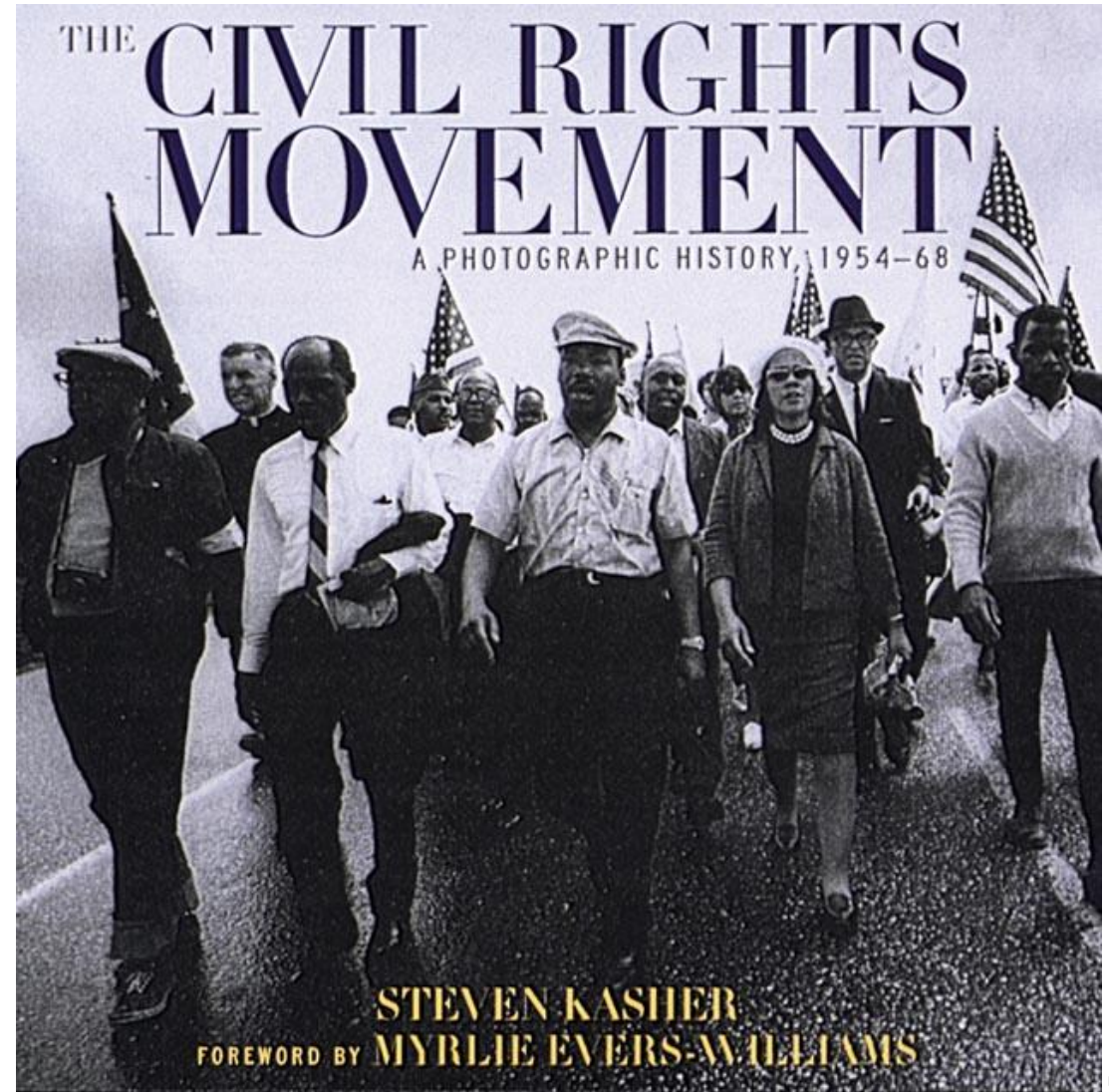
c) Subject to _____ and _____.

d) Lynching with _____.

e) Denied:

A) Define the Civil Rights Movement

1) The **Civil Rights Movement** of the 1950s and 1960s was the struggle for **legal equality** for African-Americans in the US.



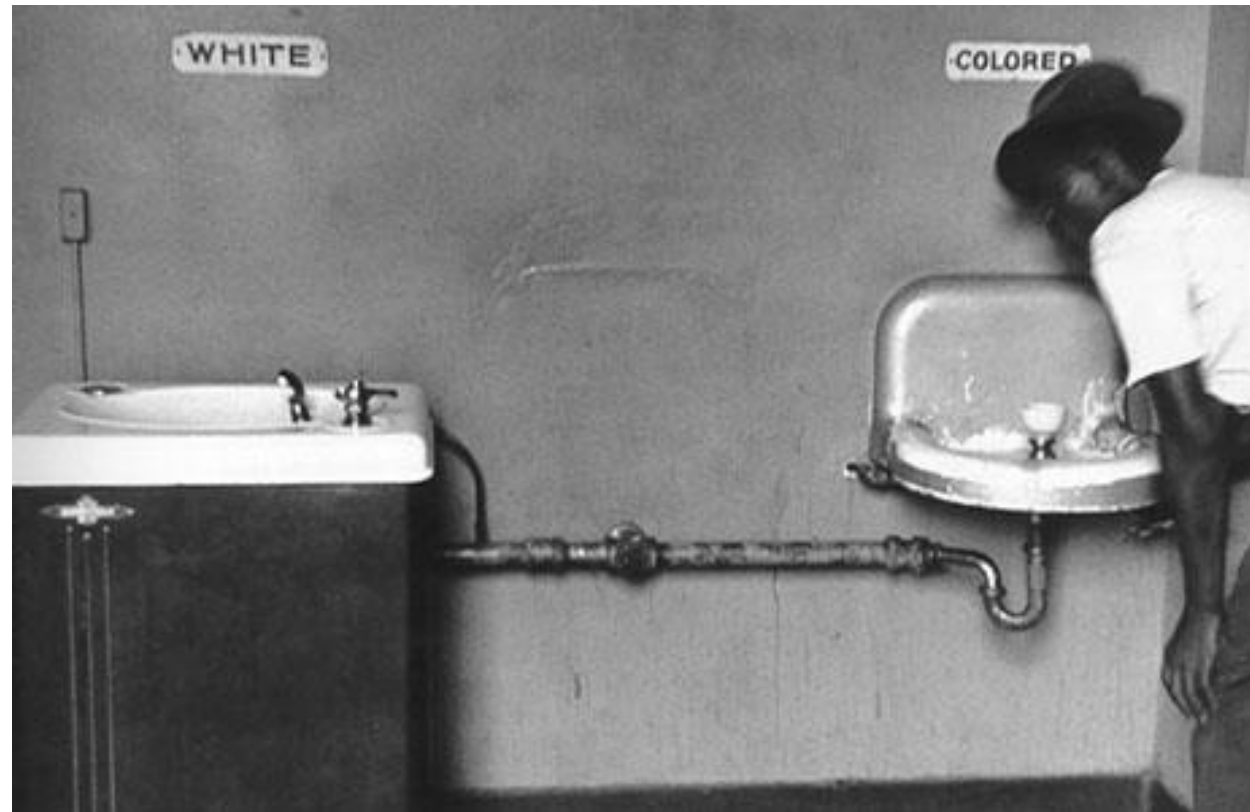
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C) Specific Examples

1) Blacks were denied:

a) **Legal equality**



b) **Human dignity**



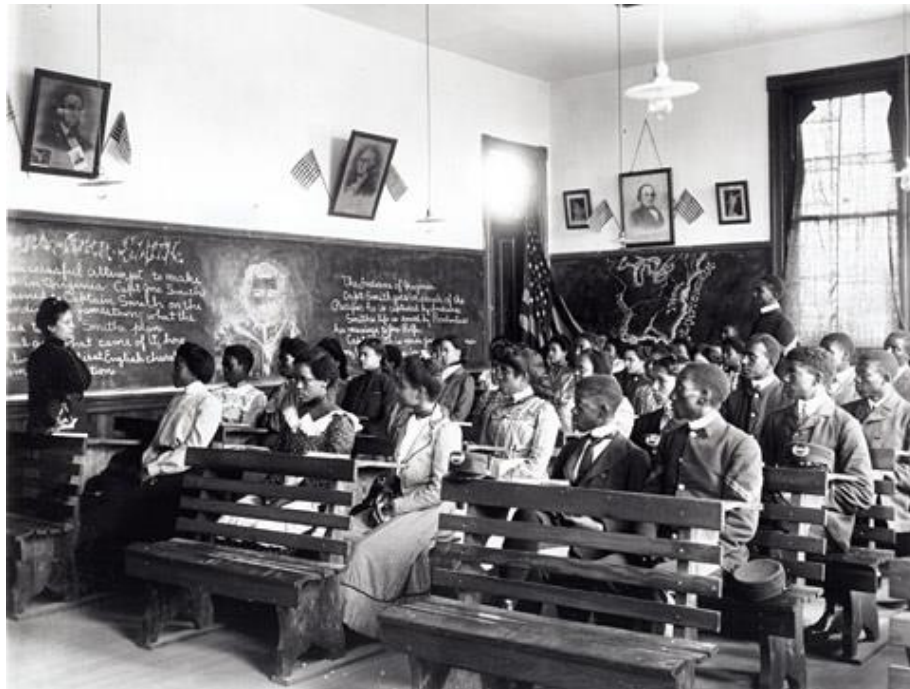
c) Subject to
routine insults
and violence



d) Lynching
with no
justice
from
the courts.



