

1965: Civil rights workers marching for voting rights are stopped at the Pettus Bridge by police who use tear gas, clubs, and whips against them. Dubbed "Bloody Sunday."



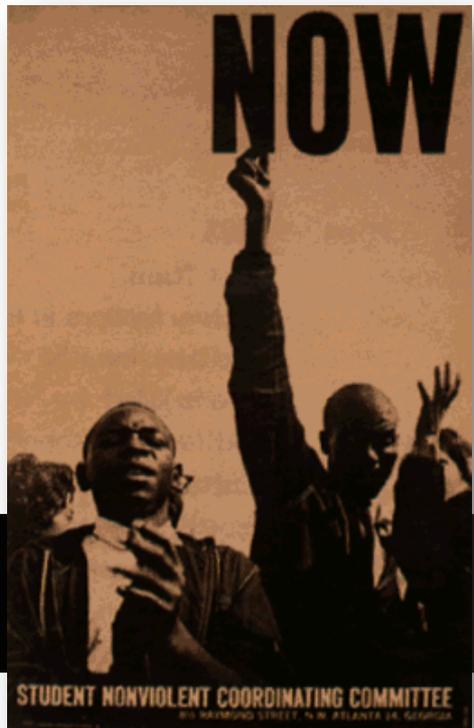
1965

1965 Mexican American labor leader, Cesar Chavez, organizes the United Farm Workers to strike and change the terrible working conditions of migrant workers.



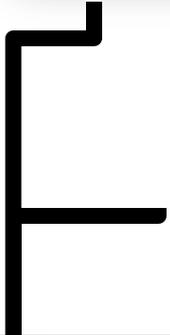
1965

1966: The Black Panther Party is founded in Oakland, California. SNCC calls for U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam. Malcolm X is assassinated.



1966

1967: Congress passes the Voting Rights Act of 1965, outlawing poll taxes, literacy tests, and other measures used to prevent blacks and Latinos from voting, thus making it possible for Southern Blacks and Latinos to register to vote.



1967

1968: In *Loving v. Virginia* the Supreme Court rules that prohibiting interracial marriage is unconstitutional, forcing 16 states that still banned interracial marriage to change their laws.



1968

1968: Martin Luther King Jr. is murdered by racist James Earl Ray.
African Americans riot in 168 towns and cities across the United States.



1968

1969: Stonewall riots broke out in Greenwich Village New York, because of police brutality against the gay community, sparking the gay liberation movement, by founding the Gay Liberation Front and the Gay Activist Alliance.



1969

1970: President Johnson (who is TX State Alumnus) signs the Civil Rights Act of 1968, outlawing discrimination in financing, sale and rental of housing.



1970

1988: Congress overrides veto by President Reagan to pass the Civil Rights Restoration Act expanding anti-discrimination laws to private institutions that receive federal funds.



1988

1990: President Bush signs the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 which prohibits private employers, state and local governments, employment agencies and labor unions from discriminating against qualified individuals with disabilities.



1990

1991: After two years of debate, President Bush reverses his decision and signs the Civil Rights Act of 1991, strengthening existing civil rights laws and providing for damages in cases of intentional employment discrimination.



1991

2001: The U.S.A. PATRIOT Act is passed by Congress with virtually no debate, giving the federal government the power to detain suspected “terrorists” for an unlimited time period without access to legal representation. Over 1000 Arab, Muslim, and South Asian men are detained in secret locations.



2001

2002: The Supreme Court upholds the use of race as one of many factors in admissions to colleges and universities



2002

2008: Barack Hussein Obama. Enough said.



