



<https://doloreshuerta.org/>

Celebrating Dolores Huerta Day!

Civic Engagement: Women of Color Activists

Thanks to support from:



Photo courtesy Special Collections, University Library, University of California Santa Cruz.

About Photos and Art in the Lesson Plans: The photos from the lesson plans should not be used in any way for purposes unrelated to teaching these lesson plans. Permission for the photos are exclusive to the Dolores Huerta Foundation and for the sole purpose of these lesson plans. Any further use of the photos would require license use from the photographers, artists, their agents, or individual photo owners.

Five-Day Unit Goals

- Students will be introduced to Dolores Huerta's activism and Dolores Huerta Day
- Students will examine the power of civic engagement through Dolores Huerta's activism work
- Students will understand policy context that led to organizing actions and the resulting laws
- Students be introduced to the concept of intersectionality
- Students will identify women of color activists and their contributions throughout civil rights history
- Students will identify local women of color community leaders and devise methods of contributing to their causes

No notes

Day 1

No notes

Introduction to Dolores Huerta

And Dolores Huerta Day
on April 10th

Are you familiar with Dolores Huerta?

Write down anything and everything that you know about Dolores Huerta

No notes

Who is Dolores Huerta?

Brief Background:

- Born in April 10, 1930 in Dawson, New Mexico
- Active in numerous school clubs
- Was a majorette
- Dedicated member of the Girl Scouts until the age of 18.
- Continued her education at the University of Pacific's Delta College in Stockton earning a provisional teaching credential.
- While teaching she could no longer bear to see her students come to school with empty stomachs and bare feet, and thus began her lifelong journey of working to correct economic injustice.
- Dolores left for delano from stockton in 1962
- Mother of 11



Photo credit: Kathy Murphy, used with permission.

No notes

Who is Dolores Huerta?

What She Saw

- Segregation
- Discrimination
- Poor Social conditions of Farmworkers
- Poor economic conditions of farm workers

What She Did

- Quit teaching to fight farmworker oppression
- 1955 stockton chapter of Community Service Organization (CSO) with Fred Ross
- 1960 Started Agricultural Workers of America (AWA)
- Voter registration Drives
- Lobbied politicians to allow non-US citizens to receive public assistance, pensions, and Spanish ballots, Spanish driving tests



Photo Credit: Dolores Huerta Foundation, photographer Angela Torres.

notes Photo Credit Angela Torres



Who is Dolores Huerta?

Choose 1-2 videos to share:

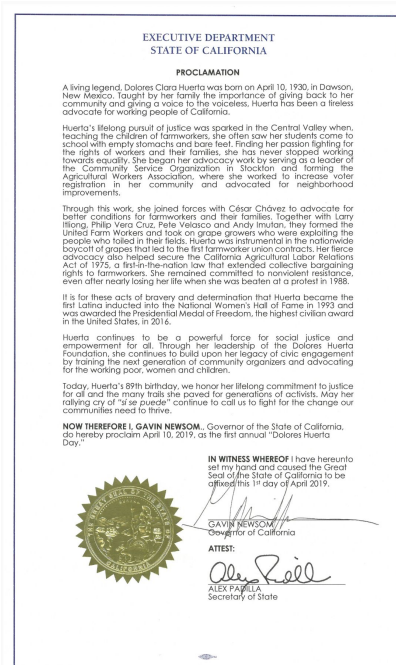
- [Hispanic Heritage: Who is Labor Activist Dolores Huerta?](#)
- [Portrait in Minute: Dolores Huerta](#)
- [Chicago Tonight: Latino Voices](#)

Celebrating Dolores Huerta Day!

- April 10th (Dolores Huerta's birthday)
- Established in 2019 in California
- Recognition of lifelong pursuit of justice



About image: used by the State of California to recognize the day. Graphic designer unknown.



Read proclamation: <https://www.gov.ca.gov/2019/04/10/dolores-huerta-day/>

What is Civic Engagement?



[Image by Stockcake:](#)
Community Rising Together
(public domain).

Civic engagement means working to make a difference in the civic life of our **communities** and developing the combination of **knowledge, skills, values** and **motivations** to make that difference. It means promoting the **quality of life** in a community, through both **political** and **non-political processes** (Civic Responsibility in Higher Education, Ehrlich, 2000, p.vi).



