

Terms to Remember:

civil rights
 civil liberties
 unalienable rights
 equal protection clause
 rational basis test
 affirmative action
 strict scrutiny
 coverture
 glass ceiling
 comparable worth
 Trail of Tears
 reasonable accommodation
 means of disenfranchising citizens or
 methods of taking away rights
 literacy test
 understanding test
 grandfather clause
 poll tax
 white primary
 Jim Crow laws
 Indian Removal Act (1830)
 Dawes Severalty Act (1887)
 Curtis Act (1898)
 types of segregation & discrimination
 de jure (by law)
 de facto (by fact/happenstance/
 based on individual choice)
 cases
Dred Scott v. Sandford (1857)
Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)
Brown v. Board of Educ. (1954)
Loving v. Virginia (1967)
 strategies for expanding rights
 direct action
 civil disobedience
 NAACP, NOW, AIM
 United Farm Workers
 new laws expanded rights
 Civil Rights Act of 1964
 Voting Rights Act (1965)
 Title IX (US Educ. Amend. 1972)
 Jones Act
 Americans with Disabilities Act
 amending for expanded rights
 13th Amendment
 14th Amendment
 15th Amendment
 19th Amendment
 24th Amendment
 26th Amendment
 (proposed—Equal Rights/ERA)

Questions:

1. What are civil rights?
2. What is the rational basis test?
3. What is the importance of strict scrutiny in the courts?
4. What is the purpose of literacy and understanding tests?
5. What are Jim Crow laws?
6. What is the difference between direct action and civil disobedience?
7. Why is the Civil Rights Act of 1964 important in the fight for equality?
8. What is coverture?
9. What were some of the effects of the Indian Removal Act?
10. What is comparable worth?
11. What is one result of the decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson*?

1. rights possessed by individuals that are protected or infringed by the government; restrictions on rights must be equally applied to all citizens
2. is there a reason to treat someone differently; is there a rational and legitimate government interest in treating individuals differently
3. it is important to have a standard to decide cases for increased fairness; strict scrutiny places a burden on the government to prove they have a compelling interest to make a law that will treat citizens unequally
4. methods of disqualifying naturalized citizens or poor and less well-educated citizens
5. name for a collection of discriminatory laws like "separate but equal"
6. direct action is more confrontational such as marches, sit-ins and demonstrations; civil disobedience is the refusal to obey an unjust law
7. it outlawed government discrimination as well as unequal treatment by businesses open to the public; it also created the EEOC or Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to monitor discrimination in employment
8. the idea that women's rights were basically erased upon marriage especially in contracts and property rights
9. Native Americans were forced to move west of the Mississippi River; Trail of Tears
10. comparable worth means that all individuals regardless of gender, race or any other distinguishing factor are to be paid the same if their education and experience are the same
11. separate public accommodations and schools are not an infringement on equal treatment under the law (overturned in *Brown v. Board of Education*)

Answers: