

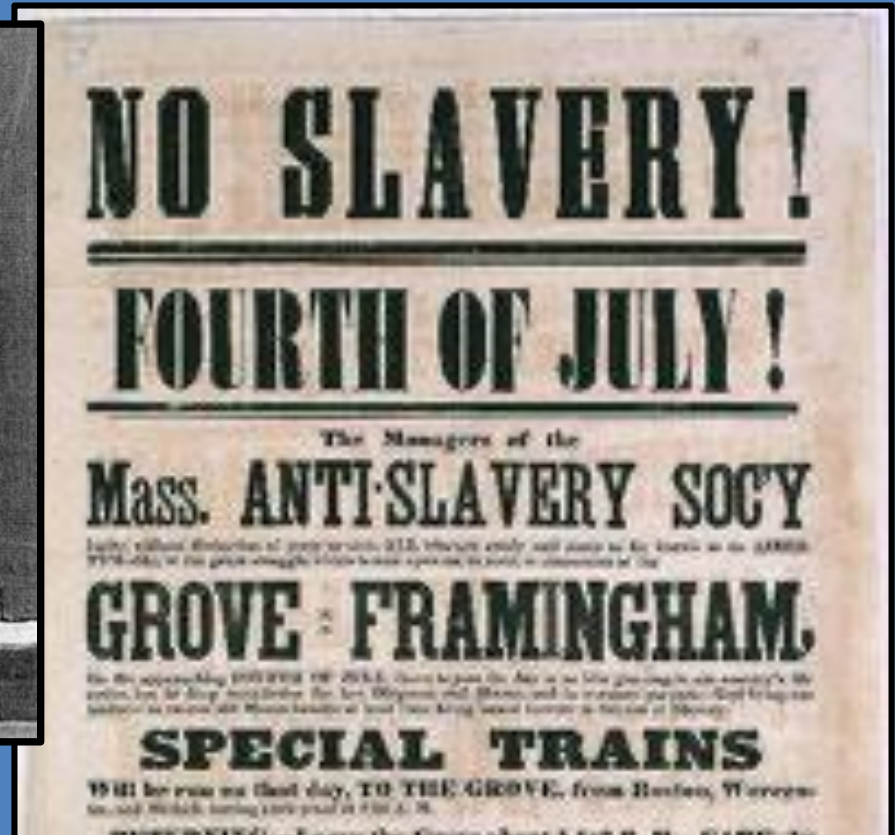
Lesson 4

American History

Civil Rights

Questions: 84, 2, 51, 4, 37, 38, 77, 12,
32, 85, 48

Civil Rights Movement



The civil rights movement in the United States tried to end racial discrimination.

Question
84



Civics Flash Cards
for the Naturalization Test

What movement tried to end racial discrimination?