Operating with unwavering **hope**, we believe in achieving the seemingly unattainable. “**Si se puede**” embodies a **collective awakening to individual and communal power**. Our civic engagement department is dedicated to equipping **grassroots leaders** with the **tools** and **knowledge** essential for guiding their **communities** toward enduring **transformative solutions**. We aim to create a Central Valley of **informed** and **engaged citizens** and **voters** ready to **advocate, educate, vote**, and use our political system to create a more **just** and **equitable** Central Valley (Dolores Huerta Foundation website).

No notes

A Woman's Role...



Photo courtesy © George Ballis,
used with permission.



Photo courtesy © Lori de León, used with permission.

- Discuss the expectations of a woman; of the expectations placed on a woman like Dolores
- Questions to consider: What is a feminist from a critical race theory perspective? Who are other models?

Dolores Huerta: 58 Sexist Comments in the United Farm Workers Meeting



No notes

Some of her recognitions and where she is at now

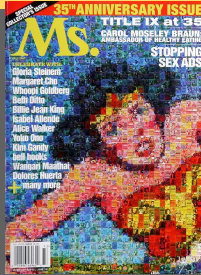
- 4 ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN CALIFORNIA
- 1 ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN FORT WORTH, TEXAS
- 1 HIGH SCHOOL IN PUEBLO, COLORADO
- INDUCTED INTO THE CALIFORNIA HALL OF FAME IN MARCH OF 2013
- IN 2012 PRESIDENT OBAMA BESTOWED DOLORES WITH THE PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM

Right: President Barack Obama talks to attendees during the Presidential Medal of Freedom ceremony, held on Tuesday, May 29, 2012, at the White House in Washington. Photo Credit: (NASA/Bill Ingalls)

Right: Ms. Magazine cover, Fall 2007.
Source: Liberty Media for Women LLC,
CC BY-SA 4.0 via Wikimedia Commons



Above Source: Rafa213, CC BY-SA 4.0 via Wikimedia Commons



Above Source: Rafa213, CC BY-SA 4.0 via Wikimedia Commons

RECEIVED NUMEROUS AWARDS

- THE ELEANOR ROOSEVELT HUMANS RIGHTS AWARD
- MS. MAGAZINE'S ONE OF THE THREE MOST IMPORTANT WOMEN OF 1997
- LADIES HOME JOURNAL'S 100 MOST IMPORTANT WOMAN OF THE 20TH CENTURY
- THE PUFFIN FOUNDATION'S AWARD FOR CREATIVE CITIZENSHIP \$100,000
- LABOR LEADER AWARD 1984,
- THE KERN COUNTY WOMAN OF THE YEAR AWARD FROM THE CALIFORNIA STATE LEGISLATURE
- THE OHTLI AWARD FROM THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT
- THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION – JAMES SMITHSON AWARD,
- 9 HONORARY DOCTORATES FROM UNIVERSITIES THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

- This list was last updated in April of 2019.
- Point out that the Puffin Foundation's award is highlighted because it was with that monetary award that Dolores founded the Dolores Huerta Foundation in 2002 where she continues to fight for civil and human rights. More information [here](#).

Women of Color Activists



Rosa Parks

Credit: USIA / National Archives and Records Administration
Records of the U.S. Information Agency Record Group 306,
Public domain, via Wikimedia Commons.

- Born on February 4th, 1913 in Tuskegee, Alabama
- Growing up in the segregated South, Parks was frequently confronted with racial discrimination and violence

On December 1, 1955, Rosa Parks boarded a bus in Montgomery, Alabama. Instead of going to the back of the bus, which was designated for African Americans, she sat in the front. When the bus started to fill up with white passengers, the bus driver asked Parks to move. She refused. Her resistance set in motion one of the largest social movements in history, the Montgomery Bus Boycott.

Rosa Parks Photo: <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Rosaparks.jpg>

Credit: USIA / National Archives and Records Administration Records of the U.S. Information Agency Record Group 306, Public domain, via Wikimedia Commons

Women of Color Activists



Shirley Chisholm

Credit: Adam Cuerden, Public domain, via
Wikimedia Commons.

- Born in Brooklyn, New York, on November 30, 1924, Chisholm was the oldest of four daughters to immigrant parents from Guyana, and from Barbados
- Professors encouraged her to consider a political career, she replied that she faced a “double handicap” as both Black and female.

