

NEBRASKA NATIONAL HISTORY DAY

Americans with Disabilities Act

By: Hudson Palu + Hattie Moeller

FULL PROJECT

AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT

Rehabilitation Act of 1973
The Rehabilitation Act of 1973, an American public law, is a landmark piece of legislation that established the federal government's role in the rehabilitation of people with disabilities. It was signed by President Richard Nixon on September 8, 1973.



Disability Rights Movement
After disabled people throughout history have fought for the right to be treated as equals, the Disability Rights Movement was born. It is a social movement that seeks to end discrimination against people with disabilities. The movement is led by people with disabilities and their families, and it has led to the passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) in 1990.



1986-1988: National Council on the Handicapped started pushing for the ADA laws.

1989: The ADA was passed by the senate.

1990: ADA passed and signed into law by Pres. George H.W. Bush.

1992-1994: Titles I-IV went into effect.

2004: National Council on disabilities urges congress to support legislation to restore the original intent of the ADA.

2006-2008: The ADA laws are updated and signed into law creating the ADA Amendments.

2010-2014: More updates to Titles I-IV of the ADA.

- Title I: Employment
- Title II: Public Transportation and Government Services
- Title III: Places of Public Accommodations
- Title IV: Telecommunications



President George H.W. Bush, ended the ceremony by saying, "Let the shameful wall of exclusion, finally come tumbling down."

JULY 26 1990

Lex Frieden
The "Architect of the legislation" Frieden was president of a law school and faced discrimination himself. Believe that the ADA is a landmark Civil Rights Act.



George H.W. Bush
The ADA was one of Bush's proudest accomplishments while in office. The law helped millions of Americans breaking a barrier of discrimination needed to employment, and public places.



Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973
No individual in the United States shall, on the basis of handicap, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity that receives federal financial assistance, or that receives federal financial assistance in whole or in part through any agency of the United States government.

The Handicapped Employment Act of 1973
The Handicapped Employment Act of 1973, also known as the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, was a landmark piece of legislation that established the federal government's role in the rehabilitation of people with disabilities. It was signed by President Richard Nixon on September 8, 1973.



"That was the day you give love to do your peers, and that is someone who needed your help."
- King Jordan, President of Gustadner Univ. 1988 - 2006

"I'll described the signing ceremony, they had people everywhere. They were on white canes, wheelchairs, walkers, and seeing eye dogs. I mean anything to help them get around was represented that day."
- Bob Dale, US Senator (R - Kansas) 1988 - 1994

Definition of Disability:
Below ADA: Physical, psychological, and vocational limitation resulting from illness/injury. Result: Limitations in social/vocational functioning.

The ADA today
With the ADA in effect, architects and engineers must take the guidelines in mind, when designing and building new developments, the architects have to make sure, clear walkways, and ramps, but also specific measurements, so that people in wheelchairs, and those with canes can access the public places. Engineers must make sure, that when choosing someone to fill a position, just because they have a physical disability, doesn't mean they aren't have the same capabilities.
In Ontario, with the new construction of Ontario's first, the architects and engineers made sure that there was easy accessibility to all levels, from apartments and businesses must make sure there are elevators, ramps, and proper walkways to entrances and exits.



This is a smaller version of the project board, showing the same content as the larger board on the left, but with a different layout and some additional elements. It includes the title "AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT", the date "JULY 26 1990", and the quote from President George H.W. Bush. It also features the ADA logo, various photographs, and text boxes detailing the history and impact of the act.

LEFT PANEL

Rehabilitation Act of 1973

The Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as Amended prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in programs conducted by federal agencies, in programs receiving federal financial assistance, in federal employment and in the employment practices of federal contractors. This act was signed by President Richard Nixon, on September 26, 1973.



Disability Rights Movement

Many disabled people throughout history have greatly contributed to society. Homer, a famous poet of Ancient Greece, was blind. Ludwig Van Beethoven, famous composer, was deaf. Franklin D. Roosevelt, US President, had polio disease. All these great influencers, were still loved by society, even though they had a physical barrier their body couldn't cross, but that didn't affect how they were seen through the public eye.

