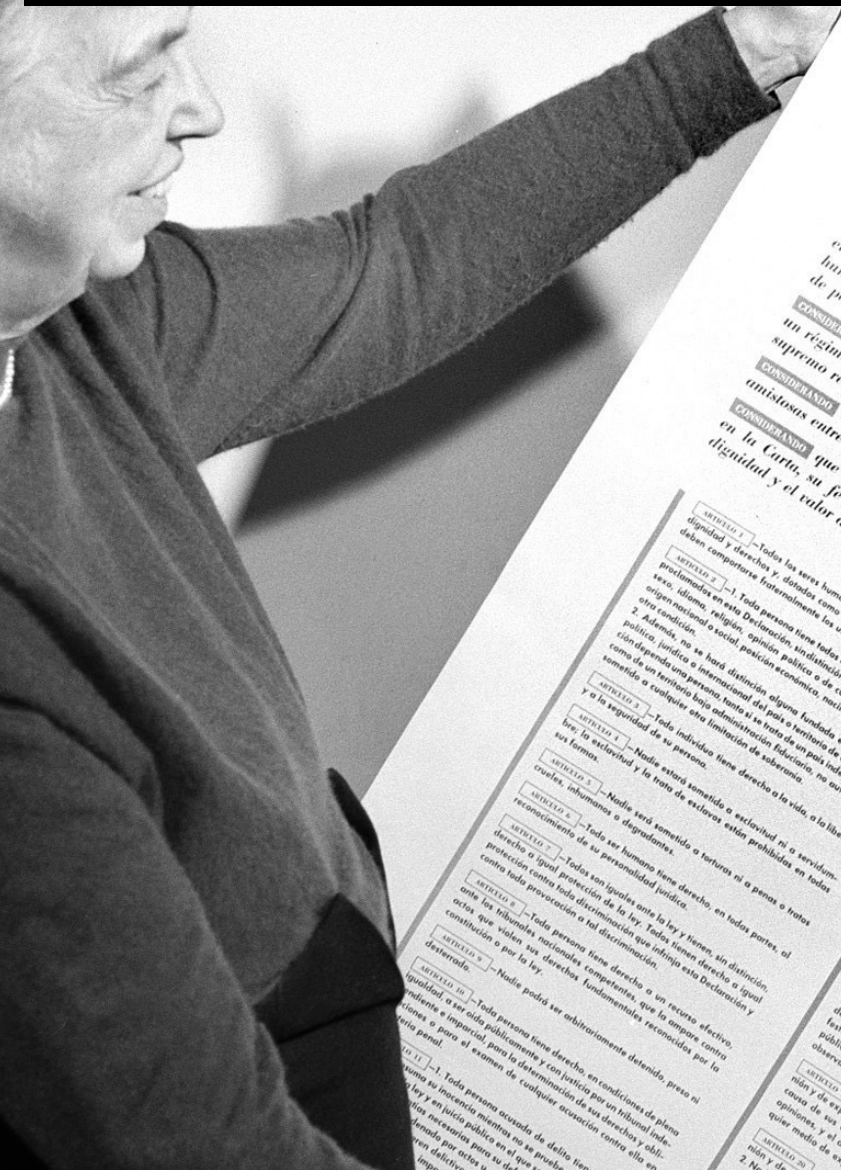


CALLS FOR REFORM

GLOBALIZATION
c.1900 to the present



C. 1900-NOW



DECLARACION UNIVERSAL DE Derechos del Hombre

que la libertad, la justicia y la paz en el mundo tienen por base el reconocimiento de la dignidad intrínseca y de los derechos iguales e inalienables de todos los miembros de la familia humana;

que el desconocimiento y el menosprecio de los derechos del hombre han originado actos de barbarie ultrajantes para la conciencia de la humanidad; y que se ha proclamado, como la aspiración más elevada del hombre, el advenimiento de un mundo en que los seres humanos, liberados del temor y de la miseria, disfruten de la libertad de palabra y de la libertad de creencias;

que los derechos del hombre sean protegidos por un régimen de Derecho, a fin de que el hombre no se vea compelido al supremo recurso de la rebelión contra la tiranía y la opresión;

también esencial promover el desarrollo de relaciones amistosas entre las naciones;

que los pueblos de las Naciones Unidas han reafirmado, en la Carta, su fe en los derechos fundamentales del hombre, en la dignidad y el valor de la persona humana y en la igualdad de relaciones de hombres y mujeres; y se han declarado resueltos a promover el progreso social y a elevar el nivel de vida dentro de un concepto más amplio de la libertad;

que los Estados Miembros se han comprometido a asegurar, en cooperación con la Organización de las Naciones Unidas, el respeto universal y efectivo a los derechos y libertades fundamentales del hombre; y que una concepción común de estos derechos y libertades es de la mayor importancia para el pleno cumplimiento de dicho compromiso;

LA ASAMBLEA GENERAL
PROCLAMA la presente Declaración Universal de Derechos del Hombre como ideal común por el que todos los pueblos y naciones deben esforzarse, a fin de que tanto los individuos como las instituciones, inspirándose constantemente en ella, promuevan, mediante la enseñanza y la educación, el respeto a estos derechos y libertades, y aseguren, por medidas progresivas de carácter nacional e internacional, su reconocimiento y aplicación universales y efectivos, tanto entre los pueblos de los Estados Miembros como entre los de los territorios colocados bajo su jurisdicción.

ARTÍCULO 1. — Todos los seres humanos nacen libres e iguales en dignidad y derechos y, dotados como están de razón y conciencia, deben comportarse fraternalmente los unos con los otros.

ARTÍCULO 2. — 1. Toda persona tiene todos los derechos y libertades proclamados en esta Declaración, sin distinción alguna de raza, color, sexo, idioma, religión, opinión política o de cualquier otra índole, origen nacional, social, posición económica, nacimiento o cualquier otra condición.

2. Además, no se hará distinción alguna fundada en la condición política, jurídica o internacional del país o territorio de cuya jurisdicción dependa una persona, tanto si se trata de un país independiente, como de un territorio bajo administración fiduciaria, no autónoma o sometido a cualquier otra limitación de soberanía.

ARTÍCULO 3. — Todo individuo tiene derecho a la vida, a la libertad y a la seguridad de su persona.

ARTÍCULO 4. — Nadie estará sometido a esclavitud ni a servidumbre, la esclavitud y la trata de esclavos están prohibidas en todas sus formas.

ARTÍCULO 5. — Nadie será sometido a torturas ni a penas o tratos crueles, inhumanos o degradantes.

ARTÍCULO 6. — Todo ser humano tiene derecho, en todas partes, al reconocimiento de su personalidad jurídica.

ARTÍCULO 7. — Todos los individuos ante la ley son iguales, sin distinción de raza, color o sexo. Todos tienen derecho a igual protección contra toda discriminación que infrinja esta Declaración y contra toda provocación o tal discriminación.

ARTÍCULO 8. — Toda persona tiene derecho a un recurso efectivo ante los tribunales nacionales competentes, que la ampare contra actos que violen sus derechos fundamentales reconocidos por la constitución o por la ley.

ARTÍCULO 9. — Nadie podrá ser arbitrariamente detenido, preso ni desterrado.

ARTÍCULO 10. — Toda persona tiene derecho, en condiciones de plena igualdad, a ser oída públicamente y con justicia por un tribunal independiente e imparcial, para la determinación de sus derechos y obligaciones o para el examen de cualquier acusación contra ella en materia penal.

ARTÍCULO 11. — 1. Toda persona acusada de delito tiene derecho a que se presuma su inocencia mientras no se pruebe lo contrario. El juicio público es necesario para su defensa, así como el acceso a un tribunal imparcial.

2. Ninguna persona será condenada ni castigada por delito o por falta cometidos en un momento anterior a que el crimen o el delito hubieran sido definidos y castigados por la ley.

ARTÍCULO 12. — 1. Nadie será privado arbitrariamente de su propiedad, nacionalidad o domicilio.

2. Este derecho no podrá ser invocado contra una acción judicial legítima y oportunamente iniciada por quienes son o fueron esposos, padres o hijos de la persona en cuestión, o por sus herederos.

ARTÍCULO 13. — 1. Toda persona tiene derecho a la libertad de movimiento y a residir en cualquier país.

2. Este derecho no podrá ser invocado contra una acción judicial legítima y oportunamente iniciada por quienes son o fueron esposos, padres o hijos de la persona en cuestión, o por sus herederos.

ARTÍCULO 14. — 1. Toda persona tiene derecho a salir de cualquier país, incluso el propio, y a regresar a su país.

2. En caso de persecución, toda persona tiene derecho a buscar asilo, y a disfrutar de él, en cualquier país.

3. Este derecho no podrá ser invocado contra una acción judicial legítima y oportunamente iniciada por quienes son o fueron esposos, padres o hijos de la persona en cuestión, o por sus herederos.

ARTÍCULO 15. — 1. Toda persona tiene derecho a una nacionalidad.

2. A nadie se privará arbitrariamente de su nacionalidad ni del derecho a cambiar de nacionalidad.

ARTÍCULO 16. — 1. Los hombres y las mujeres, a partir de la edad nupcial, tienen derecho, sin restricción alguna por motivos de raza, nacionalidad o religión, a casarse y fundar una familia; y disfrutará de iguales derechos en cuanto al matrimonio, durante el matrimonio y en caso de disolución del mismo.

2. Sólo mediante libre y pleno consentimiento de los futuros esposos podrá contraerse el matrimonio.

3. La familia es el elemento natural y fundamental de la sociedad y tiene derecho a la protección de la sociedad y del Estado.