Shirley Anita St. Hill Chisholm was the first African American woman in Congress (1968) and the first woman and African American to seek the nomination for president of the United States from one of the two major political parties (1972). Her motto and title of her autobiography—Unbought and Unbossed—illustrates her outspoken advocacy for women and minorities during her seven terms in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Photo Credit: Adam Cuerden, Public domain, via Wikimedia Commons.

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Shirley_Chisholm.jpg

Women of Color Activists



Angela Davis

Credit: Oregon State University, [CC BY-SA 2.0](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Angela_Davis_at_Oregon_State_University.jpg), via Wikimedia Commons.

- Angela Davis was born in Birmingham, Alabama, in 1944
- Angela was exposed to both racism and activism at an early age. Angela's neighborhood was nicknamed "Dynamite Hill" because the Ku Klux Klan often attacked the homes of Black residents with bombs. Speaking out about civil rights in Birmingham was incredibly dangerous.

She is most famous for her involvement with the Soledad brothers, who were accused of killing a prison guard. During George Jackson's trial in August 1970, an escape attempt was made at gunpoint and several people were killed. Davis was accused of taking part in the event and was charged with murder. Evidence showed that the guns were registered to her and rumors said she was in love with Jackson, which later proved untrue. Davis went into hiding and was placed on the FBI's most wanted list. She spent eighteen months in jail, which led to the "Free Angela Davis" campaign and the Angela Davis Legal Defense Committee.

Photo Credit: Oregon State University, CC BY-SA 2.0, via Wikimedia Commons.
[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Angela_Davis_at_Oregon_State_University.j](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Angela_Davis_at_Oregon_State_University.jpg)
pg

Women of the Black Panther Party



Source: Rainalee111, [CC BY-SA 4.0](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Black_Panthers.Women.jpg), via Wikimedia Commons

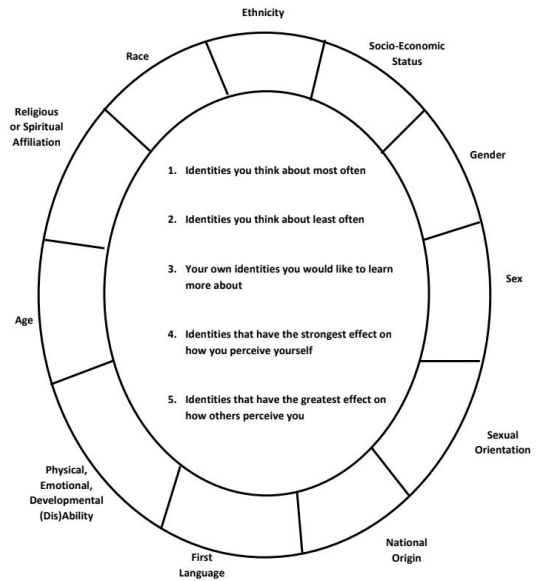
[Women of the Black Panther Party](#)

[Black Panthers at 50: What was the role of women in the Black Panther Party?](#)

Photo credit: Rainalee111, CC BY-SA 4.0, via Wikimedia Commons,
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Black_Panthers.Women.jpg

Social Identity Wheel

- Review social identity handout
- Fill in the wheel and then write answers to each question
- Pair/share and then with the whole class as comfortable



Adapted for use by the Program on Intergroup Relations and the Spectrum Center, University of Michigan. Resource hosted by LSA Inclusive Teaching Initiative, University of Michigan (<http://sites.lsa.umich.edu/inclusive-teaching/>).

No notes

Discussion Question

How do you think the experiences of women and women of color differ from men or white women in activist movements?

No notes

Day 2

No notes

The Urgency of Intersectionality: Kimberlé Crenshaw



No notes

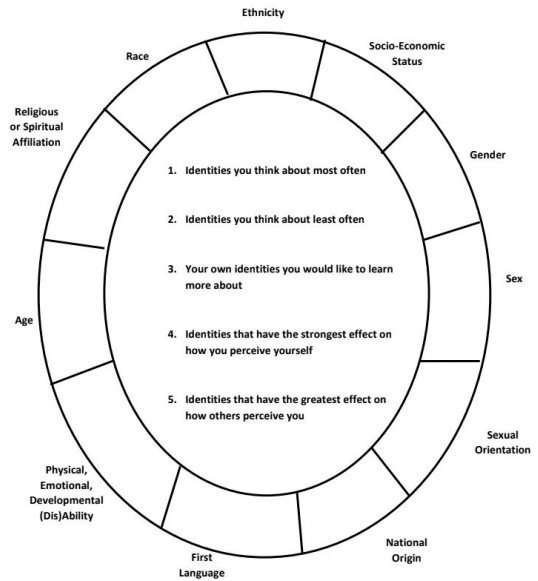
Who am I? Activity

- Pass out notecards
- On one side, write down words that they would use to describe themselves
- On the other side, write down words that others might use to describe them
- Reflect on the differences between these two sides and what is lost when you only use words that others would use
- Discuss as a class