The Disability Rights Movement, started in the 1960's, inspired by the US's approach to Civil Rights, and Women Rights, they thought it would be a good time for other advocates to think about the "cross-disability focus". A focus that linked all types of disabilities, together. At this time the Disability Rights Movement focused on US citizens that were treated as outcasts. They were rarely expected to study, work, help raise their families, or do anything for their community.



1986-1988: National Council on the Handicapped started pushing for the ADA laws.

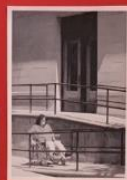
1989: The ADA was passed by the senate.



1990: ADA passed and signed into law by Pres. George H.W. Bush.

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2004: National Council on disabilities urges congress to support legislation to restore the original intent of the ADA.



2006-2008: The ADA laws are updated and signed into law creating the ADA Amendments.



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Title I: Employment
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Question: What was your most important source, and why?
Answer: Our most important source was the ADA Timeline source. It helped us have a better understanding of everything that happened including resent updates. It showed the evolution from the original idea to the final result.

AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT



President George H.W. Bush signs the Americans with Disabilities Act in 1990. The act prohibits people from being discriminated against because of their disabilities.

President George H.W. Bush, ended the ceremony by saying, **“Let the shameful wall of exclusion, finally come tumbling down.”**

JULY 26 1990

Lex Frieden

The “Architect of the legislation”, Frieden was paralyzed in a car accident and faced discrimination himself. Believes that the ADA’s main focus is Civil Rights.



George H. W. Bush

The ADA was one of Bush’s proudest accomplishments while in office. The law helped millions of Americans banning all discrimination related to employment, and public places.

Lex Frieden

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George H. W. Bush

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CENTER PANEL

Question:

Why did George Bush and Lex Frieden get involved with the ADA?

Answer:

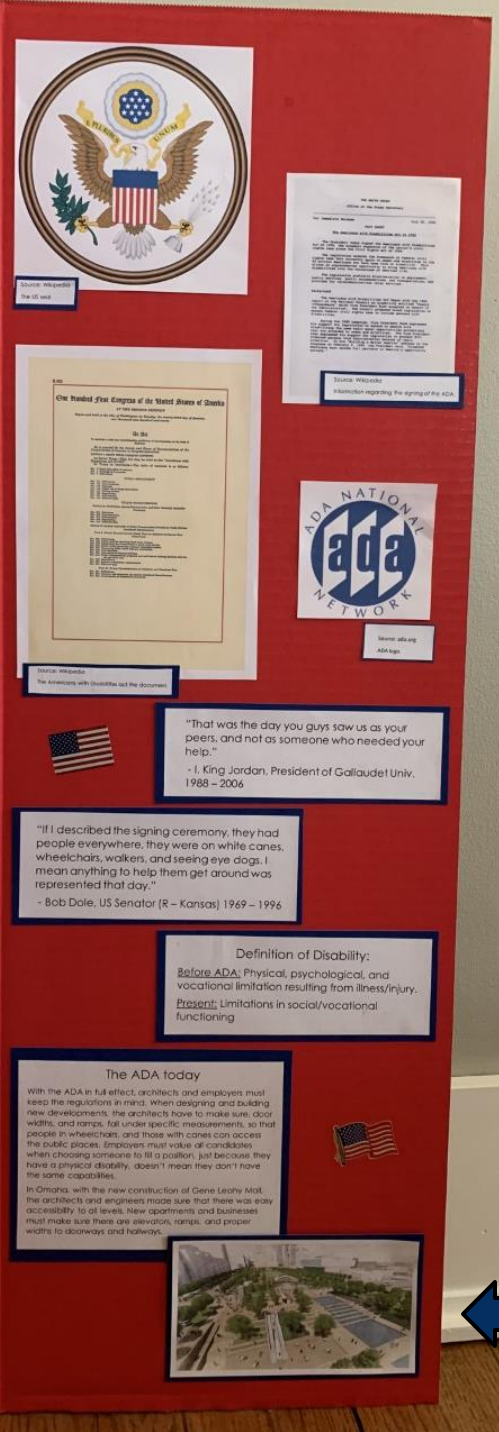
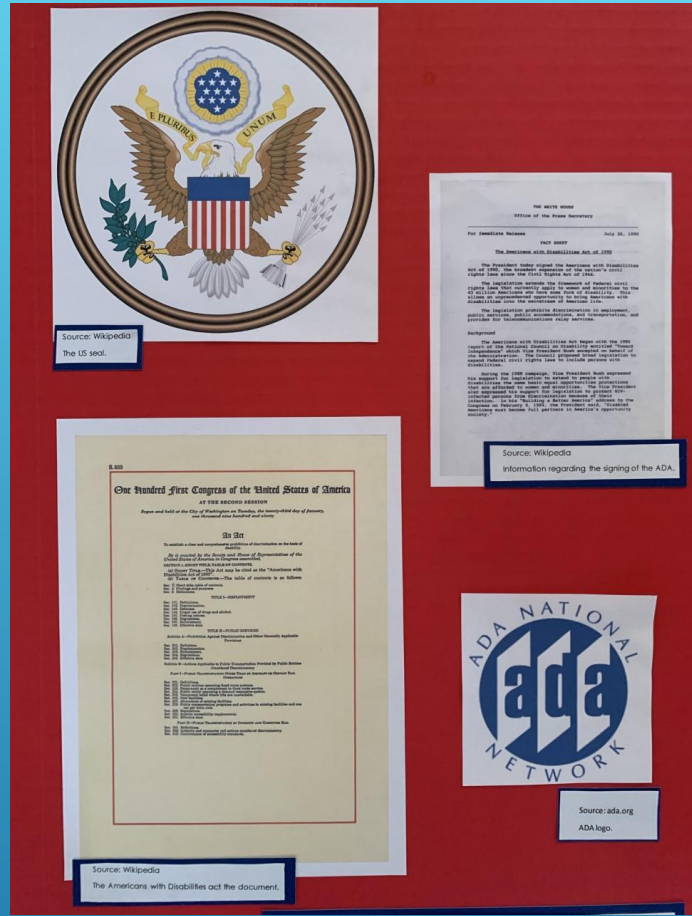
As Vice President to Ronald Regan, he was approached with the idea by a group of young men wanting to make a difference in the disabled community. Since he didn't have all the authority to write a law at the time, he knew he couldn't make that happen. George Bush promised them that if he ever was voted into office he was sure to make that happen.

