

Sample Two-Column Notes

Prompt: Research a social movement and create a museum display to present to your classmates.

Topic: Chicano Movement	
Big Ideas	Supporting Details
How it started	Famous grape strike in 1965—led by César Cháves, Dolores Huerta
How it started	Wanted to create a union for farmworkers to: bring dignity and get more money, better benefits
Started	Got national attention, lasted for years. Power of peaceful protest
How it started	Mexican-Americans were discriminated against in schools and jobs. Second-class citizens.
How it started	Weren't given land promised after Mexican-American War in 1848
How it started	1960s push for equality and civil rights for Mexican-Americans
Key leaders	Cesar Chavez & Dolores Huerta—fought for fair pay and farmworker rights
Leader	Chavez experienced grueling conditions of farming himself → wanted to change conditions
Methods	Used posters, art, and music to spread messages
Methods	Strikes, boycotts, walkouts, marches to demand justice
Political/social change	Name Chicano used to be a slur, but activists decided to use it with pride

Political/social change	Movement began 1960s—farmworkers treated poorly. Low wages
Political/social change	Helped schools recognize Latino students' rights
What they advocated for	Fair wages, better working conditions, equal education, and representation, voting rights, cultural pride
How it started	Respond to unfair treatment in schools and jobs
Cultural Impact	Pride in Chicano identity; celebrated Mexican–American culture
Advocated for	Better education and bilingual programs
Political/social change	Improved labor laws for farmworkers—UFW won better contracts and working conditions
Lasting impact	Inspired future civil rights and Latino empowerment movements
Advocated for	Farmers advocated for fair wages, rest breaks, clean water, right to form union.
Political and social change	Increased political participation from Latinos
Lasting impact	"Sí se puede" becomes rallying cry and lasting slogan.