

## **CIVIL RIGHTS CONTD**

The passing of the CRA64 protected a number of minority groups, and while the book has frequently used this legislation in a race context, this law became the basis for arguments and change further down the line. People ranging from women to LGBTQ+ people to immigrants and non-English speakers. The legislation is crafted very broadly.

The various impacts of the CRA64 are listed below, by how they appear in the book.

### **WOMEN**

T9 of the Education Amendments (a law crafted in '72 to amend the CRA) to CRA64 made it so women had the same educational opportunities as their male counterparts. The snippet from the book showed it was enforced through federal funding.

To comply, schools that received federal funding would have to give opportunities to all sexes and attempt to expand opportunities for the underrepresented sex.

This has however raised questions, such as "if not as many women want to enter sports as men, then are schools required to maintain a balance"? The answer has been yes; some schools have been forced to create varsity girls sports teams in order to comply with T9.

### **VOTING**

While the law guaranteed voting rights and forbade discrimination at voting sites, this act was not always effective. It was followed up with a number of measures inspired by the CRA64 (although the CRA did not directly impact these laws, it helped to create and pass them, as it was a "precedent" for lack of better termin.)

1. AM24 (proposed) outlaws any form of poll tax in any federal election. It was then a landmark case came and outlawed them for state and local elections in the 1966 case Harper v. VA Board of Elections
2. Voting Rights Act of 1965 let Congress oversee state elections, and dealt with using a "test or devices" when the registered voting population : total population was <0.5, which put an end to AM15 loopholes. Also, to enact new registration rules, states would have to ask for clearance from the U.S. justice department, meaning that the fed government now had the ability to shoot down these loopholes.
3. The Selma protest led by MLK ended up with violent suppression

### **KEY TERMS:**

Plessy vs. Ferguson: allowed separate but equal under AM14 because it did not violate it  
Brown v. BOE: overturned separate but equal because their previous decision was horseshit (separate facilities were obviously unequal)

CRA1875: A policy put in place to attempt to stop discrimination based on race in private settings, eventually shot down by the SC.

Equal Protection Clause: the clause in AM14 that guarantees that all persons will be protected under the law equally.

AM14/AM15: guarantees citizenship and no racebased voting discrimination and created during Reconstruction, however used extensively in the future to argue and change.

literacy test, poll tax: a test or tax you would have to go through before voting, put in place to deter POCs from voting.

Jim Crow laws: a law passed to have rules be different for whites and nonwhites. includes poll taxes and literacy tests.

grandfather clause: "if your grandad could vote, so could you, inspite of our various tests and devices designed to disenfranchise POC voters."

separate but equal: used to justify segregation in that nobody was getting the short end of the stick, everyone is just separate. later found to be horseshit since separate facilities are inherently unequal.

CRA64/T2: the "no discrimination in a number of private business that serve the public", which was part of Kennedy's shit approval ratings, acc. to the book.

T9: the "no discrimination based on sex in education" amendment of the Education Amendments act.

VRA: Voting Rights Act of 1965 established voting rights, forbade tests and devices under some circumstances, closed old loopholes, gave Congress power over state elections.

white primary: a primary only white people could vote in.

### **SCOTUS TERMS DUPLICATE**

Petitioner: always comes first in the case name. The person who lost and appealed; "I am suing you".

Respondent: always comes second. The person who has to respond and defend themselves.

Majority opinion: the opinion that took hold, a specific interpretation.

Dissenting opinion: the secondary opinions that were unable to take hold and are in opposition to the majority.

Concurring opinion: the secondary opinions that are a different interpretation but still will be voting however the majority works.

Landmark case: a case that creates or overwrites precedents.

Writ of certiorari: "I am going to look at your claim." For appellate cases, the case goes up and eventually reaches the Supreme Court. For original cases, the cases go up directly. Either way, the court must have four justices agreeing to hear the case.

Stare decisis: "If we ruled this way before, we have to rule this way in future (unless we say otherwise)". The principle of stare decisis states this and establishes how the court rules.