ARTÍCULO 17. — 1. Toda persona tiene derecho a la propiedad, individual y colectiva.

2. Nadie será privado arbitrariamente de su propiedad.

ARTÍCULO 18. — 1. Toda persona tiene derecho a la libertad de pensamiento, de conciencia y de religión; este derecho incluye la libertad de cambiar de religión o de creencia, así como la libertad de manifestar su religión o su creencia, individual y colectivamente, tanto en público como en privado, por su enseñanza, la práctica, el culto y la observancia.

ARTÍCULO 19. — 1. Toda persona tiene derecho a la libertad de expresión; este derecho incluye el derecho de buscar, recibir y difundir informaciones e ideas de todo género, sin restricción alguna, mediante los medios de comunicación impresa o de cualquier otro género.

2. El ejercicio de este derecho no podrá ser objeto de censura.

ARTÍCULO 20. — 1. Toda persona tiene derecho a reunirse pacíficamente con otros para la expresión de sus opiniones y para celebrar reuniones, asociaciones o sindicatos.

2. Nadie será obligado a pertenecer a una asociación.

ARTÍCULO 21. — 1. Toda persona tiene derecho a participar en el gobierno de su país, directamente o por medio de representantes libremente escogidos.

2. Toda persona tiene derecho a igual acceso al servicio público de su país.

3. La voluntad del pueblo es la base de la autoridad del poder público; esta voluntad se ejercerá por medio de elecciones libres y auténticas, así como de sufragio universal e igual, sufragio secreto o mediante el sistema de voto escrutado.

ARTÍCULO 22. — 1. Toda persona tiene derecho a una remuneración equitativa y satisfactoria, que le asegure, así como a su familia, una existencia conforme a la dignidad del hombre. Este será completado, en caso necesario, por cualesquiera otras medidas de protección social que el Estado o la sociedad adopten.

2. Toda persona tiene derecho a fundar sindicatos y a sindicarse para la defensa de sus intereses.

ARTÍCULO 23. — Toda persona tiene derecho a una remuneración equitativa y satisfactoria, que le asegure, así como a su familia, una existencia conforme a la dignidad del hombre. Este será completado, en caso necesario, por cualesquiera otras medidas de protección social que el Estado o la sociedad adopten.

ARTÍCULO 24. — 1. Toda persona tiene derecho a descansar, a vacaciones pagadas y a vacaciones periódicas pagadas.

ARTÍCULO 25. — 1. Toda persona tiene derecho a una existencia adecuada que le asegure, así como a su familia, una existencia conforme a la dignidad del hombre. Este será completado, en caso necesario, por cualesquiera otras medidas de protección social que el Estado o la sociedad adopten.

2. La maternidad y la infancia tienen derecho a cuidados y ayudas especiales. Toda madre y su hijo tienen derecho a cuidados y ayudas especiales. Toda madre y su hijo tienen derecho a cuidados y ayudas especiales. Toda madre y su hijo tienen derecho a cuidados y ayudas especiales.

THIS IS THE THEMATIC FOCUS. IT'S WHAT YOU SHOULD FOCUS ON FOR THIS SECTION

THEMATIC FOCUS

Social Interactions and Organization **SO**

The process by which societies group their members and the norms that govern the interactions between these groups and between individuals influence political, economic, and cultural institutions and organization.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS

KC-6.3.III.i

Rights-based discourses challenged old assumptions about race, class, gender, and religion.

KC-6.3.III.ii

In much of the world, access to education as well as participation in new political and professional roles became more inclusive in terms of race, class, gender, and religion.

KC-6.3.II.C

Movements throughout the world protested the inequality of the environmental and economic consequences of global integration.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES

Challenges to assumptions about race, class, gender, and religion:

- The U.N. Universal Declaration of Human Rights, especially as it sought to protect the rights of children, women, and refugees
- Global feminism movements
- Negritude movement
- Liberation theology in Latin America

Increased access to education and political and professional roles:

- The right to vote and/or to hold public office granted to women in the United States (1920), Brazil (1932), Turkey (1934), Japan (1945), India (1947), and Morocco (1963)
- The rising rate of female literacy and the increasing numbers of women in higher education, in most parts of the world
- The U.S. Civil Rights Act of 1965
- The end of apartheid
- Caste reservation in India

Environmental movements:

- Greenpeace
- Professor Wangari Maathai's Green Belt Movement in Kenya

Economic movements:

- World Fair Trade Organization

UN DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES TO CHALLENGE ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT RACE, CLASS, GENDER & RELIGION

1. ALL HUMANS ARE BORN FREE & EQUAL
2. EVERYONE IS ENDEAVORED TO ALL THE FREEDOMS & RIGHTS WITHOUT DISTINCTION TO RACE, COLOR OR LANGUAGE
3. EVERYONE HAS RIGHT TO LIFE, LIBERTY & SECURITY OF PERSON
4. NO ONE SHALL BE HELD IN SLAVERY
5. NO ONE SHALL BE TORTURED
6. ALL ARE EQUAL BEFORE THE LAW
7. NO ARBITRARY ARREST, DETENTION

GLOBAL FEMINISM MOVEMENTS

PEOPLE GROUPS BEGAN TO CHALLENGE ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT RACE, CLASS, GENDER & RELIGION

- WE STARTED THE DEBATE
- WOMEN FINALLY ACHIEVED THE GOALS OF THE PREVIOUS GENERATIONS IN THE LATE 19TH & EARLY MIDDLES 20TH
- 19TH NATIONAL-SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT
- WOMEN'S CONTRIBUTION TO INDUSTRY & THE SOCIETY FORWARDED THEIR CAUSE
- LASTY SALES AMERICA (2016)

NEGROITUDE

LITERARY & SOCIAL MOVEMENT AIMED AT RAISING "BLACK CONSCIOUSNESS"

- FOR AFRICANS AND THE AFRICAN DIASPORA
- DIRECT REJECTION OF COLONIALISM
- THE NAME WAS A FORM OF EMPOWERMENT BY TAKING A RACIST DEROGATORY TERM AND USING IT FOR THE MOVEMENT
- IN AFRICAN POLITICALLY
- TOOK THE FORM OF PANAFRICANISM
- WAS FOR A SINGLE UNITED AFRICAN FRONT
- O.A.U.
- LED BY KWAME NINSIN
- OFTEN DIVIDED SOCIALIST vs. CAPITALIST

US CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

RESIDES SUFFRAGE, EQUALLY IMPORTANT WERE THE CALLS FOR REFORM IN CIVIL RIGHTS VIA THE

- FOLLOWING THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON, JFK PROPOSED THE ACT (OPPOSED BY FL BILLYEST)
- JFK'S ASSASSINATION (11/22/63) LED LBJ (HIS VP) TO SIGN FOR THE BILL TO MOVE AHEAD
- BOTH MLK & MALCOLM X CAME TO HEAR THE DEBATE
- AFTER A 54 DAY FL BILLYEST, BILL PASSED, SIGNED TO SIGN
- SOUTHERN SEPARATION VOTED FOR IT (LEADS TO OUTLAW SEGREGATION)
- OUTLAW RACIAL

Literacy rate

Percentage of the population older than 15 years that can read and write

GREENPEACE

CALLS FOR REFORM

REFORMS WERE NOT JUST FOR PEOPLE, MANY CALLED FOR PROTECTIONS FOR THE PLANET

- MOST VISIBLE ENVIRONMENTAL ORGANIZATION
- TO ENSURE THE ABILITY OF PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS TO MEET THEIR NEEDS
- ISSUES: CLIMATE CHANGE, OCEANOGRAPHY, OVERFISHING, WASTEWATER, NUCLEAR, ACTIVE PROTECTION
- NON-VIOLENCE
- FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
- PROTECTING ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES
- CONVINCING GOVERNMENTS TO ENFORCE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION WITH TREES AS AN ENTRY POINT
- ECOLOGICAL ORGANIZATIONS

green belt movement

WOMEN GROUP THAT HAD AN ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE IN KENYA AND AROUND THE WORLD

- GROUP UP AS A PICKET LINE IN KENYA
- WORLD WIDE CONSCIOUSNESS
- TO BRING UP COMMUNITY
- CONVINCING GOVERNMENTS TO ENFORCE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION WITH TREES AS AN ENTRY POINT
- ECOLOGICAL ORGANIZATIONS

