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Chapter 20.2 Outline

What challenges did people face when battling for civil rights? How did it advance to the second stage? How did all of this affect the US?

The Revival of Feminism

Sparked by black civil rights movement & deeply felt needs. Changes in traditional gender roles enabled women to embrace its liberating prescriptions. Sex added to category protected against discrimination. Women liberationists; younger, well educated women.

Feminism at High Tide

Media brought women's issues to wider audience. Women's opportunities expanded in higher education. Colleges accepted women. Women's political mobilization produced significant legislative & administrative gains.

Phyllis Schlafly: The Equal Rights Amendment, Defeated

Women's movement renewed fight for Equal Rights Amendment to Constitution. Congress adopted it. Phyllis Schlafly advocated for traditional roles for women. Thought the ERA would create an unnatural "unisex society". ERA never ratified.

Gay and Lesbians

Homosexuals launched their own protest. Stonewall riot of 1969, patrons of a gay bar fought back against police harassment. Cities passed laws barring discrimination on basis of sexual preference.

Affirmative Action

Affirmative action, procedures designed to take into account the disadvantaged position of minorities after centuries of discrimination. Blacks enrolled in college doubled.

Reverse discrimination, ^{complaints} from whites that felt they were given less of a chance now. This became a rallying cry for conservatives.

Crazy Busing

concerns
once again.

Federal courts made a series of decisions & ordered an end to "dual school systems." Busing plans went smoothly in the South, but not in the North. Whites fled to suburbs to avoid being in same school as blacks.

Judicial Activism

Liberals celebrate activist judges when personal rights come to fore. individual states were already legalizing abortion.

Federal courts wanted to end segregated schools, whites respond by moving to the suburbs. Ant-busing riots/protests were also held to show ~~dis~~disagreement.

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29.2

What were the sources of growth for women's rights movement?

Why did enforcing civil rights prove more controversial than passing civil rights legislation?

Why did the controversial/liberal alignment on judicial restraint change after 1954?

The Revival of Feminism

Feminism revived

during the 1960s, initially sparked by the black civil rights movement. The revival of feminism also sprang from the deeply felt needs of many women at this juncture in their lives. One spark was Betty Friedan's indictment of suburban domesticity in *The Feminine Mystique* (1963) paradoxically when the book came out it was already out of date the domesticity it described was already crumbling. Friedan and others founded the National Organization for Women in 1966 modeled after the NAACP.

Feminism at High Tide

Before 1969 most women heard about NOW and other feminist organizations by word of mouth. After that media brought women's issues to a wider audience. Terms like sexism and male chauvinism became part of the national vocabulary. Key feminist goals - child care, equal pay and abortion rights. Much later the movement grappled with race, class, age, sexual preference.

ERA never passed

Phyllis Schlafly The Equal Rights Amendment defeated

ERA = Equal Rights Amendment, the ERA split the women's movement with social reformers fearing that the amendment would jeopardize protective legislation for women. The ERA was never ratified despite a congressional extension of the deadline until June 30, 1982.

Alot of people fighting for more rights, feminism is revived they want laws protecting their rights including a few new ones

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called themselves
gay how the
term starts

Gay and Lesbian

homosexual men and women launched their own protest movement
Stonewall riot of 1969 in NYC when patrons of a gay bar fought
back against police harassment. The National Gay Task Force launched
a campaign to make protected groups under the law

Enforcing

Civil Rights

The ERA provoked a political struggle. Supporters and opponents
mobilized and lobbied their legislators. The Civil Rights struggle
bypassed this democratic process. Brown vs Board struck down
state mandated segregated schooling

Affirmative

Action

Congress banned job discrimination in the Civil Rights Act 1964 and
employers to hire on a merit without regards to race, religion ethnicity
or sex. The Keener Commission 1968 after investigating the causes behind
the rioting, strongly urged a massive federal effort at countering
white racism. Affirmative Action procedures designed to take into
account the disadvantaged position of minorities after discrimination
Bakke vs University of California upheld affirmative action

Congress protects
these rights

Busing

Other main civil rights objectives desegregating the schools.
In 1971 the Supreme Court imposed a country-wide busing plan on
Charlotte Mecklenberg, North Carolina. As a solution to segregation
busing came up against cherished attachments to neighborhood
schooling. Busing also had the effect of speeding up of the
white flight to the suburbs. Milliken vs Bradley the Supreme
Court overruled the lower court

Gay and lesbian also fought for civil rights and homosexuals
called themselves gay which is how the term gay meaning homosexual
started.