2008

2009: Sonia Sotomayor becomes the first Latina Supreme Court Justice

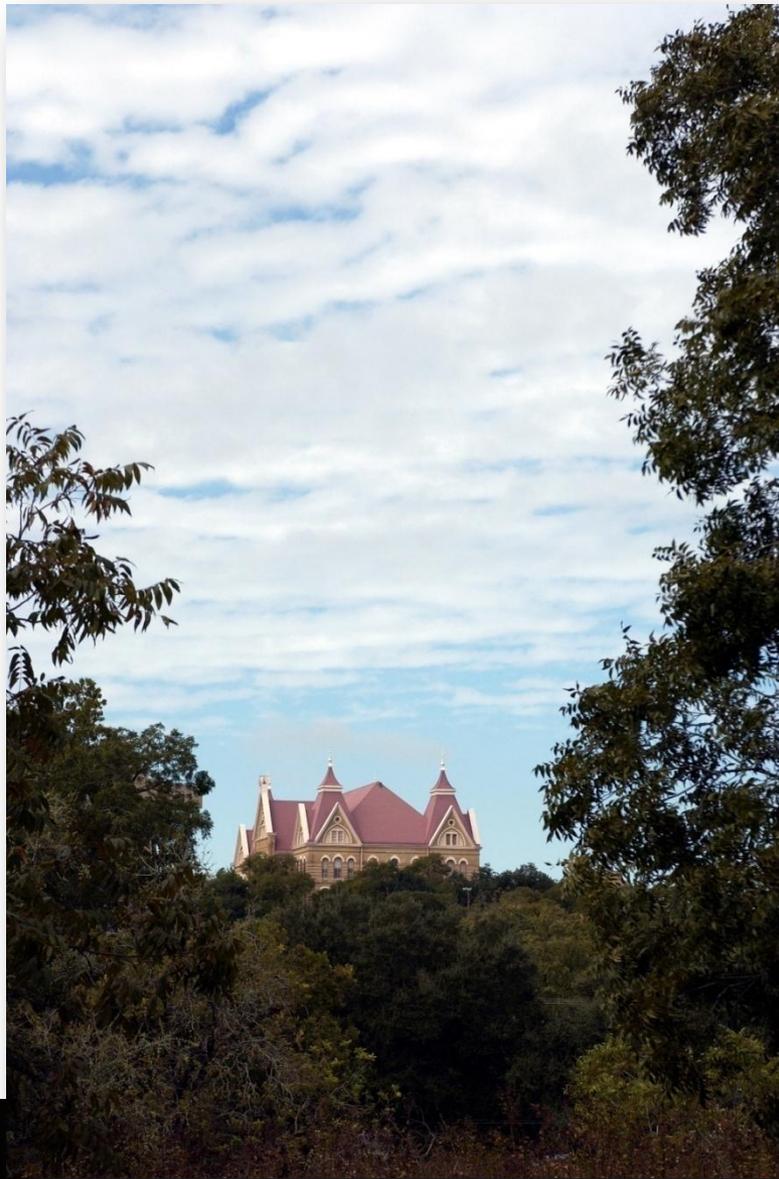


2009

2010: "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" is repealed giving our gay service men and women in the military the right to serve openly.



2010



Present day

These are some, not all, of the key historical factors which have impacted diversity in the United States.

As you can see, many of the historical facts in the US which have impacted diversity, such as race relations, women's issues, the gay community, the military, farm workers, and others, have come through struggle, war, protest, pain and a great deal of controversy. Today we continue to experience some of the impacts from our turbulent past.

This is one of the reasons why there tends to be some discomfort when we try to discuss things like race, gender, sexual orientation, class, ethnicity, culture, religion and other aspects of diversity.