SOME MAJOR EFFECTS OF THESE CALLS WE HAVE DISCUSSED ALREADY - EXAMPLES

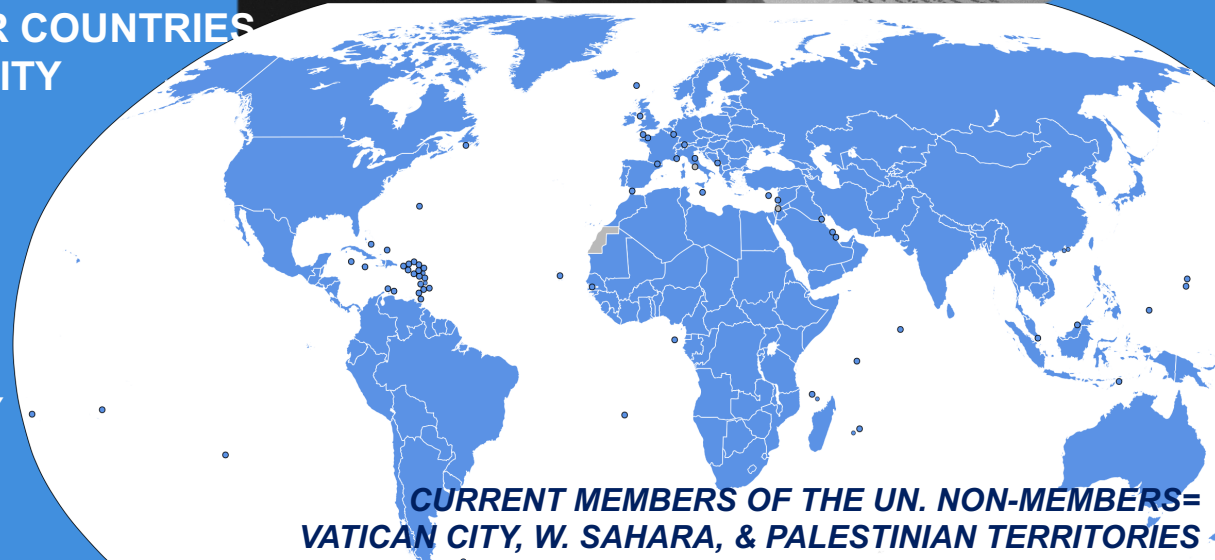
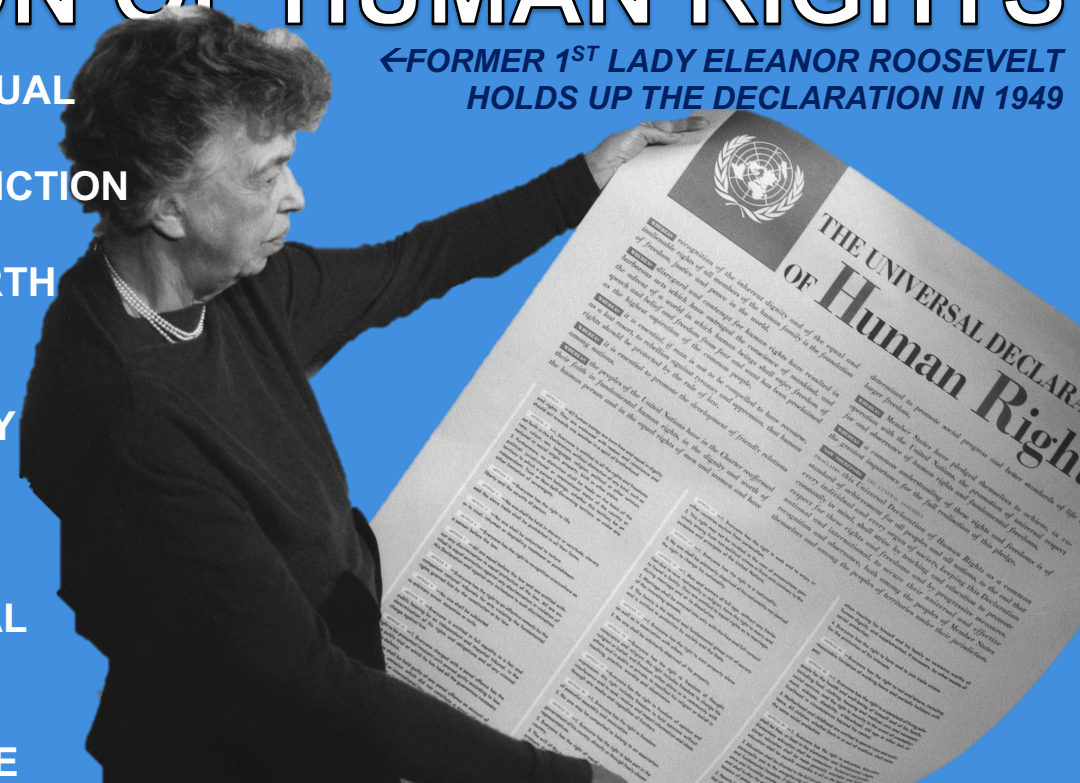
- DE ALIEN & RACED (A) SHARED THE 1993 NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

for their work for the peaceful termination of the apartheid regime, and for laying the foundations for a new democratic South Africa."

PEOPLE/GROUPS BEGAN TO CHALLENGE ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT RACE, CLASS, GENDER & RELIGION: UN DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- CONTAINS 30 DECLARATIONS:
- 1. ALL HUMANS ARE BORN FREE & EQUAL
- 2. EVERYONE IS ENTITLED TO ALL THE FREEDOMS & RIGHTS WITHOUT DISTINCTION TO RACE, COLOR, SEX, LANGUAGE, RELIGION, POLITICAL OPINION, OR BIRTH
- 3. EVERYONE HAS RIGHT TO LIFE, LIBERTY & SECURITY OF PERSON
- 4. NO ONE SHALL BE HELD IN SLAVERY
- 5. NO ONE SHALL BE TORTURED
- 7. ALL ARE EQUAL BEFORE THE LAW
- 9. NO ARBITRARY ARREST, TRIALS
- 10. EVERYONE ENTITLED TO FAIR TRIAL
- 11. INNOCENT UNTIL PROVEN GUILTY
- 12. FREEDOM OF PROPERTY/PRIVACY
- 13. FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT/TO LEAVE
- 14. RIGHT TO ASYLUM IN OTHER COUNTRIES
- 15. RIGHT TO HAVE A NATIONALITY
- 16. RIGHT TO GET MARRIED
- 17. RIGHT TO OWN PROPERTY
- 18. FREEDOM OF THOUGHT
- 19. FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION
- 20. PEACEFUL ASSEMBLY
- 21. TO TAKE PART IN GOV'T
- 23. RIGHT TO WORK/EQUAL PAY
- 24. REST & LEISURE
- 26. RIGHT TO AN EDUCATION

←FORMER 1ST LADY ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
HOLDS UP THE DECLARATION IN 1949



CURRENT MEMBERS OF THE UN. NON-MEMBERS=
VATICAN CITY, W. SAHARA, & PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

PEOPLE/GROUPS BEGAN TO CHALLENGE ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT RACE, CLASS, GENDER & RELIGION:

GLOBAL FEMINISM MOVEMENTS

- WE STARTED THIS IN UNIT 5 →
- WOMEN FINALLY ACHIEVED THE GOALS OF THE PREVIOUS GENERATIONS IN THE LATE 19TH
- 1ST=WYOMING (1869)
- 1ST NATION=NORWAY (1913)
- PROTESTS, HUNGER STRIKES
- 1913: WOMEN'S MARCH ON DC→
- WOMEN'S CONTRIBUTION TO INDUSTRY & THE GREAT WAR ADVANCED THEIR CAUSE
- LAST? SAUDI ARABIA (2015)

TEDEd
LESSONSWORTHSHARING



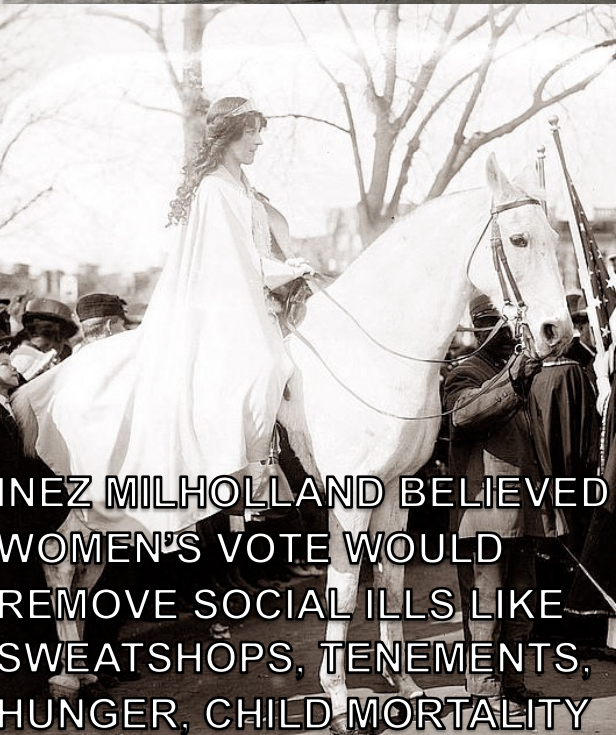
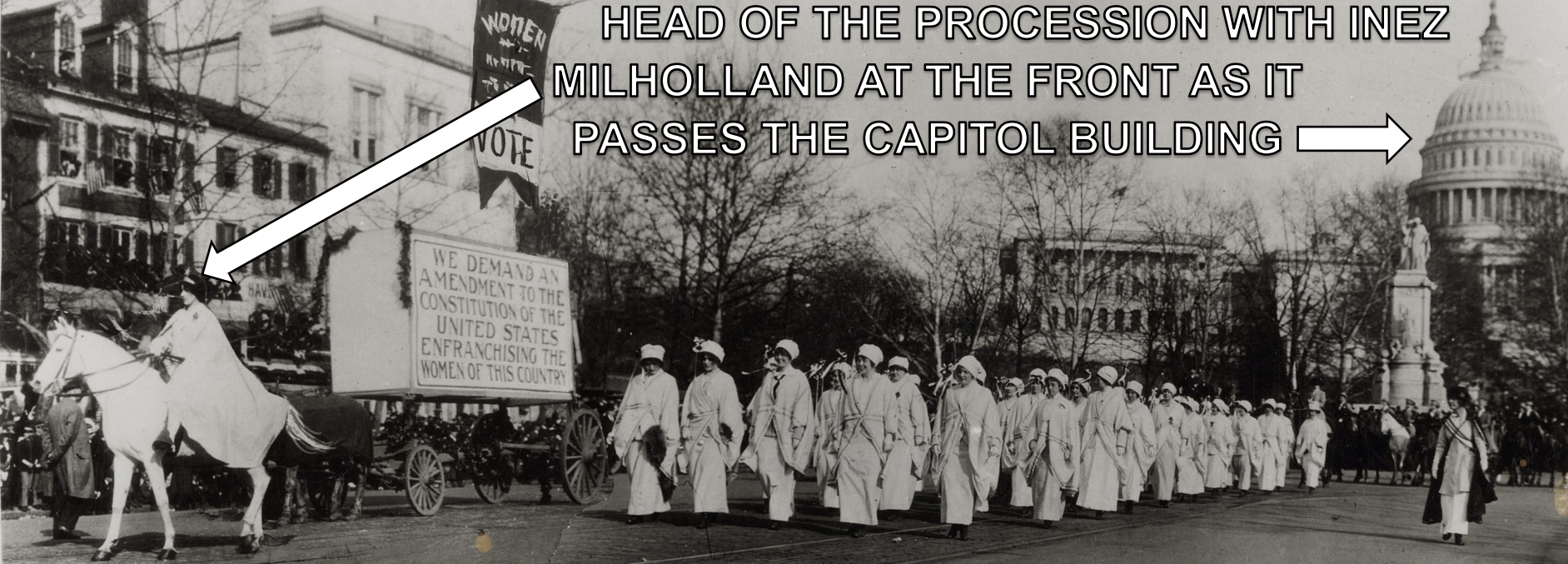
*Official
Program*
**WOMAN
SUFFRAGE**
Procession



