

## Timeline Strips

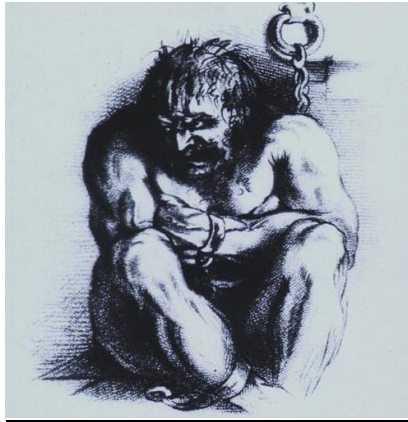
*(Cut for student use. Teacher Answer Key with dates for each event follows.)*



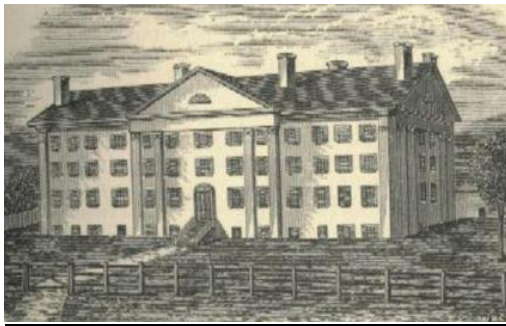
Education in Indigenous communities was not restricted to a single way of teaching and learning. Indigenous communities centered connectedness and interdependence. A common sign language amongst indigenous tribes, now referred to as **Plain Indian Sign Language (PISL)**, was not only inclusive for people who were Deaf, but also served to communicate across different tribal languages.



After **the American Revolution**, there was an urgency to define the features of a good US citizen. The legal frameworks were designed to shape the nation's legal, economic, and civic structures. Black and Indigenous peoples were not considered for citizenship and neither were people with disabilities. Disabilities were used to justify inequities in the formation of our nation.



A drawing called, “Madness, Or A Man Bound With Chains.” This is an artistic depiction of people with mental or psychological disabilities as dangerous.



**Connecticut Asylum for the Education of Deaf and Dumb Persons** was established for students who were considered inferior to their peers because of their disability. This charity model was considered progressive, but still discriminated against people with disabilities. Some people found it empowering when it started opening more leadership opportunities from Deaf community.



**Harriet Tubman** is an abolitionist known for her work on the Underground Railroad, where she helped runaway slaves to flee to safer areas of the country. Tubman had epilepsy as a result of a head injury from being severely beaten by her master at age 12. Even though she needed to stop and take rest breaks throughout her journeys, Tubman ventured into the depths of slave country many times, saving countless lives.



**P.T. Barnum** purchased the American Museum and began to exhibit "freaks" as a form of entertainment. The freak show was a popular form of entertainment and people paid to see other people, some of which were disabled, on display. P.T. Barnum went on to create one of the most famous circuses, Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus.



**Institution For Idiots** in Barre, MA. The Institutional for Idiots opened as an experiment in training students with disabilities to do trade skills. Students lived at the Institution and all of their time was structured, they were not allowed time alone.



**Carlisle Indian Industrial School** opened in Carlisle, PA with the slogan "Kill the Indian, Save the Man." Native Americans had been sent to Indian Boarding Schools to make them more "American." The government said that residential schools for people with disabilities and boarding schools for Native Americans were helping "cure" people, which is both deeply racist and ableist.



**Helen Keller** was a Deafblind author, activist, and advocate for people with disabilities. She was the first Deafblind person to graduate from college. She testified before Congress to advocate for better treatment of blind people. However, she was, at times, an advocate for eugenics for people with disabilities. Eugenics is the idea that in order to create a better society, certain people should not be allowed to have children and create more people like themselves. She co-founded the American Civil Liberties Union, a legal organization that defends people's civil rights to this day.



Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing

**Alexander G. Bell**'s, the inventor of the first telephone, mother was deaf. However, he believed that sign language was backwards and Deaf people needed to be more like hearing people. He opened The American Association To Promote Teaching Speech To The Deaf to teach oralism, a method of teaching Deaf students to read lips, use hearing devices, and verbally speak. This was discrimination against Deaf people and culture. Oralism remained dominant in schools until the 1970s, but sign language remained alive due to the Deaf community's vibrance and resistance.



