Teaching Leaflet

Legacies of Care
Lesson Four: Philosophies of Care

“Timeline of Social Ministry”

1536  First draft of the English Poor Laws
1834  Act of 1834 differentiated between the deserving and undeserving poor
1841  Dorothea Dix documents inadequate care for mentally ill, beginning with hospital in Cambridge, MA
1877  American Charity Organization, Buffalo, NY, was one of first attempts to help people with severe social problems in an organized and logical way
1889  Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr begin Hull House in Chicago. Such Settlement Houses addressed the causes of poverty and expanded jobs for the poor.
1929  Great Depression begins and lasts almost to the start of World War II in 1941. Dust Bowl from 1935 to 1938 adds millions to the unemployed and displaced in America.
1933-41  FDR ushers in several initiatives including:
   • The New Deal
   • Social Security Act
   • National Labor Relations Act
   • Civilian Conservation Corps
   • Works Progress Administration
1964  Civil Rights Act passed; Title II and Title VII forbid racial discrimination in “public accommodations” and race and sex discrimination in employment
1965  Lyndon B. Johnson begins his War on Poverty in which he vows to overcome poverty and ushers in his vision of the “Great Society”:
   • Voting Rights Act
   • Affirmative Action
   • Economic Opportunity Act
   • Older Americans Act
   • Administration for Children and Families
   • Medicare and Medicaid
   • Food Stamp Program
   • Elementary and Secondary School Education Act
1972-73  State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act and Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) introduce revenue sharing, direct aid to local communities
1975  Title XX of Social Security Act provides states with the flexibility to provide social services
1970s-'80s  Moral conservatism of Republican party; Moral Majority’s influence increases and begins to impact national political agenda; government begins legislating moral values
1990s-2000  “Compassionate conservatism” of George H.W. Bush
   Bill Clinton opens Faith-Based Initiatives Office, which doesn’t become fully active until George W. Bush’s administration