*Washington
D.C.
March 3, 1913*

J.H.H.

HEAD OF THE PROCESSION WITH INEZ MILHOLLAND AT THE FRONT AS IT PASSES THE CAPITOL BUILDING



INEZ MILHOLLAND BELIEVED WOMEN'S VOTE WOULD REMOVE SOCIAL ILLS LIKE SWEATSHOPS, TENEMENTS, HUNGER, CHILD MORTALITY



ACTRESS DRESSED AS COLUMBIA (THE FEMALE REPRESENTATION OF THE USA) IN FRONT OF THE TREASURY

WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

VOL. XLIV. NO. 10 SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1913 FIVE CENTS

PARADE STRUGGLES TO VICTORY DESPITE DISGRACEFUL SCENES

Nation Aroused by Open Insults to Women—Cause Wins Popular Sympathy—Congress Orders Investigation—Striking Object Lesson

Washington has been distracted. Signal suffrage has scored a great victory. Thousands of indifferent women have been aroused. Industrial men are incensed and the United States Senate demands an investigation of the treatment given the suffragettes at the National Capital on Monday.

Ten thousand women from all over the country had planned a magnificent parade and march on the great capital in Washington on March 3. Artists, actresses, actresses, women of influence and renown were ready to give a wonderful and beautiful piece of suffrage work to the public that would throw the National Capital for the suffrage festivities. The suffragettes were ready; the whole procession advanced down Pennsylvania avenue, when the police intervention, and a disgraceful scene followed. The crowd surged into the space which had been marked off for the parade, and the leaders of the suffrage movement were compelled to march their way through a mob of the moral element in Washington, and amidst the rage, abuse, and insults by force and obscene language now vile to print or repeat.

The cause of all the trouble is apparent when the facts are known. The police authorities in Washington opposed every attempt to have a suffrage parade at all. Having been forbidden a place in the National procession, the suffragettes asked to have a procession of their own on March 3. They were bluntly told that they could have a procession but that it could not be on Pennsylvania avenue, but must be on a side street. At least they did not hesitate to have their suffrage parade on the avenue, and asked that their be excluded from the street during the parade. For a long time this was denied, and only on Saturday were they successful.

Everything was at last arranged; it was a triumph. The parade was held on Saturday, and the women of the nation were aroused.

AMENDMENT WINS IN NEW JERSEY

Easy Victory in Assembly 45 to 5—Equal Suffrage Enthusiasm Runs High

The New Jersey Legislature passed the woman suffrage amendment in the Assembly last week by a vote of 45 to 5. The Senate had already voted favorably 14 to 5. A large delegation of suffragettes crowded the galleries, and when the overwhelming vote was announced there was a scene of great enthusiasm. Women stood in their seats and waved handkerchiefs and "votes for women" flags and cheered their votes home.

Dr. Jekyll Becomes Mr. Hyde

Opposition was confined exclusively to the old sentimental arguments.

(Continued on Page 79)

MICHIGAN AGAIN CAMPAIGN STATE

Senate Passes Suffrage Amendment 65 to 5 and Battle Is Now On

Michigan is again a campaign State after a short lapse of four months. The amendment will go to the voters on April 7. The State-wide feeling that the women were defeated in victory last fall will help the suffragettes.

The final action of the Legislature was taken last week, when the Senate, by a vote of 65 to 5, passed the suffrage amendment, with a slight amendment to make the requirements for first-born women the same as those for male franchisees.

Governor Venning Declines

The debate in the Senate lasted an hour and a quarter, and was characterized by the persistent efforts of Senator Woodcock and a few others to tack on originating amendments. Several suggestions, including the disfranchising of women for holding office or serving on juries, were voted down in quick succession.

Gov. Ferris was among the visitors who crowded the chamber and gathered about the speaker, Mrs. William H. Henderson and Mrs. Walter Broderson, of Detroit; Mrs. Joseph Law Harby, of Trossach, and other State leaders were present, supported by a large delegation of ladies and suffragettes.

The final stand of the opposition was made by Senator Meritt in the hope of putting off the vote until November, 1914, and this also failed. Of the few who opposed the measure on the final roll-call, three were from Detroit.

A complete campaign of organization and education has been mapped out by the State Association.

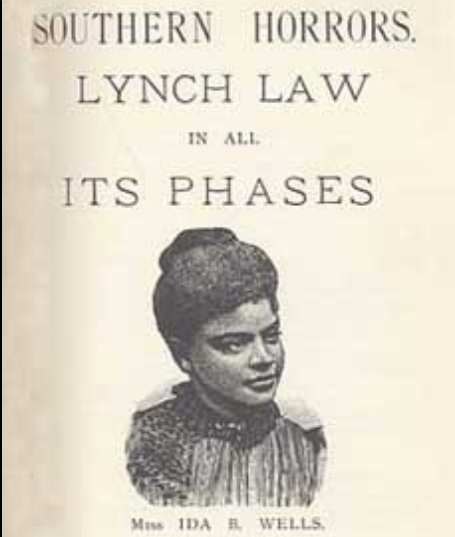
(Continued on Page 74.)



IDA B. WELLS MARCHING DURING THE PROCESSION



Dear Miss Wells: Let me give you thanks for your faithful paper on the lynch abomination now generally practiced against colored people in the South. There has been no word equal to it in convincing power. I have spoken, but my word is feeble in comparison. ... **Brave woman!**
-FREDERICK DOUGLASS, 1895

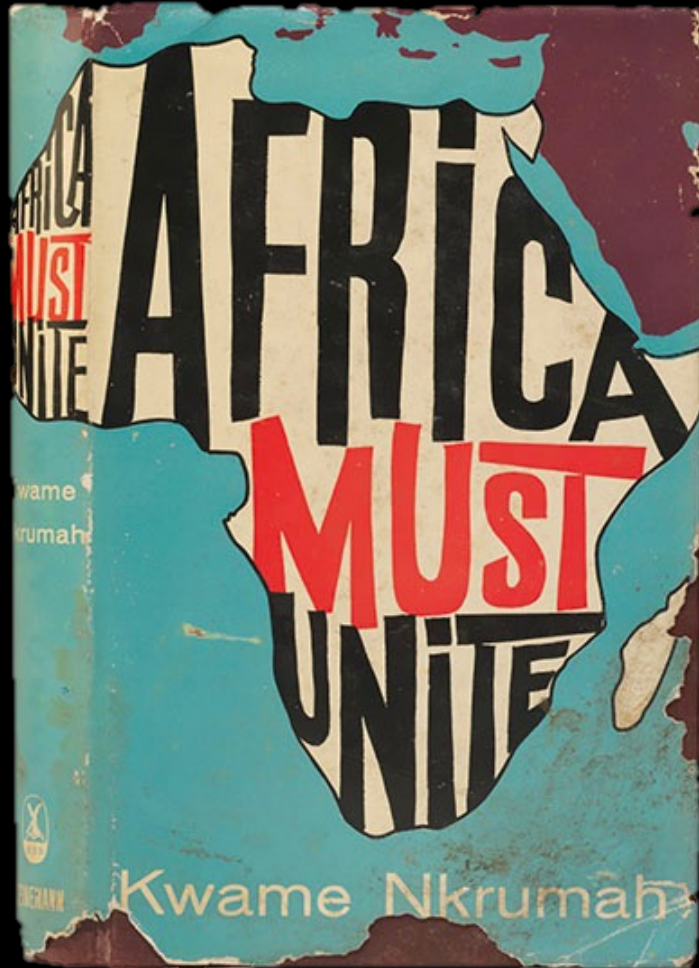


Votes for WHITE women.