Coming out of highschool, Lex Frieden was denied admittance to a university because of his physical disability. Lex Grieves about the times people like him were treated unfairly, and knew he needed to make a change.

RIGHT PANEL

Question: What is the most important thing that you learned from completing this entry?

Answer: We learned that there are lots of changes being made to the law. New rules are being added to make it a more updated law, every year on the anniversary. The ADA has many different layers, (the titles) that help it cover all areas to make sure no one is left out, and all disabilities are treated equal.



"That was the day you guys saw us as your peers, and not as someone who needed your help."
- I. King Jordan, President of Gallaudet Univ. 1988 - 2006

"If I described the signing ceremony, they had people everywhere, they were on white canes, wheelchairs, walkers, and seeing eye dogs. I mean anything to help them get around was represented that day."
- Bob Dole, US Senator (R - Kansas) 1969 - 1996

Definition of Disability:
Before ADA: Physical, psychological, and vocational limitation resulting from illness/injury.
Present: Limitations in social/vocational functioning

The ADA today
With the ADA in full effect, architects and employers must keep the regulations in mind. When designing and building new developments, the architects have to make sure, door widths, and ramps, fall under specific measurements, so that people in wheelchairs, and those with canes can access the public places. Employers must value all candidates when choosing someone to fill a position, just because they have a physical disability, doesn't mean they don't have the same capabilities.
In Omaha, with the new construction of Gene Leahy Mall, the architects and engineers made sure that there was easy accessibility to all levels. New apartments and businesses must make sure there are elevators, ramps, and proper widths to doorways and hallways.



