



RJ Meet Up and RJ 101 Facilitator Instructions

Thanks for hosting a reproductive justice meet up with Forward Together and our partners at All Above All! Use the Reproductive Justice 101 Timeline exercise to educate and engage your meet up attendees. Here are steps to using the exercise at your meetup:

1. **Before your event starts, print the RJ 101 timeline.** Black and white copies are fine. Tape the timeline to the wall prior to folks arriving.
2. **Welcome**
 - Pass around the Forward Together [RJ Meetup sign in sheet](#). Say, "Forward Together would love to stay in touch, so please sign in!"
 - Explain why you decided to host a meetup.
 - Explain who Forward Together is: Forward Together unites communities to win rights, recognition and resources for all families. At the heart of its mission, is fighting for reproductive access, recognition of all kinds of families and safe communities.
 - Do a fun icebreaker if folks don't know each other well. Ask people to introduce themselves and why they came. Include a fun warm up question like: what you are watching on Netflix, the last good book you read, your dream vacation.
3. **When you're ready to begin the exercise, ask your guests to tour the timeline around the room.** Make sure folks have 10-15 minutes to review the timeline.
4. **Ask guests to reconvene and discuss. ****
 - a. Some prompts to get the conversation flowing:
 - Was there any new information you learned from the timeline?
 - It's a partial timeline, so there's plenty that is missing. What things are missing that might have affected your family or community?
 - What are some of the victories that you saw on the timeline?
 - b. Define Reproductive Justice: "Reproductive justice exists when all people have the social, political and economic power and resources to make healthy decisions about our gender, bodies, sexuality and families for ourselves and our communities."
 - c. Make sure to highlight the Hyde Amendment and EACH Woman Act.
 - i. **What:** "The Hyde Amendment is an abortion restriction that impacts primarily low income women and women of color. It's been passed each year since 1977 as part of appropriations legislation. It means that no federal money in programs like Medicaid, health care provided by the military, or Indian Health Services can use any funding for abortion coverage, except in the limited cases of rape, incest, and life endangerment."

Note: Forward Together gratefully acknowledges [Western States Center](#) for the creation of the RJ 101 Timeline. This version is adapted for RJ Meet Ups, the complete timeline is available for free.

- ii. **What we can do:** "The Hyde Amendment is not permanent law. Congress has the opportunity to lift the Hyde Amendment each year. In 2015, Rep. Barbara Lee introduced the EACH Woman Act, which would ensure coverage for abortion for each woman, no matter how much she makes or how she is insured."

4. Join the fight and share the moment!

We want to make sure meet up participants get connect to the fight to End Hyde.

- ✓ Have everyone take their phones out and text BOLD to 52886 to take action and ask legislators to protect low-income women's access to abortion coverage.
- ✓ Once they send the email, they can also tweet out that they took action. Please encourage them to do so, using #BOLDtheFuture.
- ✓ Get a group picture: Take a group picture and email it to communications@forwardtogether.org with the Subject Line: RJ Meetup

****Note:** Don't feel like you need to be an expert on all the events on the timeline. The exercise gives people exposure to these issues and they can use their research skills (aka Google) to find out more.

From 1654 onward

Del 1654 hacia adelante



African women in slavery experience incalculable and innumerable offences and abuses on their reproductive rights, bodies and families.

Las mujeres afroamericanas esclavas sufren incalculables e innumerables ofensas y abusos de sus derechos reproductivos, sus cuerpos y familias.

1830's

Década de 1830



President Andrew Jackson encourages his troops to kill women and children in order to decimate current and future generation of Native peoples.

El presidente Andrew Jackson alienta a sus tropas a matar mujeres y niños para diezmar la generación actual y las generaciones futuras de la población nativa.

1875



Congress passes the Page Act which effectively ended the entry of unmarried Asian women into the country as a way of limiting family development.

El Congreso aprueba la Ley Page, que de hecho acabó con la entrada de mujeres asiáticas solteras al país, como forma de limitar el desarrollo familiar.

Early 1900's – 1960's

Primeras décadas del siglo XX – década de los 60



Native American children sent to boarding schools to “assimilate.” Students are punished for speaking indigenous language or practicing religion and culture.

Los niños americanos nativos eran enviados a escuelas a pupilo para “asimilarse.” Se castiga a los estudiantes por hablar una lengua indígena o practicar su religión y su cultura.

1900's to 1940's



The process of giving birth becomes increasingly medical, and traditional birthing practices decrease under pressure from doctors and medical establishment. In 1915, 40% of all births were attended by midwives. By 1935, that number had decreased to 10.7%.