PEOPLE/GROUPS BEGAN TO CHALLENGE ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT RACE, CLASS, GENDER & RELIGION:

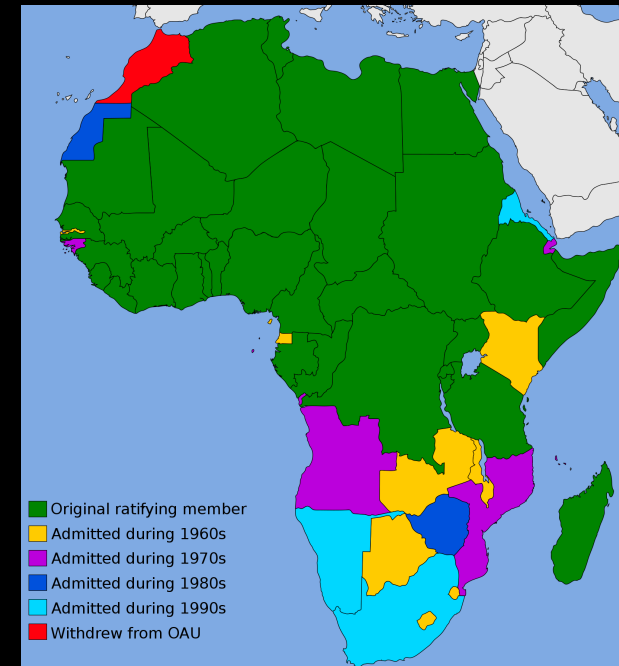
NEGRITUDE

LITERARY & SOCIAL MOVEMENT AIMED AT RAISING “BLACK CONSCIOUSNESS”



MUHAMMAD ALI'S PERSONAL COPY OF NKRUMAH'S BOOK

- FOR AFRICANS AND THE AFRICAN DIASPORA
- DIRECT REJECTION OF COLONIALISM
- THE NAME WAS A FORM OF EMPOWERMENT BY TAKING A FRENCH DEROGATORY TERM AND USING IT FOR THE MOVEMENT
- IN AFRICA, NEGRITUDE POLITICALLY TOOK THE FORM OF PAN-AFRICANISM
 - PUSH FOR A SINGLE UNITED AFRICAN UNION
- O.A.U. →
 - ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY
 - LED BY KWAME NKRUMAH
 - OFTEN DIVIDED SOCIALIST vs. CAPITALIST



PEOPLE/GROUPS BEGAN TO CHALLENGE ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT RACE, CLASS, GENDER & RELIGION:

NEGRITUDE

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE OAU WAS HOSTED BY ETHIOPIA & EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE IN 1963

PRESIDENT PRESIDENT PRESIDENT PRESIDENT
KWAME MILTON JULIUS KENNETH
NKRUMAH OBOTE NYERERE KAUNDA
(GHANA) (UGANDA) (TANZANIA) (ZAMBIA)



EMPEROR PRESIDENT PRESIDENT PRESIDENT
HAILE JOMO ISMAIL AL- MOBUTU
SELASSIE KENYATTA AZHARI SESE SOKU
(ETHIOPIA) (KENYA) (SUDAN) (CONGO)

SOME MAJOR EFFECTS OF THESE CALLS WE HAVE DISCUSSED ALREADY... EXAMPLES:

- DE KLERK & MANDELA SHARED THE 1993 NOBEL PEACE PRIZE:

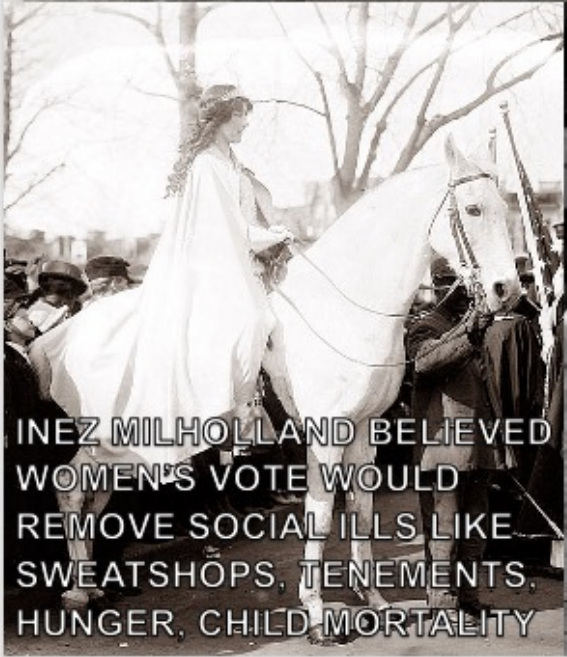


"for their work for the peaceful termination of the apartheid regime, and for laying the foundations for a new democratic South Africa."

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WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS
 VOL. XLIV, NO. 18 SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1913 FIVE CENTS

PARADE STRUGGLES TO VICTORY DESPITE DISGRACEFUL SCENES
 Nation Anxious by Open Insults to Women—Cause Wins Popular Sympathy—Congress Orders Investigation—Striking Object Lesson

AMENDMENT WINS IN NEW JERSEY
 New Jersey Assembly 41 to 17 today adopted the proposed amendment to the state constitution giving women the right of suffrage.

MICHIGAN AGAIN CAMPAIGN STATE
 Women's Cause Again Campaign State in Michigan. The Michigan Legislature today passed a bill giving women the right of suffrage.

PARADE STRUGGLES TO VICTORY DESPITE DISGRACEFUL SCENES
 The New Jersey Legislature today passed a bill giving women the right of suffrage. The bill was passed by a vote of 41 to 17.

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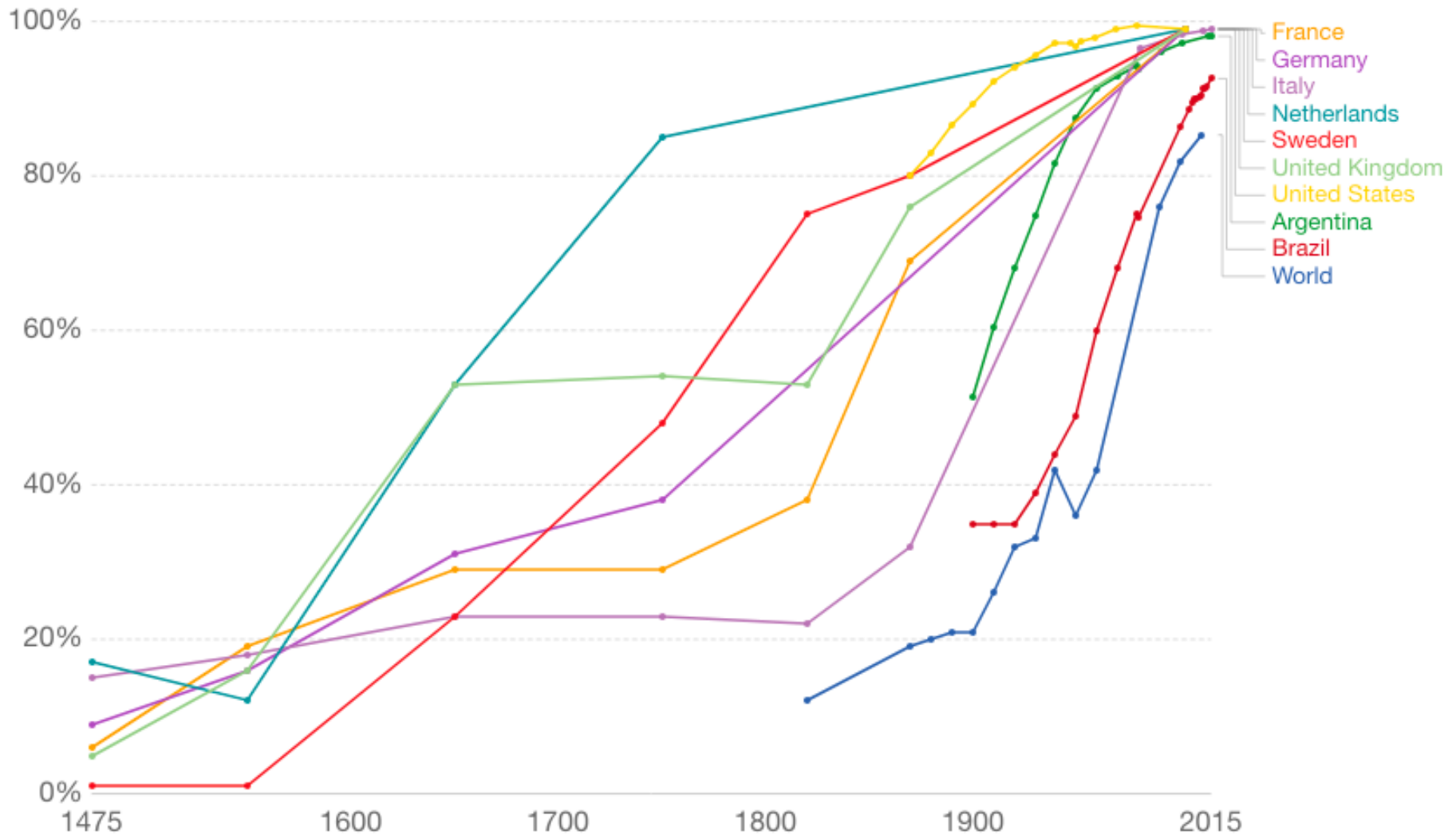
MICHIGAN AGAIN CAMPAIGN STATE
 The Michigan Legislature today passed a bill giving women the right of suffrage. The bill was passed by a vote of 41 to 17.

WOMEN GAINED UNPRECEDENTED ACCESS TO POLITICS & EDUCATION . THE EFFECTS ARE BELOW:

Literacy rate

Estimates correspond to the share of the population older than 14 years that is able to read and write.

