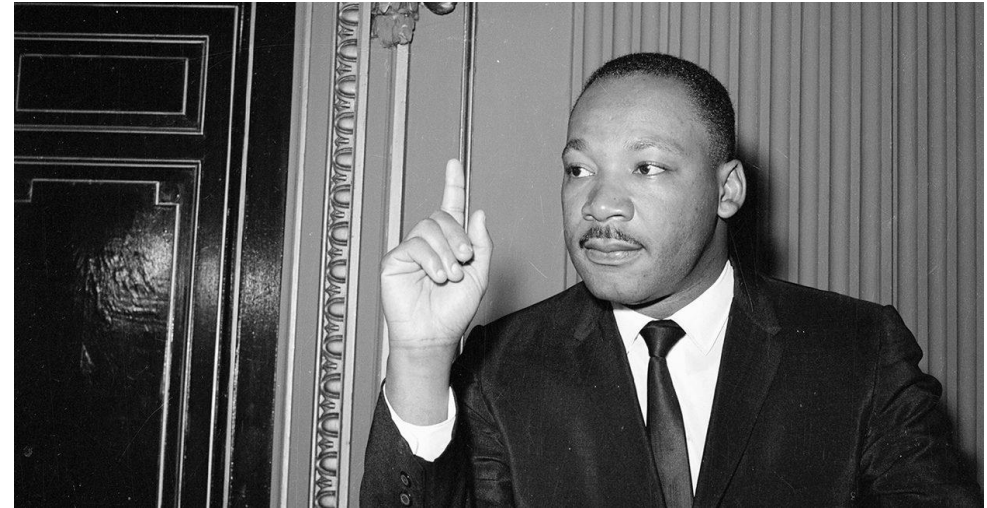


Civil Rights

3.10-3.13



What is the difference between civil rights and civil liberties?



I. Social Movements and Equal Protection

How have constitutional provisions supported and motivated social movements?

- A. Equality in black and white
 - NAACP
 - Legal defense fund
 - motivation



I. Social Movements and Equal Protection

B. Women's rights

- Women in industry
- Suffrage
- Equality
- Roe v. wade and pro-life response



I. Social Movements and Equal Protection

C. LGBTQ rights

- Seeking legal legitimacy
- Military
- Marriage
 - Obergefell V. Hodges
- Workplace issues
 - Bostock V. Clayton county
- Refusal to serve/ religious freedom

Defense of Marriage Act (DOMA)

Passed by Congress in 1996

Struck down by the Supreme Court on June 26, 2013



Don't Ask, Don't Tell discharges 1994–2006



II. Government responses to social movements

How has the government responded to social movements?

A. Reconstruction and its legacy

- 13th, 14th, 15th amendments + civil rights act 1875
- Plessy v. Ferguson, literacy tests, poll tax, grandfather clause, white primary, Jim crow laws

B. The court and equality

* Brown v. Board of education





The Civil Rights Act of 1964- Titles

- Title I - Voting Rights
- Title II - Public Accommodation
- Title III - Desegregation of Public Facilities
- Title IV - Desegregation of Public Education
- Title V - Commission on Civil Rights
- **Title VI - Nondiscrimination in Federally Assisted Programs & Activities**
- Title VII - Equal Employment Opportunity
- Title VIII - Registration and Voting Statistics
- Title IX - Intervention & Procedure after Removal in Civil Rights Cases
- Title X - Establishment of Community Relations Service
- Title XI - Miscellaneous

What
does
this tell
us?

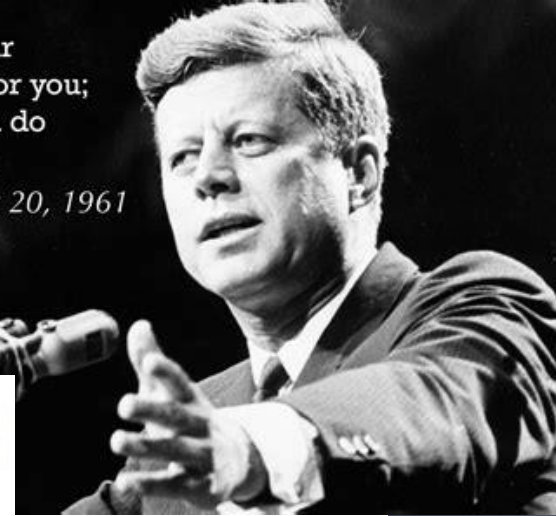
II. Government responses to social movements

C. Legislating equality

- JFK and LBJ
- 1964 civil rights act!!!
- Title II, title IX
- Voting rights act of 1965
- 24th amendment

Ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country.

