

UNIT THREE

CIVIL RIGHTS

CIVIL RIGHTS**SLAVERY, CIVIL WAR, & CITIZENSHIP**

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
MISSOURI COMPROMISE (1820)	This prohibited slavery north of 36 degrees latitude. It also brought in Maine (free state) and Missouri (slave state) to the United States.
<i>Dred Scott v. Sandford</i> (1857)	The Supreme Court declared it was unconstitutional when the Missouri Compromise prohibited slavery in the North. It also decided that slaves were not citizens and could not bring suits in federal courts.
CIVIL WAR (1861-1865)	Slavery was a key issue for the civil war. Northern Republicans did not want slavery in the nation. North had more people and resources and would ultimately win the war.
EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION	Lincoln issued that on January 1st, 1863 all slaves in the Confederacy would be freed (Only ended slavery in South but the South was at war with the United States so they didn't really listen)
13TH AMENDMENT (1865)	It abolished slavery and involuntary servitude.
14TH AMENDMENT (1868)	<p>-Guaranteed citizenship to all freed slaves. (Anyone born in the United States is a citizen)</p> <p>-Due Process Clause: No State can deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of the law.</p> <p>-Equal Protection Clause: No State can deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.</p>
15TH AMENDMENT (1870)	The right to vote cannot be taken away due to a person's race, color, or condition of previous servitude.
<p>-Following the 13th amendment, southern states passed Black Codes to take away rights from newly freed slaves (such as prevention from voting, sitting on juries, appearing in public, arrest unemployed blacks, fining for vagrancy and firing them to employers to satisfy fines). Congress was outraged and passed the Civil Rights Act of 1866 to stop (some of) the black codes. Andrew Johnson vetoed the legislation and for the first time ever Congress overrode a presidential veto. The Black Codes would lead the way for the Jim Crow laws.</p>	

CIVIL RIGHTS**DISENFRANCHISEMENT AND SEGREGATION IN THE SOUTH**

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF (1875)	It was designed to grant access to public accommodations such as theaters, restaurants and transportation. Also prohibited the exclusion of African Americans from jury service. (AKA: Enforcement Act or Force Act)
END OF RECONSTRUCTION (1877)	Federal occupation of the South was from 1865-1877. National interest in the legal condition of African Americans waned so federal troops were pulled in 1877. National troops were no longer there to guard polling places and prevent whites from excluding black voters.
JIM CROW LAWS	Laws enacted by southern states which required segregation in public schools, railroads, restaurants, and theaters ("Whites only" signs). Some laws even barred interracial marriage.
THE CIVIL RIGHTS CASES (1883)	The Supreme Court ruled (on five separate court cases) that Congress could prohibit only state or governmental action and not private acts of discrimination. This made the Civil Rights Act of 1875 was now considered unconstitutional.
DISENFRANCHISING AFRICAN AMERICANS (ALL NON-WHITES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poll Taxes: You have to pay to vote (many African Americans were sharecroppers and had little money) -Property Qualifications: Must own property in order to vote. -Literacy Tests: Local voter registration officials administered difficult reading-comprehension tests -Grandfather clause: If your grandfather voted before reconstruction you could be exempt from poll taxes & literacy exams.
<i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> (1896)	The Supreme Court found that separate but equal accommodations did not violate the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment.

The National government decided to end reconstruction and let the South have State government control in 1877. Unfortunately for African Americans the South and Supreme Court were not interested in giving them with the full rights of citizens despite what the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments did guaranteed.