Our World
in Data

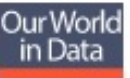


Source: WDI, CIA World Factbook, & other sources

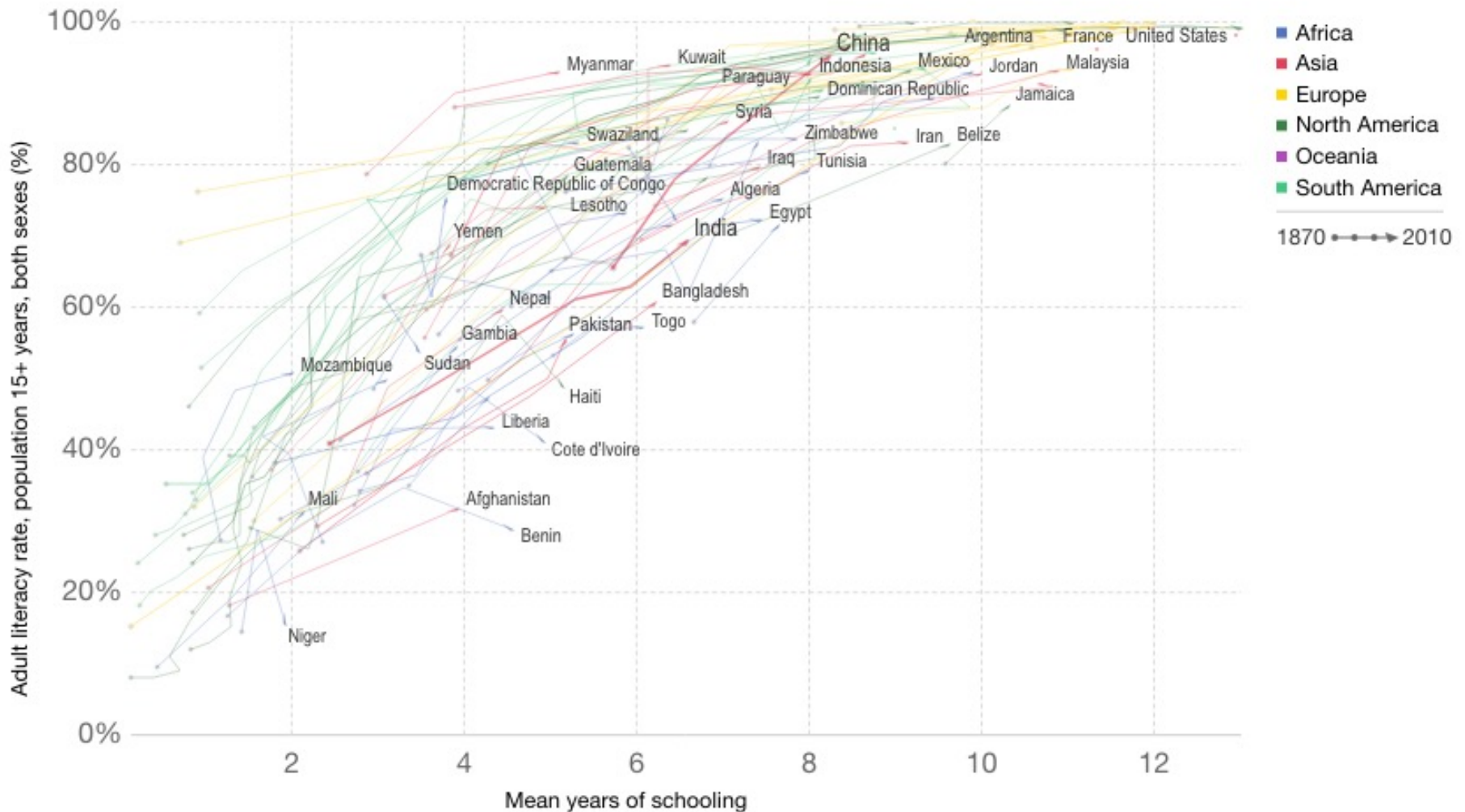
Note: Specific definitions and measurement methodologies vary across countries and time. See the 'Sources'-tab for more details.

OurWorldInData.org/literacy • CC BY

Literacy rates vs. average years of schooling, 1870 to 2010



The vertical axis measures literacy rates for population aged 15 and older, combining data from a number of sources (see sources tab for more details). The horizontal axis measures average number of years of total schooling across all education levels, for the population aged 15-64.

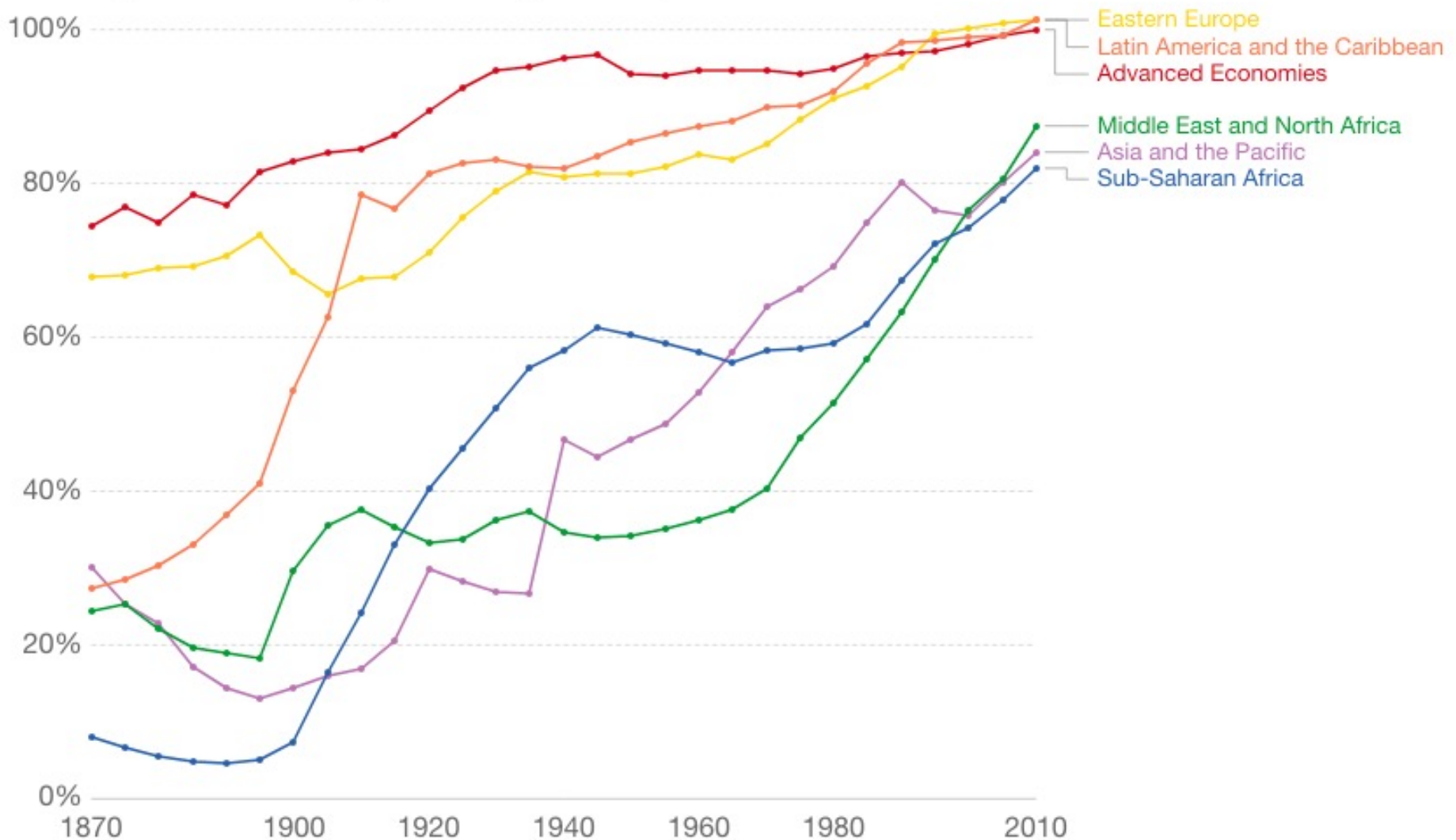


Source: Literacy rates (World Bank, CIA World Factbook, and other sources), Lee and Lee (2016)

