18.3

Expanding the Push for Equality

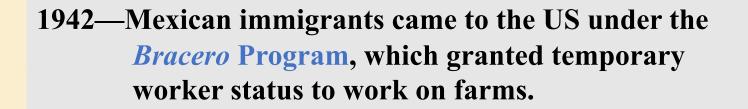
As a Young Historian, I will be able to...

- Analyze the causes of the growth of the Latino population after World War II.
- Evaluate significant leaders and the methods they used to achieve equality in political rights for Latinos.
- Evaluate the means by which Native Americans sought to expand their rights.
- Describe the expansion of rights for consumers and the disabled.

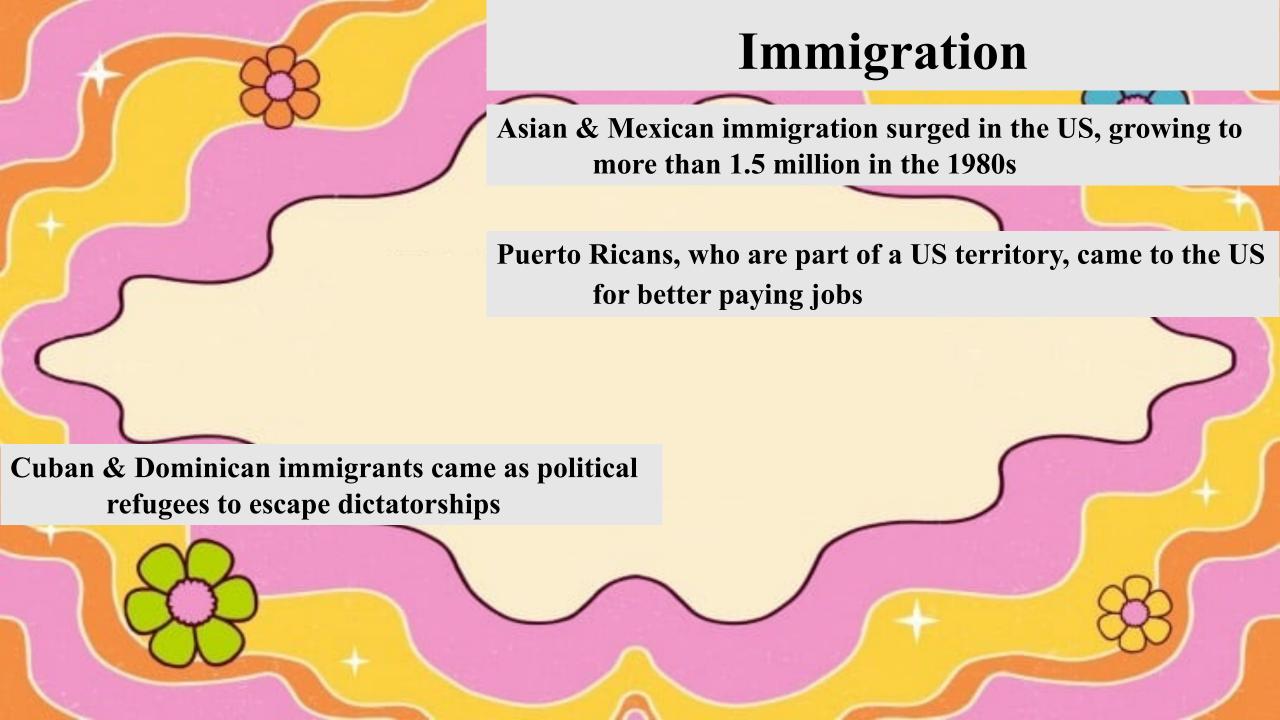
Latino Immigration Surges

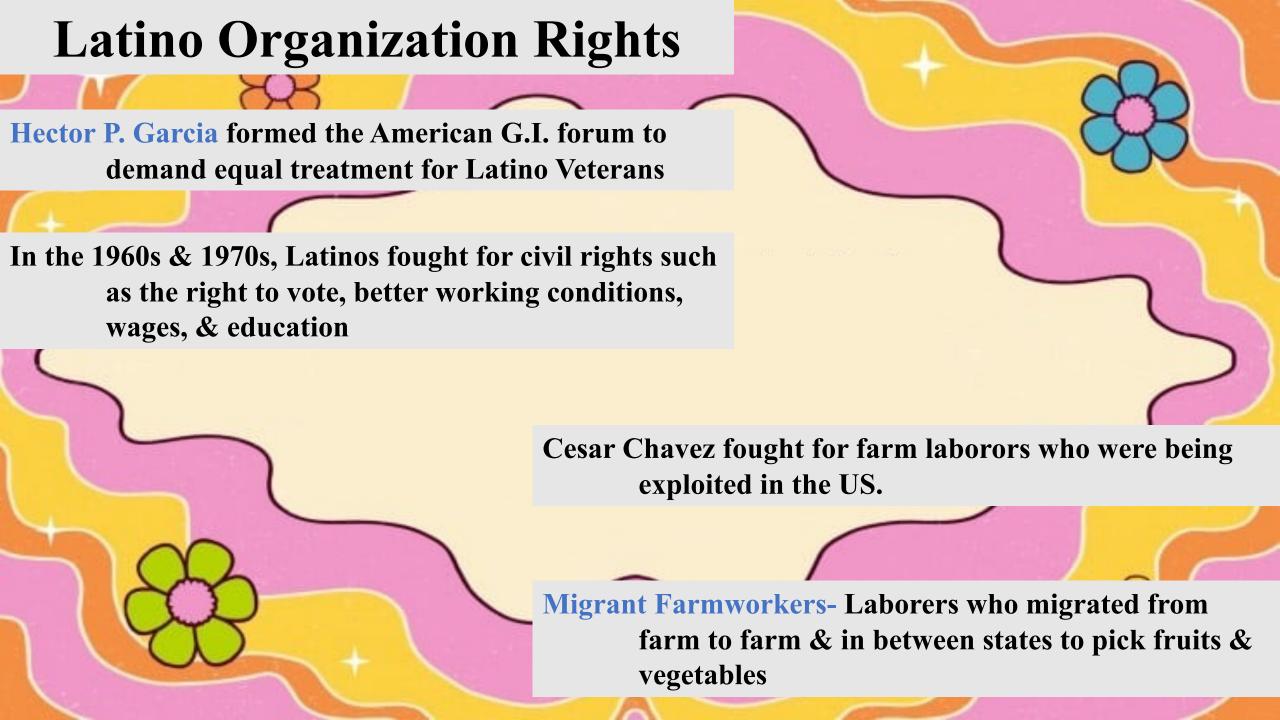
After WWI, the US limited immigration from Europe, but still faced a demand for cheap labor

