

Objectives

- Explain how the Latino population grew after World War I.
- Analyze the Latino and Native American rights movements of the 1960s and 1970s.
- Describe the expansion of rights for consumers and the disabled.



Terms and People

- **Cesar Chavez** – an influential Latino activist who fought for farm laborers' rights
- **migrant farmworker** – a worker who moved from one place to another to pick crops
- **UFW** – the United Farm Workers, a union for migrant farm workers
- **Chicano movement** – a Mexican-American effort for social and political equality

Terms and People (continued)

- **AIM** – the American Indian Movement, which addressed civil rights issues for Native Americans
- **Ralph Nader** – a leader of the consumer rights movement



How did the rights movements of the 1960s and 1970s expand rights for diverse groups of Americans?

Latinos and Native Americans worked to secure their civil rights in the 1960s and 1970s.

Activists also worked to expand the rights of consumers and people with disabilities.

Three factors created a steady stream of Latin American immigrants to the United States.

- 1 After World War I, the United States limited immigration from Europe.
- 2 Beginning with World War II, the U.S. experienced a growing demand for inexpensive labor.
- 3 At the same time, Latin American countries had increasing populations and shrinking job opportunities.

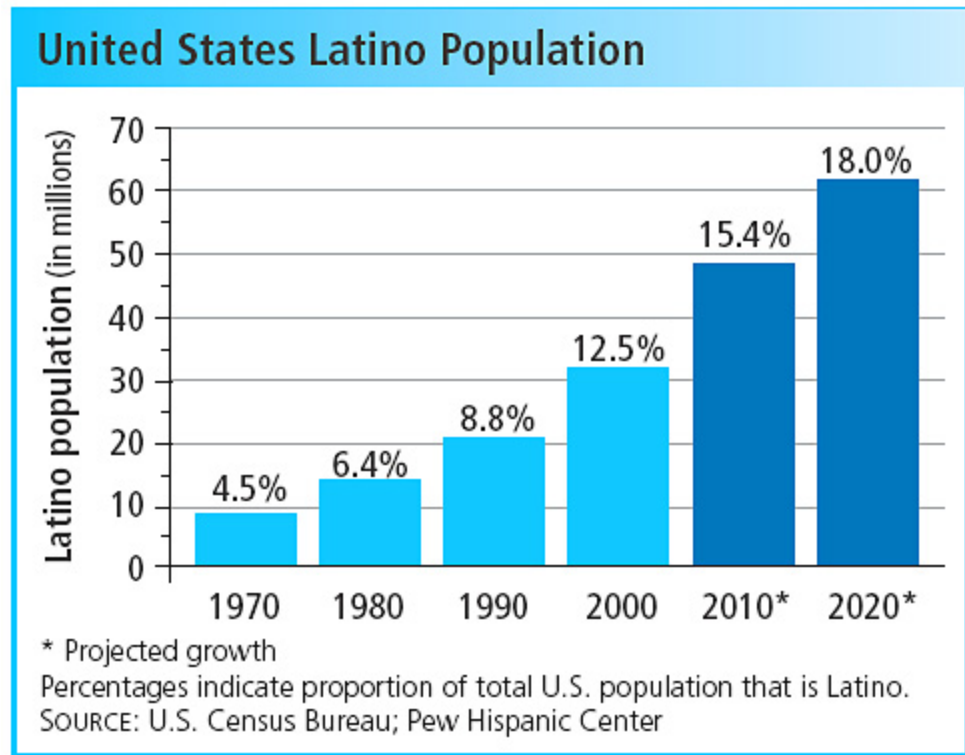
Beginning in 1942, **Mexican immigrants** came to the United States under the farmhand program, which granted them **temporary guest-worker status**.

These Latino farm workers played an important role in U.S. agriculture during and after World War II.



In 1965, the Immigration and Nationality Act Amendments made Latino immigration easier.

The U.S. Latino population has grown steadily ever since.



**Like other minorities,
Latinos fought for equal rights.**

Migrant farmworkers worked long hours in poor conditions for low pay.

Cesar Chavez organized these workers to form the United Farm Workers union, or **UFW**.



The **Chicano Movement** worked to promote Latino culture and political strength.

The movement had several main goals.

- inclusion of Latino heritage in education
- reduce poverty and improve opportunities for Latinos
- greater Latino representation at all levels of government

Native American activism also grew in the 1960s and 1970s.

The **National Indian Youth Council (NIYC)** first formed to address native fishing rights and later expanded into broad civil rights issues.


The **American Indian Movement (AIM)** started as an activist group for urban Native Americans and soon became involved with land, legal, and self-government issues.

In February 1973, AIM occupied the village of **Wounded Knee, South Dakota**, site of an 1890 massacre of Sioux.

- Federal authorities besieged the village.
- Gunfire **killed two AIM members.**

After the standoff, the government promised to reexamine native treaty rights.

