

Inquiry Design Model (IDM) Blueprint™			
Compelling Question	Mexican American Political Groups: What’s worked and what hasn’t?		
Standards and Practices	<p>8) Government. The student understands the significance of political decisions and the struggle for Mexican American political power throughout U.S. history. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(F) discuss the role of various organizations such as the American G.I. Forum, the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF), the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials (NALEO), and the National Council of La Raza (NCLR) that have participated in the Mexican American struggle for political power.</p>		
Staging the Question	<p>Read “Charting the course on Latino civil rights” and discuss the Hispanic movement for equal rights in the United States.</p> <p>https://today.law.harvard.edu/charting-the-course-on-latino-civil-rights/</p>		
Supporting Question 1	Supporting Question 2	Supporting Question 3	Supporting Question 4
What are the major groups and their goals?	What strategies have these groups used?	What has changed?	What challenges does the Mexican American community still need to overcome?
Formative Performance Task	Formative Performance Task	Formative Performance Task	Formative Performance Task
Begin work on Movement Analysis Organization Chart	Continue work on Movement Analysis Organization Chart	Finish work on Movement Analysis Organization Chart	Develop a claim that addresses how the organizations addressed the needs of the Mexican American community.
Featured Sources	Featured Sources	Featured Sources	

<p>Organizations Chart</p> <p>Whites Only Sign</p> <p>Sotelo quote</p>	<p>LBJ Telegram</p> <p>JFK Speech</p> <p>LULAC Poster</p> <p>Yzaguirre quote</p>	<p>RY Medal of Freedom</p> <p>Vanessa Guillen</p> <p>Plyler v. Doe</p>	
<p>Summative Performance Task</p>	<p>Argument</p>	<p>What makes a movement successful? Construct an argument (i.e., essay or presentation) that addresses the compelling question, using specific claims and relevant evidence from historical and contemporary sources while acknowledging competing views.</p>	
	<p>Extension</p>	<p>Participate in a Socratic Seminar about the Hispanic efforts to secure equal rights, incorporating your personal experiences and perspective (e.g. from conversations, media, television/movies, etc.).</p>	
<p>Taking Informed Action</p>	<p>Assess: Research and discuss the current progress of the movement (i.e., rights given to members of the Hispanic community) at the local, state, or national levels, considering it within the context of the larger movement.</p> <p>Act: Write to an outside institution (e.g., local newspaper, LULAC, MALDEF, ACLU, etc.) discussing current policies and further steps needed.</p>		

What Makes a Movement Successful? Movement Analysis Organization Chart

How Does _____ impact The Mexican American Civil Rights Movement?	Advances What parts help accelerate the movement? Are the impacts short-term or long-lasting?	Inhibits Are there any aspects that slow down the progress of the movement? Have they dramatically impacted the movement, for better or worse?	Timeline and Significance How does the information correspond to the nature of the movement at the respective time (i.e., does it go with social understandings, or against)?
Supporting Question 1: Public Reaction			
Supporting Question 2: Actions and Programs			
Supporting Question 3: Outcomes and Obstacles			
Supporting Question 4: People Within the Mexican American Community Develop a claim that addresses how the organizations addressed the needs of the Mexican American community.	Claim:		

The National Council of La Raza was organized in 1968, under the name of Southwest Council of La Raza. The organization adopted its present name in 1971. The purposes of the National Council of La Raza are to monitor data acquisition capabilities of Federal agencies, and disseminate this data to the Spanish speaking. The President of the Board is Mr. Maclavio Barraza, and the Executive Director is Mr. Raul Yzaguirre.

The League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) was founded in 1929, and is presently the largest Spanish speaking organization in the country. The National President of LULAC is Mr. Joe Benites, and the local Washington, D.C. chairman is Mr. Hank Aguirre.

The Latin American Manufacturing Association (LAMA) was founded in 1973 for the purpose of assisting Hispanic owned manufacturing firms in obtaining contracts by influencing the private sector to deal with Spanish speaking businessmen. The organization's President is Mr. Jose Aceves.

The Mexican American Political Association (MAPA) was organized in 1958 to provide the Spanish speaking community with training in citizenship and the democratic process, to train leaders, to educate the community on public issues, and to encourage and stimulate Spanish speaking citizens to participate in the electoral process. Ms. Margaret Cruz is President of the organization.

