Rights in Action

Compare the goals and strategies of rights movements.

USH.C.7.2 "Examine how the Civil Rights Movement intersected with various other movements for individual rights and liberties. Describe the goals of American Indian civil rights efforts by evaluating the strategies of the American Indian Movement and..."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline a goal in each paragraph, circle two strategies, and number two laws or court rulings. Use your marks to compare how groups pursued change.

Different Paths to Change

1. In 1969, Indians of All Tribes occupied Alcatraz to draw attention to Native land claims. Dennis Banks helped lead the American Indian Movement (AIM), whose 1973 occupation of Wounded Knee protested federal policies and tribal leadership. The Indian Civil Rights Act (1968) protected individual rights within tribal governments but also limited those governments. The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (1975) let tribes manage federally funded programs. The American Indian Religious Freedom Act (1978) declared a federal policy of protecting Native religious practices.

2. Mexican American activists challenged unequal treatment. The League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) helped bring the 1948 Delgado case, which challenged the segregation of Mexican American children in Texas schools. LULAC also organized voter registration drives to build political power. For farmworkers, César Chávez and Dolores Huerta led the United Farm Workers (UFW). Strikes and consumer boycotts pressured growers to sign contracts improving pay and working conditions. Their targets differed: classrooms and ballots for LULAC, and pay and field conditions for the UFW.

3. Women's Liberation activists challenged barriers at work and at home. Betty Friedan, a founder of the National Organization for Women (NOW), backed equal opportunities and the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA), which would prohibit legal discrimination based on sex. Phyllis Schlafly opposed the ERA, arguing that it threatened protections for women and traditional family roles. The 1973 Roe v. Wade ruling recognized constitutional abortion rights until it was overturned in 2022. Supporters saw greater control over personal decisions; opponents argued that abortion ended fetal life. These disputes showed that demands for liberty could conflict.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How did AIM's occupation of Wounded Knee and LULAC's Delgado case use different strategies to challenge unequal treatment?

2. How did the 1968 and 1975 laws affect tribal governments in different ways?

3. How did LULAC and the UFW organize people toward different goals?

4. Why did Friedan and Schlafly disagree about the ERA, and how did the Roe debate reflect a similar conflict over liberty?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Choose two movements from different paragraphs. Propose one joint public event they could have held, then use one fact about each movement to explain a shared concern and their different goals. Write three sentences.

ANSWER KEY

Rights in Action

HIGH SCHOOL · USH.C.7.2

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline a goal in each paragraph, circle two strategies, and number two laws or court rulings. Use your marks to compare how groups pursued change. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did AIM's occupation of Wounded Knee and LULAC's Delgado case use different strategies to challenge unequal treatment?	**AIM occupied Wounded Knee to protest federal policies and tribal leadership. LULAC helped bring a court case challenging school segregation.**
2	How did the 1968 and 1975 laws affect tribal governments in different ways?	**The 1968 law protected individual rights while limiting tribal governments. The 1975 law gave tribes more control over federally funded programs.**
3	How did LULAC and the UFW organize people toward different goals?	**LULAC organized voter registration drives to build political power. The UFW used strikes and boycotts to win better pay and working conditions.**
4	Why did Friedan and Schlafly disagree about the ERA, and how did the Roe debate reflect a similar conflict over liberty?	**Friedan backed the ERA to prohibit sex discrimination; Schlafly believed it threatened protections for women and traditional family roles. Roe supporters emphasized control over personal decisions, while opponents argued that abortion ended fetal life.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

AIM and the UFW could hold a public meeting about decisions that affect their communities. AIM occupied Wounded Knee to protest federal policies and tribal leadership, while the UFW used boycotts to press growers for better pay and working conditions. Both sought more control over their lives, but tribal authority and farm labor contracts required different solutions.

Accept other plausible events that connect movements from different paragraphs. Responses should accurately distinguish each movement's goal and support the comparison with a fact from the passage.