**Watson v. City of Cambridge:**

The Massachusetts Supreme Court upheld the "expulsion of a student solely due to poor academic ability" on the ground that the student was too "weak minded" to profit from instruction.





Alfred Binet and Theodore Simon developed the first modern intelligence test, the intelligence quotient (IQ) test. Binet said that “slow children” were unwanted by schools or hospitals. IQ tests were used to identify “defectives,” “morons,” “idiots” and “imbeciles,” with the purpose of segregating them out of society.

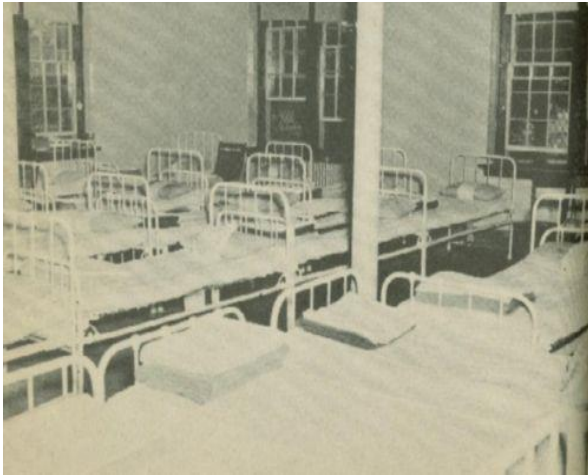


**Beattie v. Board of Education of Antigo:**

The Wisconsin Supreme Court, in ordering the exclusion of a child from public school, held that “the very sight of a child with cerebral palsy will produce a depressing and nauseating effect” upon others.



In **Buck v. Bell**, the Supreme Court of the United States ruled that involuntary sterilization was legal to use on women with disabilities. Involuntary sterilization is when people are forced to have medical procedures that take away their ability to have children. The ruling said, “society can prevent those who are manifestly unfit from continuing their kind ... Three generations of imbeciles are enough.”



Crowded room in a state-run **institution** where people were sent if they had a disability. There was no privacy for the people with disabilities who live there.



**Judith Heumann** is a disability rights activist. She was the first person in a wheelchair to teach in New York City. She has worked with Presidents Bill Clinton and Barack Obama, and organized the 504 Sit-In protest in San Francisco, CA. The protest she organized is still the longest sit-in at a federal building to date.



A small group of parents and other concerned individuals came together to act as voices for change and created an organization called **The Association for Retarded Citizens (The Arc**, they shortened the name because retard is an offensive term). At the time, little was known about intellectual disabilities. There were almost no programs and activities in communities. **The Arc** is a support, advocacy, and education organization. Today **The Arc** has over 730 chapters around the United States.



**Brown v. Board of Education:**

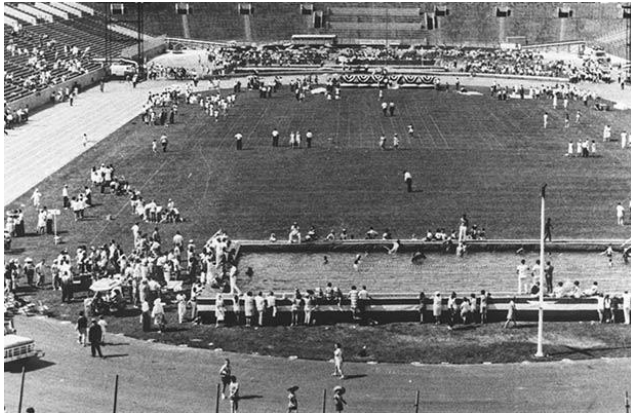
The U.S. Supreme Court held that a separate education for African-American children was not an equal education, providing an important precedent for an integrated public education for all citizens. Unfortunately, it would take nearly 20 years for this precedent to be applied to children with disabilities.