**U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services**

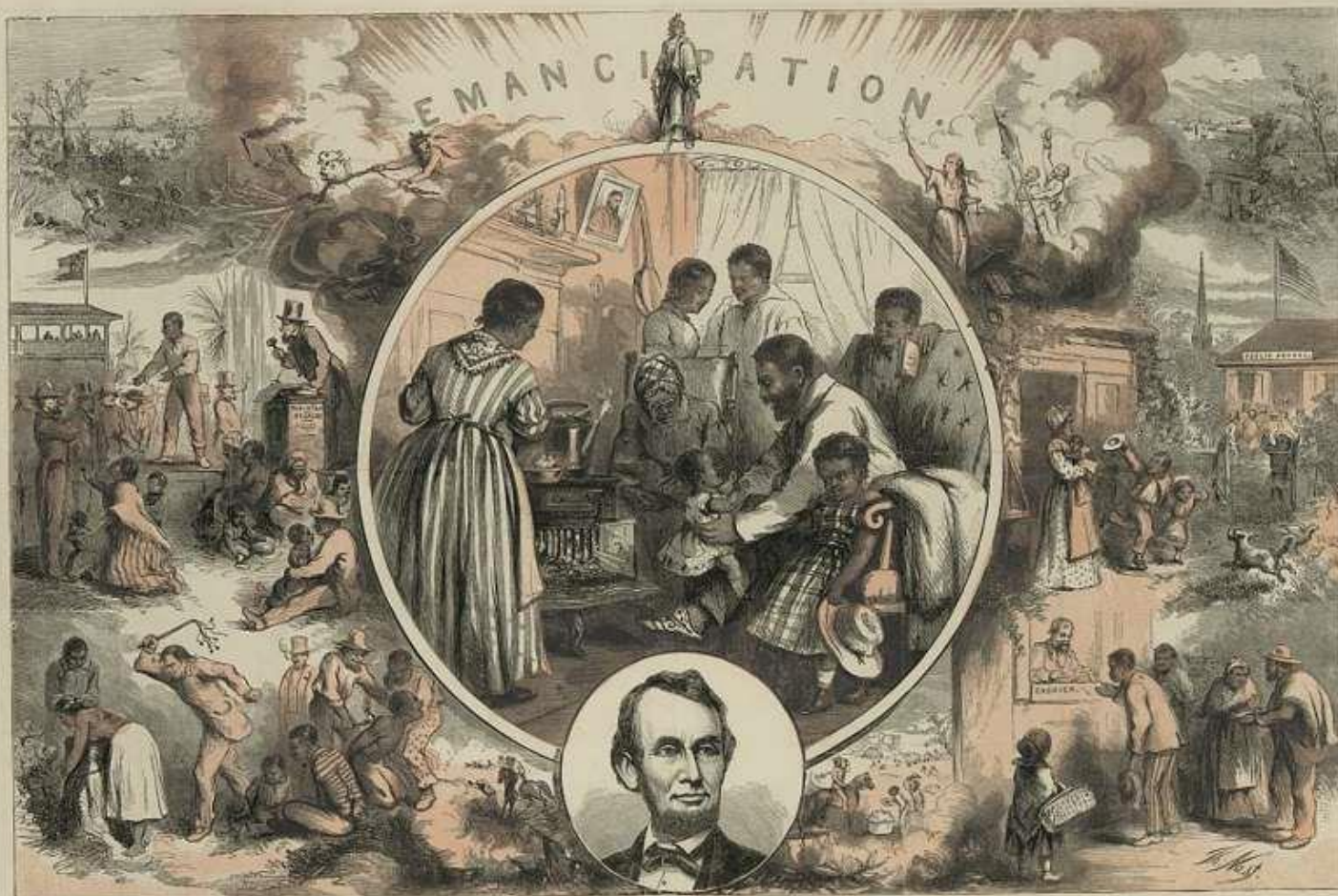
Question #84



**civil rights
(movement)**

**Demonstrators at the March on
Washington for Jobs and Freedom in
Washington, D.C., August 28, 1963.**

Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-DIG-ppmsca-03128.



King & Baird, Printers, 607 Sanson Street, Philadelphia.

Reproduced according to Act of Congress, in the year 1865, by S. BOTT, in the City of Philadelphia, for the Executive Director of Pennsylvania.

Published by S. BOTT, No. 43 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Penna.

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LC-USZ62-2572

Celebration of the Emancipation Proclamation, wood engraving printed in black and rose, 1865, Thomas Nast, published by S. Bott, Courtesy of the Library of Congress, Washington, DC