Gender ratios for mean years of schooling

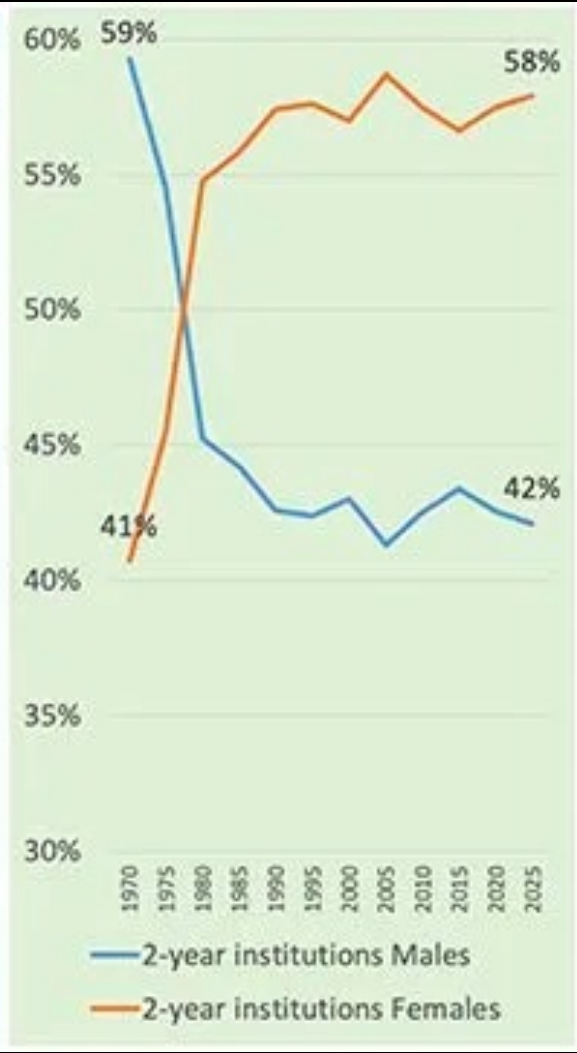
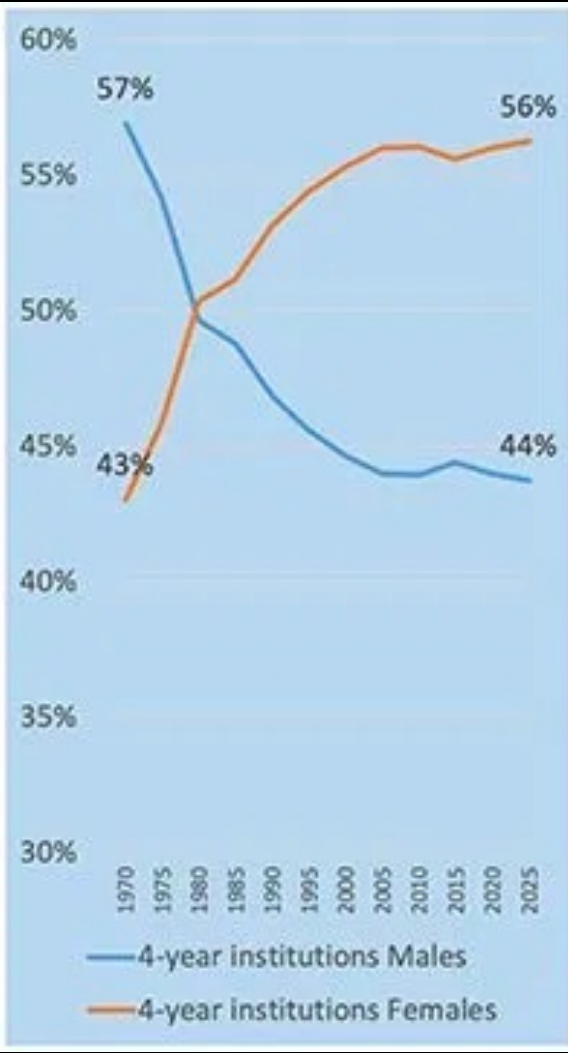
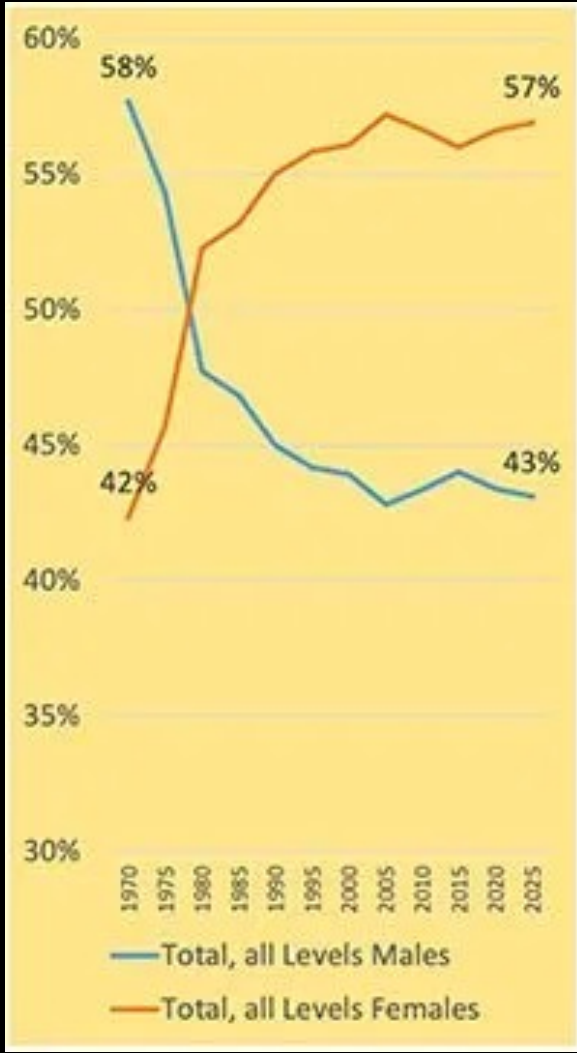


Female-to-male ratio of average years of schooling, expressed in percents. All education levels for population aged 15-64. Regional estimates are population-weighted averages.



Source: Lee and Lee (2016)

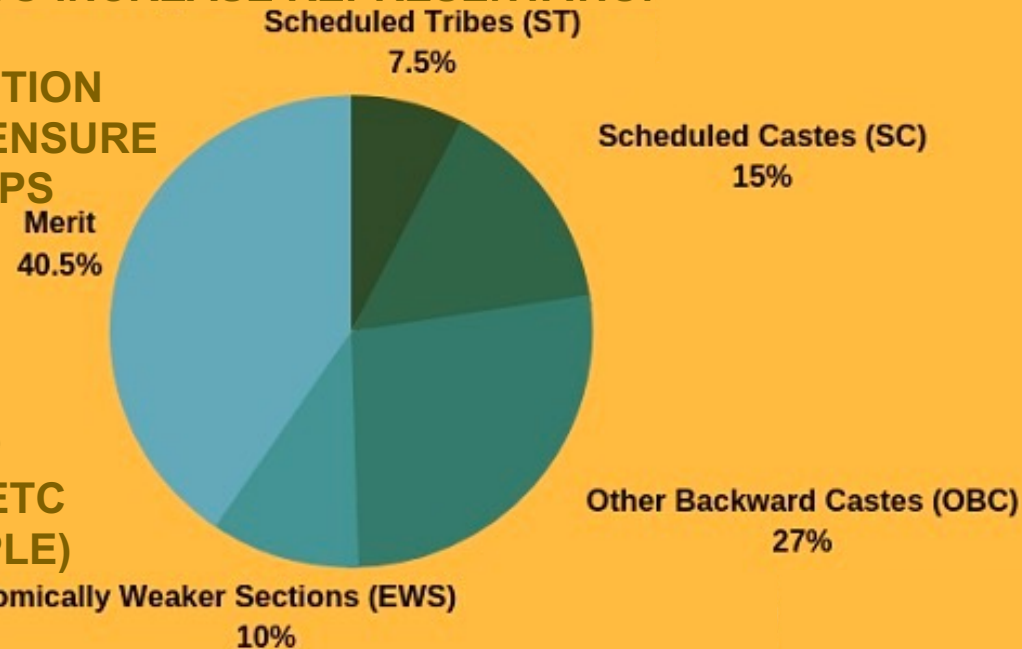
WOMEN GAINED UNPRECEDENTED ACCESS TO POLITICS & EDUCATION . THE EFFECTS ARE BELOW:



THE MOST INFAMOUS SOCIAL STRUCTURE IN HISTORY ALSO BEGAN TO SEE REFORMS IN THIS ERA:

CASTE RESERVATION

- AN AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PROGRAM TO INCREASE REPRESENTATION FOR DISADVANTAGED GROUPS IN INDIA
- WRITTEN INTO THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION
- ALLOWS GOV TO SET QUOTAS → TO ENSURE PROPER REPRESENTATION OF GROUPS
- GIVEN TO THREE GROUPS:
- 1. SCHEDULED CASTES (SC)
 - BENEATH THE CASTE SYSTEM
 - EX: UNTOUCHABLES
 - CONSIDERED POLLUTED DUE TO HEREDITARY JOBS IN SEWAGE, ETC
 - 17% OF INDIA (220 MILLION PEOPLE)
- 2. SCHEDULED TRIBES (ST)
 - VARIES; BUT GENERALLY HAVE PRIMITIVE TRAITS, GEOGRAPHICAL ISOLATION, & BACKWARDNESS
 - GROUPS CONSIDERED “CRIMINAL TRIBES” BY THE BRITISH
 - 8% OF INDIA (100 MILLION PEOPLE)
- 3. OTHER BACKWARDS CASTES (OBC)
 - ADDED LATER; THIS GROUP CONTAINS GROUPS CONSIDERED “BACKWARDS” DUE TO SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS
 - VARIES STATE TO STATE AND HAS DIFFERENT MEANINGS IN DIFFERENT PLACES
- THESE QUOTAS CANNOT EXCEED 50%
- GANDHI HAD FASTED TO INCLUDE UNTOUCHABLES IN THE GOVERNMENT IN 1932



BESIDES SUFFRAGE, EQUALLY IMPORTANT WERE THE CALLS FOR REFORM IN CIVIL RIGHTS VIA THE:
MARCH ON WASHINGTON 1963



BESIDES SUFFRAGE, EQUALLY IMPORTANT WERE THE CALLS FOR REFORM IN CIVIL RIGHTS VIA THE: **US CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964**