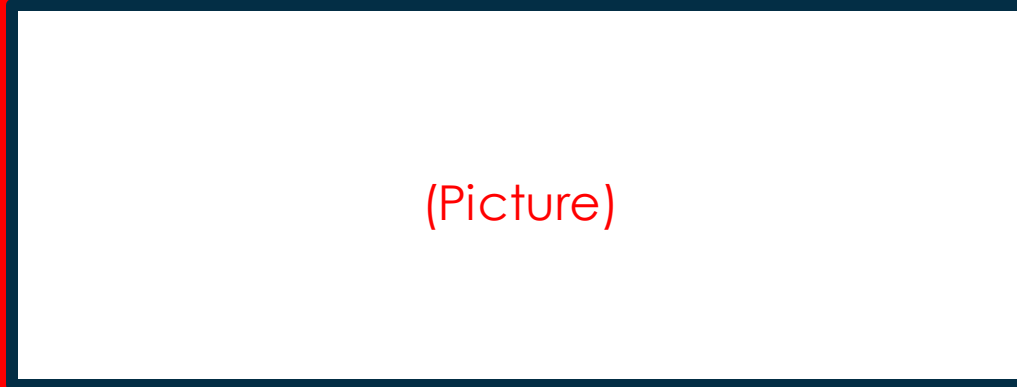
Blueprints of NEW Gene Leahy Mall

TABLETOP ITEMS



(Center Panel)

Americans with Disabilities Act



(Picture)

President George HW Bush, ended the ceremony by saying, "Let the shameful wall of exclusion, finally come tumbling down."

George H. W. Bush

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Lex Frieden

The "Architect of the legislation". Frieden was paralyzed in a car accident and faced discrimination himself. Believes that the ADA's main focus is Civil Rights.

(Left Panel)

Rehabilitation Act of 1973

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The Disability Rights Movement, started in the 1960's, inspired by the US's approach to Civil Rights, and Women Rights, they thought it would be a good time for other advocates to think about the "cross-disability focus". A focus that linked all types of disabilities together. At this time the Disability Rights Movement focused on US citizens that were treated as outcasts. They were rarely expected to study, work, help raise their families, or do anything for their community.

- 1986-1988: National Council on the Handicapped started pushing for the ADA laws.
- 1989: The ADA was passed by the senate.
- 1990: ADA passed and signed into law by Pres. Goerge H.W. Bush.
- 1991: Regulations for title I-IV of the ADA.
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- 2004: National Council on disabilities urges congress to support legislation to restore the original intent of the ADA.
- 2006-2008: The ADA laws are updated and signed into law creating the ADA Amendments.
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- 2010-2014: More updates to titles I-IV of the ADA.

[Title I](#): Employment

[Title II](#): Public Transportation and Government Services

[Title III](#): Places of Public Accommodations

[Title IV](#): Telecommunications

(Right Panel)

"If I described the signing ceremony, they had people everywhere, they were on white canes, wheelchairs, walkers, and seeing eye dogs. I mean anything to help them get around was represented that day."
- Bob Dole, US Senator (R – Kansas) 1969 – 1996

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The American Disability Act of 1990

Hattie Moeller + Hudson Palu

Junior Division

Group Exhibit

Student Composed Words on Exhibit: 453

Student Composed Words in Process Paper: 490

The theme "Breaking Barriers" is a very immense topic, when you can choose anything that has happened in the world's history. When brainstorming we wanted to pick something that was unique, but also something we were passionate about. We chose the Americans with Disabilities Act, because it's something that our country is proud of and it shows the advances of our democracy. Another factor of why we chose it is, the ADA changed a lot of people's lives, and changed people's perspectives on those with physical disabilities. We believe that a positive message, like this, is important for people to keep in mind.

When conducting our research, we used multiple strategies. Originally, we tried to use the databases that were provided for us through our school. When we needed to expand our search, we checked the district's library, and Omaha Public Libraries for books and novels regarding the ADA. After skimming through these resources, we started looking for information on websites that we could trust. When finding our first sources, we read through the articles, and then decided if the information would be useful in our final project. Then, if we came across good information, we would start gathering it, making sure to paraphrase. After reviewing all the articles, and collecting information from websites, we would try our best to cite and annotate the source right away, so that we made sure we had it noted.

