

Civil Rights

Civil Rights



- Equality and Equal Rights
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- Education Rights
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Equality and Equal Rights

Equal Rights

- Civil Rights
- Natural Rights
- Citizenship Rights
 - Naturalization
 - Dual citizenship



Equality and Equal Rights

Rights

- U.S. Citizens
 - Residency in a state
- Resident Aliens



TABLE

16-1 Requirements for Naturalization

An applicant for naturalization must:

1. Be over the age of 18.
2. Be lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence and have resided in the United States for at least five years and in the state for at least six months.
3. File a petition of naturalization with a clerk of a court of record (federal or state) verified by two witnesses.
4. Be able to read, write, and speak English.
5. Possess a good moral character.
6. Understand and demonstrate an attachment to the history, principles, and form of government of the United States.
7. Demonstrate that he or she is well-disposed toward the good order and happiness of the country.
8. Demonstrate that he or she does not now believe in, nor within the last ten years has ever believed in, advocated, or belonged to an organization that supports opposition to organized government, overthrow of government by violence, or the doctrines of world communism or any other form of totalitarianism.

For more information about immigration and naturalization, go to the Web site of the Federation for American Immigration Reform at www.fairus.org.

The Quest for Equal Justice

Racial Equality

- Civil War
- Segregation and White Supremacy
- *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* (1954)
- Civil Rights Movement
- Civil Rights Act of 1964

The Quest for Equal Justice

Gender Equality

- Seneca Falls Women's Rights Convention (1848)
- Suffrage Movement
 - Nineteenth Amendment (1920)
- Women's Rights Movement
 - 1960s and 1970s

