


A.P. GOVERNMENT

Unit 3
The Judiciary, Civil Liberties and Civil Rights

“Civil Rights (Part II)”
Mr. Ahlberg



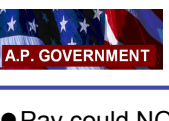
Notes #5



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Brown v. Board of Education (1954)



- Landmark case which ruled that overturned the “separate but equal” doctrine as unconstitutional.
 - Brought into question all uses of the doctrine
- Brown v. Board of Education 2 (1955):
 - Schools need to desegregate “with all due and deliberate speed”

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Equal Pay Act of 1963

- Pay could NOT be based on a person’s
 - Race
 - Gender
 - Religion
 - Nationality

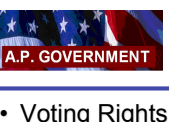




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Civil Rights Act of 1964

- Increased rights of minorities
- Prohibited discrimination in
 - Hiring
 - Public accommodations
 - Federal programs
 - Government could cut funding to non-compliant programs
- Gave Congress power to enforce the law
 - Federal gov’t can sue in cases of school segregation
 - Reinforced the 14th Amendment and the Commerce Clause







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Voting Rights

- Voting Rights Act (1965)
 - Federal government could take over voter registration in any area that had less than 50% of the population registered to vote.
 - Aimed mostly at Southern states that still used literacy tests
- 24th Amendment
 - Banned poll taxes


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Civil Rights Act/Title VIII (1968)

- Banned Racial discrimination in housing.

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Affirmative Action Programs

- Created special employment opportunities for blacks, women and other victims of discrimination.
- Some argue that Affirmative Action is reverse discrimination which was made illegal by the Civil Rights Act of 1964.



A cartoon showing two men in a hallway. One man, wearing glasses and a white shirt, asks, "WHEN THOSE SAT. QUESTIONS WERE BRUTAL WHAT DO YOU THINK?". The other man, wearing a white lab coat and a stethoscope, replies, "I GOT THE ONE WHERE I CHECK OFF MY EYEBOGS I KNOW I ACED IT". A sign on the floor reads "THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA HAS ADMISSIONS OFFICERS WHO ARE NOT BOUND BY THE RULES OF AFFIRMATIVE ACTION".


•Regents of University of California v. Bakke

- Court ruled that affirmative action quotas violate the 14th Amendment when used in admission to public Universities

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Civil Rights and Women

- 19th Amendment-Right to vote
- Equal Pay Act of 1963-
 - Still is a difference in pay and raise schedules
- Civil Rights Act of 1964
 - Includes a provision of gender
- Title IX
 - Ended gender discrimination by Schools
 - Most commonly seen in sports
 - Allowed the government to cut off funding for violations.



Two historical posters. The top one says "WOMEN bring all VOTERS into the world Let Women Vote". The bottom one says "32 USA" and "VOTE" with an illustration of a woman in a blue dress.

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Civil Rights and Women

- **Sexual Harassment**
 - Any sexist or sexual behavior (physical or verbal) that creates a hostile work environment
 - Difficult to prove in court
- **Abortion** – A woman's right to terminate a pregnancy
 - Such a controversial issue, it is often the first thing a candidate for office is asked about
 - Europe uses Legislative power to protect this right
 - Legal scholars believe Judicial decisions will lead to judicial ideologies

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Other Major Civil Rights Advances

- **Age Discrimination Act of 1967**
 - Prohibits discrimination based on age
 - Raised or eliminated mandatory retirement
- **Voting Rights Act of 1982**
 - Requires states to create districts with minority majorities to increase minority representation
- **Americans with Disabilities Act 1990**
 - Requires businesses with more than 24 employees to make offices accessible to the disabled.
- **26th Amendment**
 - Extended the right to vote to 18 year olds