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THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
<p>NAACP (NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE)</p>	<p>Oswald Garrison Villard & W.E.B. Du Bois met in 1909 to discuss the issues faced by African Americans. This group soon formed the NAACP.</p>
<p>BROWN V. BOARD OF EDUCATION (1954)</p>	<p>The Supreme Court ruled that Plessy's separate-but-equal doctrine was unconstitutional. (Although a decade later less than 1% of black children attended integrated schools)</p>
<p>EISENHOWER SEND IN FEDERAL TROOPS</p>	<p>In 1957, Eisenhower sent in troops to Little Rock, Arkansas to enforce a school desegregation order.</p>
<p>BUS BOYCOTT</p>	<p>In 1955, Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a bus to make room for a white man. Martin Luther King took over the bus boycott that started on the first day of Parks's trial. In 1956, a federal court ruled that segregated buses violated the equal protection clause of the 14th amendment.</p>
<p>24TH AMENDMENT (1962)</p>	<p>Outlaws the poll tax in any federal, primary, or general election. (Although it did not say anything about taxes in State or local elections the Supreme Court ruled those unconstitutional in 1966)</p>
<p>MARCH ON WASHINGTON</p>	<p>200,000 people gathered in the national's capital (Martin Luther King organized it) to demand the government end discrimination in all states.</p>
<p>CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Banned discrimination in public accommodations -Outlawed discrimination in hiring based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. -Cut off federal funding for discriminating organizations, including schools. -Empowered the U.S. Department of Justice to initiate suits against noncompliant programs.
<p>VOTING RIGHTS OF 1965</p>	<p>Aimed to overcome barriers that existed at the State and local levels stopping African Americans from voting.</p>
<p>Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg School District (1971)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Supreme Court ruled to eliminate all state-imposed segregation. -De jure discrimination: racial segregation as a result of law/ policy. -De facto discrimination: racial segregation as results from practice (like housing patterns) (not any government action)

-The civil rights movement was successful for different reasons. There were groups like Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference that organized boycotts and protest marches. The media for focusing the nation's attention on how blacks were being treated in the south. But the NAACP was monumental for pressuring presidents, lobbying in Congress, and taking cases to the Supreme Court.

-These legal decisions and laws helped not only African American but other diverse groups (like Hispanics and Asians).

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WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
<p>SENECA FALLS CONVENTION (1848)</p>	<p>A women's rights convention in which 300 men and women met and passed resolutions calling for the abolition of legal economic, and social discrimination against women. (Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott formed this because they were banned from participating in a abolition convention in London focused on ending slavery)</p>
<p>NAWSA (NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION)</p>	<p>It was revitalized in 1890 when the national and american organizations merged and decided to focus on obtaining the right to vote (suffrage). Susan B. Anthony headed this new group. (The suffrage movement: the drive for voting right for women 1890-1920)</p>
<p>19TH AMENDMENT</p>	<p>Ratified in 1920, guaranteed women the right to vote. (This was 50 years after African American men)</p>
<p>-I think it is interesting how different factions gave different reasons for extending suffrage for women. Some claimed mothers would know best for society. Others said why would uneducated black people get the right to vote before women. Some added white women need this power so white can dominate. Some said hey people should be equal. -After the 19th Amendment some women joined numerous groups like the National Consumers League or the Women's Christian Temperance Union to work towards individual group goals. The widespread organized activity on the behalf of women would not reemerge until the 1960's.</p>	

THE WOMEN'S RIGHTS MOVEMENT

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
<p>CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964</p>	<p>Outlawed discrimination in hiring based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. (Southern Democrats added sex to the list so it would kill the bill, but it passed anyway) TITLE VII: of act has helped in sexual harassment & discrimination cases and</p>
<p>NOW (NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR WOMEN)</p>	<p>Formed in 1966 after the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission failed to enforce the law as it applied to sex discrimination. (Goals: equality by the Passage of Equal Rights Amendment or judicial decision).</p>
<p>ERA (EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT)</p>	<p>Congress proposed it in 1972. ¾ of state did not ratify. (They were three states short in 1978. Opponents linked it to <i>Roe v. Wade</i> feminists and said it was anti-family. Congress extended ratification deadline by 3 years but no more states voted for it. It was renamed to the Women's Equality Amendment in 2007).</p>
<p>EQUAL PAY ACT OF 1963</p>	<p>Requires employers to pay women and men equal pay for equal work. (As of 2013, women still make about 78 cents for every dollar a man makes).</p>
<p>TITLE IX</p>	<p>Educational Amendments of 1972 law that bars education institutions receiving federal funds from discriminating against female students. (It is a portion of an amendment of national law)</p>