Segregation = Unconstitutional



Question

2



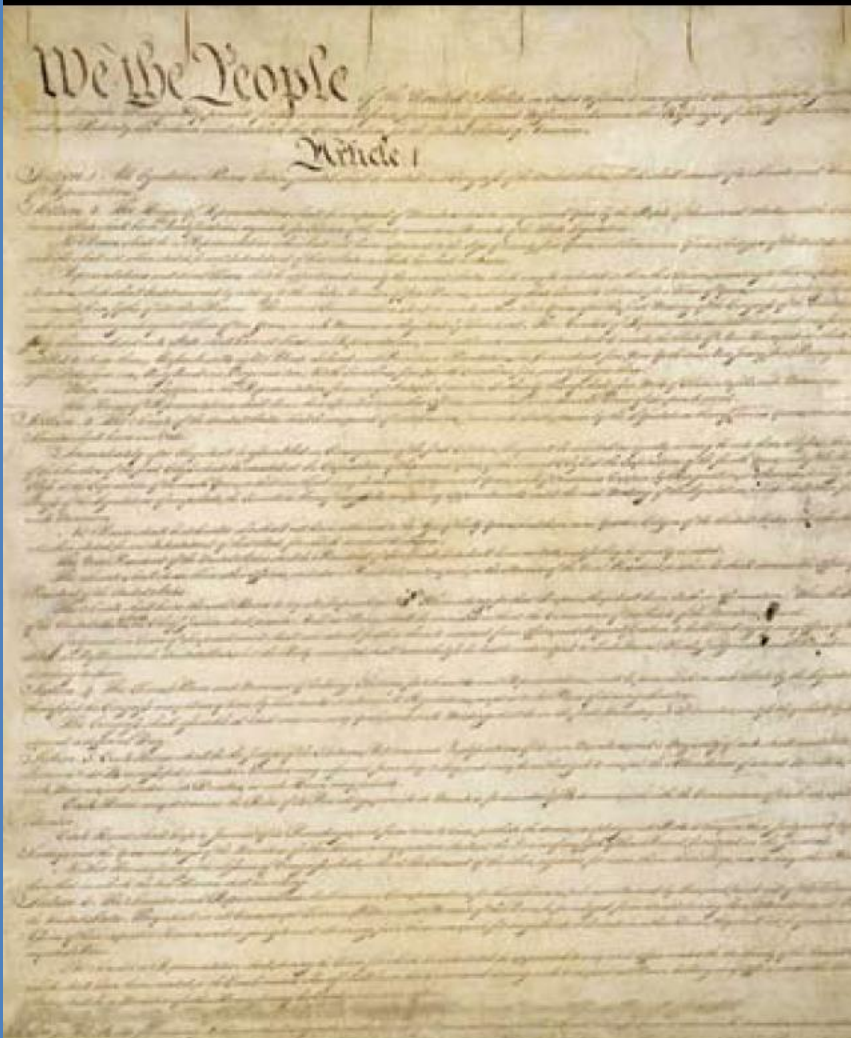
Civics Flash Cards
for the Naturalization Test

**What does the
Constitution do?**



**U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services**

Question #2



- ★ sets up the government
- ★ defines the government
- ★ protects basic rights of Americans

Question

51



Civics Flash Cards
for the Naturalization Test

What are two rights of everyone living in the United States?



**U.S. Citizenship
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Services**

Question #51



- ★ freedom of expression
- ★ freedom of speech
- ★ freedom of assembly
- ★ freedom to petition the government
- ★ freedom of worship
- ★ the right to bear arms

Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy speaking at a racial equality demonstration outside the Justice Department on June 14, 1963.

Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-DIG-ppmsca-04295.

Constitutional Amendments

1st - 10th Amendments: The Bill of Rights, 1791.

11th Amendment: Grants states immunity from outside lawsuits, 1795.

12th Amendment: Requires distinct votes for President and Vice President, 1804.

13th Amendment: **Abolished slavery, 1865.**

14th Amendment: **Defines citizenship; includes clauses on due process and equal protection, 1868.**

15th Amendment: **Grants voting rights to male citizens of all races, 1870.**

16th Amendment: Authorizes a federal income tax, 1913.

17th Amendment: Allows direct Senatorial elections by a state, 1913.

18th Amendment: *Enacted prohibition, 1919.*

19th Amendment: **Grants voting rights to women, 1920.**

20th Amendment: "Lame Duck Amendment;" reduces time between elections and the service of elected officials, 1933.

21st Amendment: Repealed the 18th Amendment, 1933.

22nd Amendment: Creates the presidential term limit, 1951.

23rd Amendment: Grants the District of Columbia electoral votes, 1961.

24th Amendment: **Prohibits poll taxes, 1964.**

25th Amendment: Clarifies procedures regarding succession of President and Vice President upon death or inability to serve, 1967.

26th Amendment: **Establishes 18 as the minimum legal voting age, 1971.**

27th Amendment: Allows changes in Congressional salary only after a general election (originally submitted in 1789) 1992.

Question
4



Civics Flash Cards
for the Naturalization Test

What is an amendment?



**U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services**

Question #4

- ★ a change (to the Constitution)
- ★ an addition (to the Constitution)

The 20th Amendment to the Constitution.

AMENDMENT 20
ratified January 23, 1933)

Section 1. The terms of the President and
shall end at noon on the 20th day of
terms of Senators and Representatives
day of January, of years in which such
ended if this article had not been rat
of their successors shall then begin.

Section 2. The Congress shall ass
every year, and such meeting shall



The U.S. Supreme Court, Washington, D.C.