e) Denied:
Housing
Employment
Education

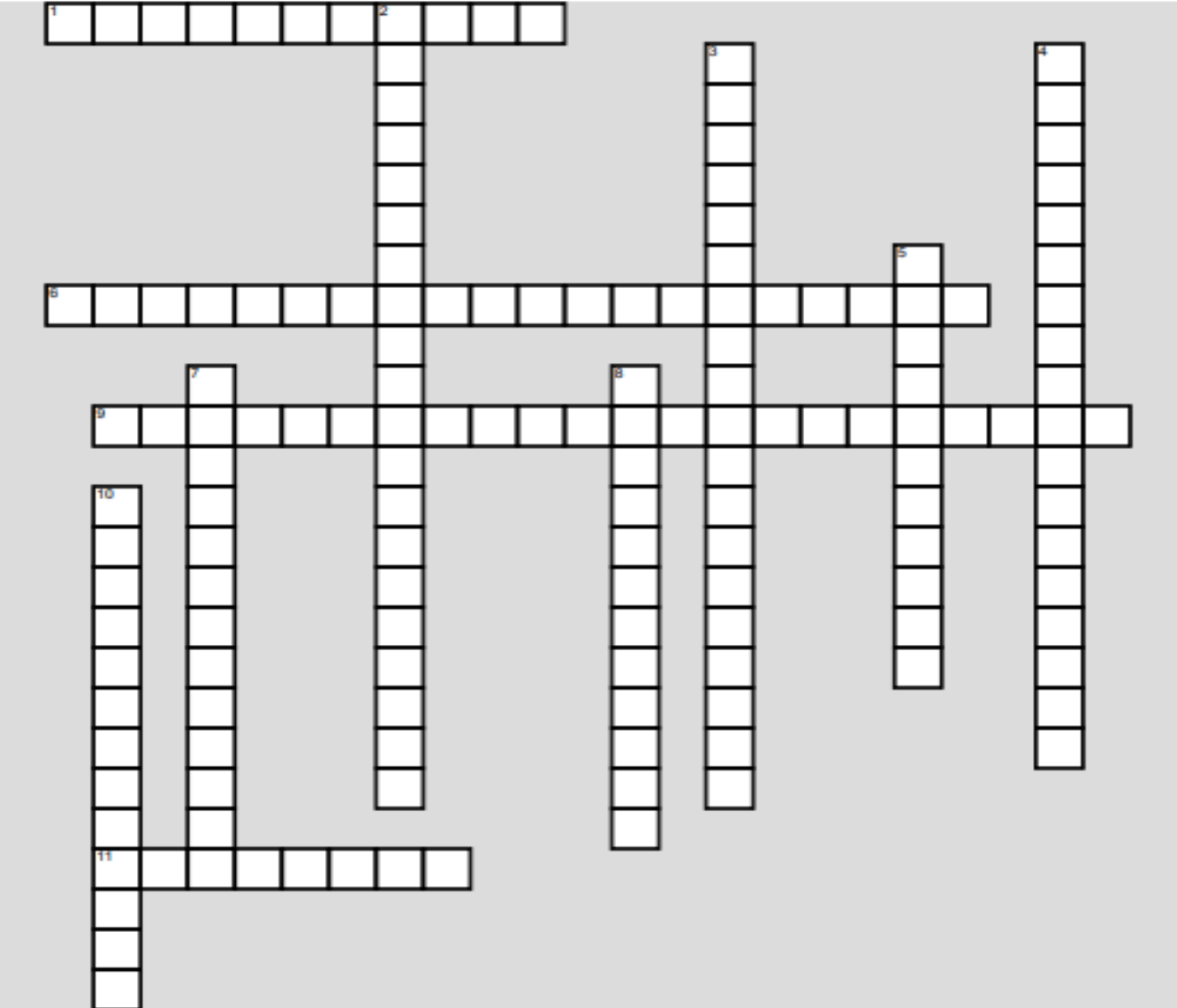


II) Civil Rights Movement: Pre-vocabulary Crossword Puzzle

Please fill in the boxes of the crossword puzzle with the vocabulary words using the clues on the right which will help you.

Pre-vocabulary for the Civil Rights Unit

Pre-Vocabulary for the Civil Rights Movement Unit



Across

- 1 is the separation of the races in society.
- 6 is an addition to the US Constitution in 1868 which defines citizenship.
- 9 was the 1896 Supreme Court decision which legalized segregation and stated "separate can be equal."
- 11 is the act of a mob killing someone by hanging a victim with a rope.

Down

- 2 Is the addition to the US Constitution that abolished slavery in 1865.
- 3 is the addition to the US Constitution in 1870 which guarantees a citizen voting rights.
- 4 is the peaceful protest of someone or a bunch of people by not obeying a law.
- 5 is to combine separate parts to make a whole.
- 7 is an END to segregation,
- 8 KKK is a group of white supremacists who terrorized African-Americans.
- 10 was the legal institution of segregation in the South after the Civil War and before the Civil Rights Movement.

WORD LIST:

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| CIVIL_DISOBEDIENCE | INTEGRATION | PLESSY_VERSUS_FERGUSON |
| DESEGREGATION | JIM_CROW_LAWS | SEGREGATION |
| FIFTEENTH_AMENDMENT | KU_KLUX_KLAN | THIRTEENTH_AMENDMENT |
| FOURTEENTH_AMENDMENT | LYNCHING | |

III) Civil Rights Movement Timeline Activity

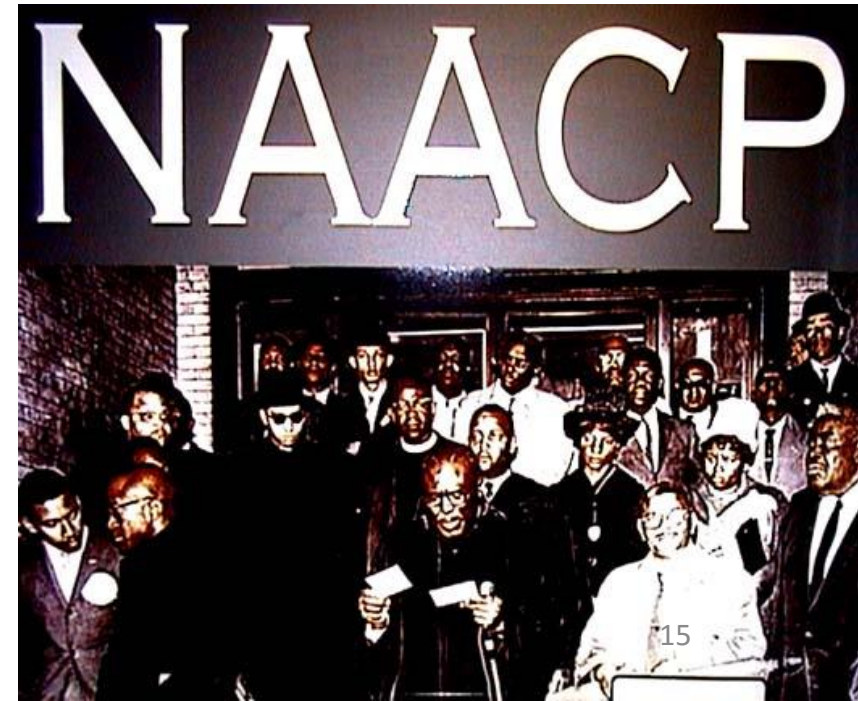
Use the internet to Google the Events and write notes in the boxes for content.

Civil Rights Event	Date	Identify the problem for African Americans this event was trying to make better or solve.	Strategy? What was the plan of action to achieve success?	Outcome? Did the "Civil Disobedience" work?
Brown versus The Board of Education	1954			
Montgomery Bus Boycott	1955			
Little Rock Nine	1957			
Freedom Riders	1961			
March on Washington	1963			
Civil Rights Act	1964			

IV) Civil Rights Billboard Activity

A) There were many organizations created to help African-Americans gain their civil rights. Create a billboard for the four organizations:

1. NAACP
2. CORE
3. SCLC
4. SNCC



Examples of Billboards are:



The Civil Rights Billboard Requirements

1) Title of Bill Board

2) Acronyms (initials) spelled out as to what each letter stands for and what exactly does the organization do for people.

3) Dates

4) People involved and examples of events

5) A photo or diagram to show what you understand the organization

Resources for the Billboard Project

NAACP <http://naacp-brocktonbranch.org/>

CORE <http://www.core-online.org/>

SCLC <https://nationalsclc.org/about/history/>

SNCC (pronounced snick)

<https://snccdigital.org/inside-sncc/the-story-of-sncc/>

Civil Rights



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Directions:

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Civil Rights Movement

Guided Notes with Sentence Frames

Please fill in the blanks of the sentences below using the following **SIX** slides.

A) Define the Civil Rights Movement

1) The _____ of the 1950s and 1960s was the struggle for _____ for African-Americans in the United States.

B) Explanation

1) Prior to the 1960s blacks were relegated _____ in society by law and social custom.

C) Specific Examples

1) Blacks were denied:

a) Legal _____.

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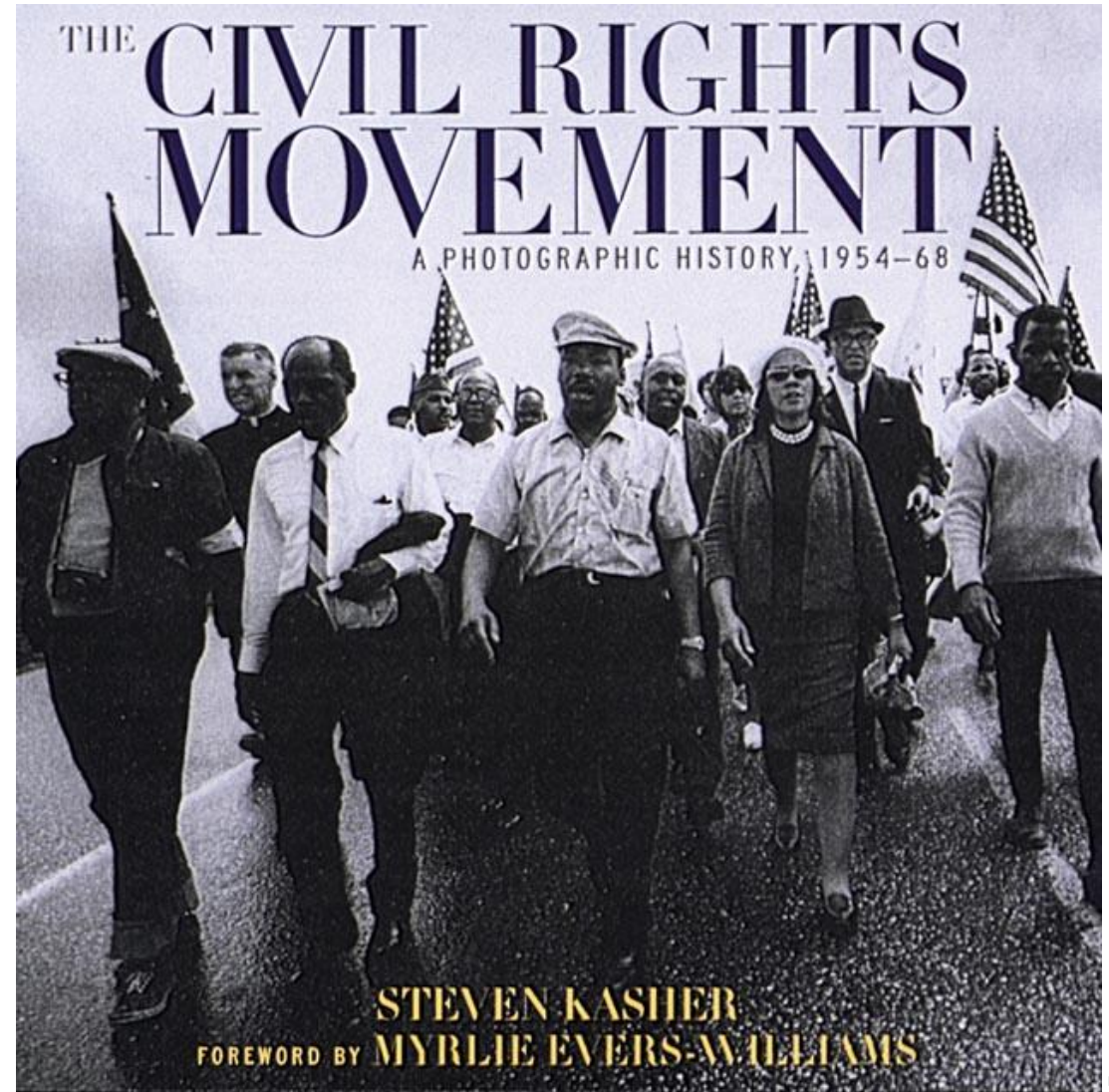
c) Subject to _____ and _____.

d) Lynching with _____.

e) Denied:

A) Define the Civil Rights Movement

1) The **Civil Rights Movement** of the 1950s and 1960s was the struggle for **legal equality** for African-Americans in the US.



