

MR. LIPMAN'S AP GOVERNMENT POWERPOINT

CHAPTER 6-CIVIL RIGHTS

Civil Rights Constitutional Amendments

- **Thirteenth Amendment:** abolishes slavery
- **Fourteenth Amendment:** provides equal treatment And Due Process
- **Fifteenth Amendment:** enfranchises newly freed male slaves

14th Amendment

- Unlike the Bill of Rights, it does not restrict the government but instead empowers the government to protect the rights of its citizens
- Originally intended to protect freed slaves, it has now been interpreted to protect many more
- Out growth of the Civil Rights Act of 1866 which was first time a veto was overridden
- Needed because Bill of Rights did not apply to states at that time according to Barron v. Balt.

Protections of the 14th

- Due Process –opportunity to be heard fairly
- Equal Protection – everyone treated the same
- Privileges and Immunities-All citizens of all states have same rights

{Don't Eat Peas}

The Emancipation Proclamation did which of the following?

- A. It freed all slaves in the union.
- B. It freed all slaves in the Confederate states.
- C. It did not actually free the slaves.
- D. It freed only the slaves of the “deep South”
- E. It freed only the slaves who opposed the Confederate states.

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Early History

- 1883 Civil Rights Cases: Congress can only prohibit government discrimination based on race, not private individuals even if it concerned public accommodations (ex: Jim Crow)
- Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)

The first of the “test cases” against segregation involved H.M. Sweat at the University of _____, School of _____.

- A. Arkansas, Business
- B. Florida, Business
- C. Alabama, Law
- D. Texas, Law
- E. Oklahoma, Education

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- *Brown v. Board of Ed* (1954) – how effective has it been? – see debate question on p. 210
- *Brown v. Board of Ed II* (1955)- “all deliberate speed”
- Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Johnson’s legacy to JFK)...it changes gov’t approach to the issue of equality
- Voting Rights Act of 1965 (giving a true voice)

Women's Rights Movement

- The 1960s see 3 major events:
 - JFK commission on status of women
 - Civil Rights Act included ban on sexual discrimination
 - Betty Friedan's "The Feminine Mystique"

1972 Brings Roe v. Wade thus expanding the rights of women even further

Court Rules on 14th-A Refresher

- **Lowest Level of Scrutiny**: Rational Relationship and burden on plaintiff
- **Medium Level of Scrutiny**: Law must serve important gov't objective and be substantially related to that objective {sexual discrimination...ex: Reed v. Reed and parental rights}
- **Strict Scrutiny**: If law involves a “*suspect class*” or a “*fundamental right*” then law will be upheld ONLY if state can show there is a compelling reason and law is necessary to accomplish the goal and is the least restrictive means available

Despite protecting against many types of discrimination, the Supreme Court has allowed which of the following?

- A. Draft registration for males only.
- B. State statutory rape laws that apply only to female victims.
- C. Different requirements for a child's acquisition of citizenship based on whether the citizen parent is a mother or a father.
- D. All of the above.

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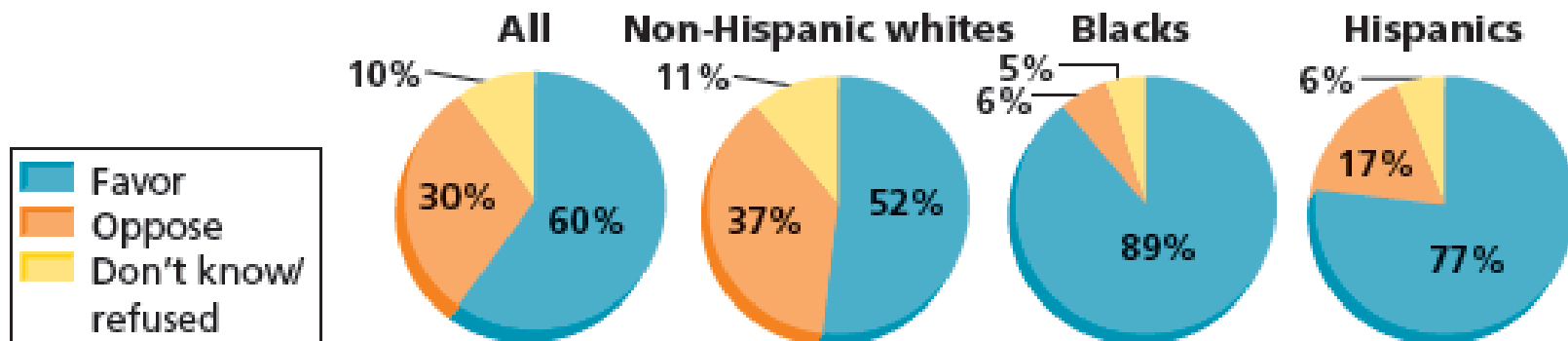
AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

- Dejure v. Defacto segregation
- Bakke v. California (1978)- no strict quotas
- Grutter v. Bollinger (2003)- 2 cases
 - Race can be a consideration by a college but no use of automatic points because of your race

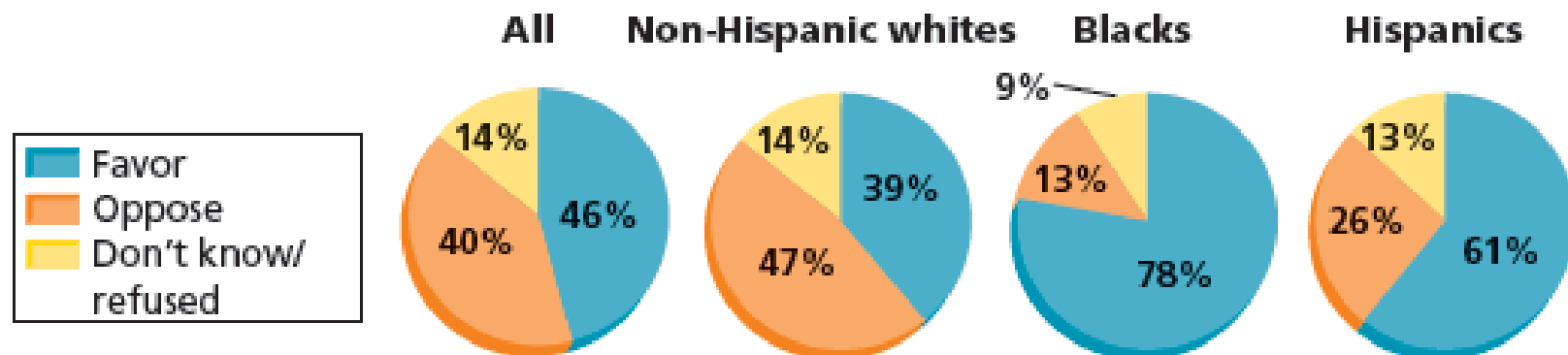
Louisville and Seattle School District Cases (2007)

What do people think about affirmative action?

"Do you generally favor or oppose affirmative action programs for racial minorities?"



"To overcome past discrimination, do you favor affirmative action programs, which give special preferences to qualified blacks in hiring and education?"



What was the first law to restrict immigration based upon nationality?

- A. The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882
- B. The Un-Civil Rights Act of 1903
- C. The Immigration and Sedition Act of 1876
- D. The Native American and First Nation Peoples Immigration Act of 1927
- E. None of the Above

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INDIAN ISSUES

- They are a distinct government under our constitution
- Tribal lands are essentially foreign nations
- To settle land disputes states have resorted to allowing Indians to build casinos in exchange for a portion of the profits.
- Indians do not get the vote until 1924