**Civil Rights in the 1920s:**

**Matching Activity**

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| The “Gay Village” | * The spirit of modernity and liberation infused the cities of the 1920s, and small, guarded, gay communities in cities like New York, San Francisco, and Los Angeles began to grow and develop a distinct and more open social culture.
* In L.A. neighborhoods such as Westlake, Angelino Heights, Echo Park and Silver Lake, and in New York neighborhoods such as Greenwich Village, Times Square, and Harlem, LGBTQ people began to establish communities with nightclubs, bars, and coffeehouses which became centers of gay culture and social interaction.
* The first drag balls in America began in Los Angeles during the 1920s and LGBTQ performers and celebrities attracted crowds to nightclubs and the vaudeville stage such as Jean Malin, the renowned nightclub emcee, and Vander Clyde (aka. Barbette) the high-wire performer and trapeze artist. Notable intellectuals, artists, musicians, and writers lived as more or less openly gay within their own communities.
* This development of LGBTQ enclaves in cities would provide a base for future gay activism during the rest of the 20th century.
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| 1924 Indian Citizenship Act | * Gave Native Americans full citizenship rights including the right to vote regardless of their place of residence.
* Enforced differently at the federal and state levels (evidence of the same kind of regional discrimination that African Americans faced in the South).
* Some states sought to deny the right to vote to Native Americans using strategies like a literacy test, or passing legislation which disqualified Native Americans who lived on reservations from voting.
* Individual tribes continued to pursue the diplomatic route (petitions, conferences/talks) to try to gain greater rights to their traditional lands and religious practices (such as ritual dances and the use of peyote in religious ceremonies), as well as greater recognition of their citizenship rights from federal and state governments.
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| John Collier | * A sociologist and writer, he established the American Indian Defense Association. The organization produced several reports about the damage being inflicted by the assimilation movement and the excessive poverty of Native Americans compared with the generally greater prosperity of other groups during the 1920s.
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| The Mexican Revolution (1910) | * This event forced Mexicans to cross the border into the United States in search of safety and employment. Many faced discrimination in their search for jobs, housing, and access to services.
* Throughout the rest of the decade, discrimination and labor unrest by struggling Latino workers grew across the Southwest.
* In long-established Chicano communities such as New Mexico, conditions were better (protection from discrimination, official bilingualism).
* By 1917, factories in war-related industries needed more workers, as troops departed for Europe. Latinos from the Southwest began moving north in large numbers for the first time.
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| League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) | * In 1929, several labor and civil rights organizations merged to form this group dedicated to fighting discrimination and segregation, and to promoting education in Latino communities. It remains the largest and oldest Latino civil rights group in the United States.
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| Octaviano Larrazolo | * In 1928, he became the first Latino to be elected a Senator (for New Mexico).
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| 1921 Immigration Act | * While it restricted the entry of eastern and southern Europeans, agricultural businesses successfully opposed efforts to limit the immigration of Mexicans due to their immense value to the agriculture industry of the Southwest.
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| The “Silent Protest Parade” | * In 1917, partly in response to the recent race riot in East St. Louis, the NAACP led 10,000 in a march down New York’s Fifth Avenue to condemn lynchings, violence, intimidation, and discrimination, and to demand federal legislation to address these issues.
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| Marcus Garvey | * This man approached civil rights from an entirely different perspective than the NAACP. He established the Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA)in 1914, which claimed 4 million members by 1920.
* An advocate of Black Pride, he founded the “Back to Africa” movement
* Some disagreement among critics and supporters about whether Garvey’s philosophy represented a move toward voluntary segregation. Some critics saw it as an offshoot of the “Colonization Movement” of the post-Civil War period.
* The ultimate goal was to establish a worldwide base for black power, specifically economic power, and to facilitate a global partnership between, and cohesion among peoples of African descent all over the world.
* Launched the Black Star Line (Atlantic shipping company) and the Negro Factories Association (manufacturing partnerships between Atlantic industrial centers in the Americas and Africa)
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