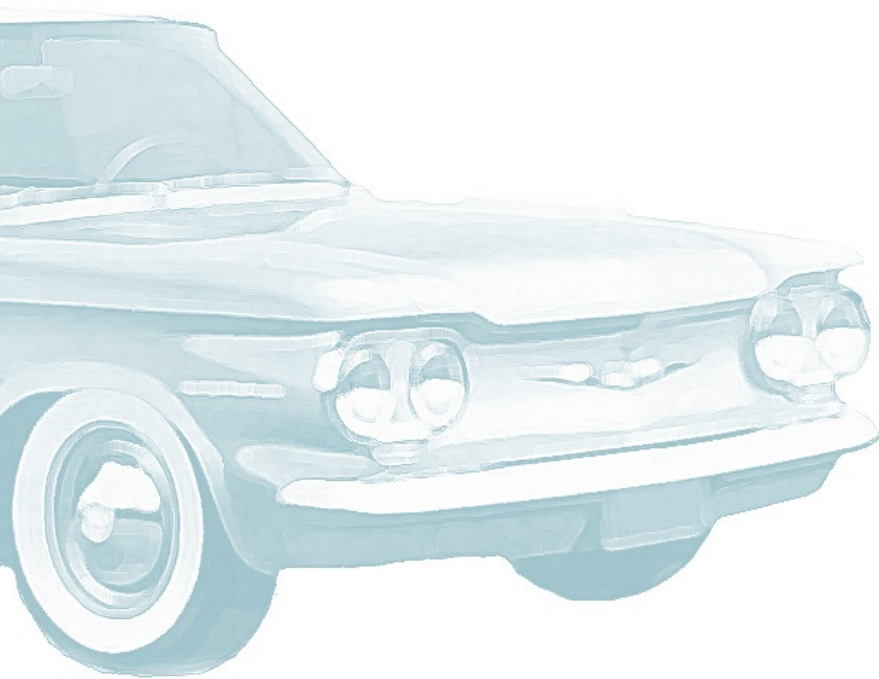
Native American activism resulted in favorable legal changes.



The Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975 granted tribes greater control over resources on their reservations.

The tribes also won legal battles over land, mineral, and water rights.

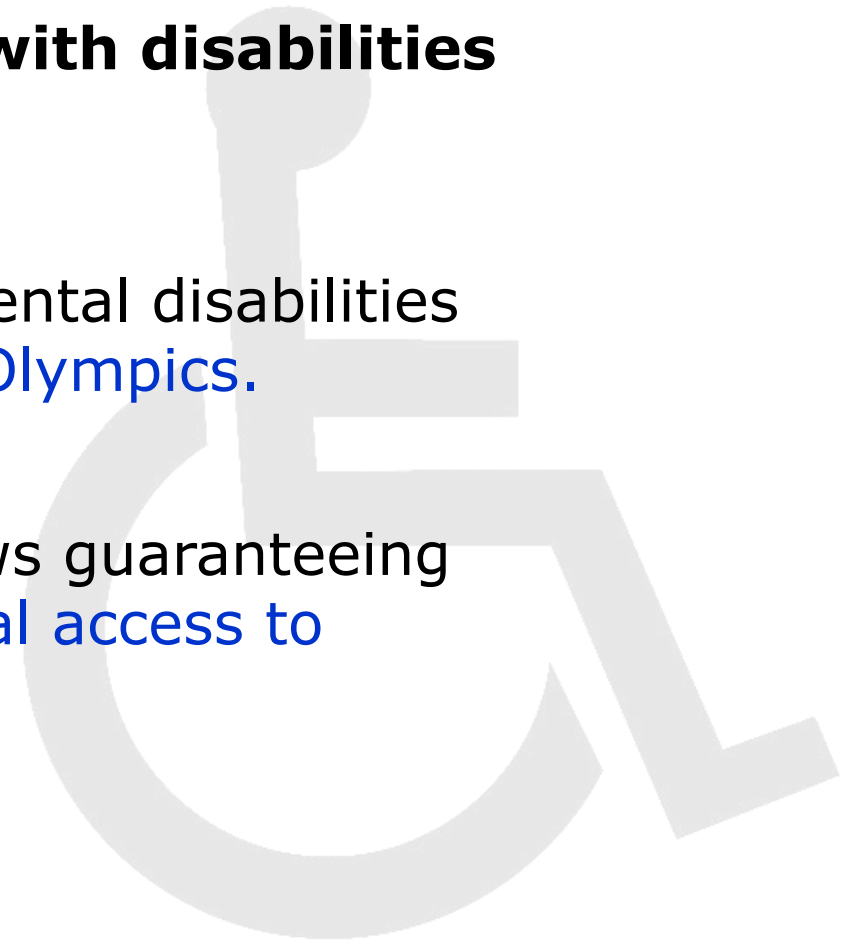
Reformers pushed for measures to protect consumers and workers.



- **Ralph Nader** formed several consumer advocacy groups to ensure that the products people buy are safe.
- The Nixon administration proposed regulations for safety in the workplace.

By the 1970s, Americans with disabilities were gaining more rights.

- People with physical and mental disabilities participated in the **Special Olympics**.
- The government passed laws guaranteeing **people with disabilities equal access to education**.



Section Review

QuickTake Quiz



Know It, Show It Quiz