**The Paralympic Games** which first took place in Rome, Italy in 1960 featuring 400 athletes with physical disabilities from 23 countries. Since then they have taken place every four years. The word “Paralympic” derives from the Greek preposition “para” (beside or alongside) and the word “Olympic”. Its meaning is that Paralympics are the parallel Games to the Olympics and illustrates how the two movements exist side-by-side.



**Anita Cameron** is a disability rights activist and advocate. Anita is a member of **ADAPT (American Disabled for Public Transit)** and she has been arrested 124 times with **ADAPT** doing nonviolent civil disobedience after the style of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and Mahatma Gandhi. She is an advocate for LGBTQIA+ communities, voting rights and accessibility of polls, and emergency preparedness for people with disabilities.



The first **International Special Olympics Summer Games** are held at Soldier Field in Chicago, IL. A thousand people with intellectual disabilities from 26 U.S. states and Canada compete in track and field, swimming and floor hockey.



**The Education for all Handicapped Children Act**, now called the **Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)**, gave all students the right public education, including students with disabilities that had been in institutions. IDEA requires all public schools to provide equal access to education to children with disabilities alongside general education peers.

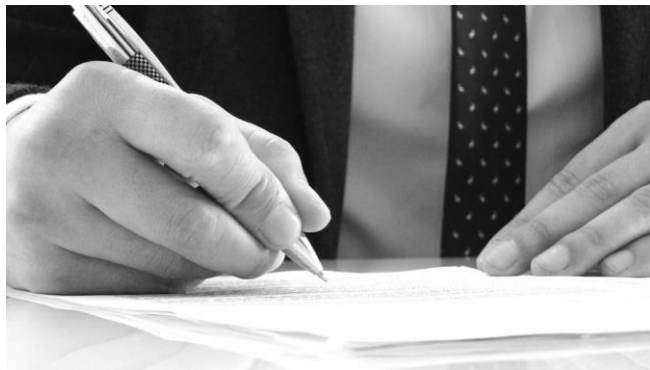




**The 504 Sit-In** was when 120 protesters (people with disabilities and their aides) slept, ate, and protested inside the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in San Francisco, CA for 26 days. They demanded that Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act be passed, which mandates reasonable accommodations for people with disabilities in schools and work. The Black Panthers and Gay Rights activists were in solidarity and provided support and materials for the 504 Sit-In.



One of the first protests for **ADAPT (American Disabled for Accessible Public Transit)** was at a McDonalds in Denver, CO. A local newspaper reported, "The nearly two-dozen protesters... began blocking entrances to the restaurant's parking lot. Four entrances and the drive-through lane were closed for about an hour... Each entrance was blocked by two to three [protesters in wheelchairs], some holding signs that read 'Discrimination Hurts Everyone!!!' and 'How Can I Enjoy An Egg McMuffin When I Can't Get To The Tables?'"



**The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)**: The ADA is a civil rights law that prohibits discrimination against individuals with disabilities in all areas of public life, including jobs, schools, transportation, and all places that are open to the general public. The purpose of the law is to make sure that people with disabilities have equal rights and opportunities, and access to their communities.



Courtesy of Tom Olin

In the famous “**Capitol Crawl**,” youth and adults with disabilities literally crawled up the steps of the Capitol building in Washington D.C. without their wheelchairs, walkers, or other adaptive equipment to highlight the lack of physical and political accessibility. This demonstration was to demand that **The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)** gets passed by lawmakers.



People with disabilities protest outside the Capitol building in Washington D.C. to demand that **The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)** gets passed by lawmakers. Their poster has a Martin Luther King Jr. quote, “Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere,” to highlight the importance of cross-movement solidarity, standing together against all forms of prejudice and discrimination.



Claiming rights through re-claiming language and asserting pride often go together, shown in this black and white button that says “Cripple Power.” This button was made by people with disabilities who wanted to show that they weren’t ashamed about their disability. Even if a person with a disability uses the word “cripple,” or “crip,” it is still offensive for a nondisabled person to use it.