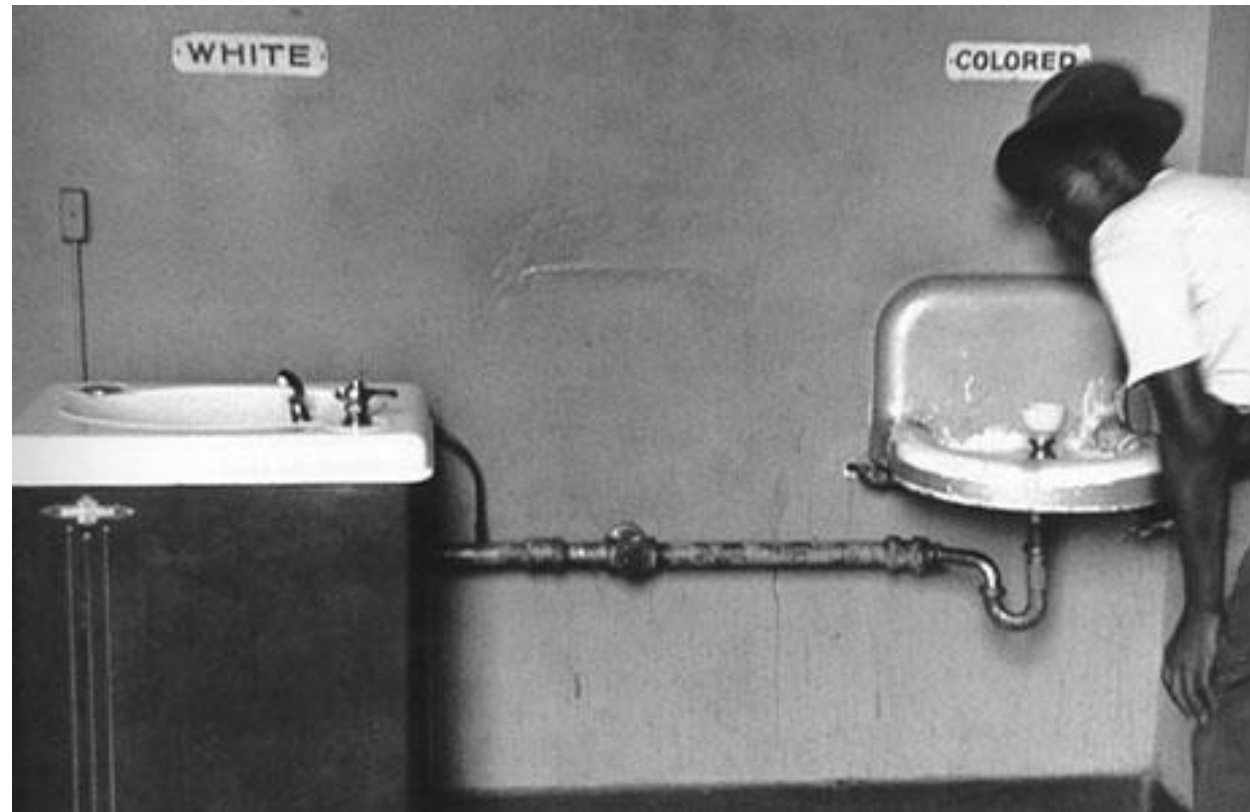
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c) Subject to
routine insults
and violence



d) Lynching
with no
justice
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e) Denied:
Housing
Employment
Education



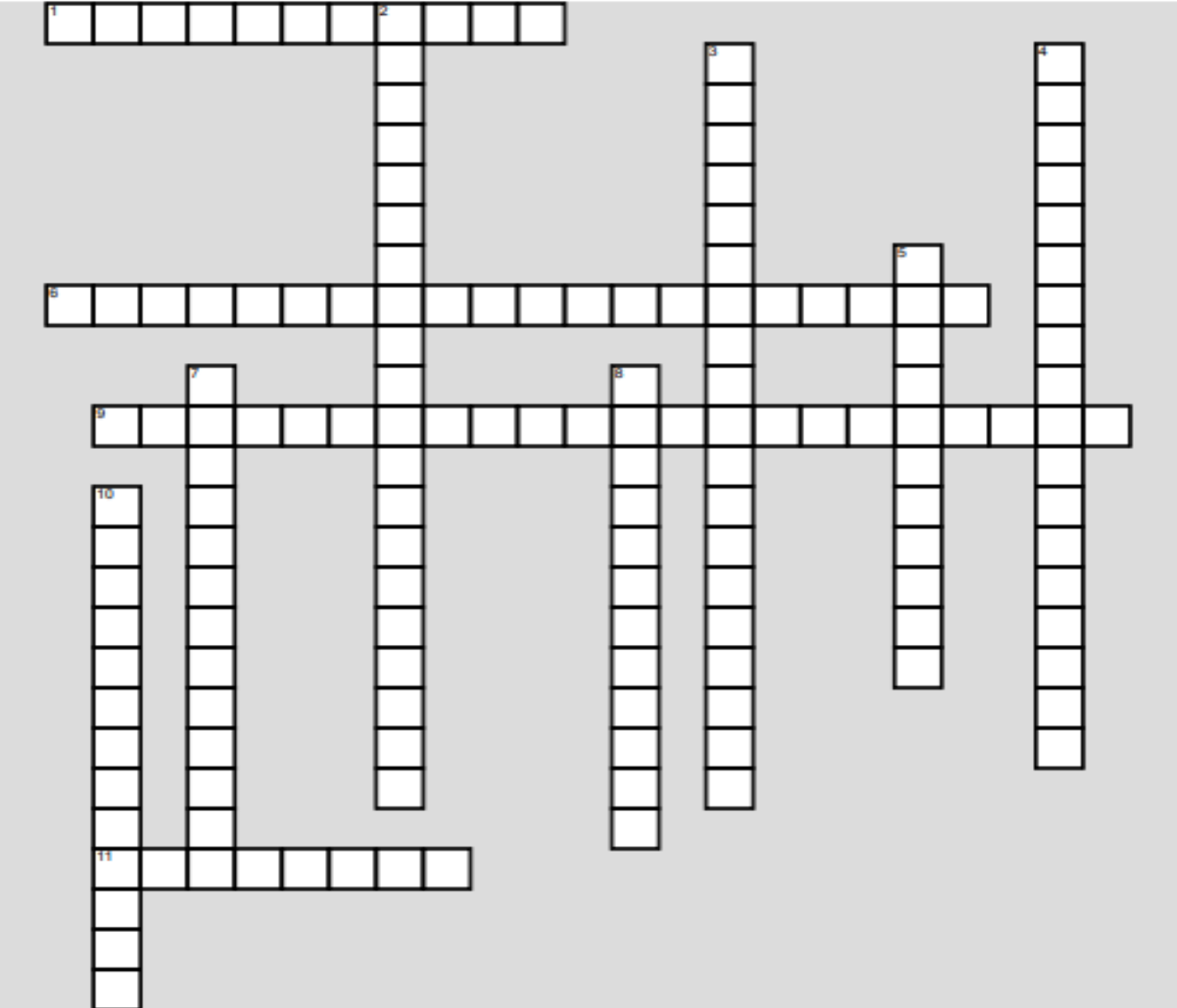
II) Civil Rights Movement:

Pre-vocabulary Crossword Puzzle

Please fill in the boxes of the crossword puzzle with the vocabulary words using the clues on the right which will help you.

Pre-vocabulary for the Civil Rights Unit

Pre-Vocabulary for the Civil Rights Movement Unit



Across

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III) Civil Rights Movement Timeline Activity

Use the internet to Google the Events and write notes in the boxes for content.

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IV) Research Project: *Rosa Parks and the Montgomery Bus Boycott* *Facebook Page*



Below, you will find a sample of a Facebook page for US President John F. Kennedy which can be used as a model for your Rosa Parks Facebook page.

Please do not make a real Facebook page on the Facebook website because you will collect a lot of unwanted attention, utilize paper or a PowerPoint slide.



John F. Kennedy is preparing to sign the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty

Wall

Info

Photos

Boxes

Write something...

Share

View photos of JFK (5)

Send JFK a message

Poke message

Information

Networks:

Washington D.C.

Birthday:

May 29, 1917

Political:

Democrat

Religion:

Catholic

Hometown:

Brookline, Mass.

Friends



LBJ



Frank



Marilyn



Bobby



Jackie



Robert



John F. Kennedy is preparing to sign the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty

October 7, 1963



Bobby Kennedy to John F. Kennedy Have you finalized your plans for the Texas trip?

October 1, 1963



John F. Kennedy I can't believe I had to actually send the National Guard to Alabama just so some kids could go to college!

June 11, 1963



John F. Kennedy is so glad we avoided war with the Russians! That Crisis in Cuba had my blood boiling!

October 28, 1962



John F. Kennedy hopes everyone realizes how serious I am about putting a man on the moon!!!

September 9, 1962



John F. Kennedy wishes the Bay of Pigs invasion had gone better! I think Castro is going to be a major thorn in the side of the U.S.

April 17, 1961

A successful **Facebook Page** will include:

- 1) Elements from reading, film clip or internet research.
- 2) A wall with five postings.
- 3) A personal information box with a photo of Rosa Parks.
- 4) Three photos and/or diagram minimum of Montgomery Bus Boycott.