Together, we consider ourselves as both crafty and creative individuals. We wanted to make sure we could showcase our talent in a way that would reflect this in our project. Documentaries and websites are unique ways to show off a project, but we decided on the exhibit because of how we wanted to display our research.

When putting everything together, we combined the individual research that we had each completed. We thought this was an intelligent way to proceed because when entering the competition stages, we would have "focus topics" that we each were experts on. Then, when we came together to complete the exhibit, we looked at each other's work and edited it to make sure that they related to the topic and were complete.

The American Disabilities Act relates to the theme "Breaking Barriers" in many ways. Before the law was applied, disabled citizens weren't treated the same in society. If you were seen having a wheelchair, cane, or any device to assist you in your everyday life, you were automatically ranked lower than everyone. The world viewed your appearance and predicted that you didn't

have the same physical/mental capabilities as someone “healthier”. This is called disability discrimination. When the ADA was applied in 1990, disabled Americans were viewed more favorably in society, they were given the same equal opportunities as any other individual. Employers had to look over their resume and give them an equivalent chance for the job. This simple gesture changed millions of capable lives for the better.

Works Cited

Primary Sources

- "19th Anniversary Of The Americans With Disabilities Act In Washington." *UPI Photo Collection*, 2009. *Gale In Context: High School*, <https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/CT4099907780/SUIC?u=omah93080&sid=SUIC&xid=d5825cd0>. Accessed 9 Jan. 2020. This picture captures Barack Obama (former US President) signing a proclamation on the 19th Anniversary of the ADA. I believe that this will impact my presentation, because it shows and gives evidence to prove that the ADA still impacts the lives of US citizens in the present day. I think that the creator of this picture is credible because it's a photograph from the day and time the event happened.
- "27th Anniversary Of The Americans With Disability Act." *UPI Photo Collection*, 2017. *Gale In Context: Opposing Viewpoints*, <https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/XLUMBO801582655/OVIC?u=omah93080&sid=OVIC&xid=dc5032d4>. Accessed 6 Jan. 2020. The purpose of the photograph is to show/document the day and time of the anniversary of the ADA. The author is credible/knowledgeable because it is a picture taken from that time period, showcasing the actual event. It influenced my learning because I got an understanding of what the 27th Anniversary was, and who impacted it.
- "After the passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act in the United States, more and more..." *Medicine, Health, and Bioethics: Essential Primary Sources*, edited by K. Lee Lerner and Brenda Wilmoth Lerner, Gale, 2006. *Gale In Context: Opposing Viewpoints*, <https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/PC3456587116/OVIC?u=omah93080&sid=OVIC&xid=493c5110>. Accessed 9 Jan. 2020. This photograph collected from the GALE Database, reflects what the ADA forced businesses and buildings to install on their property. This photo helps my presentation so I'm not only telling the story of what the ADA is, but how it also impacted the disabled.
- "Americans with Disabilities Act." *Civil Rights in the United States*, edited by Waldo E. Martin, Jr. and Patricia Sullivan, Macmillan Reference USA, 2000. *Gale In Context: Opposing Viewpoints*, <https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/BT2210069898/OVIC?u=omah93080&sid=OVIC&xid=ff7bda5b>. Accessed 8 Jan. 2020. This image showed me where the signing of the ADA happened and all the people that were there. It is from the school database Gale. The photo influenced me by showing me how many people came to the signing of the ADA law.
- "Americans with Disabilities Act." *Medicine, Health, and Bioethics: Essential Primary Sources*, edited by K. Lee Lerner and Brenda Wilmoth Lerner, Gale, 2006, pp. 390-393. *Gale In*

Context: Opposing Viewpoints,

<https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/CX3456500148/OVIC?u=omah93080&sid=OVIC&xid=23e3a781>. Accessed 9 Jan. 2020. This article tells you about George W. Bush and when he signed the ADA and stated his speech. It is on the Gale database. It influenced my understanding of George W. Bush's opinion on the topic because he was the Author of the speech.

Americans with Disabilities Act. Image. *Britannica School*, Encyclopædia Britannica, 7 Dec. 2019. school.eb.com/levels/middle/assembly/view/171144. Accessed 19 Dec. 2019. This photograph was retrieved from Britannica. It shows George Bush signing the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, on July 26, 1990. This image helped me get a picture of what the atmosphere was like, during the event.