The Quest for Equal Justice

Other Groups

- Hispanics
- Asian Americans
- Native Americans



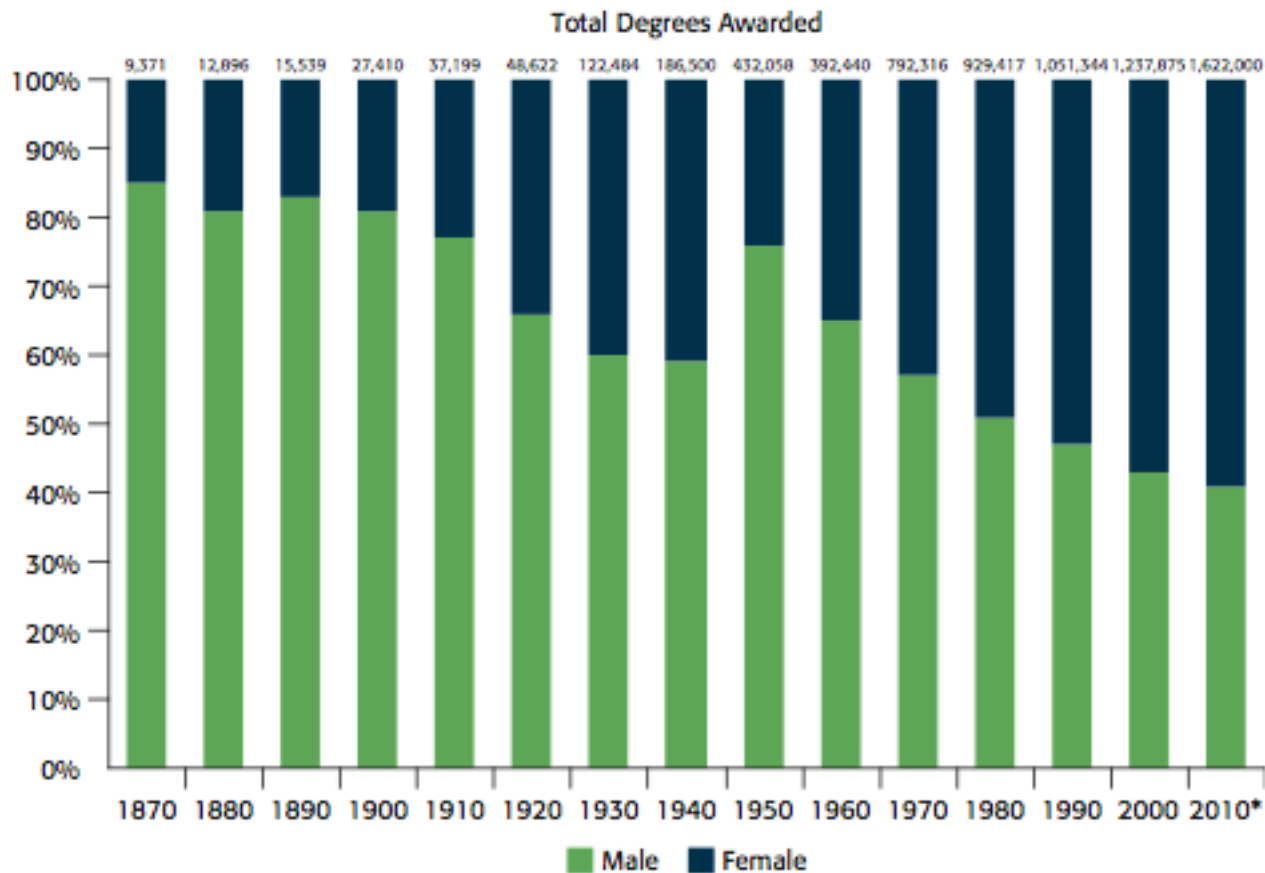


FIGURE 16-1 Percentage of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded, by Gender.

What factors might affect the variation in men's college attendance from the 1920s through the 1950s?

* Projected Data.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Earned Degrees Conferred, 1869-1870 through 1964-1965; Projections of Education Statistics to 2016; Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred" surveys, 1965-1966 through 1985-1986; and 1986-1987 through 2005-2006, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, "Completions Survey" (IPEDS-C:87-88), and Fall 2000 through Fall 2006.*

Equal Protection of the Laws: What Does It Mean?

Equal Protection of the Laws

- Rational Basis Test
- Quasi-Suspect Classifications and Heightened Scrutiny
- Suspect Classifications and Strict Scrutiny

