

Clear judgement

3. How far do you agree that the news media was the most significant influence in the decline in confidence in the American presidency in the years 1968-80?

Overall I would argue that there is a clear difference between the Minority Groups and the Black Civil Movements. Whilst there are clear similarities between both Native American and Hispanic and the stigmas both faced were a contrast to the total de jure and de facto discrimination faced by Black Americans which was countered by the Civil Rights movement.

It could also be argued that the rate of success is entirely different between the Civil Rights groups particularly following Johnson's legislation, whilst the Civil Rights Bill of 1964 and 65 ended de facto segregation and discrimination towards Hispanics and Black Africans, supported later by the Housing Bill Act of 1968 which prohibited discrimination of renting houses based on race, which gradually led to the improvement of their standard of living throughout the late 70's. Native Americans remained some of the poorest Americans contributing only 4% of overall wealth in America by 1970. The effect of their success is also disputable particularly around the Gay Rights movement which subjectively had very little legislation enforced due to the stigma faced on the LGBT community, leading to the continued support for their movement throughout the 70's and 80's, whilst the other groups gradually dropped in popularity with only 50,000 members in SNCC (a leading black group) by the end of the 70's.

replicated specific tactics used by the Black Panthers (one of the leading "black power groups") particularly surrounding the support of ghettos in the US, both groups set up educational centres in Black and Puerto-Rican ghettos which promoted their own culture and traditions. However, it can be argued that there was a distinct difference between the "Red Power" movement and the Black Civil Rights movement particularly surrounding the reasons of change towards a more radical ideology, whilst both sought to change "traditional" tactics such as "sit-ins" much to disillusionment of older members of both Civil Rights groups, "Red Power" was arguably more of a defiance against government action against Tribal Homelands, as the US government attempted to enforce integration between Native Americans and the "traditional" culture of White America, as a result many of the young sprung to a more radical ideology which advocated direct change.

What was exactly similar?

Best para range of similarities

Paraphrase

do own - how stigma = different
will explained
longer than success?

cp

sp

2. How far do you agree that there was a considerable similarity between the campaigns for black civil rights and minority civil rights?

The differences and similarities between the Minority Rights Campaign (Gays, Hispanics and Native American) and the Black Civil Rights movement is often debated; some may argue that the two have clear similarities particularly between the Hispanic/ Native American movements which adopted specific techniques and views from the growing African American rights movement. However it could be argued that there are distinctive differences between the two particularly surrounding the Gay Rights movement and there entirely separate style of campaigning for equality; there could also be arguably a difference between the reasons for campaigning in all Minority movements compared to the Black Civil Rights Movement. I would argue that there is a distinct difference between the two despite clear similarities due to the success of each movement as well as the reasons for their campaigns against discrimination.

It could be argued that there are distinctive similarities between the Black Civil Rights movement and the Hispanic movement particularly surrounding their tactics to fight for equality; both groups particularly in the 50's and 60's were dominated by pressure groups advocating for change (the NAACP for African Americans, LULAC for Hispanics). Both initially began to combat discrimination through the judicial system, with both trying to litigate and provide support for those suffering from education and workplace discrimination, the Black Civil Rights movement included court cases such as Brown Vs Education Board which culminated in the end of legal protection of segregated schools. However, it can be argued that there is a distinctive difference between the two, with LULAC litigating primarily workplace discrimination and working rights; this was primarily due to the different stigma which faced Hispanic citizens to African Americans as they were often seen as "illegal immigrants" who had arrived from the "Bracero scheme" which enabled the US to give "partial citizenship" to Mexican workers who were paid in the agricultural sector which was quickly dwindling; as a result of the scheme, many Mexican families moved to areas such as New Mexico and Texas which to some Whites was seen as an "invasion". This is a distinctly different form of discrimination to the one to which the Civil Rights of African Americans was trying to counter, whilst the Hispanic movement and LULAC attempted to improve the existing working rights of Hispanics, the Civil Rights movement attempted to counter the De Jure and De Facto racism across America with particular emphasis on the South in the late 50's.

It could also be argued that the Minority Rights campaigns have distinctive similarities to the Black Civil Rights movement in its movement to a more militant ideology of "Black Power", both the Minority groups arguably shifted from the traditional methods of fighting segregation due to failure, the "Red Power" movements attempted "fish-ins" in the state of Washington and Oregon were seen as failures with continued legislation in both areas discriminating and enabling poor treatment of "Native homelands" throughout the late 60's and early 70's, African Americans and the Civil Rights movement began to move away from the tactics of "Non-V, whilst the litigating attempts by the Hispanic movement particularly around the agricultural sector were often failures leading to a rise in more direct opposition to the government. This led to a shift from "non-violent direct action" to a more violent approach to solve discrimination; this more militant ideology known as Black Power promoted Black identity and embracement of their own "African" culture, this view quickly became popular with the more impatient youth who wished for greater change at a faster rate. Much like the growing Black power movement, the Hispanic and Native American minority movements also adopted this more militant and racial-empowering ideology, with the Hispanics and Native Americans forming the "Chicano" movement and "Red Power" movement separately. The "Chicano" movement

*+ different? Need more evidence
as they were they similar*

Clear factor

Lack of

Clear center judgement

LOCKYER

WHITE