The American G.I. Forum was founded in 1947 to promote the well-being of Mexican American veterans and their families. Its function was later expanded to include all Spanish speaking People. The American G.I. Forum sponsors the Veterans Assistance Program, the Educational Scholarship Fund, and, in a joint venture with LULAC, the SER program (Service, Employment, Redevelopment). Mr. Antonio Morales is the National Chairman of the organization.

In 1971 IMAGE (Incorporated Mexican American Government Employees) was formed to promote the employment of Spanish speaking people in the public sector. The majority of its total membership, approximately 7,000, are public employees. Mr. Edward Valenzuela is President of IMAGE.

The National Spanish Speaking Coalition on Domestic Affairs was organized in 1972 as a development of the Spanish Speaking Advisory Committee to the Secretary of Labor. Its purposes are to assist other organizations and/or individuals who are addressing various issues affecting the Spanish speaking, and to initiate action in those areas requiring attention. The National Chairman is Mr. John Flores.

The Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund (MALDEF) was founded in 1967 to represent the interests of Mexican Americans on legal issues. Its principal area of activity is litigation in the field of equal educational opportunity, employment discrimination, and political rights. Ms. Vilma Martinez is General Counsel of MALDEF.



Organization Chart



Whites Only

“I went and applied for it, and I was starting to go to school...but under the G.I. Bill, they paid you not very often. Sometimes it was three, four months before you got your check...and a lot of fellas dropped out of school.”

--|John Sótelo, WWII Veteran, Regarding GI Bill benefits

Sotello Quote

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849 JAN 11 PM 4 '59

AMERICAN GI FORUM=CORPUS CHRISTI TEX=

RETEL. I DEEPLY REGRET TO LEARN THAT THE PREJUDICE OF SOME INDIVIDUALS EXTENDS EVEN BEYOND THIS LIFE. I HAVE NO AUTHORITY OVER CIVILIAN FUNERAL HOMES, NOR DOES THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. HOWEVER, I HAVE TODAY MADE ARRANGEMENTS TO HAVE FELIX LONGIRIA BURIED WITH FULL MILITARY HONORS IN ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY HERE AT WASHINGTON WHERE THE HONORED DEAD ON OUR NATIONS WARS REST. OR, IF HIS FAMILY PREFERS TO HAVE HIS BODY INTERRED NEARER HIS HOME HE CAN BE REBURIED AT FORT SAM HOUSTON NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERY AT SAN ANTONIO. THERE WILL BE NO COST. IF HIS WIDOW DESIRES TO HAVE HIM REBURIED IN EITHER CEMETERY, SHE SHOULD SEND ME A COLLECT TELEGRAM BEFORE HIS BODY IS UNLOADED FROM AN ARMY TRANSPORT AT SAN FRANCISCO, JANUARY 13 THIS INJUSTICE AND PREJUDICE IS DEPLORABLE. I AM HAPPY TO HAVE A PART IN SEEING THAT THIS TEXAS HERO IS LAID TO REST WITH THE HONOR AND DIGNITY HIS SERVICE DESERVES=

LYNDON B JOHNSON USS=

13=

No. *31508* TO *adec*
Wm. H. ... TO *Boyer*

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

202.2

LBJ Telegram

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

NOVEMBER 21, 1963

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
BEFORE THE LEAGUE OF UNITED LATIN
AMERICAN CITIZENS
THE RICE HOTEL
HOUSTON, TEXAS

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Vice President, Mrs. Johnson,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

