

## Chapter 1 : Official website of the New England Patriots

*Sustaining Grassroots Community-Based Programs: A Toolkit for Community- and Faith-Based Service Providers* 1. Introduction 1-vi Partnership The Next Door Development Team believes that people and communities are incredibly.

Officials can search the grants databases for grantees with "religious sounding" names, but that crude strategy mistakenly organizations that include terms like St. Petersburg, while missing religious organizations such as Georgetown University and ignoring grassroots groups altogether. A Glance at One Service Area - Child Care A recent look at faith-based child-care providers notes that nearly one of every six child-care centers is housed in a religious facility. Parents can use these vouchers at explicitly religious centers without raising any genuine constitutional questions. But what percentage of Federally funded child-care is provided in faith-based centers? Asked what percentage of Federal child-care funds are distributed in New York to congregations and other faith-based providers, the head of the program said she did not know-the State, rightly, does not ask centers seeking eligibility whether they are religious or secular. But she pointed out that she had often visited church-based child care facilities that serve parents with Federally funded certificates, so she knew faith-based groups were involved but was unaware of the extent. Discretionary Grants Directly to Providers Notwithstanding these fundamental data-keeping problems, some Federal discretionary grants programs do keep track of faith and community-based grantees: In multiple rounds of competitive funding for Welfare-to-Work services FY and , Labor sought to include groups not traditionally involved in its programs. Formula Grants to State and Local Governments The few solid indicators available concerning formula grant funds that pass through State and local governments suggest that the share received by faith-based and other grassroots groups is equally small. A special DOL study of the role of faith-based organizations in providing employment and training services in five cities discovered that the workforce investment boards which receive Federal formula grants under the Workforce Investment Act in all five cities contracted with faith-based organizations, but the amounts were not large: Nevertheless, the numbers are highly suggestive: One reason is that some religious and grassroots organizations are not interested in seeking Federal funds for the services they provide. They may have theological objections to getting Government money for activities that they believe adherents should support, worries about becoming dangerously dependent on a distant funding source that may dry up tomorrow, or concerns about implementing government policies with which they might partially disagree. Most notably, many faith-based groups are concerned that the cost of Federal funds is the putative divestiture of much or all of their religious character. Likewise, systematic survey data suggest that a large proportion of urban community-serving congregation leaders would welcome a fair chance to help administer Federal social service programs in their neighborhoods. A careful analysis of the rules and practices in a large sample of programs in the five Cabinet departments shows that these organizations face myriad barriers in seeking Federal support for their vital good works. Cnaan, with Robert J. Wineburg and Stephanie C. Boddie, *The Newer Deal*: Press, , f. Westview Press, ; E. Brookings, ; Virginia Hodgkinson, et al. *Rethinking Public-Nonprofit Relations*," in Bane, et al. House of Representatives, April 24, Cnaan and Stephanie C. That would mean some 1, prospective applicants in Philadelphia alone.

## Chapter 2 : Grassroots - Wikipedia

*GrassROOTS Community Foundation is a public health and social action organization. We invest in our community members' collective well-being so that they can use their healthy energy to transform themselves, their families and communities.*

History[ edit ] The earliest origins of the use of "grass roots" as a political metaphor are obscure. In the United States , an early use of the phrase "grassroots and boots" was thought to have been coined by Senator Albert Jeremiah Beveridge of Indiana , who said of the Progressive Party in , "This party has come from the grass roots. Perry has issued the following terse platform: We will begin at the grass roots". Van Til worked to create a grassroots movement focused on discussing race relations at the local level. To that end, he founded the Nashville Community Relations Conference, which brought together leaders from various communities in Nashville to discuss the possibility of integration. In response to his attempts to network with leadership in the black community, residents of Nashville responded with violence and scare tactics. However, Van Til was still able to bring blacks and whites together to discuss the potential for changing race relations, and he was ultimately instrumental in integrating the Peabody College of Education in Nashville. This movement is characterized as grassroots because it focused on changing a norm at the local level using local power. Van Til worked with local organizations to foster political dialogue and was ultimately successful. The MST focused on organizing young farmers and their children in fighting for a variety of rights, most notably the right to access land. The movement sought organic leaders and used strategies of direct action such as land occupations. It largely maintained autonomy from the Brazilian government. The MST traces its roots to discontent arising from large land inequalities in Brazil in the s. Such discontent gained traction, particularly after Brazil became a democracy in . The movement focused especially on occupying land that was considered unproductive, thus showing that it was seeking overall social benefit. In the s the influence of the MST grew tremendously following two mass killings of protestors. Successful protests were those in which the families of those occupying properties receiving plots of land. Land occupations in South Africa were politically contentious and did not achieve the positive results seen by the MST. It encouraged grassroots elections in villages all around China with the express purpose of bringing democracy to the local level of government. Reforms took the form of self-governing village committees that were elected in a competitive, democratic process. Xu Wang from Princeton University called the Congress mutually empowering for the state and the peasantry in that the state was given a renewed level of legitimacy by the democratic reforms, and the peasantry was given far more political power. One example of the increased accountability from the new institutions was a province in which villagers gave 99, suggestions to the local government. Ultimately, 78, of these were adopted indicating a high rate of governmental responsiveness. This movement is considered grassroots because it focuses on systematically empowering the people. This focus manifested itself in the democratic institutions that focused on engaging the poor and in reform efforts that sought to make the government more responsive to the will of the people. The movement traces its roots to the s movement opposing nuclear armament, or the "Ban the Bomb" Movement. In the s, the movement became far bigger. In , organizations pushed the government to reduce the military size. The push culminated in a protest by , people in the German capital Bonn. The movement was successful in producing a grassroots organization, the Coordination Committee, which directed the efforts of the peace movements in the following years. The committee ultimately failed to decrease the size of the German military, but it laid the groundwork for protests of the Iraq war in the s. Further, the movement started public dialogue about policy directed at peace and security. Like the Civil Rights movement, the German Peace movement is considered grassroots because it focused on political change starting at the local level. The movement focused especially on African American communities and other minorities. It sought to bring awareness to those communities, and alter the focus from moving problematic waste to changing the system that produced such waste. The movement is considered grassroots because it utilized strategies that derived their power from the affected communities. For example, in North Carolina, African American communities lay down in front of dump trucks to protest their