- January 20, 1961



24th Amendment

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay poll tax or other tax.

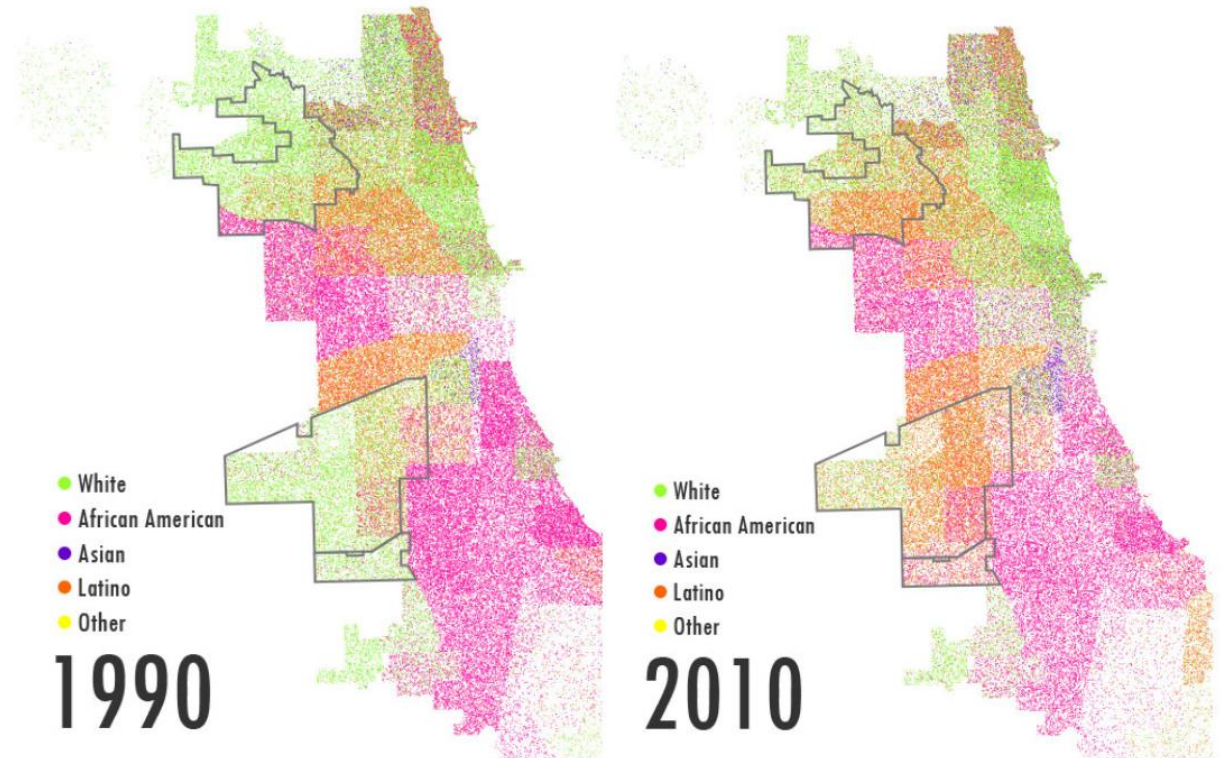
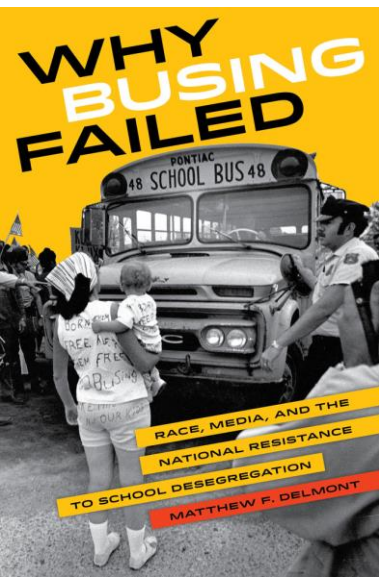


III. Balancing minority and majority rights

How has the supreme court allowed restrictions on civil rights and at other times protected those rights?

A. Desegregation

1. Separate but equal
2. Accomplishing brown's legacy
3. Enrollments: white flight, busing
4. Electoral balance



IV. Affirmative Action

How has affirmative action shaped the supreme courts restriction or protection of the civil rights of minorities?

- A. Views on affirmative action
- B. The supreme court and action
(*Regents of the university of California V. Bakke*)
 - * Reverse discrimination

