

CIVIL RIGHTS

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PRELIMINARIES

- Civil Rights: Rights that protect individuals from discriminatory treatment by the government, or by individuals.

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- Civil Rights: A system of government where power is divided between two or more levels of government.
- Discrimination: Unfair or prejudiced treatment of another group of individuals based on their membership to a particular social class/group.

PROTECTED SOCIAL CLASSES

- Race
- Sex
- Age
- Religion
- National Origin/Language
- Disability
- Sexual Orientation

These are called *immutable characteristics*.

ORIGINS OF THE MOVEMENT

RUN UP TO THE CIVIL WAR

- Abolitionist movement - Early 1800s
- Political context - Missouri Compromise (1820)
- Cultural context - Harriet Beecher Stowe, e.g. (1852)
- *Dred Scott v. Sandford* (1857)
 - Standing
 - Constitutionality of Missouri Compromise
 - Federal power over slavery

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AFTER THE CIVIL WAR

- 13th amendment
- States respond - Black codes
 - Rights restrictions - property, business, movement, guns
 - Voting rights and due process rights
 - Vagrancy laws and convict leasing
- Congress responds - Civil Rights Act of 1866
 - Citizenship rights
 - Due process
 - Equal protection of laws

AFTER THE CIVIL WAR

- 14th Amendment
- 15th Amendment
- Jim Crow - systemic segregation
 - Hotels
 - Schools
 - Libraries
 - Theaters

JIM CROW

- Congress responds - Civil Rights Act of 1875
- *Civil Rights Cases* (1883)
- More discrimination
 - Poll tax
 - Literacy test
 - Property ownership
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 - Desegregation of schools

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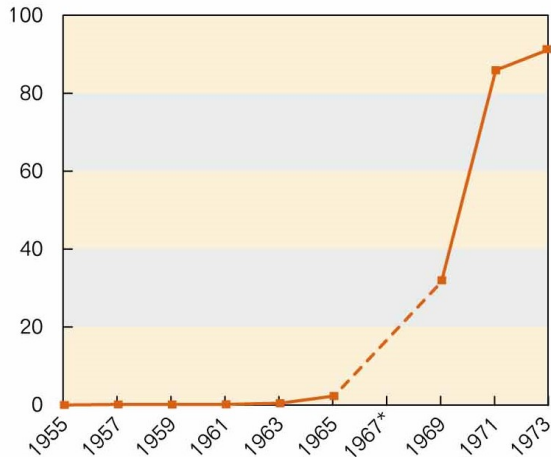
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 - Desegregation of schools
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AFTER *Brown*

Percentage of All Southern Black Schoolchildren
Attending School with Whites, 1955–1973



AFTER *Brown*

- Civil Rights Act of 1964
 - Bans discrimination in voter registration
 - Bans discrimination in public facilities (no segregation)
 - Bans discrimination in employment practices
- Enforcement
 - Department of Justice lawsuits
 - Congressional withholding
 - Equal Employment Opportunity Commission