environmental impact. The success of these movements largely remains to be seen. Grassroots Campaigns, a non-profit organization dedicated to creating and supporting grassroots movements in America says that grassroots movements aim to raise money, build organizations, raise awareness, build name recognition, to win campaigns, and to deepen political participation. Grassroots movements work toward these and other goals via strategies focusing on local participation in either local or national politics. Below is a list of strategies considered to be grassroots because of their focus on engaging the populace. Influencers on apps like Vine , Instagram , and Twitter have all becoming hot spots for growing grassroots movements as platforms to inform, excite, and organize. Hashtags[ edit ] Another influential way media is used to organize is through the use of hashtags to group together postings from across the network under a unifying message. Some hashtags that stirred up larger media coverage include the MeToo movement , started in in response to sexual assault allegations against prominent figures in the American entertainment industry. Grassroots movements also use hashtags to organize on a large scale on social media. BlackLivesMatter , this hashtag demonstrates how what starts as a media campaign can take footing to be a form of embodying an entire movement. After the Supreme Court ruled in favor of legalizing same-sex marriage, supporters used the hashtag LoveWins. This hashtag, used in cities throughout America, is the another example of the power of organization through media platforms. It was used by event planning sites like Meetup. It was used in the case of Resist: Dallas for such purposes. Grassroots activism partnered with social media may be shaping the way in which citizens organize, engage, and protest in a intensely digital age.

### Chapter 3 : WhyHunger Programs | Fight Against Hunger and Poverty

*GrassROOTS Community Foundation (GCF) is a training organization with an emphasis on public health and social action. We invest in our community members' collective well-being, and teach them how to use their healthy energy to transform themselves, their families and communities.*

### Chapter 4 : Youth Soccer Registration Calgary | South Four Soccer

*A grassroots movement is one which uses the people in a given district, region, or community as the basis for a political or economic movement. Grassroots movements and organizations use collective action from the local level to effect change at the local, regional, national, or international level.*

### Chapter 5 : GrassROOTS Community Foundation â€“ Creating a world where all girls grow up to be health

*The item Sustaining grassroots community-based programs: a toolkit for community- and faith-based service providers represents a specific, individual, material embodiment of a distinct intellectual or artistic creation found in Indiana State Library.*

### Chapter 6 : About â€“ GrassROOTS Community Foundation

*Grassroots, Community-based Theater: A View of the Field and Its Context. By Robert H. Leonard. From: the Community Arts Network website, a project of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University's Department of Theatre Arts and Art in the Public Interest.*

### Chapter 7 : Ben & Jerry's Foundation | Grassroots Organizing for Social Change Program

*Community members can aid in making change in mental health awareness and improving the system of care and reentry. In fact, there appears to be substantial growth in nonprofit organizations of all sizes to affect such change, as well as the volunteer hours needed to sustain this momentum. In*

### Chapter 8 : What does grassroots mean? definition, meaning and pronunciation (Free English Language D

*Place-based. Grassroots groups are quintessentially local—“with specific connections to a block, neighborhood, local institution (school, library, church, community center, etc), park, or rural area and arise from people's shared experience with and interest in a place—“an urban neighborhood or a rural community.*

### Chapter 9 : Educational and Community-Based Programs | Healthy People

*The Grassroots Organizing for Social Change Program offers general or project support to non-profit organizations throughout the United States and is our most competitive grant program. We make one-year grants for up to \$25,, to organizations with budgets under \$,*