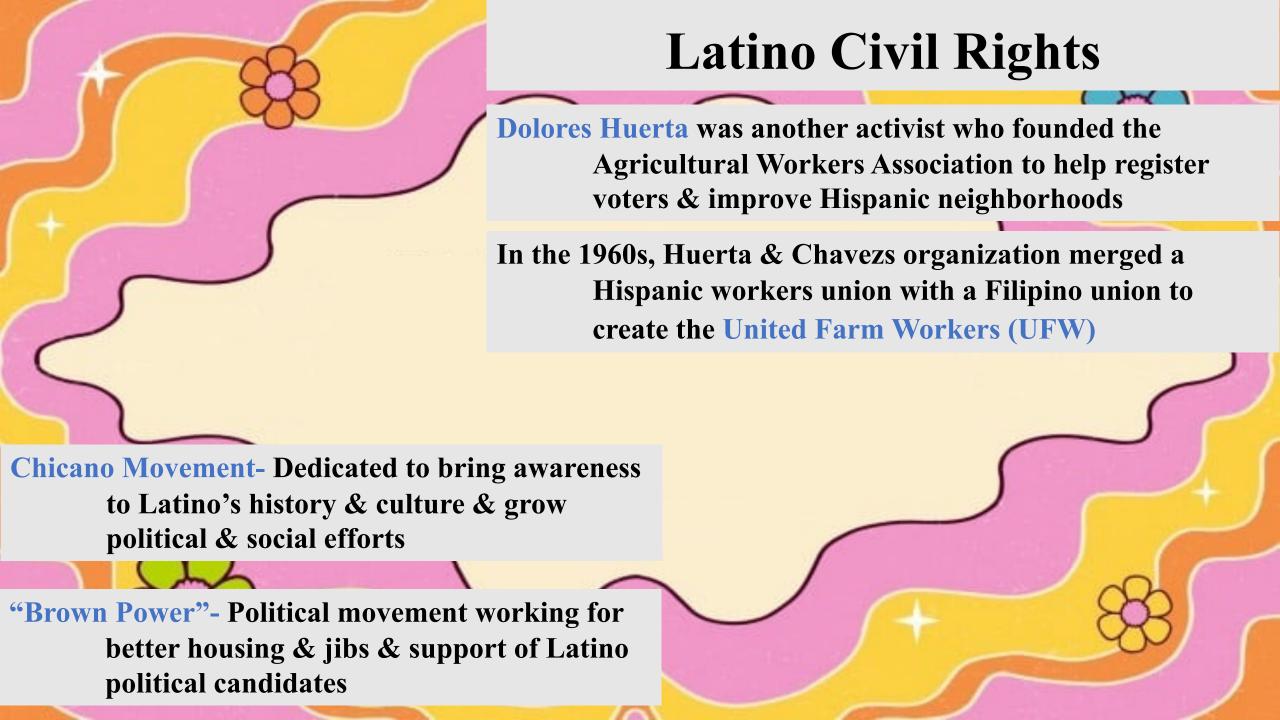
Mexico & Latin America grew, but saw little job opportunities, causing migrants to head to the US