"Americans with Disabilities Act." *Civil Rights in the United States*, edited by Waldo E. Martin, Jr. and Patricia Sullivan, Macmillan Reference USA, 2000. *Gale In Context: Opposing Viewpoints*, <https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/BT2210069898/OVIC?u=omah93080&sid=OVIC&xid=ff7bda5b>. Accessed 9 Jan. 2020. This reference, is an image of the signing of the American Disability Act of 1990. This picture shows me how many people the signing of this law affected. It makes my research more interesting because I feel more connected to my work now that I know how many people contributed to it just so that they can be treated with the equal amount of fairness as others.

"Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, page two." *Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, page two*, commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?sort=relevance&search=File%3AAmericans+with+Disabilities+Act+of+1990%2C+page+1.jpg&title=Special:Search&profile=advanced&fulltext=1&advancedSearch-current=%7B%7D&ns0=1&ns6=1&ns12=1&ns14=1&ns100=1&ns106=1#/media/File:Americans_with_Disabilities_Act_of_1990,_page_1.jpg. Accessed 11 Feb. 2020. This was a picture of the document Pres. George H.W. Bush. This is a picture of the real document he signed. This helped us see what happened at the signing of the ADA.

The Americans with Disabilities Act, Signing Ceremony, July 26, 1990. Produced by Allison Gilkey, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, 2015. The documentary is about what people involved in the government, and those who impacted the law saw and felt on the day it was signed by President George H. W. Bush. I believe that the creator of this short film is knowledgeable because he used people directly from the time period, who witnessed it themselves as sources of research. This film produced an understanding of how the signing of the Americans with Disabilities Act changed Americans with and without the defects.

Bush, George W. "The New Freedom Initiative." *Social Policy: Essential Primary Sources*, edited by K. Lee Lerner, et al., Gale, 2006, pp. 435-438. *Gale In Context: Opposing Viewpoints*,

<https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/CX2687400159/OVIC?u=omah93080&sid=OVIC&xid=57bb7b7b>. Accessed 9 Jan. 2020. This document describes the different parts of the ADA like title 1 and 2 and part A and B. It is found on the school database Gale. When I read it I understood how each part added and improved to the ADA law.

Disability Justice. "Disability Justice." *Disability Justice*, disabilityjustice.org/the-americans-with-disabilities-act-ada-of-1990/. Accessed 10 Jan. 2020. This web page informed me about some of the things Pres. George said when he signed the ADA. It is a .org site. It influenced me by telling me what Pres. George said.

The Editors of Encyclopedia of Britannica. *George H W Bush*. 3 Jan. 2020. *Britannica*, www.britannica.com/biography/George-H-W-Bush. Accessed 10 Feb. 2020.

Feldman, Claudia. Before the accident that broke Lex Frieden's neck, he wanted to be an electrical engineer. After the accident, Frieden dedicated his life to helping others with disabilities. *Houston Chronicle*, www.houstonchronicle.com/news/health/article/Houston-quadruplegic-helped-write-a-piece-of-6071001.php#photo-7500609. Accessed 9 Feb. 2015. This picture shows Lex Frieden, the man who inspired the ADA. I know this photographer is credible because her photographer went and took a photo of him for the purpose of the article.

"Georgetown Law and Library." *Georgetown Law and Library*, guides.ll.georgetown.edu/c.php?g=592919&p=4186694. Accessed 11 Feb. 2020. This source showed pictures of the protests of people that wanted they ADA laws. This source is credible because it is a picture of the actual protests. It influenced our learning by showing us what the protest actually looked like.

"Partners for Youth with Disabilities." *Partners for Youth with Disabilities*, www.pyd.org/announcement/rehabilitation-act-of-1973/. Accessed 11 Feb. 2020. This should us some of the protest and things people wanted to happen for the ADA. This is a picture or primary source from when the event actually took place. It influenced me because it helped us understand what the protests looked like.