Question

37



Civics Flash Cards
for the Naturalization Test

**What does the judicial
branch do?**



**U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services**

Question #37



- ★ reviews laws
- ★ explains laws
- ★ resolves disputes (disagreements)
- ★ decides if a law goes against the Constitution

The Courtroom of the U.S. Supreme Court building, where the Court has sat since 1935.

Courtesy of the Collection of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Question

38



Civics Flash Cards
for the Naturalization Test

**What is the highest court in
the United States?**



**U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services**

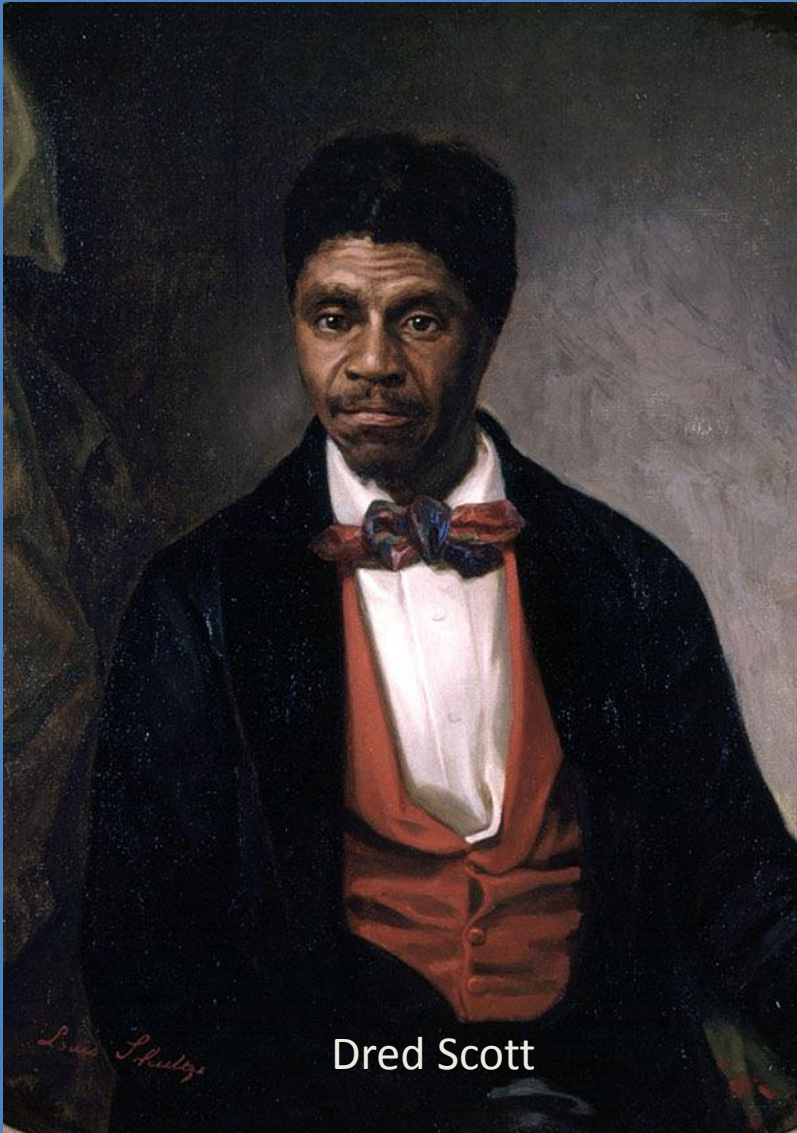
Question #38



the Supreme Court

West facade of the U.S. Supreme Court building in Washington, D.C.
Courtesy of the Collection of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Scott v. Sandford (1857)




Dred Scott

"A free negro of the African race, whose ancestors were brought to this country and sold as slaves, is not a "citizen" within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States."

Scott v. Sandford, U.S. Supreme Court (1857)

Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)

"the 14th Amendment... (does not) abolish distinctions based upon color, or... enforce social equality, or a commingling of the two races..."



PLESSY V. FERGUSON

PRESS STREET RAILROAD YARDS

Site of the Arrest of Homer Adolph Plessy

— • • • —

On June 7, 1892, Homer Adolph Plessy was removed from the East Louisiana Railroad train and arrested by Detective C.C. Cain at the corner of Royal and Press St. He was charged with violating the 1890 Louisiana Separate Car Act that separated railroad passengers by race.

