Rights in Motion

Trace expanding goals and contested protections, 1965 to 1986

SS24.US2.14 "Explain shifts in the scope of the Civil Rights Movement from the mid-1960s into the 1970s, including geographic regions, issues of focus, and participation..."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline changes in where activists worked and what they sought. Circle groups and laws, then number the court rulings to track how protections expanded or met limits.

Beyond the Ballot Box

1. In 1965, marches in Alabama helped win the Voting Rights Act. But voting access was not the only demand. Activists also challenged unequal housing, jobs, and policing in northern cities such as Chicago and western cities such as Oakland. In Oakland, the Black Panther Party organized free breakfast programs and protested police violence. The movement's map and methods widened: community services and local campaigns joined southern marches, while disputes over poverty and power reached beyond the ballot box.

2. Civil rights organizing also offered tactics and language to other movements. César Chávez and Dolores Huerta helped farmworkers in California organize strikes and a grape boycott for better pay and working conditions. Women pressed for equal opportunity at work and school. The National Organization for Women, founded in 1966, challenged employment discrimination; Title IX of 1972 barred sex discrimination in federally funded education. The proposed Equal Rights Amendment won congressional approval in 1972 but fell short of ratification in 1982, exposing political resistance.

3. Court rulings showed both expansion and limits. In Loving v. Virginia (1967), the Supreme Court struck down state bans on interracial marriage under the Fourteenth Amendment. In Roe v. Wade (1973), it recognized a constitutional right to abortion, subject to government regulation that varied by stage of pregnancy. Yet in Bowers v. Hardwick (1986), the Court upheld a Georgia law criminalizing same-sex sexual conduct. Different rulings on marriage, reproductive decisions, and sexual conduct fueled debate over whose liberty and equality the Constitution protected.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How did the movement's locations and goals widen beyond the Alabama voting rights marches?

2. How did farmworker organizing reflect the influence of civil rights activism? Name the leaders and a tactic.

3. How do Title IX and the Equal Rights Amendment's outcome show both a gain and a limit for women's rights?

4. Compare Loving and Bowers. What did each ruling do, and what debate do they reveal?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write a museum label of 70 to 90 words explaining how rights campaigns widened while protections remained contested. Connect a change in place or issue, another rights movement, and two contrasting court rulings.

ANSWER KEY

Rights in Motion

GRADE 11 · SS24.US2.14

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline changes in where activists worked and what they sought. Circle groups and laws, then number the court rulings to track how protections expanded or met limits. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did the movement's locations and goals widen beyond the Alabama voting rights marches?	**Activists worked in northern and western cities, challenging unequal housing, jobs, and policing alongside voting barriers.**
2	How did farmworker organizing reflect the influence of civil rights activism? Name the leaders and a tactic.	**César Chávez and Dolores Huerta helped farmworkers use strikes and a grape boycott to demand better pay and working conditions.**
3	How do Title IX and the Equal Rights Amendment's outcome show both a gain and a limit for women's rights?	**Title IX barred sex discrimination in federally funded education, but the Equal Rights Amendment failed to gain ratification, showing political resistance.**
4	Compare Loving and Bowers. What did each ruling do, and what debate do they reveal?	**Loving struck down bans on interracial marriage, while Bowers upheld a law criminalizing same-sex sexual conduct. They reveal disagreement over the reach of constitutional liberty and equality.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

A museum label could begin in Alabama, where voting rights protests helped win federal protection, then turn to Oakland, where activists addressed food insecurity and police violence. Farmworkers adapted civil rights tactics through California strikes and a grape boycott. Court decisions did not move in one direction: Loving overturned bans on interracial marriage, while Bowers allowed a state to criminalize same-sex sexual conduct. Together, these episodes show a wider struggle over daily life and continuing disagreements about who receives constitutional protection.

Accept other accurate connections supported by the passage. For the museum label, look for a clear explanation of widening participation or goals and a meaningful contrast between two rulings.