Resources for Rosa Parks and the Montgomery Bus Boycott

<https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/rosa-parks>

<https://www.biography.com/activist/rosa-parks>

Civil Rights



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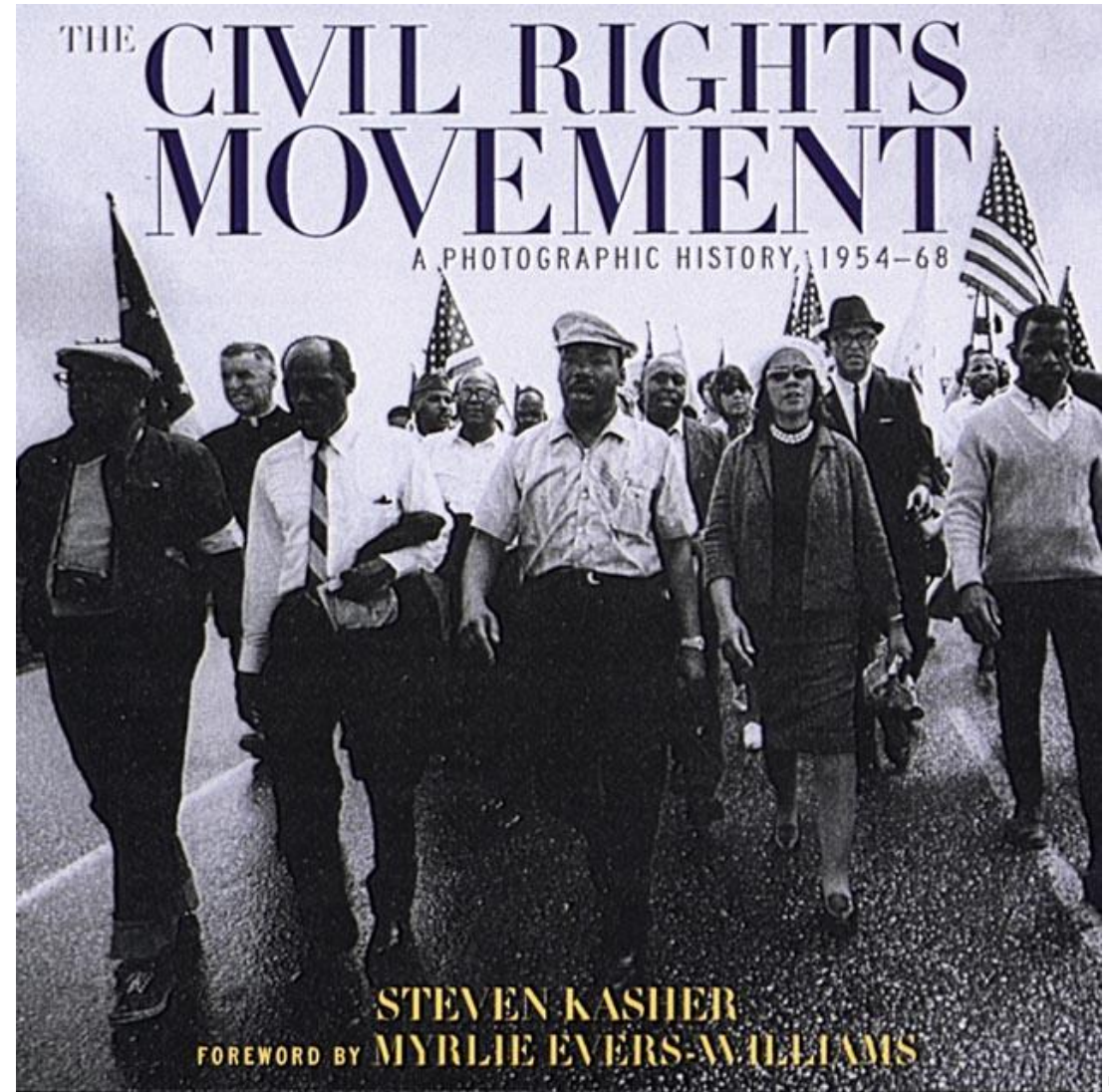
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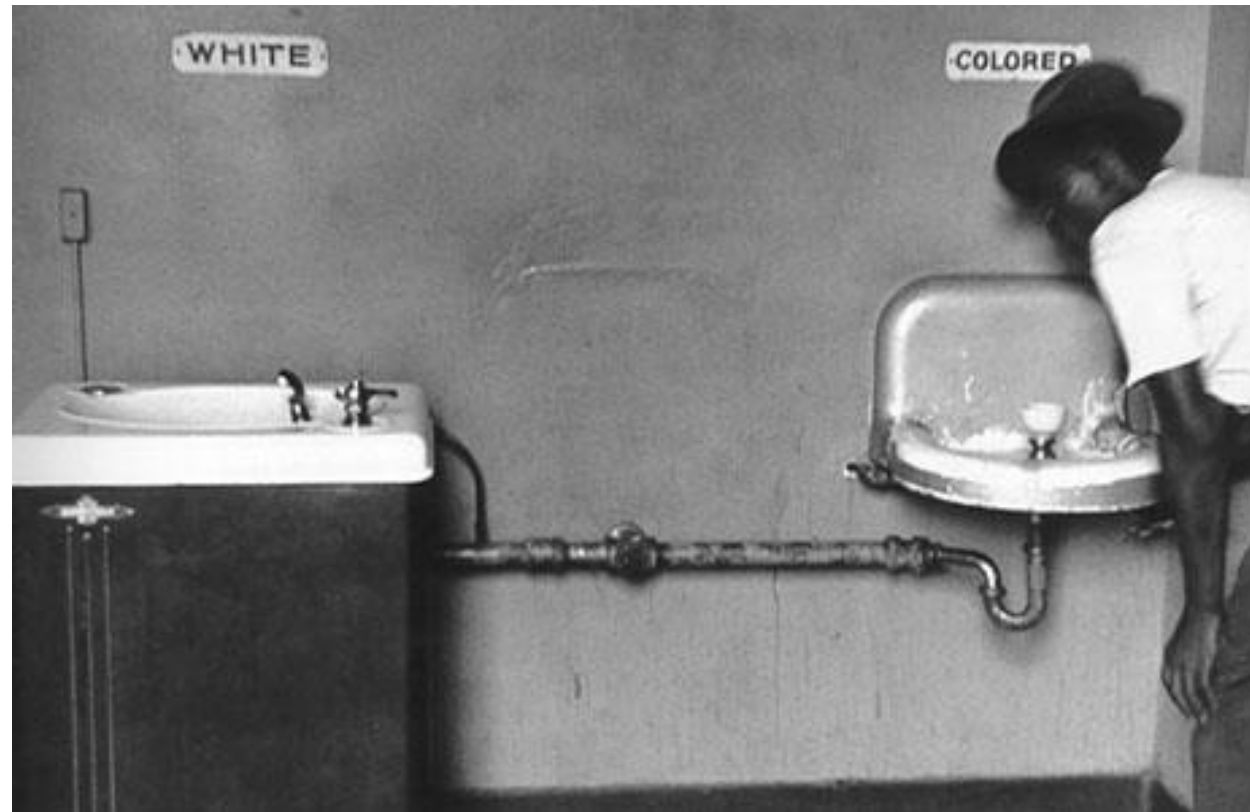
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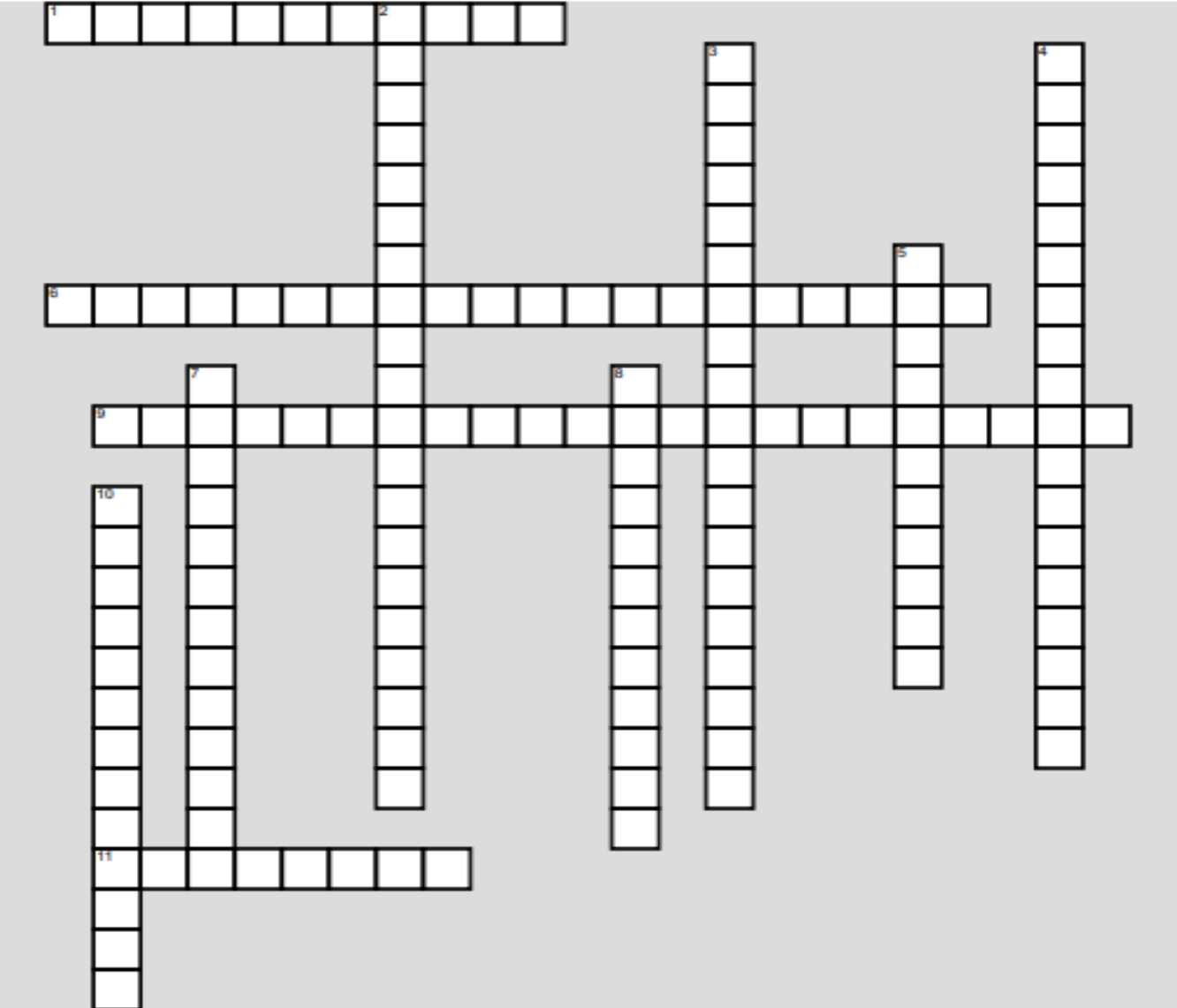
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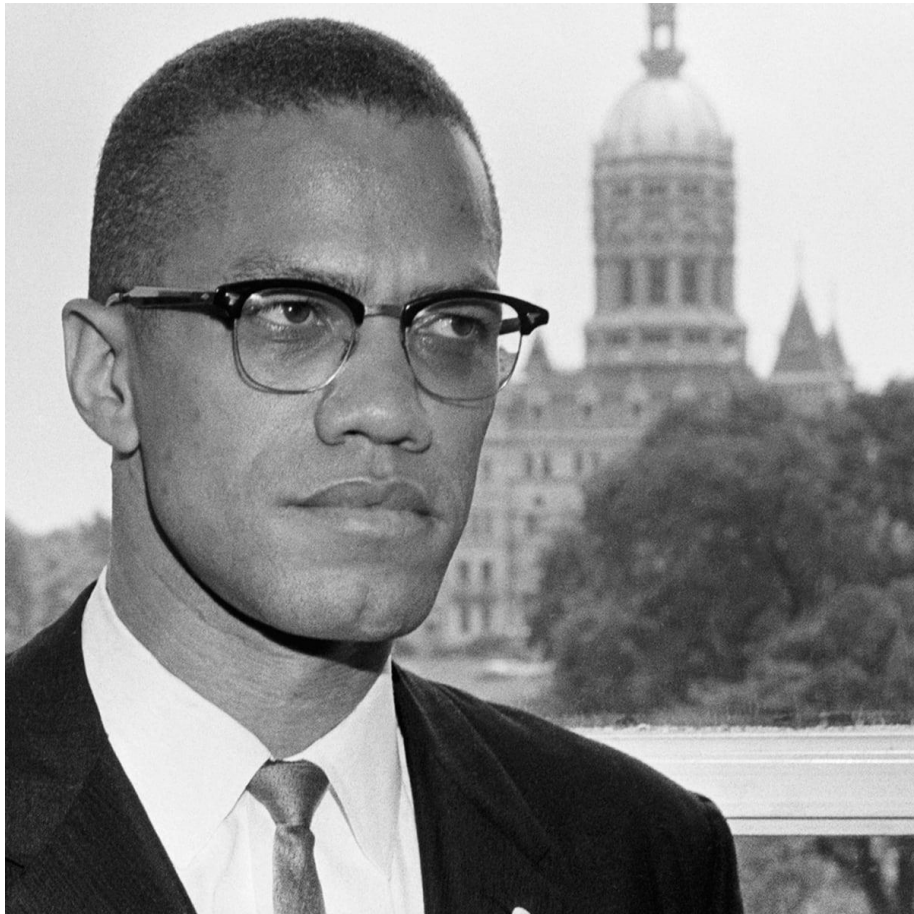
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Option C: Malcolm X A&E Biography

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-fPo8kX-CFM>



Watch the documentary on the life of Malcolm X by copying the link on the left and pasting it on the which will lead you to the A&E documentary on Malcolm X.