CIVIL RIGHTS**HISPANIC AMERICANS**

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
<p style="text-align: center;">LULAC (LEAGUE OF UNITED LATIN AMERICAN CITIZENS)</p>	<p>Still today's largest Latino/a group in the United States was formed in 1929. Original members families owned land in the Southwest when it was still under Mexico's control.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Hernandez v. Texas (1954)</p>	<p>The Supreme Court ruled that Mexican Americans were entitled to a jury that included other Mexican Americans.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">UNITED FARM WORKERS UNION</p>	<p>Cesar Chavez and Dolores Huerta organized the largest farm workers union in the nation and led them to strike and boycott against California growers.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">MALDEF (MEXICAN AMERICAN LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND)</p>	<p>MALDEF alongside the Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund focuses on funding schools with low-income minority students, bilingual education programs, hiring and workers rights, challenging election rules and apportionment plans that undercount latino/a voting powers. They also focused on getting the Voting Rights Act of 1965 passed,</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">IMMIGRATION ISSUES</p>	<p>The United States only allows so many immigrants to enter the United States. Many people want the United States to let their friends and families to legally enter freely. This is met with resistance from Congress support for border patrol and additional fences.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">DAY WITHOUT IMMIGRANTS</p>	<p>In 2006, legal and illegal immigrants took that day off in an economic boycott. More than 1 million marchers took to the streets in at least 40 states to draw attention to the plight of immigrants.</p>

CIVIL RIGHTS**AMERICAN INDIANS**

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
1787-1887	<p>-Population depletion was a huge factor. Estimates as high as 50-200 million indians went down to less than 2 million by 1900. (Today there are approximately 2.8 million)</p> <p>-For years, Congress and the courts manipulated Indian law to promote the westward expansion of the United States. Indian lands were confiscated, they per placed on reservations, and their political rights were denied.</p>
DAWES ACT OF 1887	<p>The government switched policies to promote assimilation over separation. Each Indian family was given land within the reservation (Indian land was reduced from 140 million acres to 47 million). Their children was sent to boarding schools off the reservation where their native language and rituals were banned.</p>
CITIZENSHIP	<p>In 1924, American indians became U.S. citizens with the right to vote.</p>
NARF (NATIVE AMERICAN RIGHTS FUND)	<p>It was founded in 1970. It was the result of 1960's activists that were mobilizing after being trained by the American Indian Law Center. Their lawsuits focus on hunting, fishing, and land rights.</p>
CASINOS	<p>Today, Indians have a number of casinos across the nation. This has led to billions of dollars for Indian tribes.</p>
CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTION	<p>Indians new wealth has lead to them growing in power in terms of campaign contributions. (Example: The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians 7.5 million in one year) Indians claim these large expenditures are legal because as sovereign nations they are immune from federal and state campaign finance disclosure laws.</p>
INDN (INDIGENOUS DEMOCRATIC NETWORK)	<p>Created in 2005, to elect Indians and Democrats at the state and national level.</p>