El proceso de dar la luz llega a ser cada vez más médico, y las prácticas tradicionales de la natalidad disminuyen bajo presión de doctores y del establecimiento médico. En 1915 40% de todos los nacimientos fueron atendidos por parteras. Sin embargo, en 1935, ese número había disminuido a 10.7%.

Source: "The History of Midwifery and Childbirth in America: A Time Line," www.midwiferytoday.com

1913-1948



American Philosophical Society. Noncommercial educational use only.

In the United States, the various state laws prohibited the marriage of whites and Blacks, and in many states also Asians. In the US, such laws were called anti- miscegenation laws. From 1913 until 1948, 30 out of the then 48 states enforced such laws.

En los Estados Unidos, diversas leyes estatales prohibían el casamiento entre blancos y negros, y en muchos estados, también asiáticos. En los Estados Unidos, esas leyes se llamaban anti-miscegenation laws. Desde 1913 hasta 1948, 30 de los 48 estados hacían cumplir esas leyes.

1920



Women get the right to vote.

Las mujeres obtienen el derecho al voto.

1956



Clinical trials begin on early forms of the birth control pill on women living in housing projects in Puerto Rico. Levels of estrogen and progesterone are 20 times the eventually acceptable levels, creating harmful side effects for women.

Formas tempranas de la píldora anticonceptiva fueron probadas en mujeres de Puerto Rico. Los niveles de estrógeno y progesterona eran 20 veces mayores que los niveles eventualmente aceptables, causando efectos secundarios nocivos para las mujeres.

Source: "The Pill," American Experience, PBS

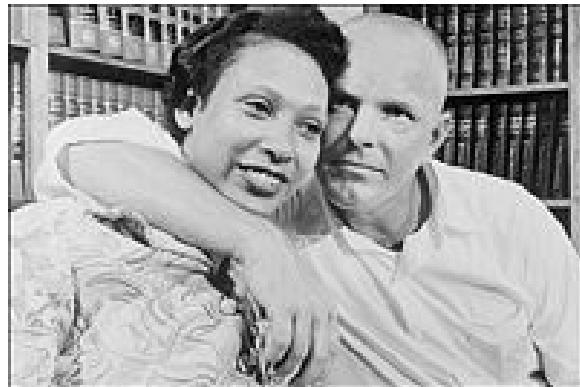
1965



On July 30, 1965, President Lyndon Johnson signed this historic legislation, creating Medicare and Medicaid health care programs that provide health insurance to the elderly and poor in the United States.

El 30 de julio de 1965, el presidente Lyndon Johnson firmó esta legislación histórica creando Medicare y Medicaid, programas de salud para personas de edad y personas pobres en los Estados Unidos.

1967



The United States Supreme Court unanimously ruled in *Loving v. Virginia* that anti-miscegenation laws are unconstitutional. With this ruling, these laws were no longer in effect in the remaining 17 states that at the time still enforced.

La United States Supreme Court decidió por unanimidad Loving v. Virginia que las leyes contra la miscegenación son unconstitutional. Con esta sentencia, estas leyes dejaron de tener validez en los 17 estados que en ese momento aún las tenían.

1968



The Stonewall Riots occurred in New York City. Sparked by Sylvia Rivera, a Puerto Rican drag queen and transgender activist, queer and transgender people fought against the police during a raid on the Stonewall bar. This marked a new phase in the LGBT liberation movement. One of the customers at Stonewall Inn on the night of the raid was an immigrant man who committed suicide rather than be deported for being gay.

Los Disturbios de Stonewall tuvieron lugar en la ciudad de Nueva York. Incitados por Sylvia Rivera, drag queen y activista transgénero latinoamericana, personas transgénero y queer se enfrentaron a la policía durante una redada al bar Stonewall. Este hecho dictó el inicio de una nueva etapa en el movimiento de liberación LGBT. Uno de los clientes presentes en el Stonewall Inn la noche de la redada era un inmigrante que se suicidó antes de permitir que se le deportara por ser gay.

1973

The New York Times

"All the News
That's Fit to Print"

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1973

15 CENTS

LATE CITY EDITION
Weather: Partly sunny, mild today;
fair tonight. Slight, cold tomorrow.
Temp. range: today 45-53; Monday
53-61. Full U.S. report on Page 76.