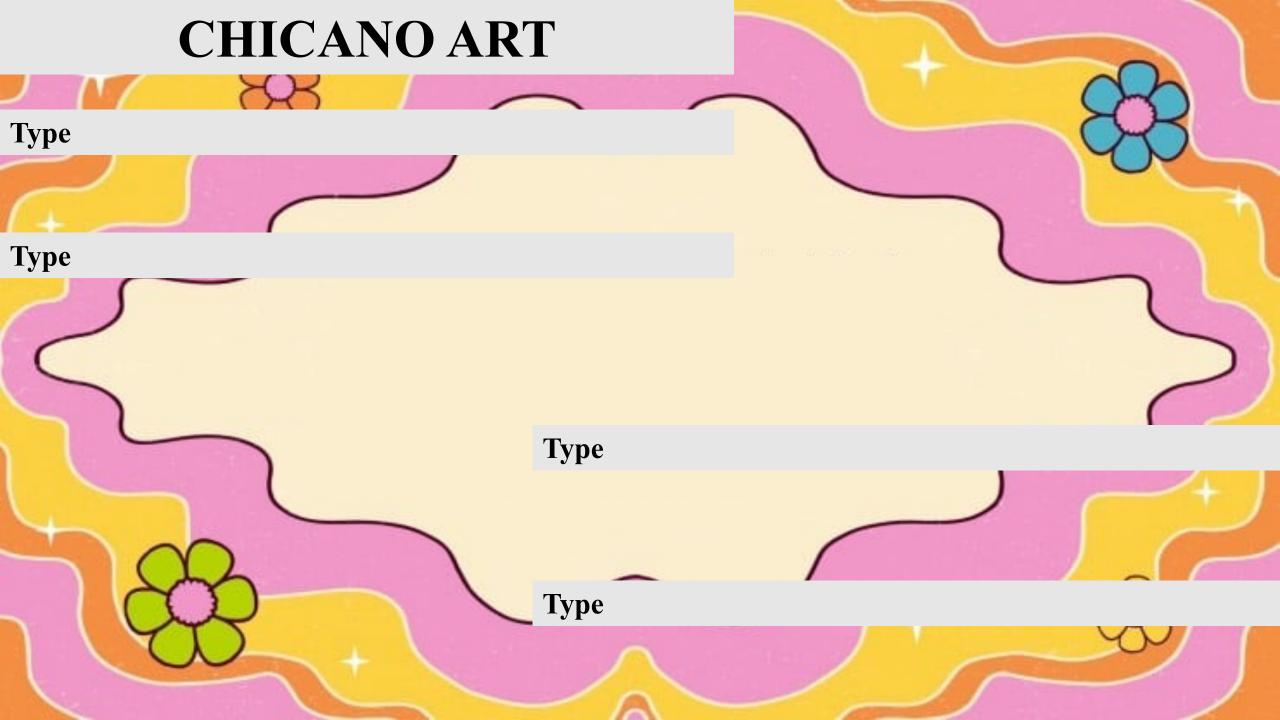


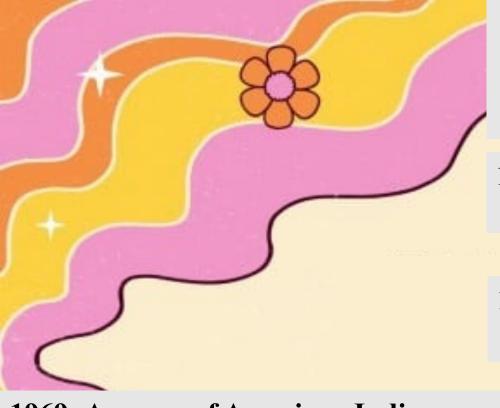
1965- The government passed the Immigration & Nationality Act Amendments that eliminated national-origin quotas for immigrants











Native Americans Battle Discrimination