**The Washington State Disability History Month Act:**

Disability Rights Washington (DRW) coordinated with a variety of disability rights self-advocacy groups after hearing about other states that passed bills requiring that disability history be promoted during October, which is Disability History Month. They wrote letters about their experiences and disability civil rights, and over 90 students visited legislators to talk about the importance of passing the bill to expand people’s awareness and create an inclusive culture that celebrates people with disabilities. Legislators listened and the governor signed it into law.



**Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act:**

The landmark health care law prohibits insurance companies from denying health coverage based on preexisting conditions like disabilities.





60 members of **ADAPT (American Disabled for Accessible Public Transit)** assembled in and outside of Senator Mitch McConnell's office on Capitol Hill in Washington, DC. They were protesting the new healthcare bill that would cut funding for Medicaid, including resources for attendants, equipment, and services. They staged a "die-in" to dramatize the deaths they said would occur if the new law took effect. Some participants shouted, "I'd rather go to jail than die without Medicaid." 43 people were arrested.





The **Disability Integration Act (DIA)** is a civil rights legislation that ensures seniors and people with disabilities are provided services and support to live in their communities instead of being forced into unwanted institutionalization or nursing homes. Over 80 people have been arrested for protesting to get this law passed.

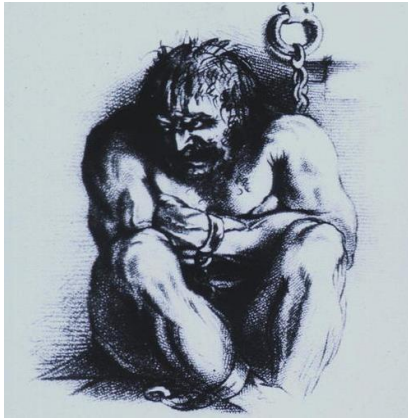
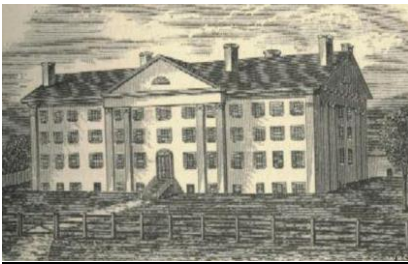




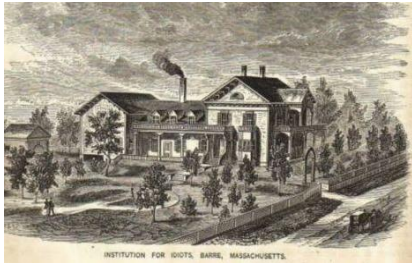

**Disability Justice** is a grassroots movement led by queer and nonbinary people of color with disabilities. Disability Justice focuses on intersectionality and interdependence across all types of disabilities and solidarity with all movements for social justice. The Disability Justice framework was written by Patty Berne in collaboration with the Disability Justice Collective and members of the disabled artist collective, **Sins Invalid**.





## Timeline Strip ANSWER KEY





<u>Date</u>	<u>Potential Categories</u>	<u>Image</u>	<u>Description</u>
1800s	Education Grassroots Communication	 A historical document titled 'ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE SIGNS OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN'. It features a Native American man in traditional dress on the left, pointing towards a series of hand-drawn illustrations. These illustrations depict various signs and symbols used by Native Americans, including a peace pipe, a bow and arrow, a scalp, a dead animal, and a person in a canoe. The text is in all caps and includes labels like 'PEACE', 'WAR', 'HUNTING', and 'DANGER'.	Education in Indigenous communities was not restricted to a single way of teaching and learning. Indigenous communities centered connectedness and interdependence. A common sign language amongst indigenous tribes, now referred to as <b><u>Plain Indian Sign Language (PISL)</u></b> , was not only inclusive for people who were Deaf, but also served to communicate across different tribal languages.
1800s	Law	 A painting of George Washington on a white horse, wearing a blue and gold military uniform. He is surrounded by a line of soldiers in red uniforms, some on foot and some on horseback. The scene is set outdoors with a large tree in the background.	After <b><u>the American Revolution</u></b> , there was an urgency to define the features of a good US citizen. The legal frameworks were designed to shape the nation's legal, economic, and civic structures. Black and Indigenous peoples were not considered for citizenship and neither were people with disabilities. Disabilities were used to justify inequities in the formation of our nation.

