

Paths to Equal Rights

Compare how Texans and Texas organizations worked for civil and equal rights.

7.7.D “describe and compare the civil rights and equal rights movements of various groups in Texas in the 20th century and identify key leaders in these movements such as James L. Farmer Jr., Hector P. Garcia, Oveta Culp Hobby, Lyndon B. Johnson...”

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Circle each leader or organization. Then underline details about a goal or action, and write 1, 2, or 3 beside details about the women’s, Black Texans’, and Mexican American Texans’ movements.

Many Paths to Equal Rights

- ① Early in the century, Texas women pressed for equal political power. Jane McCallum, an Austin suffrage leader, helped campaign for women’s right to vote before the Nineteenth Amendment was ratified in 1920. Later, Oveta Culp Hobby of Houston directed the Women’s Army Corps during World War II and became the first secretary of the federal Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Their work showed different paths: McCallum sought voting rights, while Hobby expanded women’s leadership in government and public service.
- ② Black Texans challenged segregation and unequal access to public life. Houston activist Lulu Belle Madison White led the local NAACP and worked for voting rights, fair jobs, and an end to discrimination. James L. Farmer Jr., who was born in Marshall, Texas, helped found the Congress of Racial Equality, or CORE. CORE used nonviolent direct action, including sit-ins and Freedom Rides, to challenge segregation. White’s local organizing and Farmer’s national CORE work both sought equal treatment, but they used different settings and strategies.
- ③ Mexican American Texans also organized against discrimination. The League of United Latin American Citizens, known as LULAC, formed in Corpus Christi in 1929. LULAC fought for Mexican Americans’ civil rights through citizenship education, voting, and challenges to unequal schools. Dr. Hector P. Garcia founded the American G.I. Forum in Corpus Christi in 1948 to defend Mexican American veterans and their families. As president, Lyndon B. Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Voting Rights Act of 1965, federal laws that strengthened protections sought by many groups.

2

ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1

How did Jane McCallum’s goal differ from Oveta Culp Hobby’s work?

2

What goal did Lulu Belle Madison White and James L. Farmer Jr. share? How did their work differ?

3

Compare LULAC’s work with the American G.I. Forum’s work. Who did each group focus on helping?

4

Which two laws did Lyndon B. Johnson sign, and how did they connect to the movements in the passage?

3

YOUR TURN

Your own words

Create a comparison chart for the women’s, Black Texans’, and Mexican American Texans’ movements. For each row, name key leaders or organizations, state a goal or action, and explain one way that movement’s approach was different.

MOVEMENT OR GROUP	KEY LEADER OR ORGANIZATION	GOAL OR ACTION	HOW THE APPROACH DIFFERED

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Circle each leader or organization. Then underline details about a goal or action, and write 1, 2, or 3 beside details about the women's, Black Texans', and Mexican American Texans' movements. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did Jane McCallum's goal differ from Oveta Culp Hobby's work?	McCallum campaigned for women's voting rights. Hobby expanded women's leadership through military, government, and public service roles.
2	What goal did Lulu Belle Madison White and James L. Farmer Jr. share? How did their work differ?	Both sought equal treatment and an end to discrimination. White organized locally in Houston, while Farmer helped lead national CORE actions such as sit-ins and Freedom Rides.
3	Compare LULAC's work with the American G.I. Forum's work. Who did each group focus on helping?	LULAC worked broadly for Mexican Americans' civil rights through education, voting, and school challenges. The American G.I. Forum focused on defending Mexican American veterans and their families.
4	Which two laws did Lyndon B. Johnson sign, and how did they connect to the movements in the passage?	He signed the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. These laws strengthened civil rights and voting protections sought by many groups.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

MOVEMENT OR GROUP	KEY LEADER OR ORGANIZATION	GOAL OR ACTION	HOW THE APPROACH DIFFERED
Texas women's equal rights	Jane McCallum and Oveta Culp Hobby	McCallum sought voting rights, and Hobby expanded women's public leadership.	Their work used suffrage campaigning and government service.
Black Texans' civil rights	Lulu Belle Madison White and James L. Farmer Jr.	White worked for voting rights and fair jobs, while Farmer helped lead CORE actions.	White organized locally, while Farmer worked through a national organization and direct action.
Mexican American civil rights	LULAC and Hector P. Garcia	LULAC supported citizenship education and voting, while Garcia's American G.I. Forum defended veterans.	LULAC addressed broad civil rights issues, while the forum focused on veterans and families.

Accept equivalent comparisons that accurately connect a group with its leaders or organizations, goals, and actions from the passage. For the chart, students may include Lyndon B. Johnson as a federal leader whose laws strengthened protections sought by multiple groups.