LYNDON JOHNSON, 36TH PRESIDENT, IS DEAD; WAS ARCHITECT OF 'GREAT SOCIETY' PROGRAM

High Court Rules Abortions Legal the First 3 Months

State Bans Ruled Out Until Last 10 Weeks

National Guidelines
Set by 7-to-2 Vote

By WARREN WEATHER, Jr.
Associated Press Writer
WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 —

The Supreme Court overruled today all state laws that prohibit or restrict a woman's right to obtain an abortion during her first three months of pregnancy. The vote was 7 to 2.

In a blistering resolution of

Cardinals Shocked
—Reaction Mixed

By LAWRENCE VAN GELDER
Religious Writer
The Supreme Court decision on abortion fragmented yesterday along predictable lines, as leaders of the Roman Catholic Church asserted that nothing while birth control and women's rights activists praised it.

In the forefront of Catholic

3.7 MILLION CARS
RECALLED BY GM.
CEREMONIAL SITE
TO CORRECT FLAW

Shields Will Be Installed to
Prevent Entry of Gravel
Into Steering System

By JERRY M. FLINT
Automobile Writer
DETROIT, Jan. 22 — The

General Motors Corporation re-

KISSINGER IN PARIS:
NATION IS SHOCKED

Citizens Join Leaders
in Voicing Sorrow
and Paying Tribute

By ROBERT D. MCFADDEN
Shock, sorrow and the sense
of a historic leader lost were
the overwhelming feelings of public
officials and private citizens
across the nation last night as
word spread that Lyndon Baines
Johnson was dead.

From the White House and



STRICKEN AT HOME
Apparent Heart Attack
Comes as Country
Mourns Truman

SOURCE: AP Wirephoto
SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 22 —
Lyndon Baines Johnson, 36th
President of the United States,
died today of an apparent heart
attack suffered at his ranch in
Johnson City, Tex.

The 88-year-old Mr. Johnson,
whose history of heart illness
began in 1955, was pronounced
dead on arrival at 4:33 P.M.
central time at San Antonio 16-

Roe v. Wade – Supreme Court decision establishing a women's right to abortion.

Roe v. Wade – Decisión de la Corte Suprema que estableció el derecho de las mujeres al aborto.

1979



Hyde Amendment – made it illegal for federal Medicaid to pay for abortions except in the case of life endangerment for the pregnant woman.

Enmienda Hyde – ilegalizó que el Medicaid federal pagara abortos, salvo en caso de peligro para la vida de la mujer embarazada.

1980's

The Shot - Depo Provera



Phoenix and Oklahoma City Indian Health Services use Depo- Provera on Native women with disabilities, despite the fact that it wasn't approved by the FDA. Reason given was for "hygienic purposes" – or to stop the periods of patients with developmental disabilities. 1990's – DepoProvera is given to women of color in public health clinics, often without adequate medical information or consent.

Antes de la aprobación por parte de la FDA, se descubrió que por lo menos durante 10 años, mujeres nativas americanas con profundo retraso mental en AZ, NM, UT, NV, IK y el sur de CA habían sido inyectadas con DP por los médicos del Servicio de Salud Indígena. 1990's – DepoProvera se suele dar a las mujeres de color en las clínicas de salud pública, sin información médica o consentimiento adecuados.

Source: DepoProvera Fact Sheet, Committee on Women, Population and the Environment, 2007

1996



President Bill Clinton signing welfare reform legislation, looked on by his Health & Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala

El President Bill Clinton firmando la legislación de reforma de asistencia pública (welfare), teniendo al lado a la Secretaria de Servicios de Salud y Humanos Donna Shalala

Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act, punished low-income women on welfare for bearing children and coercing low-income women to marry.

Ley de Reconciliación de Responsabilidad Personal y Oportunidades de Trabajo, que castiga a las mujeres de bajos ingresos por tener hijos y coaccion a las mujeres de bajos ingresos a casarse.

1996



Congress passes and President Clinton signs the Defense of Marriage Act banning marriage between same sex couples.

El Congreso aprueba y el Presidente Clinton firma la Ley de Defensa del Matrimonio, que prohíbe el matrimonio entre parejas del mismo sexo.

2000's



The *New York Times* reports that Alabama has adopted a new law to prevent children from being exposed to drugs--in and out of the womb.

El New York Times informa de que Alabama ha adoptado una nueva ley para evitar que los niños estén expuestos a las drogas – dentro y fuera del útero.

States begin passing laws criminalizing women who use drugs while pregnant.

Los estados comienzan a aprobar leyes que criminalizan a las mujeres que usan drogas mientras están embarazadas.

2005



More than 80% of women living with HIV or AIDS are women of color, and Black women are 20 times more likely than white women to contract HIV.