Equal Protection of the Laws

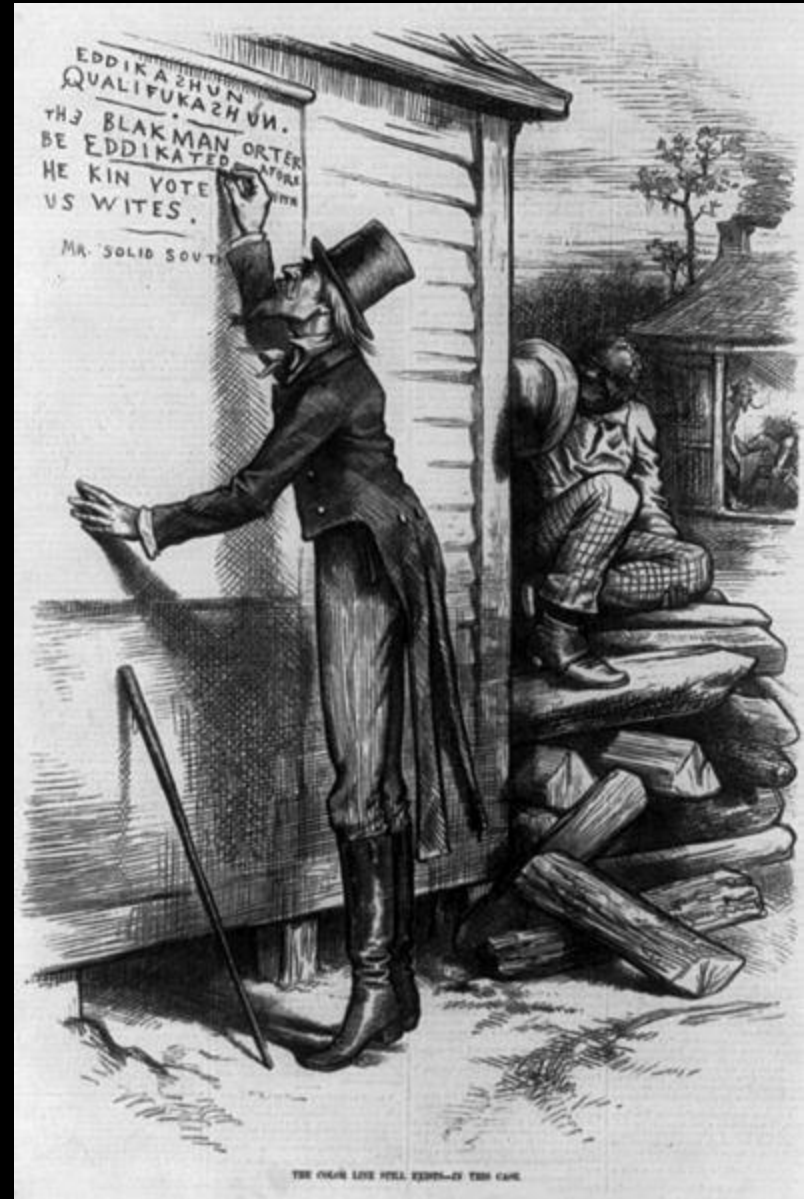
Classifications Not Elevated

- Age
- Poverty
- Sexual Orientation



Voting Rights

- Obstacles
 - Literacy tests
 - White primary
 - Poll tax
- **24th Amendment** outlawed above obstacles
- **Voting Rights Act of 1965** made it illegal to disenfranchise people



Rights to Equal Access: Accommodations, Jobs, and Homes

Equal Access

- Accommodations
- Jobs
- Homes



Education Rights

Education Rights

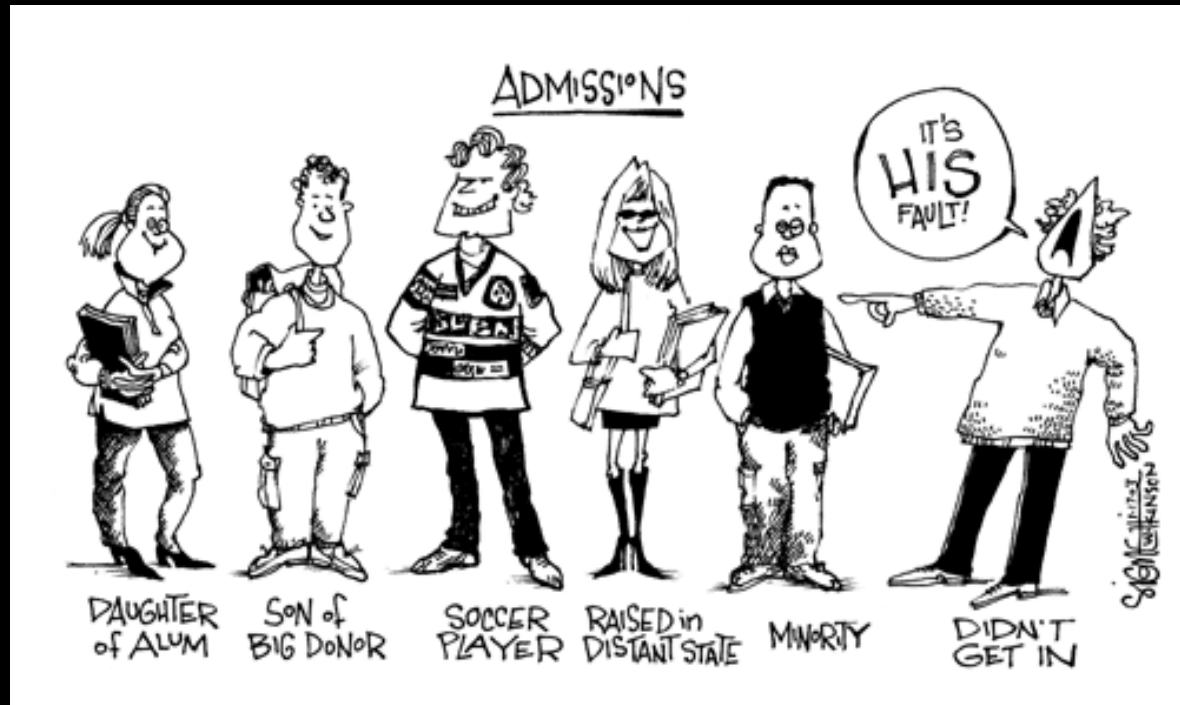
- Segregation itself is discrimination
- Not yet integration
 - De jure segregation
 - De facto segregation



Education Rights

Affirmative Action

- *University of California Regents v. Bakke* (1978)
- *Gratz v. Bollinger* (2003)
- *Grutter v. Bollinger* (2003)
- Proposition 209



Equal Rights Today

Equal Rights Today

- Civil rights legislation, executive orders, judicial decisions have lowered, if not fully removed, legal barriers to full and equal participation in society.
- Children are growing up on streets where drug abuse and crime are daily events.