

CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

Reconstruction: creation of the 14th Amendment, which contains the EQ protection clause, on which many legal arguments are based and ruled upon.

1875 - Civil Rights Act is passed: makes discrimination in private sectors illegal

1883 - Civil Rights Act is limited because the "private sector" reach was deemed unconstitutional.

1954 - Brown vs. Board of Education: establishes the precedent that separate but equal is not in fact equal in all sectors, be it education or otherwise.

1963 - JFK addresses Congress about his bill and what he intends to do. This bill shot down the unequal loophole registration laws, gave the government the power to stop funding to discriminatory agencies, and gave the government the OK to start suing and taking legal action against discriminatory institutions.

At the time however, public opinion still favored allowing white shop owners to deny POCs entry. This however was shot down in Title 2 of the above bill which resulted in Kennedy's approval going down.

later in 1963: images of racial violence reaches and rides upon the media. Public opinion shifts.

late 1963: Kennedy gets shot and is replaced by LBJ and carries the legislative torch further.

1964 - bill passed: the bill passed the house. After a filibuster, it then passed the house with 21 dissenters.

directly after that: the bill is challenged because of course it is.

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT (1964)

Title 1 deals with the voting rights and registration laws.

Title 2 and Title 3 deal ban discrimination in public facilities.

Title 4 allows the Attorney General to sue anyone who doesn't abide by the new laws.

Title 6 cuts funding for discriminatory government programs.

Title 7 bans discrimination based on race, color, origin, sex, and religion in employment.

IMPACT

Whenever someone passes legislation or interprets the law and sets a precedent, they create a legal argument for people to base arguments off of, which opens doors for progress.