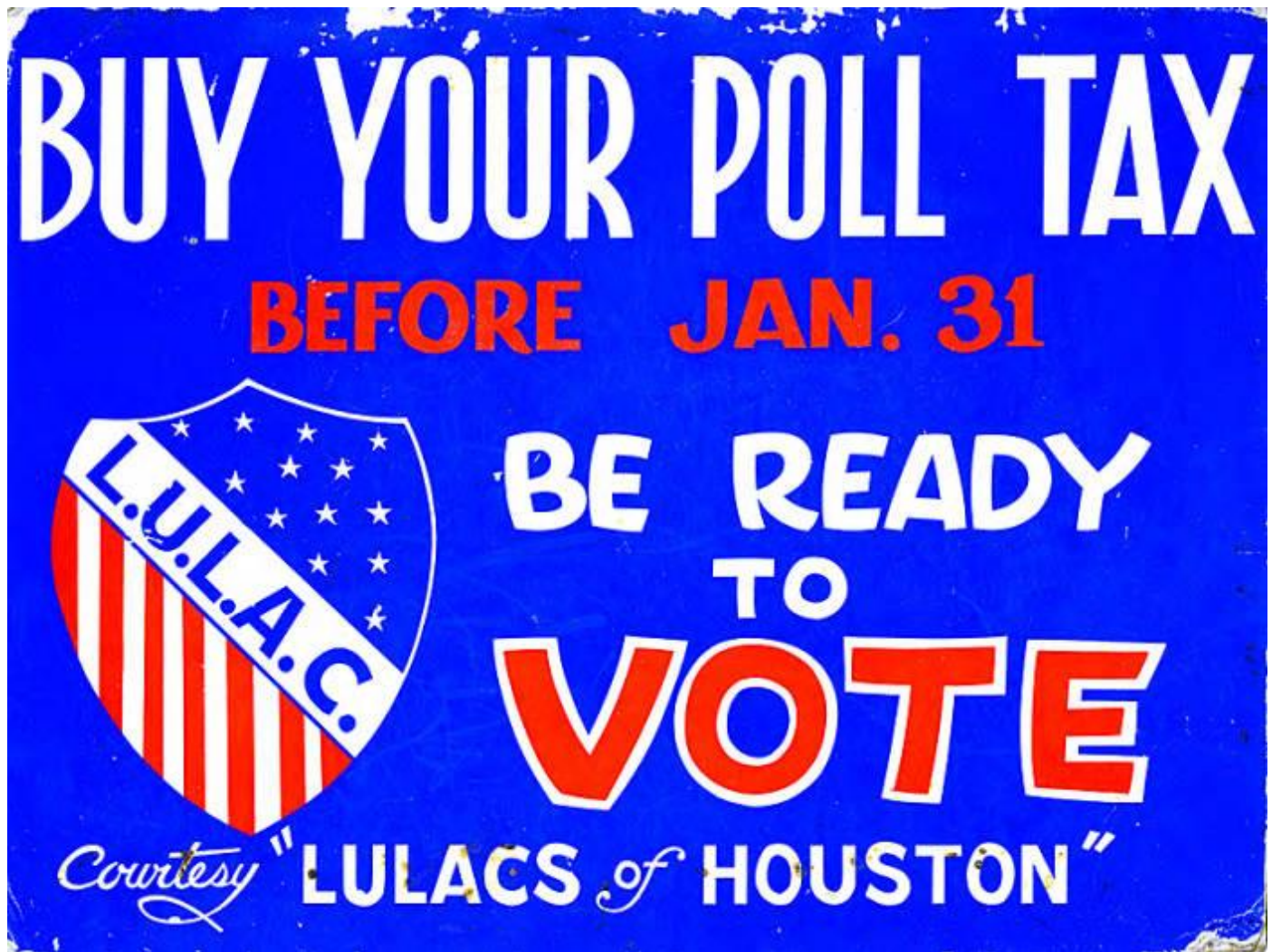
My wife and I are very proud to come to this meeting. This organization has done a good deal for this state and for our Country, and I am particularly glad that it emphasizes not only the opportunity for all Americans, a chance to develop their talents, education for boys and girls, so that they can pursue those talents to the very end of their ability, but also because you remind Americans of the very important links that we have with our sister Republics in this Hemisphere.

One of the things which I have taken the greatest interest in has been attempting to pursue an example which was long neglected, and that was the one set by President Franklin Roosevelt to emphasize that the United States is not only good neighbors, which we were in the '30s, but also friends and associates in a great effort to build in this Hemisphere an alliance for progress, an effort to prove that this Hemisphere, from top to bottom, and all of the countries, whether they be Latin or North American, there is a common commitment to freedom, to equality of opportunity, a chance for all to prove that prosperity can be the handmaiden of freedom, and to show to the world a very bright star here in this country and, indeed, in the entire Hemisphere. So I am glad to be here today.

In order that my words will be even clearer, I am going to ask my wife to say a few words to you also.

END

JFK Speech



LILAC Poster

Mexican Americans were largely invisible. Repeated efforts to get a focus on our issues just didn't get any responses. It became absolutely essential that a united, strong voice be established.

Raul Yzaguirre, President, National Council of La Raza

Yzaguirre quote

CONGRATULATIONS TO OUR SCHOOL DISTRICT NAMESAKE!