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ASIAN & PACIFIC ISLANDERS

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT 1882	The first law to restrict the immigration of any identifiable nationality.
<i>Yick Wo v. Hopkins</i> 1886	Ruled that a San Francisco ban on cleaners operating in wooden buildings ($\frac{2}{3}$ owned by Chinese, and it was one of the few industries that Chinese were not barred from).
SEGREGATION	In 1922, the Supreme Court ruled that Asian and Pacific Americans were not white and therefore not entitled to full citizenship rights. States created more laws that separated races.
<i>Korematsu v. U.S.</i> 1944	The Supreme Court upheld FDR's executive order 9066 which rounded up Japanese Americans ($\frac{2}{3}$ U.S. citizens) and moved them to internment camps. (Congress apologized and gave reparations in 1988 as a result of to Japanese Americans lobbying).
ORGANIZED FOR CIVIL RIGHTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -1960's & 1970's groups formed to fight for civil rights. -Filipino farms works joined with Mexican in the United Farm Workers Union. -In 1973, movement for Free Philippines which later became The Congress Education Project opposed the Vietnam War.
<p>-In 1977, the U.S. government decided to use the nomenclature "Asian and Pacific Islanders". This identity has been challenged by some sub-groups (like Hawaiians requesting to be categorized with Native Americans). Originally Asian and Pacific Islanders were far more likely to identify as Japanese, Chinese, Korean, or Filipino.</p> <p>-Today groups are targeting diverse political venues (like obtaining positions at the national, state, and local level of governments).</p>	

CIVIL RIGHTS**LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL & TRANSGENDERED (LGBT)**

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
DISCRIMINATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -In the 1950's, some states and local communities closed gay bars and prevented liquor sales to gays. -In 1973, psychiatrists removed homosexuality as a mental disorder from their chief diagnostic manual.
DON'T ASK DON'T TELL	In 1996, Military policy in which you could not ask a person their sexual orientation. But if you revealed you were gay you could be discharged. It was ended in 2010.
DOMA (DEFENSE OF MARRIAGE ACT)	A 1996 law, that keeps the power to define marriage at the state level and barred federal recognition of same-sex marriage for purposes of social security, federal income tax filings, and other points of law.
<i>Lawrence v. Texas</i> 2003	This ruling ended anti-sodomy laws. It was the first time the Court declared homosexuality was a fundamental privacy right.
SAME-SEX MARRIAGE BACKLASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -There is a national backlash after Massachusetts allows same-sex marriage in 2004. -George W. Bush renewed his call for a constitutional amendment to ban same sex marriage in 2006. -Same sex marriage bans were on the ballot in several states in 2006. -Gay people still face issues adopting in some states.
<i>Obergefell v. Hodges</i> 2015	The Supreme Court ruled that States could not ban same-sex marriage. (37 States had same sex marriage before ruling, most added it in 2012-2015. 13 States still had bans.)

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AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
DISCRIMINATION	Many veterans of WWII, Korea, and Vietnam came home disabled and organized to end the discrimination they were facing.
ADA (AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT)	<p>-The statute defines a disabled person as someone with a physical or mental impairment that limits one or more “life activities,” or who has a record of such impairment.</p> <p>-It extends protections from the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to all of those with physical or mental disabilities.</p> <p>-It guarantees access to public facilities, employment, communication services, and it requires employers to acquire or modify equipment, adjust work schedules, and make facilities accessible.</p>
AAPD (AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES)	The largest nonprofit organization lobbying for expanded civil rights for the disabled. It works on behalf of 56 million Americans who suffer from some form of a disability. They work alongside other groups to assure that the ADA is implemented fully.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
EARLY AFFIRMATIVE ACTION	JFK issued executive orders to federal agencies to hire free of racial bias. LBJ issued orders to hire minority contractors and employees. This idea would exist in the federal government, states, colleges, and private companies in terms of hiring and admissions.
<i>Regents of the University of California v. Bakke 1978</i>	He sued for reverse discrimination in that he was kept out of medical school even though he scored higher than some women and non-whites. The court ruled (5-4) that mandatory quotas were unconstitutional. (Court still ruled in favor of affirmative action, in some instances, following this case)
GRAY AREA OF LAW	The Court allows some forms of affirmative action but not others. Although the use of strict quotas and automatic points is not constitutional, the Court clearly believes that there is a place for some preferential treatment, at least until greater racial and ethnic parity is achieved.
Affirmative Action: The label placed on institutional efforts to diversify by race or gender.	