Write ten items of interest from the documentary and then write two paragraphs discussing Malcolm X's life and role in the Civil Rights Movement.

Civil Rights



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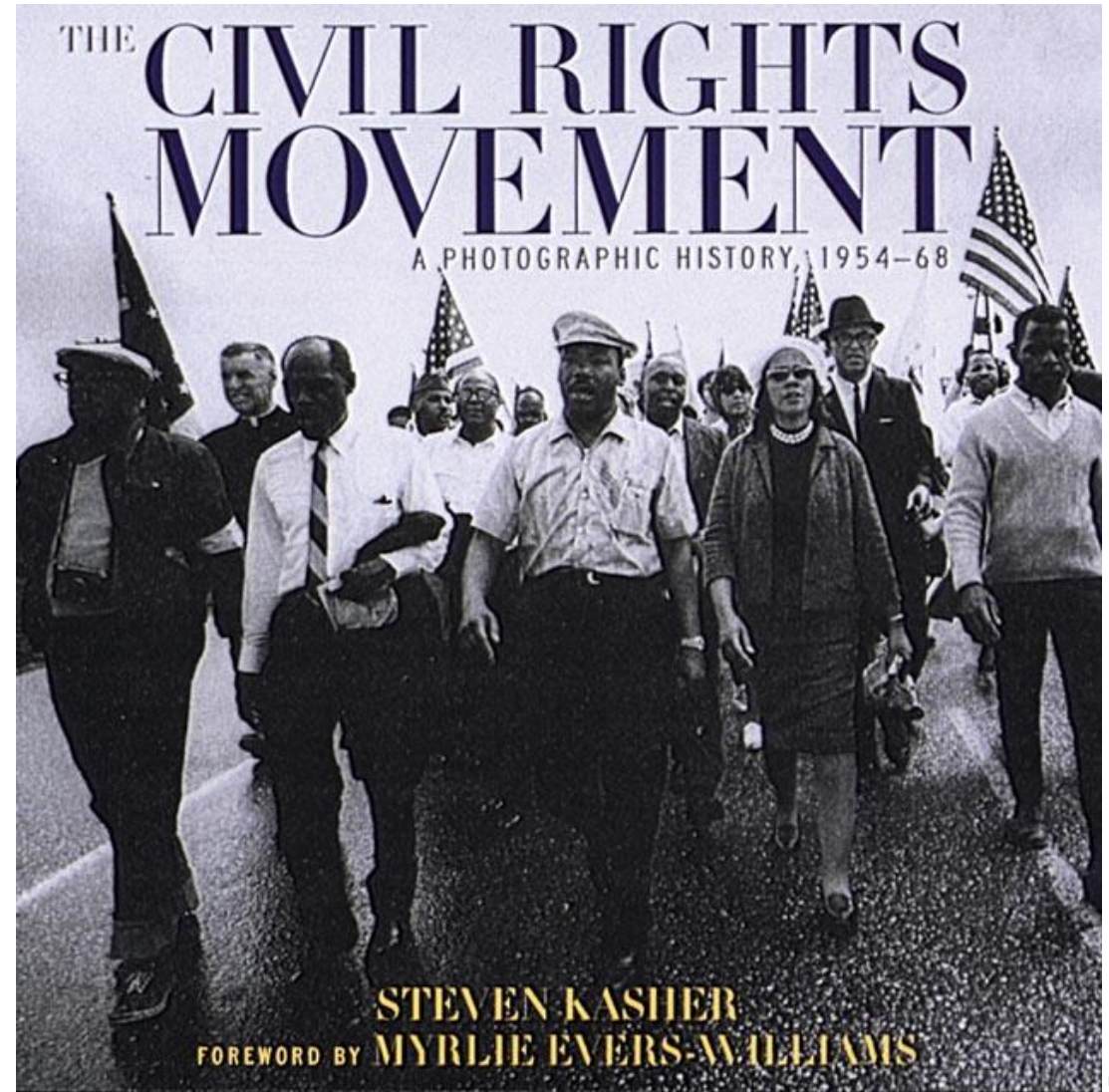
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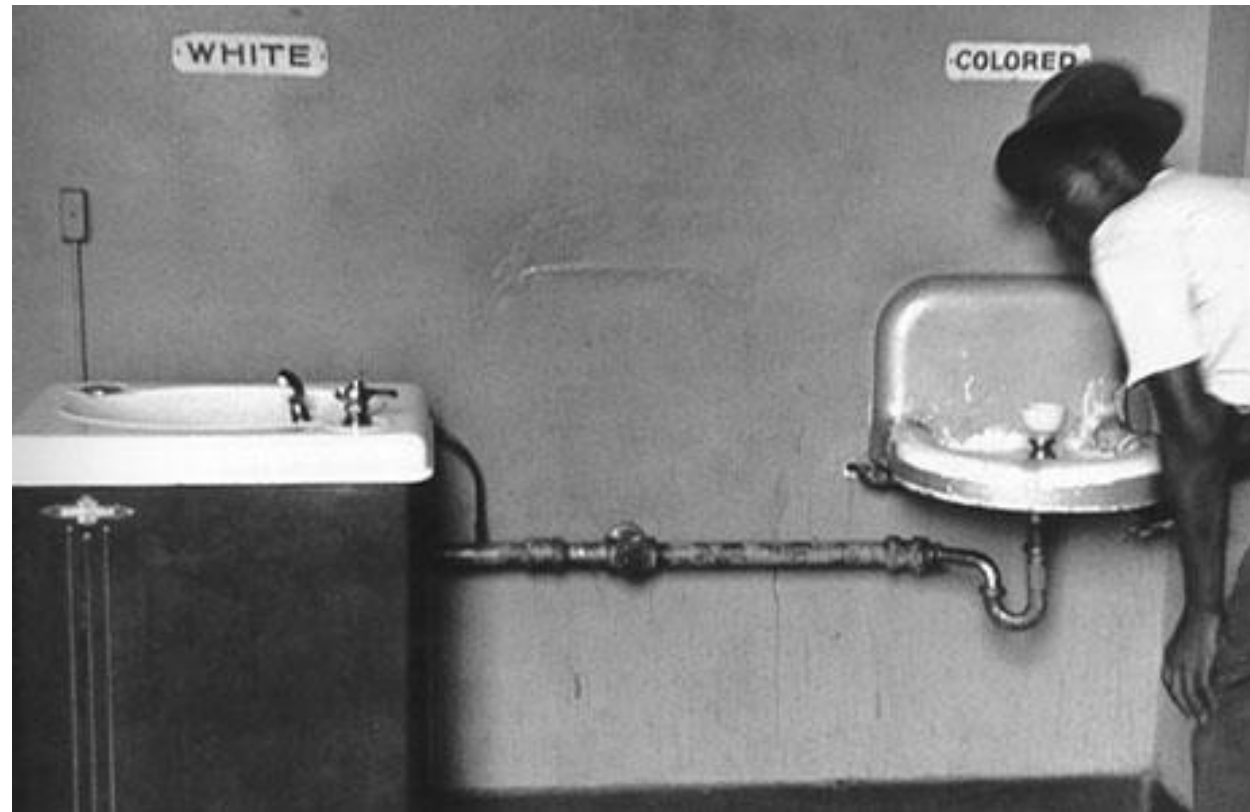
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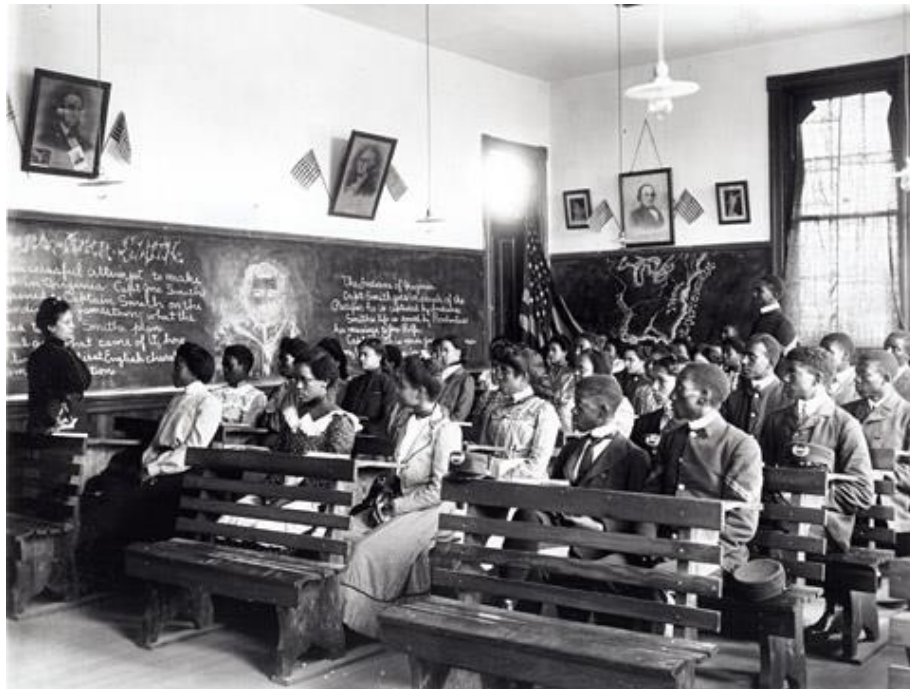
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Housing
Employment
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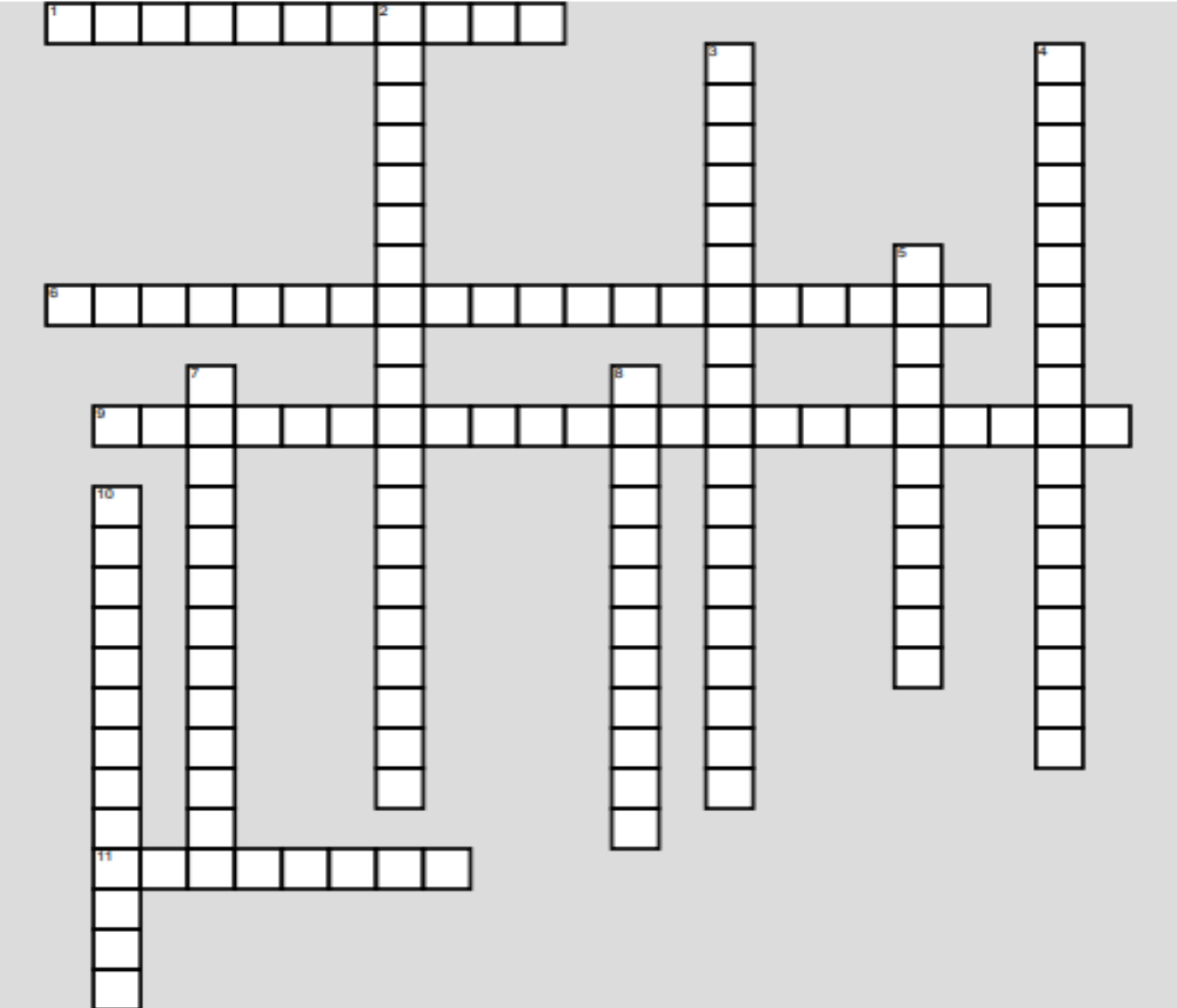
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Research Project D: Martin Luther King, Jr. Modified “I Have a Dream Speech”