1961- The National Indian Youth Council was formed to preserve Native fishing rights in the Northwest

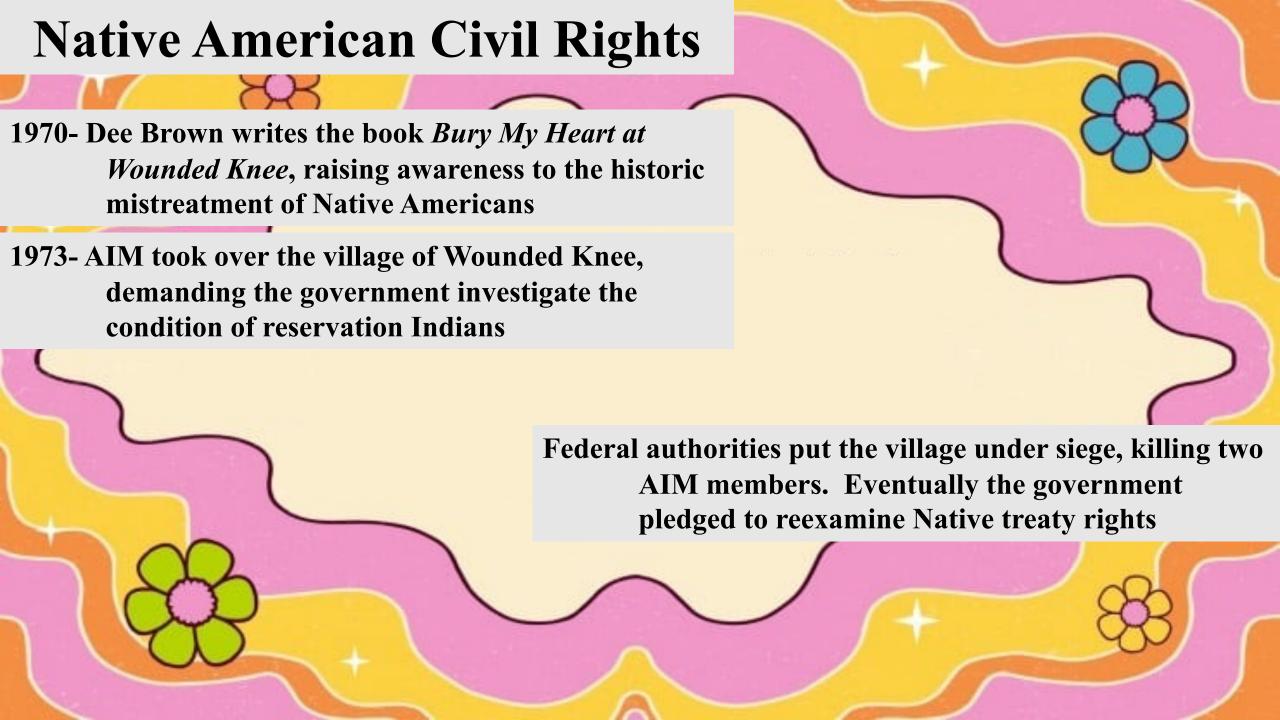
1968- Chippewa activists Dennis Banks & George Mitchel found the American Indian Movement (AIM)