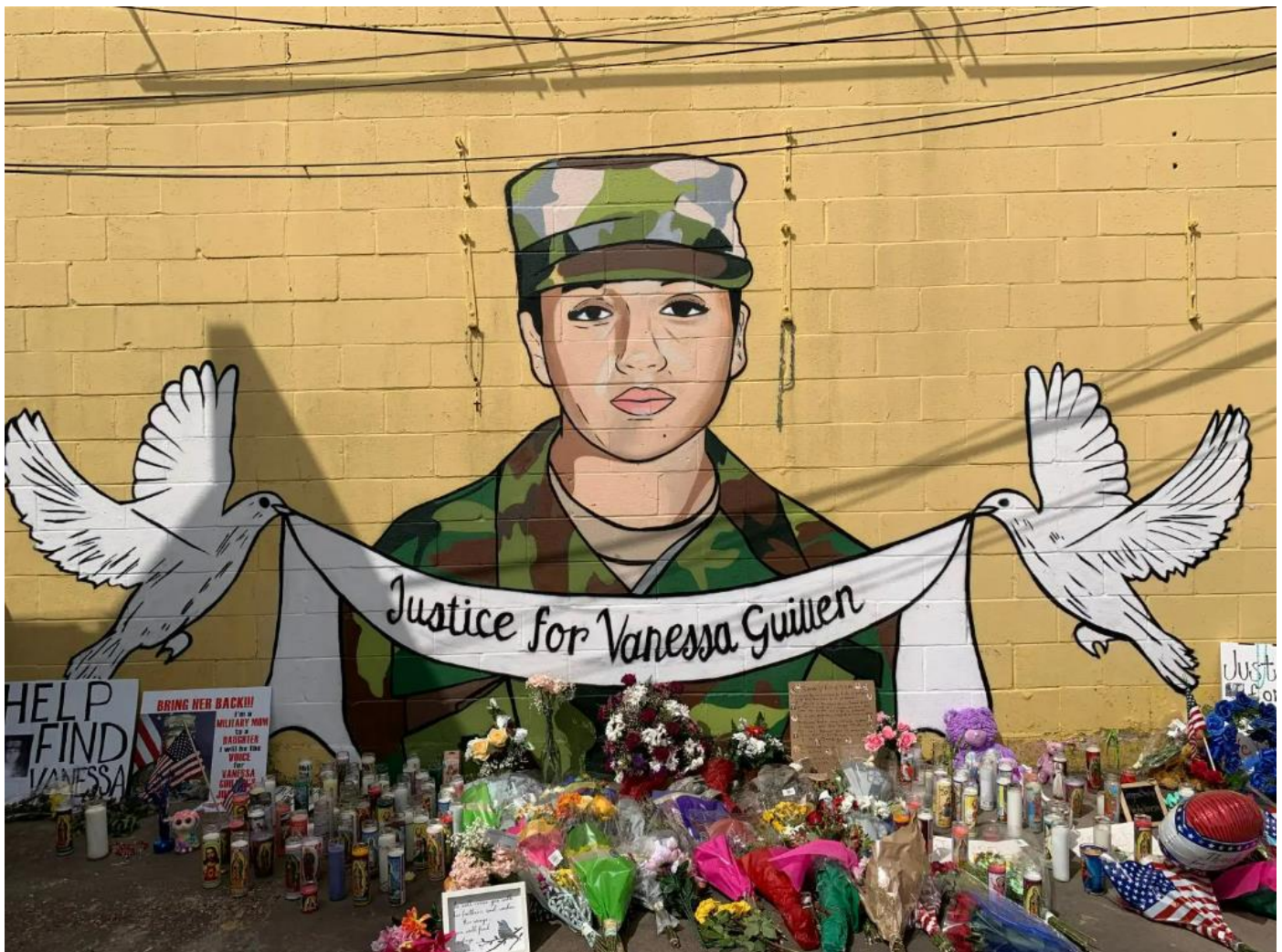
President Biden to award Latino civil rights icon Raul Yzaguirre the Presidential Medal of Freedom



RYSS



RY Medal of Freedom



Vanessa Guillen

Plyler v. Doe

No. 80-1538

Argued December 1, 1981

Decided June 15, 1982*

457 U.S. 202

Syllabus

Held: A Texas statute which withholds from local school districts any state funds for the education of children who were not "legally admitted" into the United States, and which authorizes local school districts to deny enrollment to such children, violates the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Plyler v. Doe