Plessy's act of civil disobedience was a test case organized by the Comité des Citoyens (Citizens' Committee) whose aim was to overturn segregation laws that were being enacted across the South. The philosophy and strategies of the Comité des Citoyens foreshadowed Civil Rights movements of the 20th century. Although the Supreme Court ruled against Plessy on May 18, 1896, his case marked the first post-Reconstruction use of the 14th Amendment's "equal protection" provision in a legal challenge to segregation. In their final statement after the Supreme Court verdict, the Comité des Citoyens proclaimed,

"We as freemen still believe we were right and our cause is sacred...In defending the cause of liberty, we met with defeat but not with ignominy". Their position was vindicated when the Supreme Court upheld similar 14th Amendment arguments in the 1954 case of *Brown v. Board of Education*.
(Continued on other side)

CRESCENT CITY PEACE ALLIANCE

The 15th Amendment (1870)



Woman's Suffrage (1920)



Amendment XIX
The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of sex.

Question
77



Civics Flash Cards
for the Naturalization Test

What did Susan B. Anthony do?



**U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services**

Question #77

- ★ fought for women's rights
- ★ fought for civil rights

Susan B. Anthony.

Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-DIG-ggbain-30125.



Brown v. Board of Education (1954)



We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place. Separate but equal educational facilities are inherently unequal.

The Little Rock Nine



The Rule of Law

- **Everyone must follow the law**
- **No one is above the law**
- **Leaders must obey the law**
- **Government must obey the law**

Question

12



Civics Flash Cards
for the Naturalization Test

What is the “rule of law”?



**U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services**

Question #12



- ★ **Everyone must follow the law.**
- ★ **Leaders must obey the law.**
- ★ **Government must obey the law.**
- ★ **No one is above the law.**

The Contemplation of Justice statue outside the U.S. Supreme Court building in Washington, D.C.

Courtesy of the Collection of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Federal Troops Arrive



