

Events for Reproductive Justice Timeline

Correct Timeline:

- **1850s** – Condoms are mass-produced in the United States
- **April-June, 1865** – Emancipation enforced in United States
- **1869** – Pope Pius IX declaration on abortion
- **October 16, 1916** – Margaret Sanger opens first clinic
- **June 4, 1919** – Amendment 19 (Women’s suffrage)
- **June 23, 1960** - The Pill becomes available
- **May 13-19, 1963** – First UU General Resolution on choice
- **1966** – Mississippi allows abortion in cases of rape.
- **May 27, 1967** – Clergy Consultation Service started
- **October 19-22, 1967** – LREDA meeting, resulting in AWS/OWL
- **January 23, 1973** – *Roe v. Wade*
- **September 30, 1976** – Hyde Amendment
- **October 1, 1976** – The Indian Health Care Improvement Act
- **1977** – Florida prohibits gay adoption
- **November 5, 1994** – Reproductive justice is officially identified
- **September 4-15, 1995** – UN Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing)
- **August 22, 1996** – AFDC replaced by TANF
- **May 12, 2008** – ICE raid in Postville
- **May 31, 2009** – Dr. George Tiller murdered by anti-choice activist
- **March 23, 2010** – Affordable Care Act
- **July, 2010** – First national strategy on HIV/AIDS
- **June 23, 2012** – UUA CSAI on Reproductive Justice

Events for Index Cards:

The Unitarian Universalist Association becomes the first religious tradition to officially endorse a woman's right to reproductive choice.

While serving as a Sunday usher at his church in Wichita, Kansas, Dr. George Tiller is shot through the eye and killed by anti-abortion activist Scott Roeder. Tiller was the medical director of a women's health clinic - one of just three locations in the United States where late-term abortions were available to women. His patients were almost always physically endangered by, or had extraordinary difficulty with, their pregnancy.

The Hyde Amendment is passed for the first time, prohibiting the use of federal funds for abortion. It primarily targets recipients of Medicaid, though also affects federal and military employees, prisoners, clients of the Indian Health Service, and others. A policy rider on budget bills, it was the first major success of the anti-choice movement and continues to be attached to bills today.

The framework of "reproductive justice" is coined by the Black Women's Caucus at a national conference in Chicago, aiming to move away from "choice"-based language to integrate ideas of reproductive health with social justice.

The Clergy Consultation Service on Abortion was started in New York City to help women get safe, illegal abortions. Started by Rev. Howard Moody (Baptist/UCC) with 20 other clergy, it eventually grew to a network of over 1400 clergy across the country and became the forerunner for the Religious Coalition for Reproductive Choice (RCRC).

The first of its kind in Unitarian Universalism, the annual Fall Conference of the Liberal Religious Educators Association (LREDA) focuses on sexuality and provides resources for working with parents and youth. The conference resulted, in part, in the idea for a faith-based curriculum that addressed real life issues emerging for UU young people, which evolved into "About Your Sexuality" (AYS) and subsequently "Our Whole Lives" (OWL).

Margaret Sanger and her sister, Ethel Byrne, open the first U.S. birth control clinic in Brooklyn, New York, offering counseling, birth control information, and supplies to local women. Nine days later, the police close the clinic and arrest Sanger, Byrne, and their staff under charges of "maintaining a public nuisance."

The United Nation's Fourth World Conference on Women is held in Beijing, China. The conference established, on an international scale, that environmental justice is "necessary for the health and wellbeing of women."

Pope Pius IX declares that abortion is a mortal sin, any participation in which would automatically excommunicate the patient, doctor, family member, etc.

The Affordable Care Act (ACA) is signed into law by President Barack Obama, providing the most significant policy response to race-, gender-, and class-based health care inequalities to-date. The ACA also significantly broadens access by U.S. citizens to prenatal and preventative care, including contraceptive services.

The cause of death for well over half a million people in the United States, HIV/AIDS is targeted with a “national strategy” for the first time, though advocates criticize the sponsoring presidential administration for a lack of commitment to its funding.

The largest Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) raid in United States history places more than 389 immigrant workers under arrest and more than 90 children into the foster care system. (Postville, Iowa)

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), the first welfare program in the U.S (1935) was replaced by the far more restrictive Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) on charges that it was causing “genetically inferior” black communities to reproduce faster than white communities, and because it promoted laziness and single-women-led households.

Emancipation becomes enforced throughout the United States, freeing African and African American families from reproductive and other oppressions they had undergone during slavery

Women are granted the right to vote by the US Senate, which approved the constitutional amendment by a vote of 56 to 25 after four hours of debate. The measure was passed in large part due to the efforts of Lucy Burns and Alice Paul, whose organizing of picket lines outside the White House resulted in their arrest and subsequent hunger strike.

Following harmful clinical trials on women in Puerto Rican housing projects, the first oral contraceptive is approved in the U.S. In its first four years, more than one million women use “the pill,” though it was not made available to all married women for another five years and all unmarried women for 12 years.

The UUA becomes first religious tradition to endorse reproductive justice with their Congregational Study/Action Issue, “Reproductive Justice: Expanding Our Social Justice Calling.”

The Indian Health Care Improvement Act is signed into law, giving tribes the right to manage or control Indian Health Service programs, ending programs of forced sterilization. Various studies have revealed that, during the six years prior, the Indian Health Service sterilized between 25 and 50 percent of Native American women.

Mississippi reforms its abortion law and becomes the first U.S. state to allow abortion in cases of rape.

In their watershed decision, *Roe v. Wade*, the Supreme Court decriminalizes abortion in the United States. Having ruled in previous cases, *Griswold v. Connecticut* and *Eisenstadt v. Baird*, that married couples and single people have a federally-protected right to privacy, the court ruled that a woman's right to privacy is "broad enough to encompass her decision whether or not to terminate a pregnancy."

Florida becomes the only state with an across-the-board law that prohibits all homosexual people from adopting children, even as individuals.
(Struck down in October, 2010)

Amid opposition from conservatives and feminists alike, the first rubber condoms are mass-produced in the United States. Less than 40 years later, condoms are the most popular birth control method in the country.