Women and Native Americans
Fight for Change
Chapter 20 Sect. 1

Revival of the Women’s Movement
- After the 19th Amendment in 1920 women’s rights declined.
- But in the 1960’s it began again.
- This was due to the fact that women made up 1/3 of the work force but only made 60% of what men made.
- Kennedy’s had a study done and it stated that women were paid less and promoted less than men.

Consciousness Raising
- **Betty Friedan**: Wrote the book *The Feminine Mystique*, her study found that most women were unhappy as homemakers.
- Women had begun to feel like second-class citizens.
- Two women even claimed male-superiority in the civil rights movement in the SNCC.
The Women’s Liberation Movement

- The core belief of the women’s movement was Feminism: that men and women should be socially, politically and economically equal.
- **NOW: National Organization for Women**: This group fought gender discrimination.
- Betty Friedan was the President of NOW.
- The lobbied government officials, filed lawsuits, and staged marches.

Essential Questions

1. Why did Women’s Rights become a big issue again in the 1960’s?
2. What book did Betty Friedan write? What did it say?
3. What was the core belief of the Women’s Liberation movement?
4. What was NOW? Who was the 1st President?

ERA

- **ERA: Equal Rights Amendment**: This became NOW’s mission.
- **Gloria Steinem** was one of the leaders.
- The amendment would guarantee equal treatment of men and women.
- **Phyllis Schlafly** was a women who thought women were most happy with traditional roles.
- Schlafly fought against it.
- The **ERA amendment** was never ratified by the required 38 states (3/4 vote) and never passed.
Roe v. Wade

- **Roe v. Wade** was the landmark decision that made abortion legal
- The issue is still debated today.
- Women claimed that they needed to control whether they had children in order to have equality
- They also claimed women would do this anyway, but in far more dangerous back-alley places
- People against abortion usually claimed religious and moral reasons because of the fetus being alive.

Effects of the Women’s Movement

- By the late 1970’s the number of women holding professional jobs increased.
- More women were elected to higher positions in politics.
- But the movement stalled in the late 70’s: there was a perception that the movement was for only rich, white women
- Minorities and working women felt that they did not support them.

**Essential Questions**
1. What was ERA? What would it have done?
2. Did ERA pass?
3. What did Roe v. Wade do?
4. Why did women’s rights groups think Roe v. Wade was so important?
Lives of Native Americans

- Persecuted since colonial times
- During the 50's many negative stereotypes. In the 50's Native Americans lived in extreme poverty, and made 50% less than white their age.
- Termination: A policy by Eisenhower on giving Native Americans full citizenship and moving them into American society.
  - It was a disaster, they were not given help to readjust to city life and remained poor.

A movement emerges

- 700 Native American leaders met in Chicago
- They drafted the Declaration of Indian Purpose and it condemned Termination, and stated that Nat. Americans needed to take charge of their lives.
- This started the “Red Power Movement”
- Occupation of Alcatraz: It helped Native Americans gain many lands back across the United States.

AIM

- AIM, American Indian Movement: they called for a renewal of traditional culture, economic independence, and better education
- Russel Means: leader of AIM
- They sometimes used forceful tactics like takeovers.
- They occupied the Pine Ridge Reservation in hopes of an FBI investigation into the corrupt leadership.
- After the government agreed, they broke their promise.
Other groups

- **National Indian Education Association**: improved on education for Native Americans.
- **The Native American Rights Fund**: legal serviced to Native Americans
- Today reservations are home to more businesses for Native Americans.
- Although unemployment and highschool dropouts on reservations remained high in the 70’s. Native Americans experienced gains in rights and cultural acceptance in the 70’s.

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**Essential Questions**

1. What was the program of “Termination? Was it successful?
2. What did Native Americans feel about Termination?
3. What did the Occupation of Alcatraz hope to accomplish?
4. What was AIM? How were their tactics?