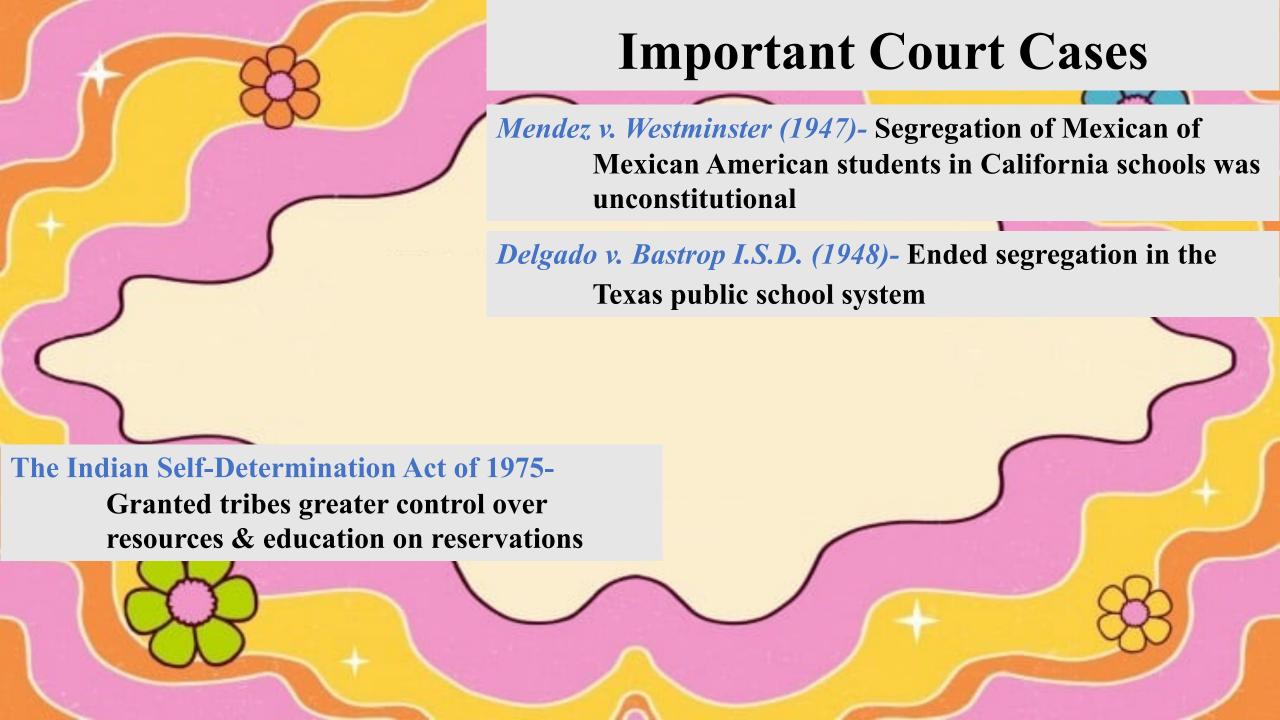
1969- A group of American Indians occupied the island of Alcatraz asserting they owned the land due to a treaty.