Secondary Sources

"ADA Compliance." *Parks & Recreation*, Oct. 2019, p. 50. *Gale In Context: Middle School*, <https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/A604895752/MSIC?u=omah93080&sid=MSIC&xid=acbf000>. Accessed 19 Dec. 2019. The ADA compliance article told me more about how the title two of the ADA is protection against discrimination for people with disabilities. The article is from the gale database from the schools data base page. It helped me learn more about the title two and the main ideas of the ADA.

ADA National Network. "Timeline of the Americans with Disabilities Act." *ADA National Network*, Nov. 2019, adata.org/ada-timeline. Accessed 1 Dec. 2019. It tells you the order of events of the ADA from 1986-2015 and info on them. It was a recommended cite by the school database. It informed me about all the different parts of the ADA.

"Americans with Disabilities Act." *Medicine, Health, and Bioethics: Essential Primary Sources*, edited by K. Lee Lerner and Brenda Wilmoth Lerner, Gale, 2006, pp. 390-393. *Gale In Context: Opposing Viewpoints*, <https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/CX3456500148/OVIC?u=omah93080&sid=OVIC&xid=23e3a781>. Accessed 5 Jan. 2020. This article gives me intel about how the ADA helped people, and what opportunities they now have because of the law.

"Americans with Disabilities Act." *The Columbia Electronic Encyclopedia*, New York, Columbia UP, 2019. *Gale In Context: Middle School*, link.gale.com/apps/doc/A68480816/MSIC?u=omah93080&sid=MSIC&xid=0de63a27. Accessed 26 Nov. 2019. This source helped me learn about the ADA law enacted in 1990 and what exactly it did for people with disabilities. The creator is credible because it is from Gale and Gale is a trusted school database. This article influenced me by telling me about one of the main things in the 1990 ADA law that was to help people with disabilities get a job and keep it.

"Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)." *Britannica School*, Encyclopædia Britannica, 24 Jul. 2010. school.eb.com/levels/middle/article/Americans-with-Disabilities-Act/475879. Accessed 26 Nov. 2019. This article about the ADA explained to me about some of the main parts of the ADA that was the 1990's employment provision, the ADA laws against discrimination, and more. The article is on Britannica a school database. This article helped influence what I thought about the ADA parts and how they had to add on more laws like the ADA amendments

"Americans with Disabilities Act Passed, July 26, 1990." *DISCovering U.S. History*, Gale, 2003. *Gale In Context: High School*, <https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/EJ2104241611/SUIC?u=omah93080&sid=SUIC&xid=f77ffe87>. Accessed 20 Dec. 2019. I received this reference piece from the Gale Database - High School. It taught me more details about the people that inspired the new law.

"Disability Rights." *Gale Opposing Viewpoints Online Collection*, Gale, 2018. *Gale In Context: Opposing Viewpoints*, <https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/HPGYQI733483980/OVIC?u=omah93080&sid=OVIC&xid=8671156a>. Accessed 8 Dec. 2019. This article states the definition of a disability and what it means to have one. It is on a school trusted database, Gale. The article helped me see the meaning of a disability and how it applies to the ADA.

Dreamscape Foundation. "What is the Americans with Disabilities Act." *Dreamscape*, 5 Jan. 2019, dreamscapefoundation.org/what-is-the-americans-with-disabilities-act/?gclid=EAIaIQobChMIvZbm1pjt5gIVD_DACH1JIwJ4EAAAYASAAEgJr6_D_BwE. Accessed 6 Jan. 2020. This article shows me basic information in plenty detail. It tells me

about what happened before and after the original idea. The author is credible because his information is knowledgeable in the fact that its similar to other good sources, but gets into better detail. It influenced my learning because it gave me more ideas to include in the final project

EEOC. "Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990." *Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990*, www.eeoc.gov/eeoc/history/35th/1990s/ada.html. Accessed 9 Jan. 2020. This website explained how the EEOC was involved in the ADA act of 1990. It is a .gov site. It influenced me by telling me about how the ADA was the first disabilities related law and the EEOC was a big part of it.