No notes

Social Identity Wheel

- Review social identity handout
- Fill in the wheel and then write answers to each question
- Pair/share and then with the whole class as comfortable



Adapted for use by the Program on Intergroup Relations and the Spectrum Center, University of Michigan.
Resource hosted by LSA Inclusive Teaching Initiative, University of Michigan (<http://sites.lsa.umich.edu/inclusive-teaching/>).

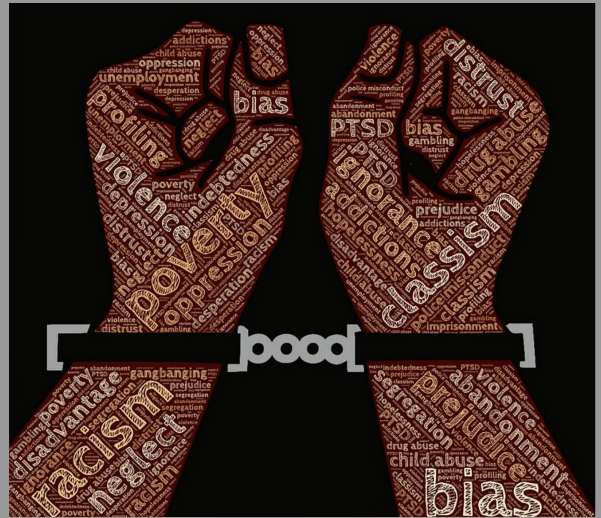
No notes

Oppression and Resistance

DEFINE OPPRESSION:

THE EXERCISE OF AUTHORITY OR POWER
IN A CRUEL OR UNJUST MANNER

WHAT DOES OPPRESSION LOOK LIKE?



Source: Pixabay free image

- Dynamics of Oppression
- Before displaying the definition of Oppression, have students share out what they think Oppression means.
- Have a volunteer read the definition of oppression.
- To answer “What does oppression look like?”, use the chart on the next slide

DYNAMICS OF OPPRESSION

the exercise of authority or power in a cruel or unjust manner

	INSTITUTIONAL (Systemic – Society)	INTERPERSONAL (Group)	INTRAPERSONAL (Individual)
Thoughts	Institutionalized stereotype <i>(acknowledges stereotype exists* even through denial)</i>	Group stereotype <i>(thought of stereotype is commonly understood)</i>	STEREOTYPE <i>(Spanish or Southern accent is bad)</i>
Feelings / Beliefs	Institutionalized prejudice <i>(institution accepts stereotype as factual)</i>	Group prejudice <i>(stereotype is believed to be true)</i>	PREJUDICE <i>(Spanish or Southern accent is bad)</i>
Behaviors / Actions	Institutionalized discrimination <i>(institution justifies discrimination)</i>	Discrimination <i>(Spanish or Southern accent are made fun of)</i>	Self-inflicted discrimination <i>Is internalized (I change my accent to avoid discrimination)</i>
Policies, Practices, Structures, Laws, Culture, Norms	OPPRESSION / ISM <i>(Structural Inequality of hiring practice based on accent)</i>		

- The main idea here is for students to understand the difference between
 - Institutional Oppression, systems and/or structures in society oppression a group or an individual
 - Interpersonal Oppression, oppression between two groups or two individuals or between a group and an individual
 - Intrapersonal Oppression, oppression against our own self.

DYNAMICS OF OPPRESSION IN AMERICAN FARM LABOR

INSTITUTIONAL (SYSTEMIC – SOCIETY)	INTERPERSONAL (GROUP)	INTRAPERSONAL (INDIVIDUAL)

- Have students discuss where the Dynamics of Oppression showed up in the Drawbridge Story.
- This can be done in groups or as whole-class discussion.



Image: Nobel Foundation, Public domain, via Wikimedia Commons.

