

DIRECTIONS:

1. Make a copy of this document
2. Insert your name into the title of the document
3. The article has been broken up into sections for you. As you read over the text, **you will be annotating and writing your notes** within the column under “notes”. For each section **you must also provide a 5-word summary** of the main ideas/thoughts. After annotating the text and writing your five word summaries, **there are four reflection questions** that must be answered in complete sentences.

TEXT: A Brief History of the Disability Rights Movement By Anti-Defamation League - 2015 www.adl.org <i>Edited by Ms. Enriquez</i>	NOTES: Main Ideas, Thoughts, Questions	5-WORD SUMMARY
<p>In the 1800s, people with disabilities were considered meager, tragic, pitiful individuals unfit and unable to contribute to society, except to serve as ridiculed objects of entertainment in circuses and exhibitions. They were also forced to enter institutions and asylums, and segregation of persons with disability were considered merciful actions.</p>		
<p>The marginalization of people with disabilities continued until World War I when veterans with disabilities expected that the US government provide rehabilitation in exchange for their service to the nation. In the 1940s and 1950s, disabled World War II veterans placed increasing pressure on government to provide them with rehabilitation and vocational training.</p> <p>There were initial advancements made towards independence, but people with disabilities still did not have access to public transportation, telephones, bathrooms and stores. Office buildings and worksites with stairs offered no entry for people with disabilities who sought employment, and employer attitudes created even worse barriers.</p>		
<p>By the 1960s, the civil rights movement began to take shape, and disability advocates saw the opportunity to join</p>		

<p>forces alongside other minority groups to demand equal treatment, equal access and equal opportunity for people with disabilities. The struggle for disability rights has followed a similar pattern to many other civil rights movements – challenging negative attitudes and stereotypes, rallying for political and institutional change, and lobbying for the self-determination of a minority community.</p>		
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TIMELINE - LEGISLATION FOR DISABILITY RIGHTS

- **1970s:** disability rights activists lobbied Congress and marched on Washington to include civil rights language for people with disabilities into the 1972 Rehabilitation Act.
- **1973 - The Rehabilitation Act (Section 504):** provided equal opportunity for employment within the federal government and in federally funded programs, prohibiting discrimination on the basis of disability. Section 504: established the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board, mandating equal access to public services (such as public housing and public transportation services), and the **allocation** of money for **vocational training**.
- **1975 - Education for All Handicapped Children Act:** guaranteed equal access to public education for children with disabilities. This act specified that every child had a right to education, and mandated the full inclusion of children with disabilities in mainstream education classes, unless a satisfactory level of education could not be achieved due to the nature of the child’s disability.
- **1990 - The Education for All Handicapped Children Act renamed to the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA):** which expanded the inclusion of children with disabilities into regular classes, and focused on the rights of parents to be involved in the educational decisions affecting their children. IDEA required that an Individual Education Plan (IEP) be designed with parental approval to meet the educational needs of a child with a disability.
- **1980s -** Disability activists began lobbying for various pieces of legislation to be combined under one broad civil rights statute that would protect the rights of people with disabilities (much like the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which prohibited discrimination on the basis of race, religion, national origin, or gender, but people with disabilities were not included under such protection).
- **1990 - Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA):** intended to prohibit discrimination on the basis of disability in: employment, services rendered by state and local governments, places of public accommodation, transportation, and telecommunications services.

<p>Under the ADA, businesses must provide reasonable accommodations to people with disabilities (such as restructuring jobs or modifying work equipment), public services can no longer deny services to people with</p>	<p>(notes):</p>	<p>(5-word summary):</p>
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<p>disabilities (such as public transportation systems), and all public accommodations and telecommunications services were expected to have modifications made to be accessible and adaptive to people with disabilities. With this piece of legislation, the US government identified the full participation, inclusion and integration of people with disabilities in all levels of society.</p> <p>However, people with disabilities still face prejudice and bias with the stereotypical portrayal of people with disabilities in the movies and in the media, physical barriers to schools, housing and to voting stations, and lack of affordable health care. The promise of the ADA is yet to be fully realized, but the disability rights movement continues to make great strides towards the empowerment and self-determination of Americans with disabilities.</p>		
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<p>Glossary</p> <p>Advocate: a person that argues for a cause, a supporter or defender.</p> <p>Allocation: to set apart for a special purpose, to distribute according to a plan.</p> <p>Marginalization: to confine to a lower social standing.</p> <p>Mobilize: to assemble, prepare, or put into operation for a purpose.</p> <p>Rehabilitation: to restore to good condition, and capacity.</p> <p>Self-determination: freedom of people to determine their own status and independence.</p> <p>Sterilization: the act of making a person infertile, or unable to conceive a child.</p> <p>Stigmatization: to characterize as disgraceful.</p> <p>Vocational training: training for a job.</p>	<p>References:</p> <p>Vaughn, Jacqueline. 2003. Disabled Rights: American Policy and the Fight for Equality. Washington, D.C., Georgetown University Press.</p> <p>Fleischer, Doris and Zames, Freida. 2001. The Disability Rights Movement: From Charity to Confrontation. Philadelphia: Temple University Press.</p>
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Reflection Questions: Using information from the text, your notes, and the timeline, answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1.) Describe what forms of discrimination, issues and/or concerns people with disabilities faced in society prior to the 1970s? What issues led to the rise of the disability rights movement?

2.) Explain the goals and significant outcomes of at least **3 examples** of legislation that assisted in the progression of the Disability Rights movement. (*Reference the timeline*)

3.) What similarities does the Disability Rights movement share with the other struggles for equality movements we have studied? How does this movement compare to the Women's rights movement and LGBT rights movement?

4.) Do you think people with disabilities experience full inclusion and integration in today's society? Has the world been made accessible to all people, both with and without disabilities? Explain why or why not.

When you have completed this assignment, make sure your name is in the title, and then **share it with mcash@sandi.net to submit**