---. "Disability Discrimination." *U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission*, www.eeoc.gov/laws/types/disability.cfm. Accessed 9 Jan. 2020. This website informed me about what Disability Discrimination is, looks like, and the consequences when it does happen. It is a .gov site. It influenced my learning by showing me what disability discrimination really means in the ADA.

Hayes, Amy. *Disability Rights Movement*. New York, Rosen Publishing Group, 2017. This book covers a lot about the ADA but one of its main things is how the ADA got started and what people with disabilities had to go through to get to this point. I checked this book out from an Omaha public school so we no it has good information in it. This book helped me understand the struggle for people with disabilities.

Kent, Deborah. *The Disability Rights Movement*. Children's Press. This book that was created by Deborah Kent has many different experiences included in it. It's knowledgeable in the fact that it has real life experiences and people. It has impacted my creation in the fact that I know about different experiences that are linked to form the same idea.

Longmore, Paul K. "Disability Rights Movement." *Social Issues*, edited by Robert D. Benford, Macmillan Library Reference USA, 1998. Macmillan Compendium. *Gale In Context: Opposing Viewpoints*, <https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/EJ3014000008/OVIC?u=omah93080&sid=OVIC&xid=696a3ad0>. Accessed 19 Dec. 2019. Disclaimer This database gives me a clear understanding of the different definitions of disability. This author got his information from multiple sources. This will influence my research because I can now know the evolution of the different definitions.

National Museum of American History. "American with Disability Act of 1990 FAQ'S." *National Museum of American History*, americanhistory.si.edu/topics/disability-history/pages/americans-disabilities-act-1990-faqs. Accessed 6 Jan. 2020. This web page provided me with information, that gives a lot of background on the event. This impacted my final project because now I know what common questions are asked about the ADA, and can answer them in a way that's incorporated into my final presentation. I think the author is credible because they know a lot about the topic, since they're a national museum.

"The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (Rehab Act)." *ERAN*, askearn.org/topics/laws-regulations/rehabilitation-act/. Accessed 11 Feb. 2020. This was all about the Rehabilitation act. It is from a .org cite. It helped me understand the steps it took to get to the final ADA laws.

"Remembering George H.W. Bush, A Champion For People With Disabilities." *Morning Edition*, 3 Dec. 2018. *Gale In Context: Middle School*, <https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/A564173044/MSIC?u=omah93080&sid=MSIC&xid=13c06ff9>. Accessed 31 Jan. 2020. This source gave me intelligence on Lex Frieden, the guy who inspired the ADA. I learned about all the steps that he took to get the law into the government's eyes. I know this is a credible source because it is based on real information, about the specific event.

Siteseen Network, editor. "Americans with Disabilities Act" ["Americans with Disabilities Act"]. *Americans with Disabilities Act*, 1 July 2014, www.american-historama.org/1990-present-modern-era/americans-with-disabilities-act.htm. Accessed 19 Dec. 2019. This cite showed me all the different parts of the ADA laws and the specific dates for when and what happened. This website was recommended as a website's best from a school database. The website showed me all the different parts of the ADA and I learned what all the different parts did.

United States Department of Justice Civil Rights Division. "Information and Technical Assistance on the Americans with Disabilities act." *ADA.gov*, United States Department of Justice Civil Rights Division, www.ada.gov/. Accessed 26 Nov. 2019. The ADA official website tells you the actual laws and standards for the ADA, what people everywhere have to do. This cite is a .gov website. It influenced me by showing me things people/business owners have to do like building regulations and other things.

---. "Introduction to the ADA." *Information and Technical Assistance*, www.ada.gov/ada_intro.htm. Accessed 6 Jan. 2020. This source shows me a lot of what happened, and what the civil rights for people with disabilities was like without the ADA in play. I now understand that it was really tough, and went as far as people not even being able to access normal buildings. This article contributes to my final project because it gives me background knowledge that will help me with all my other research.

U.S. Department of Labor. "Americans with Disabilities Act." *Americans with Disabilities Act*, U.S. Department of Labor, www.dol.gov/general/topic/disability/ada. Accessed 1 Dec. 2019. This cite explained what the title 1 and 2 parts of the ADA were and other departments of the ADA. This is a .gov website. It influenced me by teaching me about other departments that help with people with disabilities.