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vP4iY1TtS3s>

1) Listen and watch the YouTube 6 minute video with subtitles of Martin Luther King, Jr. “I Have a Dream Speech” given in 1963.

2) Please generate a list of ten items and then write a composition (two to three paragraphs) discussing what you think Martin Luther King, Jr. was saying to the people in the crowd and evaluate if you think his ideas are relevant (important) to us today.

Women's Rights May 25-29, 2020

Topic: The Women's Movement

Objective: Define "Feminism" and examine the road to equality for women in US society.

Activity: 1) Write notes for Content
2) Generate List from 6 minute video
3) Paragraph

The Women's Movement

Please use this guided note sheet to write notes by completing the sentence frames for content from the following eight slides.

A) Define

1. The **Women's Movement** was the action of _____ during the 1960s & 1970s.

B) Not new in History.

1. **Feminists** believed in _____ politically, economically and socially.
2. The **expected** role of women in American society in the 1950s was to be a:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
3. **Women** did work, go to college and this number will increase.
 - a. 1960s _____ women worked!
 - b. 1950s _____ women went to college and in _____.
 - c) women were _____ back in the 1960s.
4. Many jobs were _____ because they were _____ and for women!

C) The Civil Rights Movement Affected Women!

1. Many women _____.
2. Title VII of the _____ prohibited discrimination based on race, religion, national origin or _____.

A) Define

1) The Women's Movement

was the action of ending discrimination based on gender during the 1960s & 1970s.



B) Not new in History!

1. **Feminists** believed in equality for women politically, economically and socially!



2) The expected role of women in American society in the 1950s was to be a:

a. Homemaker

b. Mother

c. Wife





3) Women did work,
go to college and
this number will
increase.

a. 1960s 38%
women worked!

b. 1950s 25%
women went to
college and in
1970 43%.



4) Women
were paid
57 cents
on the
dollar back
in the
1960s.



5) Many jobs were not open to women because they were traditional jobs for men and for women!



C) The Civil Rights Movement Affected Women!

- 1) Many women worked on the Civil Rights Movements!
- 2) Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibited discrimination based on race, religion, national origin or SEX.



D) Activity for Women's Rights

Please generate a list of six items of what you hear and/or see from the eight minute video clip.

- <https://www.pbs.org/video/makers-women-who-make-america-feminism-today/>

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

D) Closure Paragraph

1. Please write a paragraph on the Women's Rights Movement by defining "feminism" and using information from the PowerPoint and video clip identify it and explain how women worked to gain equal rights.

Paragraph:

Assignment: Please read the following article, write margin notes which contain the main idea of each paragraph and then write a paragraph on the article to explain to the world what the message is of this article.

=====

A History of Women’s Rights - Feminism



Feminism, a belief in the political, economic and cultural equality of women, has roots in the earliest eras of human civilization. It is typically separated into three waves: first wave feminism, dealing with property rights and the right to vote; second wave feminism, focusing on equality and anti-discrimination, and third wave feminism, which started in the 1990s as a backlash to the

second wave’s perceived privileging of white, straight women. From Ancient Greece to the fight for women’s suffrage to women’s marches and the #MeToo movement, the history of feminism is as long as it is fascinating. Here is everything you need to know about the fight for gender equality.

Early Feminists

In his classic *Republic*, [Plato](#) advocated that women possess “natural capacities” equal to men for governing and defending [ancient Greece](#). Not everyone agreed with Plato; when the women of [ancient Rome](#) staged a massive protest over the Oppian

Law, which restricted women's access to gold and other goods, Roman consul [Marcus Porcius Cato](#) argued, "As soon as they begin to be your equals, they will have become your superiors!" (Despite Cato's fears, the law was repealed.)

In *The Book of the City of Ladies*, 15th-century writer Christine de Pizan protested misogyny and the role of women in the [Middle Ages](#). Years later, during the [Enlightenment](#), writers and philosophers like Margaret Cavendish, the Duchess of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and [Mary Wollstonecraft](#), author of *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*, argued vigorously for greater equality for women.

Abigail Adams, first lady to President John Adams, specifically saw access to education, property and the ballot as critical to women's equality. In letters to her husband [John Adams](#), [Abigail Adams](#) warned, "If particular care and attention is not paid to the Ladies we are determined to foment a Rebellion, and will not hold ourselves bound by any Laws in which we have no voice."

The "Rebellion" that Adams threatened began in the 19th century, as calls for greater freedom for women joined with voices demanding the end of [slavery](#). Indeed, many women leaders of the [abolitionist](#)

[movement](#) found an unsettling irony in advocating for African Americans rights that they themselves could not enjoy.

First Wave Feminism: Women's Suffrage and The Seneca Falls Convention

At the 1848 [Seneca Falls Convention](#), abolitionists like [Elizabeth Cady Stanton](#) and [Lucretia Mott](#) boldly proclaimed in their now-famous Declaration of Sentiments that "We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men and women are created equal." Controversially, the feminists demanded "their sacred right to the elective franchise," or the right to vote.

Many attendees thought voting rights for women were beyond the pale, but were swayed when [Frederick Douglass](#) argued that he could not accept the right to vote as a black man if women could not also claim that right. When the resolution passed, the [women's suffrage](#) movement began in earnest, and dominated much of feminism for several decades.

The 19 Amendment: Women's Right to Vote

Slowly, suffragettes began to claim some successes: In 1893, New Zealand became the first sovereign state giving women the right to

vote, followed by Australia in 1902 and Finland in 1906. In a limited victory, the United Kingdom granted suffrage to women over 30 in 1918.

In the United States, women's participation in [World War I](#) proved to many that they were deserving of equal representation. In 1920, thanks largely to the work of suffragists like Susan B. Anthony and [Carrie Chapman Catt](#), the [19th Amendment](#) passed. American women finally earned the right to vote. With these rights secured, feminists embarked on what some scholars refer to as the "second wave" of feminism.

Women And Work

Women began to enter the workplace in greater numbers following the [Great Depression](#), when many male breadwinners lost their jobs, forcing women to find "[women's work](#)" in lower paying but more stable careers like housework, teaching and secretarial roles.

During [World War II](#), many women actively participated in the military or found work in industries previously reserved for men, making [Rosie the Riveter](#) a feminist icon. Following the [civil rights](#)

[movement](#), women sought greater participation in the workplace, with equal pay at the forefront of their efforts

The [Equal Pay Act](#) of 1963 was among the first efforts to confront this still-relevant issue.

Second Wave Feminism

But cultural obstacles remained, and with the 1963 publication of *The Feminine Mystique*, [Betty Friedan](#)—who later co-founded the [National Organization for Women](#)—argued that women were still relegated to unfulfilling roles in homemaking and child care. By this time, many people had started referring to feminism as "women's liberation." In 1971, feminist [Gloria Steinem](#) joined Betty Friedan and [Bella Abzug](#) in founding the National Women's Political Caucus. Steinem's *Ms. Magazine* became the first magazine to feature feminism as a subject on its cover in 1976.

The [Equal Rights Amendment](#), which sought legal equality for women and banned discrimination on the basis of sex, was passed by Congress in 1972 (but, following a conservative backlash, was never ratified by enough states to become law). One year later, feminists celebrated the [Supreme Court](#) decision in [Roe v. Wade](#),

the landmark ruling that guaranteed a woman's right to choose an abortion.

Third Wave Feminism: Who Benefits From the Feminist Movement?

Critics have argued that the benefits of the [feminist movement](#), especially the second wave, are largely limited to white, college-educated women, and that feminism has failed to address the concerns of women of color, lesbians, immigrants and religious minorities. Even in the 19th century, [Sojourner Truth](#) lamented racial distinctions in women's status by demanding "Ain't I a Woman?" in her stirring speech before the 1851 Ohio Women's Rights Convention:

"And ain't I a woman? Look at me! Look at my arm! I have ploughed and planted, and gathered into barns, and no man could head me! And ain't I a woman? I could work as much and eat as much as a man—when I could get it—and bear the lash as well! And ain't I a woman? I have borne 13 children, and seen most all sold off to slavery, and when I cried out with my mother's grief, none but Jesus heard me! And ain't I a woman?"

