
Veronica Reynolds  
*Boise State University*

Christopher Courtheyn  
*Boise State University*

Abstract
This paper observes four photographs in print that depict moments during the Chicano movement from 1968-1971. Each chosen image is analyzed based on its content and composition in relation to its argument for Citizenship. The framework of the analysis looks at the argument between national and global citizenship and the narratives of citizenship in the movement as communicated through the image. The Chicano movement was heavily photographed and images of marches, picketers, and portraits are abundant. The analysis of images is important because of their lasting cultural impact that they have on the general public, extending beyond the center of the movement itself. Additionally, images play a significant and memorable role in public opinion. My analysis concludes that the form of citizenship conveyed by the Chicano Movement is transcendent of national political borders. I argue that the movement photographs argue that one should not have to abandon their Mexican identity in order to be fully respected as an American citizen.

This student presentation is available at ScholarWorks: https://scholarworks.boisestate.edu/under_showcase_2023/70

Research Question:
What characteristics of citizenship were emphasized in photожournalistic documentation of the Chicano Movement?

Methods:
- photographic/visual content analysis
- qualitative analysis

Key:
- Key image components
- La Marcha de la Reconquista
- Significant cities in La Marca de la Reconquista
- Core concepts

United Farm Workers Flag: "A national flag within a nation" (Puente).

Aztalan: Symbol of unity between the people of the pre-1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, reflects identity.

La Marcha de la Reconquista (1971): Three month march from Calexico to Sacramento to express grievances over farm workers' rights, equal education, police violence. Ended with five days of organized protest in Sacramento.