Más del 81% de las mujeres que tienen SIDA y VIH son mujeres de color, y es 20 veces más probable que una mujer afro-americana contrae el VIH que una mujer blanca.

Source: Center for Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, 2005.

2005



Tanya Smith, an incarcerated transwoman experienced sexual harassment and medical neglect while in California prisons.

Tanya Smith, una mujer transexual encarcelada, fue víctima de acoso sexual y negligencia médica en las prisiones de California.

Transgender and gender-variant people, as a population, are incarcerated at even higher rates than the general population of African American men, although the majority of those incarcerated are also people of color. Despite demands to place them in facilities based on their gender identity, they've been systematically put in prisons based on their genitalia.

Las personas transgénero y con variantes de género, como conjunto de población, son encarceladas en porcentajes aun más altos que la población general de hombres afroamericanos, aunque la mayoría de las personas encarceladas también son personas de color. A pesar de las demandas para ubicarlos en centros basados en su identidad de género, han sido ubicados en prisiones en base a sus genitales.

2006



**Say no to the
South Dakota Hangers.
Support Americans
right to choose.**

3 states defeat attempts to restrict or ban abortion – South Dakota, California, Oregon

*3 estados derrotan intentos de restringir o prohibir el
abortion – SD, CA, OR*

2006



Seven young Black lesbians traveled to the West Village from their homes in Newark for a regular night out. When walking down the street, a male bystander assaulted them with sexist and homophobic comments. The women tried to defend themselves, and a fight broke out. On June 14th, 2007 Venice Brown (19), Terrain Dandridge (20), Patreese Johnson (20), and Renata Hill (24) received sentences ranging from 3 ½ to 11 years in prison.

Siete jóvenes lesbianas afroamericanas fueron a la West Village desde sus hogares en Newark para una salida nocturna. Mientras caminaban por la calle, un hombre las atacó con comentarios sexistas y homofóbicos. Las mujeres trataron de defenderse y hubo una pelea. El 14 de junio de 2007 Venice Brown (19), Terrain Dandridge (20), Patreese Johnson (20) y Renata Hill (24) recibieron sentencias de 3 ½ a 11 años en prisión.

2015



Rep. Barbara Lee (D-CA) and cosponsors introduce the EACH Woman Act.

The Equal Access to Abortion Coverage in Health Insurance Act, or "EACH Woman Act," to ensures coverage for abortion for every woman, however much she earns or however she is insured.

La Representante Barbara Lee (D-CA) y los copatrocinadores introducen la legislación "EACH Woman Act." Esta legislación garantiza la cobertura del aborto para cada mujer, sin tomar en cuenta cuánto gane o cuál sea su aseguranza

2016

5 THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT
GOV. MIKE PENCE

DONALD TRUMP'S VP PICK!

① Oversaw CUTTING \$1.18 million from state DOMESTIC VIOLENCE FUNDING as Governor

② Signed a bill BANNING abortions due to a non-viable fetus

③ Signed the anti-LGBT bill that allowed businesses to REFUSE SERVICE TO LGBT PEOPLE

④ Sponsored the first bill to DEFUND PLANNED PARENTHOOD while in Congress. He even said "As long as they aspire to [provide abortion care], I'll be after them."

⑤ Signed a bill to STOP LOCAL MINIMUM WAGE INCREASES in Indiana

ultraviolet ACTION

SHARE to stop this anti-woman ticket

Mike Pence is elected Vice-President. Pence introduced the first federal legislation to defund Planned Parenthood, he signed 8 anti-abortion bills into law during less than four years as Governor of Indiana, signed a contract to take money from Indiana's TANF program and give it to an anti-abortion group.

That's just picking three things—he's done plenty more to limit access to reproductive justice.

Mike Pence es elegido Vice-Presidente. Pence introdujo la primera legislación federal que quita fondos de Planned Parenthood, firmó 8 leyes contra el aborto durante menos de cuatro años de ser gobernador de Indiana, firmó un contrato para tomar el dinero del programa TANF de Indiana y darlo a un grupo contra el aborto. Esto sólo es tres ejemplos—él ha hecho mucho más para limitar el acceso a la justicia reproductiva.

2017



Oregon passes the **Reproductive Health Equity Act**, expanding insurance coverage on abortion procedures and other reproductive health services to residents of Oregon regardless of their income, gender identity, or citizenship status.

Oregon aprueba la Ley de Equidad de Salud Reproductiva, amplificando la cobertura de seguro sobre los procedimientos de aborto y otros servicios de salud reproductiva a los residentes de Oregon, sin tomar en cuenta su ingreso, identidad de género o estatus de ciudadanía.