#MeToo and Women's Marches

More recently, feminists have pointed to prominent cases of sexual assault and "rape culture" as emblematic of the work still to be done in combating misogyny and ensuring women have equal rights.

The [#MeToo](#) movement gained new prominence in October 2017, when the *New York Times* published a damning investigation into allegations of sexual harassment made against influential film producer Harvey Weinstein. Many more women came forward with allegations against other powerful men—including President Donald Trump.

On January 21, 2017, the first full day of Donald Trump's presidency, hundreds of thousands of people joined the [Women's March](#) on Washington in D.C., a massive protest aimed at the new administration and the perceived threat it represented to reproductive, civil and human rights. It was not limited to Washington: Over 3 million people in cities around the world held simultaneous demonstrations, providing feminists with a high-profile platform for advocating on behalf of full rights for all women worldwide.

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PLEASE READ THE ARTICLE “LGBTI RIGHTS BY AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL” AND WRITE MARGIN NOTES AND THEN A PARAGRAPH EXPLAINING WHAT THE HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP IS TRYING TO CONVEY TO THE WORLD ON THIS MATTER.



LGBTI RIGHTS

Around the world, people are under attack for who they love, how they dress, and ultimately for who they are.

In too many countries, being lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender or intersex (LGBTI) means living with daily discrimination. This discrimination could be based on your sexual orientation (who you're attracted to); gender identity (how you define yourself, irrespective of your biological sex), gender expression (how you express your gender through your clothing, hair or make-up), or sex characteristics (for example, your genitals, chromosomes, reproductive organs, or hormone levels.)

From name-calling and bullying, to being denied a job or appropriate healthcare, the range of unequal treatment faced is extensive and damaging. It can also be life-threatening.

In all too many cases, LGBTI people are harassed in the streets, beaten up and sometimes killed, simply because of who they are. A spate of violence against trans people has claimed the lives of at least 369 individuals between October 2017 and September 2018. Many intersex people around the world are forced to undergo dangerous, invasive and completely unnecessary surgeries that can cause life-long physical and psychological side effects. Two people hold an "End Homophobia" wrist band for World AIDS Day in Nairobi, Kenya, December 2010.

Sometimes, hostility directed at LGBTI people is stoked by the very governments that should be protecting them. A state-sponsored campaign in Chechnya led to the targeting of gay men, some of whom have been abducted, tortured and even killed. In Bangladesh, LGBTI activists have been hacked to death by machete-wielding armed groups, with the police and government taking little interest in delivering justice to the families of victims. In many parts of sub-Saharan Africa, LGBTI people continue to live in fear of being found out, and attacked or even murdered.

Same-sex sexual activity is a crime in 70 countries, and can get you a death sentence in nine countries, including Iran, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Yemen. And even where these restrictive laws are not actually enforced, their very existence reinforces prejudice against LGBTI people, leaving them feeling like they have no protection against harassment, blackmail and violence.

How are people tackling this discrimination?

LGBTI advocates have overcome enormous challenges and risks to their own personal safety to call out abuses of the human rights of LGBTI people, and force changes to laws that discriminate against them. From the introduction of the concept of Pride and global recognition days like the International Day against Homophobia, Transphobia and Biphobia (also known as [IDAHOTB](#)), LGBTI people are forging alliances and promoting pride in who they are worldwide. The collective efforts of activist organisations around the world has paid real dividends. Today, at least [43 countries](#) recognise homophobic crimes as a type of hate crime. And as of May 2019, 27 countries have made same-sex marriage legal.

Definitions: 7 answers to popular questions about what it means to be LGBTI

What does sexual orientation mean?

A person’s sexual orientation refers to who they are attracted to and form relationships with. Everyone’s sexual orientation is personal and it’s up to them to decide how – and if – they want to define it, and for some people this changes over time.

Sexual orientations include **lesbian** (women who are attracted to women), **gay** (usually men who are attracted to other men), **bisexual** (attracted to men and women), **pansexual** (attracted to individuals, regardless of gender), **asexual** (not sexually attracted to anyone).

Marielle Franco, a bisexual human rights defender in Brazil, fought tirelessly for the rights of LGBTI people, women and the many people in Brazil who suffer from police brutality. She was assassinated on 14 March 2018 while she was returning home from a speaking event.

What does transgender mean?

Transgender (or trans) people are individuals whose gender identity or gender expression is different from typical expectations of the gender they were assigned at birth.

Not all transgender people identify as male or female. Some identify as more than one gender or no gender at all.

Some trans people decide to transition, which is the process of living your life as your true gender. There is no single transitioning process. Some people may adopt new pronouns, change their name, apply for legal gender recognition, and/or undergo gender affirming surgery or hormone therapy.

Being transgender has nothing to do with a person’s sexual orientation. You can be a trans man and be gay – or be a trans woman and be lesbian.

Where can transgender people get legal gender recognition?

In some countries, transgender people can have their gender legally recognised. However, in most cases they must endure humiliating processes, including getting a psychiatric diagnosis and undergoing irreversible sterilization, that violate their human rights. Just seven countries don’t have processes that do this.

They are: Argentina, Belgium, Colombia, Denmark, Ireland, Malta and Norway.

Sakris Kupila is a transgender activist from Finland who is fighting to change laws that force transgender people to be sterilized before receiving legal gender recognition. © Amnesty International

What does intersex mean?

When someone is born with sex characteristics that differ from what is typically seen as female or male traits, they are known as intersex. For instance, in some cases, a person’s body has both male and female characteristics. Another instance is where a person’s chromosomal make-up is neither typically male nor female. These characteristics might be present at birth or become more apparent during or after puberty.

Many intersex people are subjected to invasive, non-emergency and irreversible “normalising” surgeries, often when they are children but sometimes later in life. These procedures leave people with [devastating and long-term physical or mental difficulties](#).

Where is same-sex sex criminalized?

Having sex with a partner of the same sex is [illegal in 70 countries](#). In Bangladesh, Barbados, Guyana, Sierra Leone, Qatar, Uganda and Zambia, you could go to prison for life. Nine countries punish homosexuality with death: Afghanistan, Brunei, Iran, Iraq, Mauritania, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Yemen.

Where is same-sex marriage recognized?

As of May 2019, same-sex marriage is recognized in 27 countries, including: Argentina, Canada, Ireland, Malta, South Africa and Uruguay. Taiwan recently pledged to [say yes to equal marriage](#), although it is yet to enact this in law, and Amnesty is calling on [Japan to follow suit](#).

What is Pride?

Pride takes many forms – from carnivalesque marches, to film screenings and debates – and is a moment of celebration of people who are marginalized by strict definitions of what it means to be a man or a woman. Events are organized throughout the year, depending on where you are. In the Americas and Europe, the season usually kicks off in June, while February to March is Pride season in South Africa. Whatever the event, it’s a moment for LGBTI people to show that they are out and proud to be who they are. Pride festivals are banned in several countries around the world, including Russia, Saudi Arabia, Uganda and most recently Turkey. Pride celebrates the LGBTI movement in all its diversity, and amplifies the call to respect and protect LGBTI rights.

Activists in Turkey have been organizing and attending Istanbul Pride since 2003. But in 2016, the festival was banned.

Why are LGBTI rights important?

Everyone should be able to feel proud of who they are and who they love. We all have the right to express ourselves freely. Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (which set out for the first time the rights we’re all entitled to) protects everyone’s right to express themselves freely.

Bringing an end to homophobia and transphobia will save lives. Anti-LGBTI harassment puts LGBTI identifying people at a heightened risk of physical and psychological harm. Everyone has the right to life, freedom and safety.

By embracing LGBTI people and understanding their identities, we can learn how to remove many of the limitations imposed by gender stereotypes. These stereotypes are damaging across society, defining and limiting how people are expected to live their lives. Removing them sets everyone free to achieve their full potential, without discriminatory social constraints.

LGBTI people, especially transgender and gender non-conforming people, are often at risk of economic and social exclusion. Fighting for laws that are more inclusive of people of regardless of their sexual orientation and gender identity will allow them access to their rights to health, education, housing and employment

Amnesty supporters around the world stood up for LGBTI rights in Russia in reaction to news that gay men were abducted, tortured and killed by a state sponsored campaign in Chechnya.

What is Amnesty doing to promote LGBTI rights?

We are committed to standing up to discrimination against LGBTI people around the world. We give recommendations to governments and other influential leaders on how to improve laws and protect people’s rights regardless of their sexual orientation or gender identity.

After a global Amnesty campaign, the [highest court in Taiwan ruled that banning same-sex marriage](#) was unconstitutional. In

May 2019, Taiwan became the [first country in Asia](#) to recognize same-sex marriages.

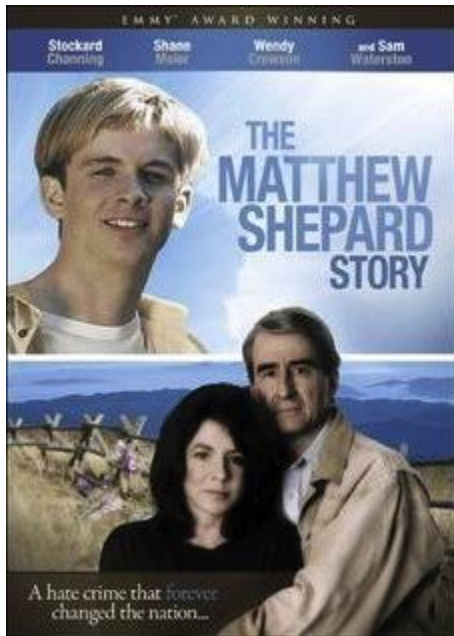
In other areas, our work has strongly influenced new laws in [Greece](#), [Denmark](#) and [Norway](#) that allow people to have their true gender legally recognized by the government.

While there is no doubt that the LGBTI movement has made significant progress, there is still work to do. Amnesty helps activists around the world by producing resources on various issues that affect LGBTI people, such as an advocacy toolkit that can be used to [combat discrimination in Sub-Saharan Africa](#) and the [Body Politics](#) series aimed at increasing awareness around the criminalization of sexuality and reproduction.

Historical Movie Review

1) Please use the URL below to paste in your web browser to view the movie, “The Matthew Shepard Story.”

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XJczvGdXLnU>



2) Please respond to the following questions in full and complete sentences with specific and relevant information.

a) Did you learn anything from this **movie**?

b) What is the message of this **movie**?

c) Was there something you didn't understand about the **film**?

d) What did you like best about the **movie**?

e) What did you like least about the **film**?

LBGTQ Civil Rights Assignment



Choose and identify one issue or an event from the timeline below, research it on the internet and then write a paragraph to explain to the world the importance of such an issue or event.

Milestones: LGBTQ Timeline of Events by PBS American Experience

December 10, 1924:

The Society for Human Rights is founded by Henry Gerber in Chicago. The society is the first gay rights organization as well as the oldest documented in America. After receiving a charter from the state of Illinois, the society publishes the first American publication for homosexuals, Friendship and Freedom. Soon after its founding, the society disbands due to political pressure.

