Office of Multicultural Student Affairs & Hip Hop Congress

Diversity Presentation
Make - Up
Diversity simply means...?

The variety of ways in which we are all different, though we’re all part of the same community.
Different beliefs, backgrounds, views and social identities
A diverse community includes...

Gender
Race
Religion
Sexual orientation
We’re gonna talk about...

- Why we value diversity at Texas State
- How our history has made diversity both complex and challenging
- The unique ways we demonstrate the importance of diversity at Texas State
What does it mean to value something?

We consider it important or significant.
#1. Why we value diversity
Why we value diversity

- Prepares us to live in a global society
- Enriches your life
- It equally validates and values all people’s experiences
#2. Our history has made diversity complex and challenging
A timeline of the United States of America

Beginning circa 1700’s
1790: The Naturalization Act of 1790 restricted citizenship to Whites only, even though Native Americans had been here hundreds of years prior to the arrival of the first Whites. Many Europeans who decided against immigrating to the US made this choice because they did not want to be forced through assimilation and acculturation to give up many of their important cultural traditions and values.
1830: Congress passes Indian Removal Act making it legal to remove all Native Americans east of the Mississippi to lands west of the river.
1846: U.S. government declares war on Mexico, defeats Mexico and “purchases” for $15 million over one-third of the Mexican nation.
1861-1865: Civil War fought between Northern and Southern United States over the states opposing views regarding the issue of slavery.
1862: President Lincoln signs Homestead Act allotting 160 acres of Native American land — to "anyone" who could pay $1.25 and cultivate it for five years. Native Americans, Blacks, Mexican Americans, Asian Americans and any non-European immigrants were excluded.
1866: The 14th Amendment passes guaranteeing the rights, privileges and immunities of citizenship to anyone born in the United States, including those who had been emancipated from slavery by the end of the Civil War.
1872: Susan B. Anthony is arrested and brought to trial in Rochester, New York, for attempting to vote in the presidential election. At the same time, Sojourner Truth appears at a polling booth in Michigan, demanding a ballot; she is turned away.
1919: 19th Amendment is ratified, giving women the right to vote.
1924: The Indian Citizenship Act granted Native Americans U.S. citizenship.
1930–1940: U.S. deports 600,000 Mexicans, most of whom were U.S. citizens.
1935: California law declares Mexican Americans are foreign-born Indians.
1942: FDR signs Executive Order 9066, ordering the evacuation and mass incarceration of 120,000 persons of Japanese ancestry living on the West Coast, most of whom are U.S. citizens or documented immigrants.
1946: Court ends *de jure* segregation in California in *Mendez v. Westminster*, finding that Mexican American children were segregated based on their “Latinized” appearance and district boundaries were manipulated to insure that Mexican American children attended separate schools.
1948: Truman appoints Presidential Committee on Equality of Treatment and opportunity in the Armed Services.
1954: The Supreme Court unanimously decides in *Brown v. Board of Education* that segregation in education is inherently unequal.
1955: (Dec.) Rosa Parks refuses to give up her seat at the front of the “colored” section to a white passenger and is arrested. In response the Montgomery bus boycott begins and lasts over a year until the busses are desegregated.
1961: Freedom Rides organized by the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE) brought black and white protesters to the South to protest segregation in public facilities.
1961 the National Indian Youth Council is formed by Native Americans to advocate for native rights.