Diversity sometimes is challenging and/or difficult because:

- Our backgrounds are unique and different even though we are all in the same country
- Even though we are peers we may each have different political views
- Some people have different sexual and gender identities and we may not understand this
- Our history as a diverse nation came about through struggle, war, protest, pain, and controversy



**#3. How we
show it**

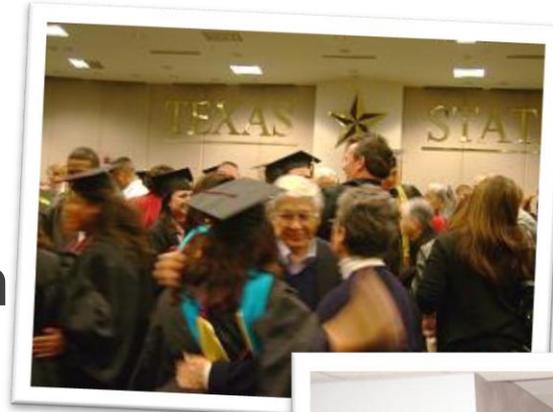
How we value diversity

- Seek opportunities to interact with those who are different than you are



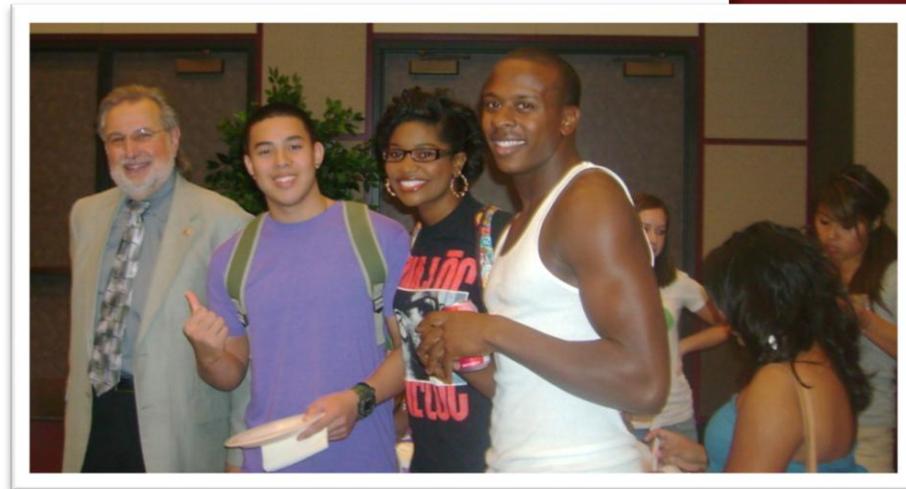
We celebrate and sponsor...

- Mama's Kitchen
- Hispanic Heritage Month
- Black History Month
- Native American History Month
- Women's History Month
- Bobcat Ball
- Interfaith Receptions



How we value diversity

- Seek opportunities to gain awareness of other culture



- Challenge derogatory remarks or comments.



How we value diversity

▶ Participate in student organizations

- Muslim Student Association
- Japanese Language Culture Club
- Harambee Hip Hop Dance Crew
- Interfaith Advisory Council
- The Loud Crowd
- Hillel Jewish Student Organization
- Christians on Campus
- American Sign Language Club
- Hip Hop Congress

Texas State Supports Diversity of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identities

- ▶ **LAMBDA:** a socially based student organization for our LGBT students at Texas State
- ▶ **BEA:** a politically-oriented student organization which supports and promotes the political concerns and ideas of our LGBT students at Texas State
- ▶ **Allies:** a faculty and staff organization which provides training to members of the campus community who are interested in ensuring a safe campus and climate which supports the Texas State LGBT community.



How we value diversity

- ▶ Participate in student organizations



How we value diversity

- ▶ Participate in student organizations

INTERRUPTIONS
Multicultural Anti-racism
Peer Educators

POWER

OPPRESSION

RACISM

TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY
SAN MARCOS
The rising STAR of Texas

A member of The Texas State University System.

How we value diversity

- Make friends across groups, communities, identities and lines
- Seek knowledge and understand rather than make assumptions



Remember...

- ▶ We value diversity at Texas State
- ▶ Our history has made diversity both complex and challenging
- ▶ We don't just value diversity....we show it

THE GOLD CARD

FIRST SIX WEEKS ACTIVITIES

www.vpsa.txstate.edu/first6weeks