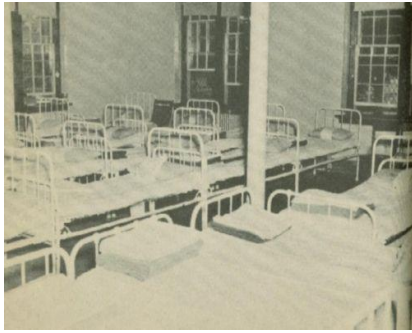


1806	Abuse Mental Health		A drawing called, “Madness, Or A Man Bound With Chains.” This is an artistic depiction of people with mental or psychological disabilities as dangerous.
1817	Education Institutions		<b><u>Connecticut Asylum for the Education of Deaf and Dumb Persons</u></b> was established for students who were considered inferior to their peers because of their disability. This charity model was considered progressive, but still discriminated against people with disabilities. Some people found it empowering when it started opening more leadership opportunities from Deaf community.
1822- 1913	Grassroots Activism		<b><u>Harriet Tubman</u></b> is an abolitionist known for her work on the Underground Railroad, where she helped runaway slaves to flee to safer areas of the country. Tubman had epilepsy as a result of a head injury from being severely beaten by her master at age 12. Even though she needed to stop and take rest breaks throughout her journeys, Tubman ventured into the depths of slave country many times, saving countless lives.




1840	Abuse		<p><b><u>P.T. Barnum</u></b> purchased the American Museum and began to exhibit "freaks" as a form of entertainment. The freak show was a popular form of entertainment and people paid to see other people, some of which were disabled, on display. P.T. Barnum went on to create one of the most famous circuses, Ringling Bros. and Barnum &amp; Bailey Circus.</p>
1870	Education Institutions		<p><b><u>Institution For Idiots</u></b> in Barre, MA. The Institutional for Idiots opened as an experiment in training students with disabilities to do trade skills. Students lived at the Institution and all of their time was structured, they were not allowed time alone.</p>
1879	Education Institutions		<p><b><u>Carlisle Indian Industrial School</u></b> opened in Carlisle, PA with the slogan "Kill the Indian, Save the Man." Native Americans had been sent to Indian Boarding Schools to make them more "American." The government said that residential schools for people with disabilities and boarding schools for Native Americans were helping "cure" people, which is both deeply racist and ableist.</p>

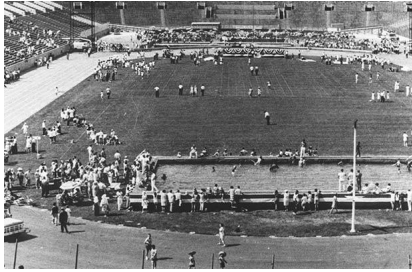


<p>Born: 1880</p> <p>Died: 1968</p>	<p>Activist Grassroots</p>	 <p><b><u>Helen Keller</u></b> was a Deafblind author, activist, and advocate for people with disabilities. She was the first Deafblind person to graduate from college. She testified before Congress to advocate for better treatment of blind people. However, she was, at times, an advocate for eugenics for people with disabilities. Eugenics is the idea that in order to create a better society, certain people should not be allowed to have children and create more people like themselves. She co-founded the American Civil Liberties Union, a legal organization that defends people's civil rights to this day.</p>
<p>1892</p>	<p>Activist Education</p>	 <p><b><u>Alexander G. Bell</u></b>'s, the inventor of the first telephone, mother was deaf. However, he believed that sign language was backwards and Deaf people needed to be more like hearing people. He opened The American Association To Promote Teaching Speech To The Deaf to teach oralism, a method of teaching Deaf students to read lips, use hearing devices, and verbally speak. This was discrimination against Deaf people and culture. Oralism remained dominant in schools until the 1970s, but sign language remained alive due to the Deaf community's vibrance and resistance.</p>





