

Name: _____

Government In America, Chapter 5

Big Idea Questions	Guided Notes	Areas of Concern
	<p style="text-align: center;">Politics in Action: Launching The Civil Rights Movement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Civil Rights</i> – protections of individuals from _____ (random) discrimination by _____• Debates about equality:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Racial and ethnic discrimination – _____• Gender discrimination – equal rights for women is not guaranteed under the Constitution (failed _____)• Age, disability, and sexual orientation discrimination <p style="text-align: center;">The Struggle For Equality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conceptions of Equality:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Equal rights does not translate to equal rewards• Most people favor equality of _____• The Constitution and Inequality:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Equality is only mentioned in the 14th amendment<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Forbids the denial of “ _____ ”• Laws that classify people must not be arbitrary<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can’t focus on _____, etc.• However, classifying adults as those _____ or older is OK• Standards of Review:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____ – easy to meet (restricting the voting age to 18)• _____ – difficult to meet (race and ethnicity) – these will be deemed invalid• _____ – moderately difficult to meet (gender) – military draft for males only; meets a substantial relationship to government purpose <p style="text-align: center;">African Americans’ Civil Rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Era of Slavery:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____ – blacks had no rights under the Constitution• 14th amendment – granted _____ to blacks• The Era of Reconstruction and Segregation:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Jim Crow</i> laws – legalized _____• Segregation existed in the federal government (military, housing, etc.)• _____ –private businesses and individuals could discriminate• <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> – “ _____ ”	

- _____ slowly began to desegregate areas of the government
- Equal Education:
 - *Brown v. Board* – reversed *Plessy's* “separate but equal” doctrine
 - “_____”
 - De jure segregation – segregation by _____
 - _____ segregation – segregation that exists, but not by law
- The Civil Rights Movement and Public Policy:
 - Civil Rights Act of 1964:
 - Discrimination in public accommodations and employment was _____
 - Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)
 - Funds would be cut off to state and local governments that practiced discrimination
 - _____ of 1968 – made discrimination in housing sales and rentals illegal
- Voting Rights:
 - 15th amendment – suffrage for black _____
 - South got around it – _____
 - 24th amendment – _____ are illegal
 - Voting Rights Act of 1965:
 - Government could not deny an individual the right to vote based on race or color
 - _____ were illegal
 - Federal Government could use elections inspectors

The Rights Of Other Minority Groups

- Native Americans:
 - 1924, Natives became citizens and granted _____
 - _____ – most Bill of Rights were applied to tribes
 - Some natives have been given certain exemptions (gambling, taxes, etc.)
- Hispanic Americans:
 - Largest minority group
 - Used similar tactics as African Americans during the Civil Rights Movement to gain rights (sit-ins, boycotts, etc.)
 - _____ – brought attention to migrant farm workers
 - Children of illegal immigrants cannot be denied enrollment in schools (_____)
- Asian Americans:
 - _____ (1944) – relocation and internment of Japanese-Americans during WWII was upheld
- Arab Americans and Muslims:
 - Have faced discrimination similar to other groups, especially post _____

Women and Public Policy

- _____ – married women did not have their own identity separate from husband's
- The Battle for the Vote:
 - 19th amendment (1920) – women's _____; many western states allowed women's suffrage prior to the 19th amendment
- The "Doldrums": 1920 – 1960:
 - Goals of women diverged after the 19th amendment
 - Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) – proposed in _____, passed Congress in _____; never ratified by states
- The Second Feminist Wave:
 - Betty Friedan's _____, NOW
 - Craig v. Boren (1976) – helped set the standard for gender discrimination (intermediate discrimination)
- Women in the Workplace:
 - Civil Rights Act of 1964 – also banned _____ discrimination in work
 - _____ – outlaws gender discrimination in education (athletics as well)
- Wage Discrimination and Comparable Worth:
 - Women earn less than men for comparable jobs
- Sexual Harassment:
 - Deemed a form of gender discrimination in 1986 by the Supreme Court
 - Employees are safe from retaliation by employers if they file a claim
- Women in the Military:
 - Women served in units separate from men
 - Are not required to register for the _____
 - Prohibited from serving in combat
 - Women play important roles – _____
 - Plans to change combat restrictions by 2016

Other Groups Active Under The Civil Rights Umbrella

- Civil Rights and the Graying of America:
 - _____ Act (1975) – federal funds would be denied to institutions that engaged in discrimination against people over 40
 - Most jobs cannot require forced retirements unless employers can show age and ability are related
- Civil Rights and People with Disabilities:
 - Rehabilitation Act of 1973 – those with _____ were protected from discrimination
 - Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA – 1990) – public facilities must make " _____ " and prevent discrimination in the workplace
 - Think back..... what type of mandate was this?
 - _____
- Gay and Lesbian Rights:
 - _____ (1969), Matthew Shepard (1998)
 - _____ – repealed by _____