1948

Biologist and sex researcher Alfred Kinsey publishes Sexual Behavior in the Human Male. From his research Kinsey concludes that homosexual behavior is not restricted to people who identify themselves as homosexual and that 37% of men have enjoyed homosexual activities at least once. While psychologists and psychiatrists in the 1940s consider homosexuality a form of illness, the findings surprise many conservative notions about sexuality.

November 11, 1950

In Los Angeles, gay rights activist Harry Hay founds America's first sustained national gay rights organization. In an attempt to change public perception of homosexuality, the Mattachine Society aims to "eliminate discrimination, derision, prejudice and bigotry," to assimilate homosexuals into mainstream society, and to cultivate the notion of an "ethical homosexual culture."

December 15, 1950

A Senate report titled "Employment of Homosexuals and Other Sex Perverts in Government" is distributed to members of Congress after the federal government had covertly investigated employees' sexual orientation at the beginning of the Cold War. The report states since homosexuality is a mental illness, homosexuals "constitute security risks" to the nation because "those who engage in overt acts of perversion lack the emotional stability of normal persons."

Over the previous few years, more than 4,380 gay men and women had been discharged from the military and around 500 fired from their jobs with the government. The purging will become known as the "lavender scare."

April, 1952

The American Psychiatric Association lists homosexuality as a sociopathic personality disturbance in its first publication of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. Immediately following the manual's release, many professionals in medicine, mental health and social sciences criticize the categorization due to lack of empirical and scientific data.

April 27, 1953

President **Dwight Eisenhower** signs Executive Order 10450, banning homosexuals from working for the federal government or any of its private contractors. The Order lists homosexuals as security risks, along with alcoholics and neurotics.

September 21, 1955

In San Francisco, the Daughters of Bilitis becomes the first lesbian rights organization in the United States. The organization hosts social functions, providing alternatives to lesbian bars and clubs, which are frequently raided by police.

August 30, 1956

American psychologist Evelyn Hooker shares her paper "The Adjustment of the Male Overt Homosexual" at the American Psychological Association Convention in Chicago. After administering psychological tests, such as the Rorschach, to groups of homosexual and heterosexual males, Hooker's research concludes homosexuality is not a clinical entity and that heterosexuals and homosexuals do not differ significantly. Hooker's experiment becomes very influential, changing clinical perceptions of homosexuality.

January 13, 1958

In the landmark case *One, Inc. v. Olesen*, the United States Supreme Court rules in favor of the First Amendment rights of the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) magazine "One: The Homosexual Magazine." The suit was filed after the U.S. Postal Service and FBI declared the magazine obscene material, and it marks the first time the United States Supreme Court rules in favor of homosexuals.

January 1, 1962

Illinois repeals its sodomy laws, becoming the first U.S. state to decriminalize homosexuality.

July 4, 1965

At Independence Hall in Philadelphia, picketers begin staging the first Reminder Day to call public attention to the lack of civil rights for LGBT people. The gatherings will continue annually for five years.

April 21, 1966

Members of the Mattachine Society stage a "sip-in" at the Julius Bar in Greenwich Village, where the New York Liquor Authority prohibits serving gay patrons in bars on the basis that homosexuals are "disorderly." Society president Dick Leitsch and other members announce their homosexuality and are immediately refused service.

Following the sip-in, the Mattachine Society will sue the New York Liquor Authority. Although no laws are overturned, the New York City Commission on Human Rights declares that homosexuals have the right to be served.

August, 1966

After transgender customers become raucous in a 24-hour San Francisco cafeteria, management calls police. When a police officer manhandles one of the patrons, she throws coffee in his face and a riot ensues, eventually spilling out onto the street, destroying police and public property.

Following the riot, activists established the National Transsexual Counseling Unit, the first peer-run support and advocacy organization in the world.

June 28, 1969

Patrons of the Stonewall Inn in Greenwich Village riot when police officers attempt to raid the popular gay bar around 1am. Since its establishment in 1967, the bar had been frequently raided by police officers trying to clean up the neighborhood of "sexual deviants."

Angry gay youth clash with aggressive police officers in the streets, leading to a three-day riot during which thousands of protestors receive only minimal local news coverage. Nonetheless, the event will be credited with reigniting the fire behind America's modern LGBT rights movement.

June 28, 1970

Christopher St. Liberation Day commemorates the one-year anniversary of the Stonewall riots. Following the event, thousands of members of the LGBT community march through New York into Central Park, in what will be considered America's first gay pride parade.

In the coming decades, the annual gay pride parade will spread to dozens of countries around the world.

December 15, 1973

The board of the American Psychiatric Association votes to remove homosexuality from its list of mental illnesses.

January, 1974

Kathy Kozachenko becomes the first openly gay American elected to public office when she wins a seat on the Ann Arbor, Michigan City Council.

June 7, 1977

Singer and conservative Southern Baptist Anita Bryant leads a successful campaign with the "Save Our Children" Crusade to repeal a gay rights ordinance in Dade County, Florida. Bryant faces severe backlash from gay rights supporters across the U.S. The gay rights ordinance will not be reinstated in Dade County until December 1, 1998, more than 20 years later.

November 8, 1977

Harvey Milk wins a seat on the San Francisco Board of Supervisors and is responsible for introducing a gay rights ordinance protecting gays and lesbians from being fired from their jobs. Milk also leads a successful campaign against Proposition 6, an initiative forbidding homosexual teachers.

A year later, on November 27, 1978, former city supervisor Dan White assassinates Milk. White's actions are motivated by jealousy and depression, rather than homophobia.

May 21, 1979

Dan White is convicted of voluntary manslaughter and is sentenced to seven years in prison. Outraged by what they believed to be a lenient sentence, more than 5,000 protesters ransack San Francisco's City Hall, doing hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property damage in the surrounding area.

The following night, approximately 10,000 people gather on San Francisco's Castro and Market streets for a peaceful demonstration to commemorate what would have been Milk's 49th birthday.

October 14, 1979

An estimated 75,000 people participate in the National March on Washington for Lesbian and Gay Rights. LGBT people and straight allies demand equal civil rights and urge for the passage of protective civil rights legislature.

July 8, 1980

The Democratic Rules Committee states that it will not discriminate against homosexuals. At their National Convention on August 11-14, the Democrats become the first major political party to endorse a homosexual rights platform.

July 3, 1981

The New York Times prints the first story of a rare pneumonia and skin cancer found in 41 gay men in New York and California. The CDC initially refers to the disease as GRID, Gay Related Immune Deficiency Disorder.

When the symptoms are found outside the gay community, Bruce Voeller, biologist and founder of the National Gay Task Force, successfully lobbies to change the name of the disease to AIDS.

March 2, 1982

Wisconsin becomes the first U.S. state to outlaw discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation.

March 10, 1987

AIDS advocacy group ACT UP (The AIDS Coalition to Unleash Power) is formed in response to the devastating effects the disease has had on the gay and lesbian community in New York. The group holds demonstrations against pharmaceutical companies profiteering from AIDS-related drugs as well as the lack of AIDS policies protecting patients from outrageous prescription prices.

October 11, 1987

Hundreds of thousands of activists take part in the National March on Washington to demand that President Ronald Reagan address the AIDS crisis.

Although AIDS had been reported first in 1981, it is not until the end of his presidency that Reagan speaks publicly about the epidemic.

May - June, 1988

The CDC mails a brochure, Understanding AIDS, to every household in the U.S. Approximately 107 million brochures are mailed.

December 1, 1988

The World Health Organization organizes the first World AIDS Day to raise awareness of the spreading pandemic.

August 18, 1990

President George Bush signs the Ryan White Care Act, a federally funded program for people living with AIDS. Ryan White, an Indiana teenager, contracted AIDS in 1984 through a tainted hemophilia treatment. After being barred from attending school because of his HIV-positive status, Ryan White becomes a well-known activist for AIDS research and anti-discrimination.

1991

Created by the New York-based Visual AIDS, the red ribbon is adopted as a symbol of awareness and compassion for those living with HIV/AIDS.

December 21, 1993

The Department of Defense issues a directive prohibiting the U.S. Military from barring applicants from service based on their sexual orientation. "Applicants... shall not be asked or required to reveal whether they are homosexual," states the new policy, which still forbids applicants from engaging in homosexual acts or making a statement that he or she is homosexual. This policy is known as "Don't Ask, Don't Tell."

May 20, 1996

In the case of Romer v. Evans, the United States Supreme Court decides that Colorado's 2nd amendment, denying gays and lesbians protections against discrimination, is unconstitutional, calling them "special rights."

September 21, 1996

President Clinton signs the Defense of Marriage Act into law. The law defines marriage as a legal union between one man and one woman and that no state is required to recognize a same-sex marriage from out of state.

April 1, 1998

Coretta Scott King, widow of civil rights leader Martin Luther King, Jr., calls on the civil rights community to join the struggle against homophobia. She receives criticism from members of the black civil rights movement for comparing civil rights to gay rights.

April 26, 2000

Vermont becomes the first state in the U.S. to legalize civil unions and registered partnerships between same-sex couples.

June 26, 2003

In Lawrence v. Texas the U.S. Supreme Court rules that sodomy laws in the U.S. are unconstitutional.

May 18, 2004

Massachusetts becomes the first state to legalize gay marriage. The court finds the prohibition of gay marriage unconstitutional because it denies dignity and equality of all individuals.

In the following six years, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Iowa and Washington D.C. will follow suit.

August 9, 2007

Sponsored by the Human Rights Campaign, the Logo cable channel hosts the first American presidential forum focusing specifically on LGBT issues, inviting each presidential candidate. Six Democrats participate in the forum, including Hillary Clinton and Barack Obama, while all Republican candidates decline.

November 4, 2008

California voters approve Proposition 8, making same-sex marriage in California illegal. The passing of the ballot garners national attention from gay-rights supporters across the U.S. Prop 8 inspires the NOH8 campaign, a photo project that uses celebrities to promote marriage equality.

June 17, 2009

President Obama signs a Presidential Memorandum allowing same-sex partners of federal employees to receive certain benefits. The memorandum does not cover full health coverage.

October 28, 2009

The Matthew Shepard Act is passed by Congress and signed into law by President Obama on October 28th. The measure expands the 1969 U.S. Federal Hate Crime Law to include crimes motivated by a victim's actual or perceived gender, sexual orientation, gender identity or disability.

Matthew Shepard was tortured and murdered near Laramie, Wyoming on October 7, 1998 because of his sexual orientation.

August 4, 2010

A federal judge in San Francisco decides that gays and lesbians have the constitutional right to marry and that Prop 8 is unconstitutional. Lawyers will challenge the finding.

December 18, 2010

The U.S. Senate votes 65-31 to repeal "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" policy, allowing gays and lesbians to serve openly in the U.S. Military.

February 23, 2011

President Obama states his administration will no longer defend the Defense of Marriage Act, which bans the recognition of same-sex marriage.

June 24, 2011

New York State passes the Marriage Equity Act, becoming the largest state thus far to legalize gay marriage.

June 26, 2015

With a 5-4 decision in Obergefell v. Hodges, the U.S. Supreme Court declares same-sex marriage legal in all 50 states.