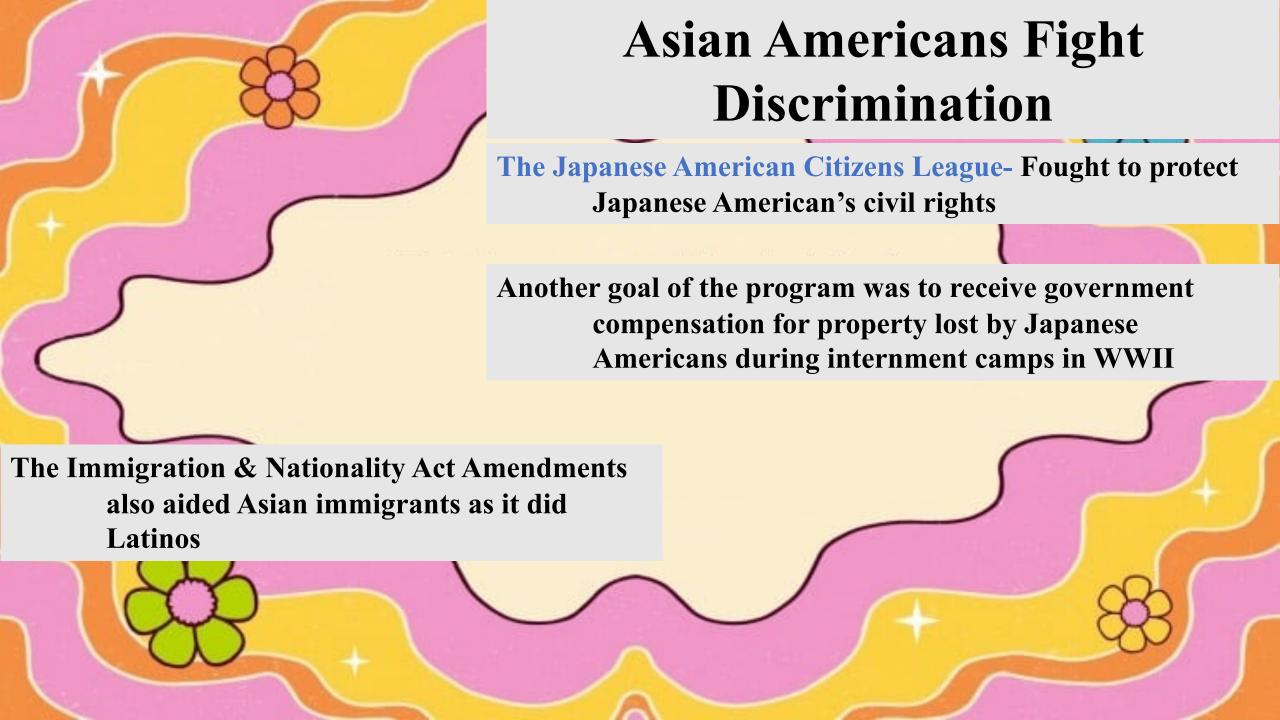
- held it until 1971!

The Long March- Dennis Banks & Russel Means marched from San Francisco to D.C. to take control of the BIA, temporarily naming it the Native American Embassy









Activists Win Rights for Consumers & Disabled

Ralph Nader- Lawyer who fought for consumer rights in the 1960s & 1970s

His book *Unsafe at Any Speed* helped push Congress to pass the National Traffic & Motor Vehicle Safety Act.



Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA)created to mandate workplace safety regulations

Congress began creating programs to help those with physical & mental disabilities

Eunice Shriver (Kennedy's sister) began an athletic camp for young people with disabilities, became the Special Olympics