1893	Law Education		<p><b><u>Watson v. City of Cambridge:</u></b>  The Massachusetts Supreme Court upheld the “expulsion of a student solely due to poor academic ability” on the ground that the student was too “weak minded” to profit from instruction.</p>
1905	Education		<p><b><u>Alfred Binet</u></b> and <b><u>Theodore Simon</u></b> developed the first modern intelligence test, the <b><u>intelligence quotient (IQ)</u></b> test. Binet said that “slow children” were unwanted by schools or hospitals. IQ tests were used to identify “defectives,” “morons,” “idiots” and “imbeciles,” with the purpose of segregating them out of society.</p>
1919	Law Education		<p><b><u>Beattie v. Board of Education of Antigo:</u></b>  The Wisconsin Supreme Court, in ordering the exclusion of a child from public school, held that “the very sight of a child with cerebral palsy will produce a depressing and nauseating effect” upon others.</p>
1927	Law Abuse		<p>In <b><u>Buck v. Bell</u></b>, the Supreme Court of the United States ruled that involuntary sterilization was legal to use on women with disabilities. Involuntary sterilization is when people are forced to have medical procedures that take away their ability to have children. The ruling said, “society can prevent those who are manifestly unfit from continuing their kind ... Three generations of imbeciles are enough.”</p>



1947	Education Institutions Abuse		Crowded room in a state-run <b><u>institution</u></b> where people were sent if they had a disability. There was no privacy for the people with disabilities who live there.
Born: 1947 - present	Activist Grassroots		<b><u>Judith Heumann</u></b> is a disability rights activist. She was the first person in a wheelchair to teach in New York City. She has worked with Presidents Bill Clinton and Barack Obama, and organized the 504 Sit-In protest in San Francisco, CA. The protest she organized is still the longest sit-in at a federal building to date.
1950	Activist Grassroots		A small group of parents and other concerned individuals came together to act as voices for change and created an organization called <b><u>The Association for Retarded Citizens (The Arc)</u></b> , they shortened the name because retard is an offensive term). At the time, little was known about intellectual disabilities. There were almost no programs and activities in communities. <b><u>The Arc</u></b> is a support, advocacy, and education organization. Today <b><u>The Arc</u></b> has over 730 chapters around the United States.




1954	Law Education		<p><b><u>Brown v. Board of Education:</u></b> The U.S. Supreme Court held that a separate education for African-American children was not an equal education, providing an important precedent for an integrated public education for all citizens. Unfortunately, it would take nearly 20 years for this precedent to be applied to children with disabilities.</p>
1960	Recreation		<p><b><u>The Paralympic Games</u></b> which first took place in Rome, Italy in 1960 featuring 400 athletes with physical disabilities from 23 countries. Since then they have taken place every four years. The word “Paralympic” derives from the Greek preposition “para” (beside or alongside) and the word “Olympic”. Its meaning is that Paralympics are the parallel Games to the Olympics and illustrates how the two movements exist side-by-side.</p>
Born: 1965 - present	Activist Grassroots		<p><b><u>Anita Cameron</u></b> is a disability rights activist and advocate. Anita is a member of <b><u>ADAPT (American Disabled for Public Transit)</u></b> and she has been arrested 124 times with <b><u>ADAPT</u></b> doing nonviolent civil disobedience after the style of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and Mahatma Gandhi. She is an advocate for LGBTQIA+ communities, voting rights and accessibility of polls, and emergency preparedness for people with disabilities.</p>




1968	Recreation		The first <b><u>International Special Olympics Summer Games</u></b> are held at Soldier Field in Chicago, IL. A thousand people with intellectual disabilities from 26 U.S. states and Canada compete in track and field, swimming and floor hockey.
1975	Law Education		<b><u>The Education for all Handicapped Children Act</u></b> , now called the <b><u>Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)</u></b> , gave all students the right public education, including students with disabilities that had been in institutions. IDEA requires all public schools to provide equal access to education to children with disabilities alongside general education peers.
1977	Activism Demonstration Law		<b><u>The 504 Sit-In</u></b> was when 120 protesters (people with disabilities and their aides) slept, ate, and protested inside the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in San Francisco, CA for 26 days. They demanded that Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act be passed, which mandates reasonable accommodations for people with disabilities in schools and work. The Black Panthers and Gay Rights activists were in solidarity and provided support and materials for the 504 Sit-In.