Question
32



Civics Flash Cards
for the Naturalization Test

**Who is the Commander in
Chief of the military?**

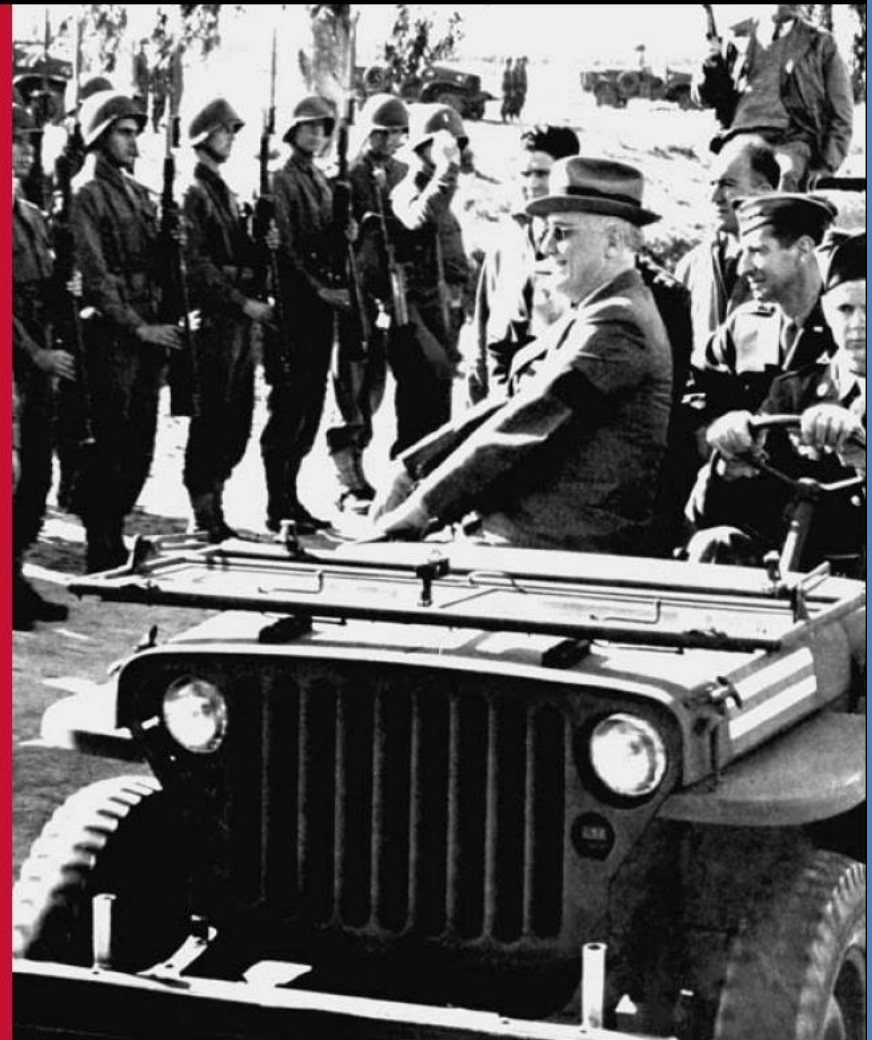


**U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services**

the President

**President Franklin D. Roosevelt
reviewing American troops
in Casablanca, Morocco during
World War II.**

Courtesy of the Library of Congress,
LC-USW33-027834-ZC.



Another Milestone in Civil Rights



The Montgomery Bus Boycott

Browder v. Gayle (1956)



Martin Luther King Jr.



Question
85



Civics Flash Cards
for the Naturalization Test

What did Martin Luther King, Jr. do?*

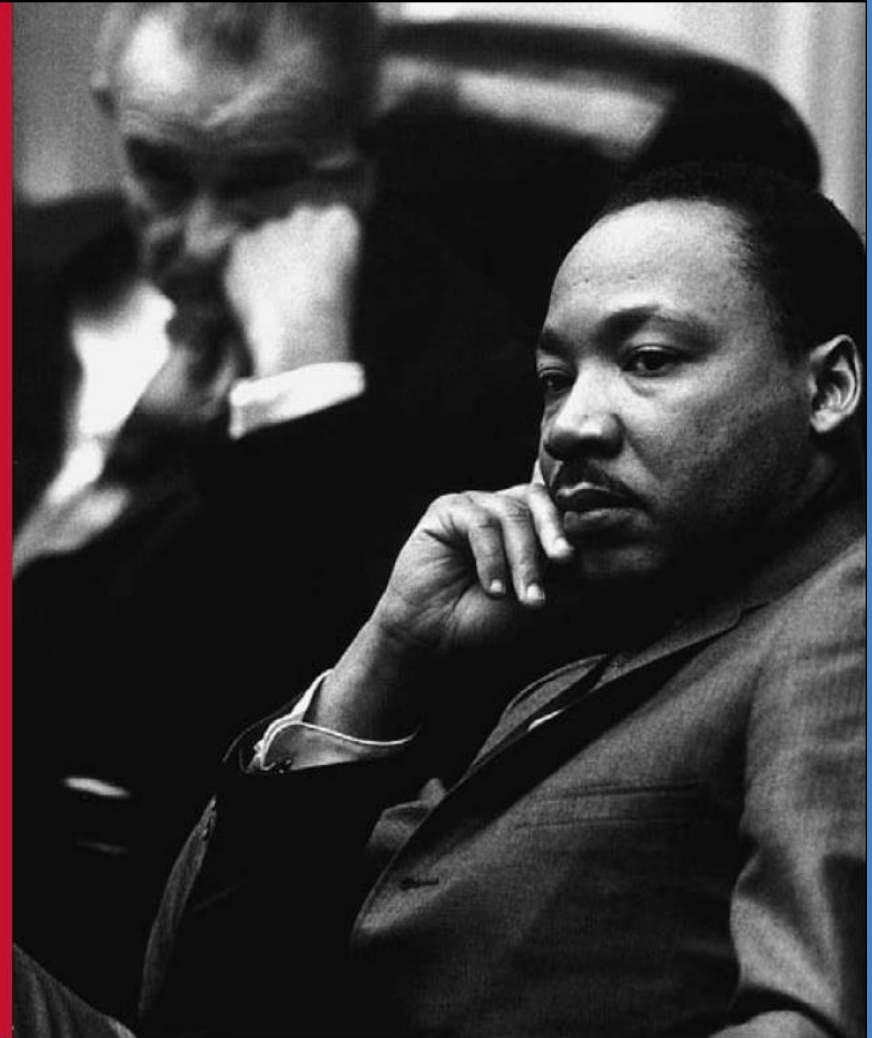


**U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services**

Question #85

- ★ fought for civil rights
- ★ worked for equality for all Americans

Martin Luther King, Jr.