- ← FOLLOWING THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON, JFK PROPOSED THE ACT (STOPPED BY FILIBUSTER)
- JFK'S ASSASSINATION (11/22/63) LED LBJ (HIS VP) TO PUSH FOR THE BILL TO MOVE AHEAD
- BOTH MLK & MALCOLM X CAME TO HEAR THE DEBATE
 - ONLY TIME THEY EVER MET (SPOKE FOR ONE MINUTE)
- AFTER A 54 DAY FILIBUSTER, BILL PASSED; SIGNED 7/2/1964
 - WV SENATOR ROBERT BYRD FILIBUSTED FOR 14 HRS.
 - 1 SOUTHERN SENATOR VOTED FOR IT (TEXAS)
- OUTLAWS DISCRIMINATION BASED ON:
 - RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, SEX, NATIONAL ORIGIN
- OUTLAWS RACIAL SEGREGATION



BESIDES SUFFRAGE, EQUALLY IMPORTANT WERE THE CALLS FOR REFORM IN CIVIL RIGHTS VIA THE:

VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF 1965

- THE FOLLOWING YEAR, LBJ SIGNED IT TO ENFORCE THE 14TH & 15TH AMENDMENTS
 - 14: ADOPTED IN 1868, GAVE CITIZENSHIP & EQUAL PROTECTION TO ALL US CITIZENS
 - 15: ADOPTED IN 1870, PROHIBITED GOV'T FROM DENYING THE VOTE BASED ON RACE
- SECURED VOTING RIGHTS FOR MINORITIES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY... (THE SOUTH)



CALLS FOR REFORM

GLOBALIZATION
c.1900 to the present

c. 1900-NOW

GREENPEACE

- MOST VISIBLE ENVIRONMENTAL ORGANIZ.
- GOAL:
 - TO ENSURE THE ABILITY OF THE EARTH TO NURTURE LIFE IN ALL ITS DIVERSITY
- ISSUES:
 - CLIMATE CHANGE
 - DEFORESTATION
 - OVERFISHING
 - WHALING
 - GENETIC ENGINEERING
 - ANTI-NUCLEAR
 - ARCTIC PROTECTION
- METHODS:
 - PROMOTE ACTIVISM
 - PROMOTE ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES
 - LOBBYING GOVERNMENTS
 - FUNDING RESEARCH
 - ECOTAGE (ECOLOGICAL SABOTAGE)

- KENYAN GROUP THAT WORKS ON ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN KENYA AND AROUND THE WORLD

the
green belt
movement
international



- FOUNDER→:
 - GREW UP AS A PEASANT IN KENYA
 - PhD FROM U OF NAIROBI
 - NOBEL PRIZE IN 2004
- GOAL:
 - TO MOBILIZE COMMUNITY CONSCIOUSNESS, REDUCE POVERTY, ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION... WITH TREES AS AN ENTRY POINT
- FOCUS: ORGANIZING/EMPOWERING WOMEN

IT'S NOT JUST GOV'TS CONTROLLING THE ECONOMY. OTHER GROUPS SEEK TO MAKE THINGS FAIR:

CALLS FOR REFORM

GLOBALIZATION
c.1900 to the present

c. 1900-NOW

- CREATED IN 1989: NOT ONE ORGANIZATION; COLLECTION OF 401 ORGANIZATIONS IN 76 COUNTRIES
- GOAL: IMPROVE LIVELIHOODS OF ECONOMICALLY MARGINALIZED PRODUCERS

1 OPPORTUNITIES FOR
DISADVANTAGED
PRODUCERS



2 TRANSPARENCY &
ACCOUNTABILITY



3 FAIR TRADE
PRACTICES



4 FAIR PAYMENT



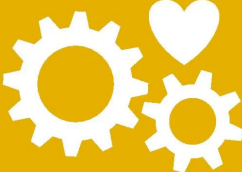
5 NO CHILD LABOUR,
NO FORCED LABOUR



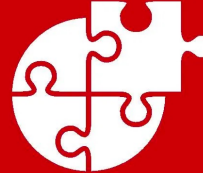
6 NO DISCRIMINATION,
GENDER EQUITY,
FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION



7 GOOD WORKING
CONDITIONS



8 CAPACITY BUILDING



9 PROMOTE
FAIR TRADE



10 RESPECT FOR THE
ENVIRONMENT



TEN
PRINCIPLES
OF
FAIR TRADE



WORLD FAIR TRADE
ORGANIZATION

THIS IS THE THEMATIC FOCUS. IT'S WHAT YOU SHOULD FOCUS ON FOR THIS SECTION

THEMATIC FOCUS

Social Interactions and Organization **5.01**

The process by which societies group their members and the norms that govern the interactions between these groups and between individuals influence political, economic, and cultural institutions and organization.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS

KC-6.3.III.i

Rights-based discourses challenged old assumptions about race, class, gender, and religion.

KC-6.3.III.ii

In much of the world, access to education as well as participation in new political and professional roles became more inclusive in terms of race, class, gender, and religion.

KC-6.3.II.C

Movements throughout the world protested the inequality of the environmental and economic consequences of global integration.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES

Challenges to assumptions about race, class, gender, and religion:

- The U.N. Universal Declaration of Human Rights, especially as it sought to protect the rights of children, women, and refugees
- Global feminism movements
- Negritude movement
- Liberation theology in Latin America

Increased access to education and political and professional roles:

- The right to vote and/or to hold public office granted to women in the United States (1920), Brazil (1932), Turkey (1934), Japan (1945), India (1947), and Morocco (1963)
- The rising rate of female literacy and the increasing numbers of women in higher education, in most parts of the world
- The U.S. Civil Rights Act of 1965
- The end of apartheid
- Caste reservation in India

Environmental movements:

- Greenpeace
- Professor Wangari Maathai's Green Belt Movement in Kenya

Economic movements:

- World Fair Trade Organization

UN DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

1. ALL HUMANS ARE BORN FREE AND EQUAL
 2. EVERYONE IS ENTITLED TO ALL THE FREEDOMS & RIGHTS WITHOUT DISTINCTION TO RACE, COLOR OR LANGUAGE, RELIGION, POLITICAL OPINION, OR BIRTH
 3. EVERYONE HAS RIGHT TO LIFE, LIBERTY & SECURITY OF PERSON
 4. NO ONE SHALL BE HELD IN SLAVERY
 5. NO ONE SHALL BE TORTURED
 6. ALL ARE EQUAL BEFORE THE LAW
 7. NO ARBITRARY ARREST, DETENTION OR EXILE
 8. NO ONE SHALL BE DENIED FAIR TRIAL

GLOBAL FEMINISM MOVEMENTS

PEOPLE GROUPS BEGAN TO CHALLENGE ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT RACE, CLASS, GENDER & RELIGION

- WE STARTED THE DEBATE
- WOMEN FINALLY ACHIEVED THE GOALS OF THE PREVIOUS GENERATIONS IN THE LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY
- 1ST WAVE FEMINISM (1840-1920)
- 2ND WAVE FEMINISM (1960-1980)
- 3RD WAVE FEMINISM (1980-2010)
- WOMEN'S CONTRIBUTION TO SOCIETY & THE SOCIETY FORWARDED THEIR CAUSE
- LASTY SALES AREAS (2010)

NEGITUDE

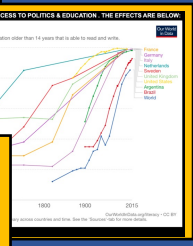
LITERARY & SOCIAL MOVEMENT AIMED AT RAISING "BLACK CONSCIOUSNESS"

- FOR AFRICANS AND THE AFRICAN DIASPORA
- DIRECT REJECTION OF COLONIALISM
- THE NAME WAS A FORM OF EMPOWERMENT BY TAKING A RACIST DEROGATORY TERM AND USING IT FOR THE MOVEMENT
- IN AFRICAN
- POLITICALLY
- TOOK THE FORM OF PANAFRICANISM
- WAS FOR A SINGLE UNITED AFRICAN FRONT
- O.A.U.
- LED BY KWAME NINSIN
- OFTEN DIVIDED SOCIALIST vs. CAPITALIST

US CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

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- OUTLAW DISCRIMINATION BASED ON
- OUTLAW RACIAL



CALLS FOR REFORM

REFORMS WERE NOT JUST FOR PEOPLE, MANY CALLED FOR PROTECTIONS FOR THE PLANET

GREENPEACE

- MOST VISIBLE ENVIRONMENTAL ORGANIZ. WORLD
- TO ENSURE THE ABILITY OF PRE. GENERATIONS TO MEET THEIR NEEDS
- ISSUES
- CLIMATE CHANGE
- DEForestation
- OVERFISHING
- WASTEWATER
- WASTELANDS
- ACTIVE PROTECTION
- METHODS
- PEACEFUL ACTIVITIES
- PROVING ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES
- CONVINCING GOVERNMENTS
- FINANCING RESEARCH
- EDUCATING ECOLOGICAL LABORERS

green belt movement

- FOUNDED IN KENYA
- DRIVEN UP AS A PEACEFUL MOVEMENT
- MOVING FROM URBAN TO RURAL AREAS
- TO PROMOTE COMMUNITY-LED ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION WITH TREES AS AN ENTRY POINT
- FOCUS: ORGANIZING/EMPOWERING WOMEN

SOME MAJOR EFFECTS OF THESE CALLS WE HAVE DISCUSSED ALREADY - EXAMPLES

- DE AL JENABE & ANDRE CA SHARED THE 1993 NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

for their work for the peaceful termination of the apartheid regime, and for laying the foundations for a new democratic South Africa.