**Martin Luther
King, Jr.**

**“ We know through painful
experience that freedom is
never voluntarily given
by the oppressor; it
must be demanded
by the oppressed. ”**

(Letter from a Birmingham Jail)

- Use this quote to transition from Oppression to Resistance

Oppression and Resistance



Photo by [Jon Tyson](#) on [Unsplash](#)

DEFINE RESISTANCE:

THE REFUSAL TO ACCEPT OR COMPLY
WITH SOMETHING; THE ATTEMPT TO
PREVENT SOMETHING BY ACTION OR
ARGUMENT.

WHAT DOES RESISTANCE LOOK LIKE?

- Dynamics of Resistance
- Before displaying the definition of Resistance, have students share out what they think Resistance means
- Have a volunteer read the definition of resistance
- To answer “What does resistance look like?”, use the chart on the next slide

DYNAMICS OF RESISTANCE BY UFW AND FARMWORKERS

INSTITUTIONAL (SYSTEMIC – SOCIETY)	INTERPERSONAL (GROUP)	INTRAPERSONAL (INDIVIDUAL)

28

- Have students discuss where the Dynamics of Resistance showed up in the Drawbridge Story.
- This can be done in groups or as whole-class discussion.

*In dyads, discuss the following:
Share a personal or historical example of
oppression and resistance.*



Source: Pixabay free image

29

- Use the Listening Dyad Strategy. Each partner will have a set amount of time to speak uninterrupted (30 - 60 seconds). If they finish early, they are to sit silently with their partner. When the time resets, the other partner will speak uninterrupted.

Day 3

No notes



The Equal Rights Amendment (ERA), first proposed in 1923, is an amendment to the United States Constitution that guarantees equality of rights under the law for all persons regardless of sex.

As of January 27, 2020, the ERA has satisfied the requirements of Article V of the Constitution for ratification (passage by two-thirds of each house of Congress and approval by three-fourths of the states).

Leading constitutional scholars agree that the ERA is now part of the Constitution. Because of issues raised about its unique ratification process (explained on the Frequently Asked Questions page), the Archivist of the United States has not yet taken the final ministerial step of publishing the ERA in the *Federal Register* with certification of its ratification as the 28th Amendment.

<https://www.equalrightsamendment.org/>

Introduction to the Development of Feminist Media

- Women's Liberation and Women in Print Movement spurred development of feminist media in early 1970s
- Newsletters such as *Matrices*, *The Lesbian/Gay History Researchers Network Newsletter*, and the *Lesbian Herstory Archives* functioned as a network for sharing information and resources and facilitated collaboration across space, with people who were otherwise difficult to know about, let alone reach.

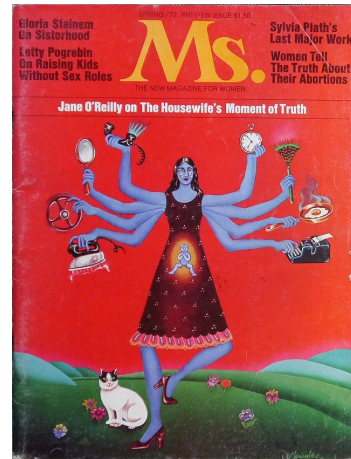
Use <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/1464700115604135> to describe importance of feminist media in community engagement for women of color activists

the publication functioned explicitly as a *network* designed for sharing information and resources amongst anyone doing research related to lesbian feminism. Using various media – photocopiers and mimeograph, telephones, letter mail, and the newsletter itself – the *Matrices* network facilitated collaboration *across space*, with people who were otherwise difficult to know about, let alone reach.

Distributed primarily by letter mail, issues of these newsletters acted as communication infrastructures, publishing requests for information and resources, updates on the activities of others, surveys, phone-trees, listings of archival holdings and primary source materials at community and institutional archives, mailing lists, and bibliographies.