The Birmingham Campaign (1962-63)

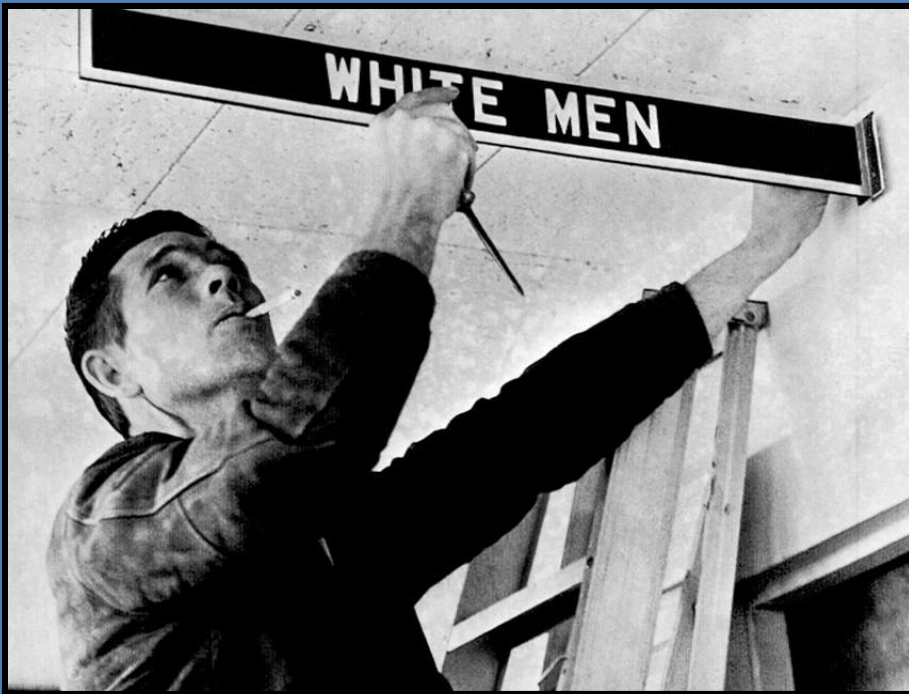




The Birmingham Children's March

May 2-5, 1963







"I Have a Dream"



...when we allow freedom to ring, when we let it ring from every village and every hamlet, from every state and every city, we will be able to speed up that day when all of God's children, black men and white men, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands and sing in the words of the old Negro spiritual, "Free at last! free at last! thank God Almighty, we are free at last!"

The Civil Rights Act of 1964



Question

48



Civics Flash Cards
for the Naturalization Test

There are four amendments to the Constitution about who can vote. Describe one of them.



**U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services**

Question #48

- ★ Citizens eighteen (18) and older (can vote).
- ★ You don't have to pay (a poll tax) to vote.
- ★ Any citizen can vote. (Women and men can vote.)
- ★ A male citizen of any race (can vote).

A young woman casting her ballot in the 1964 presidential election.

Courtesy of the Library of Congress,
LC-DIG-ppmsca-04300.



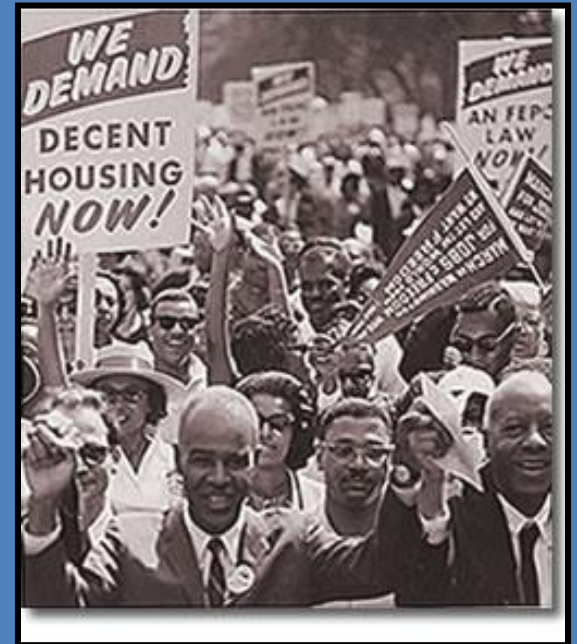
Selma to Montgomery March (1965)



The Voting Rights Act (1965)



The Civil Rights Act of 1968



America's First Black President

