

Civil Rights

Part Three



Part One

Part Two

Part Three

Thematic Icons



Economics



Geography



Historical concepts



Government

Icons



Flash activity (these activities are not editable)



Teacher notes included in the Notes page

For more instructions, see the *User Guide*.



By 1970, over 9 million **Latinos** were living in the U.S.

Latinos came from very diverse cultural backgrounds. Many had immigrated from Mexico, Puerto Rico, Cuba or Central America to escape civil war and poverty. Others had lived in the United States for generations.

Despite their many differences, all Latinos faced racism and discrimination. In the mid-20th century, Latino poverty rates were one and a half times higher than those of white Americans.



Latino activist groups



Native Americans are another extremely diverse group of Americans who have faced serious discrimination.

Over the years, the U.S. government repeatedly violated treaties with various tribes, encroaching further and further onto native land.

In the mid-1900s, new government termination policies encouraged Native Americans to leave their reservations and adapt to western culture.





Native American rights





Women also faced widespread discrimination.

By the 1960s there were nearly as many women in the workforce as men, yet women were paid far less and were rarely promoted. Many jobs were closed to women altogether.



As women joined the Civil Rights Movement, they often found their opinions ignored or belittled. As they fought for equal rights for others, they came to realize the limitations on their own rights.





Feminism is the belief that men and women should be legal, political and social equals.

In 1966, a group of feminists created the **National Organization for Women (NOW)** to work for stricter enforcement of gender equality laws under the Civil Rights Act of 1964. By 1969, NOW had 175,000 members.



As the movement continued, feminists and lawmakers chipped away at discriminatory policies in education and the workplace.





Equal Rights Amendment



In 1972, Congress approved the **Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)**, which reads:

“Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.”

The ERA needed ratification by 38 states in order to be added to the Constitution.



Conservative religious groups and anti-feminists campaigned against the ERA. It was defeated in 1982, three states short of ratification.





Roe v. Wade





