Lesson 4
American History
Civil Rights
Questions: 84, 2, 51, 4, 37, 38, 77, 12, 32, 85, 48
The civil rights movement in the United States tried to end racial discrimination.
84

Question

What movement tried to end racial discrimination?

Civics Flash Cards for the Naturalization Test

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
civil rights
(movement)


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

What does the Constitution do?

Civics Flash Cards for the Naturalization Test

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
Question #2

- sets up the government
- defines the government
- protects basic rights of Americans
What are two rights of everyone living in the United States?
★ 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.

# Constitutional Amendments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amendment</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st - 10th Amendments</td>
<td>The Bill of Rights, 1791.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th Amendment</td>
<td>Grants states immunity from outside lawsuits, 1795.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th Amendment</td>
<td>Requires distinct votes for President and Vice President, 1804.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13th Amendment</td>
<td><strong>Abolished slavery, 1865.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14th Amendment</td>
<td>Defines citizenship; includes clauses on due process and equal protection, 1868.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15th Amendment</td>
<td>Grants voting rights to male citizens of all races, 1870.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16th Amendment</td>
<td>Authorizes a federal income tax, 1913.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17th Amendment</td>
<td>Allows direct Senatorial elections by a state, 1913.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18th Amendment</td>
<td><strong>Enacted prohibition, 1919.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19th Amendment</td>
<td>Grants voting rights to women, 1920.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20th Amendment</td>
<td>&quot;Lame Duck Amendment;&quot; reduces time between elections and the service of elected officials, 1933.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21st Amendment</td>
<td>Repealed the 18th Amendment, 1933.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22nd Amendment</td>
<td>Creates the presidential term limit, 1951.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24th Amendment</td>
<td><strong>Prohibits poll taxes, 1964.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25th Amendment</td>
<td>Clarifies procedures regarding succession of President and Vice President upon death or inability to serve, 1967.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26th Amendment</td>
<td><strong>Establishes 18 as the minimum legal voting age, 1971.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27th Amendment</td>
<td>Allows changes in Congressional salary only after a general election (originally submitted in 1789) 1992.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Question 4

What is an amendment?
Question #4

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

The 20th Amendment to the Constitution.

Section 1. The terms of the President and
shall end at noon on the 20th day of
shall end if this article had not been rat
voted January 23, 1933

Section 2. The Congress shall as
every year, and such meeting shall
Question 37

What does the judicial branch do?
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

What is the highest court in the United States?
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.
"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)
"the 14th Amendment... (does not) abolish distinctions based upon color, or... enforce social equality, or a commingling of the two races..."
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

What did Susan B. Anthony do?
★ fought for women’s rights
★ fought for civil rights

Susan B. Anthony.
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
What is the “rule of law”? 

Civics Flash Cards for the Naturalization Test
★ 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
Who is the Commander in Chief of the military?
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

What did Martin Luther King, Jr. do?*

Civics Flash Cards for the Naturalization Test

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
★ 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
...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
There are four amendments to the Constitution about who can vote. Describe one of them.
★★ 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).

Selma to Montgomery March (1965)
The Voting Rights Act (1965)
The Civil Rights Act of 1968
America's First Black President