1984	Activism Demonstration Law		<p>One of the first protests for <b><u>ADAPT (American Disabled for Accessible Public Transit)</u></b> was at a McDonalds in Denver, CO. A local newspaper reported, “The nearly two-dozen protesters... began blocking entrances to the restaurant’s parking lot. Four entrances and the drive-through lane were closed for about an hour... Each entrance was blocked by two to three [protesters in wheelchairs], some holding signs that read ‘Discrimination Hurts Everyone!!!’ and ‘How Can I Enjoy An Egg McMuffin When I Can’t Get To The Tables?’”</p>
1990	Law		<p><b><u>The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)</u></b>: The ADA is a civil rights law that prohibits discrimination against individuals with disabilities in all areas of public life, including jobs, schools, transportation, and all places that are open to the general public. The purpose of the law is to make sure that people with disabilities have equal rights and opportunities, and access to their communities.</p>

1990	Activism Demonstration Law	 <p>Courtesy of Tom Olin</p>	<p>In the famous “<b><u>Capitol Crawl</u></b>,” youth and adults with disabilities literally crawled up the steps of the Capitol building in Washington D.C. without their wheelchairs, walkers, or other adaptive equipment to highlight the lack of physical and political accessibility. This demonstration was to demand that <b><u>The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)</u></b> gets passed by lawmakers.</p>
1990	Activism Demonstration Law		<p>People with disabilities protest outside the Capitol building in Washington D.C. to demand that <b><u>The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)</u></b> gets passed by lawmakers. Their poster has a Martin Luther King Jr. quote, “Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere,” to highlight the importance of cross-movement solidarity, standing together against all forms of prejudice and discrimination.</p>

2001	Activism		<p>Claiming rights through re-claiming language and asserting pride often go together, shown in this black and white button that says “Cripple Power.” This button was made by people with disabilities who wanted to show that they weren’t ashamed about their disability. Even if a person with a disability uses the word “cripple,” or “crip,” it is still offensive for a nondisabled person to use it.</p>
2008	Law Activism Grassroots		<p><b><u>The Washington State Disability History Month Act:</u></b> Disability Rights Washington (DRW) coordinated with a variety of disability rights self-advocacy groups after hearing about other states that passed bills requiring that disability history be promoted during October, which is Disability History Month. They wrote letters about their experiences and disability civil rights, and over 90 students visited legislators to talk about the importance of passing the bill to expand people’s awareness and create an inclusive culture that celebrates people with disabilities. Legislators listened and the governor signed it into law.</p>
2012	Law		<p><b><u>Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act:</u></b> The landmark health care law prohibits insurance companies from denying health coverage based on preexisting conditions like disabilities.</p>

2017	Activism Demonstration Law	 <p>60 members of <b><u>ADAPT (American Disabled for Accessible Public Transit)</u></b> assembled in and outside of Senator Mitch McConnell's office on Capitol Hill in Washington, DC. They were protesting the new healthcare bill that would cut funding for Medicaid, including resources for attendants, equipment, and services. They staged a "die-in" to dramatize the deaths they said would occur if the new law took effect. Some participants shouted, "I'd rather go to jail than die without Medicaid." 43 people were arrested.</p>
2019	Activism Demonstration Law	 <p>The <b><u>Disability Integration Act (DIA)</u></b> is a civil rights legislation that ensures seniors and people with disabilities are provided services and support to live in their communities instead of being forced into unwanted institutionalization or nursing homes. Over 80 people have been arrested for protesting to get this law passed.</p>
2015-present	Activism Grassroots	 <p><b><u>Disability Justice</u></b> is a grassroots movement led by queer and nonbinary people of color with disabilities. Disability Justice focuses on intersectionality and interdependence across all types of disabilities and in solidarity with all movements for social justice. The Disability Justice framework was written by Patty Berne in collaboration with members of the disabled artist collective, <b><u>Sins Invalid</u></b>.</p>





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