Introduction to the Development of Feminist Media

- **Ms. Magazine** was created in 1971 by journalist, political and social activist Gloria Steinem
- Several landmark stories on topics including abortion, overseas sweatshops, sex trafficking, the wage gap, the glass ceiling, date rape, and domestic violence.
- Bought by The Feminist Majority (Dolores Huerta is a board member) in 2001



Ms. Magazine Cover (Spring 1972)

Source: Liberty Media for Women LLC, [CC BY-SA 4.0](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ms._magazine_Cover_-_Spring_1972.jpg) via Wikimedia Commons

Photo credit: Liberty Media for Women LLC, CC BY-SA 4.0 via Wikimedia Commons
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ms._magazine_Cover_-_Spring_1972.jpg

Introduction to the Development of Feminist Media

Kitchen Table: Women of Color Press

- Started in 1980 by Barbara Smith, Beverly Smith, Cherríe Moraga, and poet Audre Lorde
- A press run by and for women of color - other arenas of publishing were white-dominated
- Reaction to racism within women's movement in late 1970's
- Some of Kitchen Table's most popular titles include: 1984 anthology by Cherríe Moraga and Gloria Anzaldúa titled *This Bridge Called My Back: Writings by Radical Women of Color* and Barbara Smith's *Home Girls: A Black Feminist Anthology*, first published in 1984 and Audre Lorde's *I Am Your Sister: Black Women Organizing Across Sexualities*.

No notes

Discussion Questions

- How did the development of feminist media further activist movements?
 - How is feminist media an example of resistance to oppression?
 - What challenges do you think women of color activists faced that were different from white women activists?
-

No notes

Identify local women of color community leaders and devise methods of contributing to their causes

- In groups/pairs identify local women of color community leaders
- Brainstorm methods of contributing to their causes

No notes

Day 4

No notes

What is Civic Engagement?



[Image by Stockcake:](#)
Community Rising Together
(public domain).

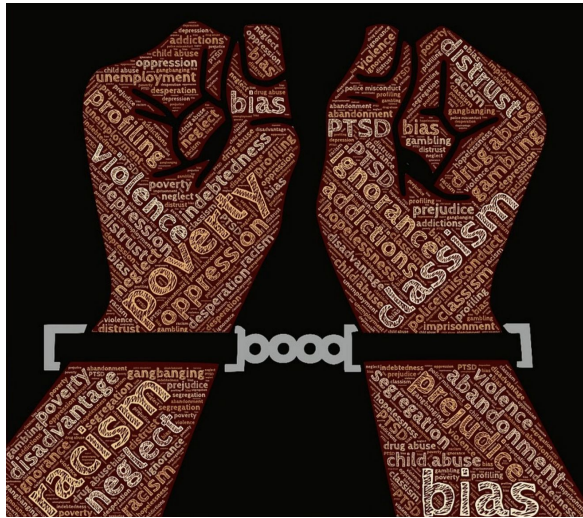
Civic engagement means working to make a difference in the civic life of our **communities** and developing the combination of **knowledge, skills, values** and **motivations** to make that difference. It means promoting the **quality of life** in a community, through both **political** and **non-political processes** (Civic Responsibility in Higher Education, Ehrlich, 2000, p.vi).



Operating with unwavering **hope**, we believe in achieving the seemingly unattainable. “**Si se puede**” embodies a **collective awakening to individual and communal power**. Our civic engagement department is dedicated to equipping **grassroots leaders** with the **tools** and **knowledge** essential for guiding their **communities** toward enduring **transformative solutions**. We aim to create a Central Valley of **informed** and **engaged citizens** and **voters** ready to **advocate, educate, vote**, and use our political system to create a more **just** and **equitable** Central Valley (Dolores Huerta Foundation website).

No notes

Review Dynamics of Oppression and Resistance from Day 1



Source: Pixabay free image

No notes

Civic engagement and support

In the same groups as Day 3, brainstorm an action that each group can take that aligns with the causes spearheaded by local women of color. These actions can correspond to community organizations as well.

Some examples can include:

- Writing letters to/calling local legislators, encouraging them to support the proposed values/actions
- Creating a campaign within the school (working with student government etc.)
- Signing up to volunteer time at local organization
- Or something else!

No notes

Day 5

No notes



“¡Sí Se Puede!”: Dolores Huerta’s 50 Years of Activism

No notes

Civic engagement and support

In the same groups as Day 3, brainstorm an action that each group can take that aligns with the causes spearheaded by local women of color. These actions can correspond to community organizations as well.

Some examples can include:

- Writing letters to/calling local legislators, encouraging them to support the proposed values/actions
- Creating a campaign within the school (working with student government etc.)
- Signing up to volunteer time at local organization
- Or something else!

No notes

Present your project to the class
and discuss goals and future steps



Photo Credit: Víctor Aleman, used with permission.