Guided Reading & Analysis: Civil Rights - Chapter 9, pp 300-346

**Purpose:** This guide is not only a place to record notes as you read, but also to provide a place and structure for reflections and analysis using your noggin (thinking skills) with new knowledge gained from the reading. Mastery of the course and AP exam await all who choose to process the information as they read/receive.

**Directions:**
1. Pre-Read: Read the prompts/questions within this guide before you read the chapter.
2. Skim: Flip through the chapter and note titles and subtitles. Look at images and read captions. Get a feel for the content you are about to read.
3. Read/Analyze: Read the chapter. Remember, the goal is not to “fish” for a specific answer(s) to reading guide questions, but to consider questions in order to critically understand what you read!
4. Write: Write your notes and analysis in the spaces.

**Enduring Understandings (EU’s): Civil Liberties and Civil Rights:**
LOR-2: Provisions of the U.S. Constitution’s Bill of Rights are continually being interpreted to balance the power of government and the civil liberties of individuals.
LOR-3: Protections of the Bill of Rights have been selectively incorporated by way of the Fourteenth Amendment’s due process clause to prevent state infringement of basic liberties.
PRD-1: The Fourteenth Amendment’s equal protection clause as well as other constitutional provisions have often been used to support the advancement of equality.
PMI-3: Public policy promoting civil rights is influenced by citizen-state interactions and constitutional interpretation over time.
CON-6: The Court’s interpretation of the U.S. Constitution is influenced by the composition of the Court and citizen-state interactions. At times, it has restricted minority rights and, others protected them.

**Essential Question: How have constitutional provisions, the Supreme Court, and citizen-state interactions lead to laws and policies that promote equality?**

What are civil rights?

Where can these principles be found and how are they guaranteed to all citizens?

What are the two main groups that have pushed for governments (state/federal) to deliver on the promises in the documents from the previous question?

In recent years, what new groups have stepped up to petition governments for civil rights?

What Supreme Court case was a major setback for the antislavery movement?

What did the 13th Amendment outlaw and what amendment did it trump?

What did the 15th Amendment prohibit states from doing?

Why is the 14th Amendment the foundation for policy and social movements for equality?

What is the equal protection clause?

Which section of the 14th Amendment is most often used in legal cases and what does it state?

Since the 14th Amendment did not specifically mention slaves or African Americans, what other groups have benefited?

Describe the Civil Rights Act of 1875.

What are Jim Crow laws?
List and describe the four ways southern states circumvent the 15th Amendment.

Described separated by equal and which Supreme Court case supported this doctrine.

What lead to the creation of the NAACP?

Summarize the NAACP’s road in court prior to *Brown v. Board of Education*. 
Must-Know Supreme Court Case: Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka Kansas 1954.
The constitutional question before the Court:

Decision:

Before Brown:

Facts:

Reasoning:

Since Brown:

Describe the type of evidence on which the NAACP relied to make its case.

Identify the clause in the 14th Amendment on which this case was founded.
Describe the differences between the opinion in *Brown* and the opinion in *Plessy*.

Explain how this case can be considered a turning point in civil rights.

What was the southern response to the *Brown* decision?

Who filibustered the 1957 Civil Rights Act passing the Senate? Watch: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6EHTU0LbMmw](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6EHTU0LbMmw) Talks about how the Senate has changed as he is the longest-serving member of Congress.


What events lead to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. to write this document?

Explain how the four basic steps of a nonviolent campaign were carried out in Birmingham before the Good Friday demonstration.

Explain the implications of Dr. King’s argument on breaking or upholding the law.

Explain how the civil rights movement was motivated by constitutional provisions.
Explain how Dr. King defines a just and an unjust law.

Explain how Letter from a Birmingham Jail, written almost 200 years after the nation was created, can serve as a foundational document.

Of the other foundational documents, identify one that is most like Letter from a Birmingham Jail. Give reasons for your choice.

How did President Kennedy and Attorney General Robert Kennedy become strong allies of civil rights leaders?

How was Johnson able to get the Civil Rights Act of 1964 passed?

What rules of the Senate that we have already learned about were used during the debate?

What Supreme Court case immediately challenged the Civil Rights Act of 1964?

List the five key provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
What is the impact of the Civil Rights Act of 1964?

How did the Civil Rights Act of 1964 help increase voter registration in African American communities?

What amendment passed in 1964 that further enfranchised African American voters?

What were the issues in Selma, Alabama?

How did the Voting Rights Act of 1965 further enfranchise African American voters?

What is preclearance?

Review Shelby v. Holder on Oyez.org, https://www.oyez.org/cases/2012/12-96
How did the Robert’s Court walk back parts of the Voting Rights Act of 1965?

What does Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act require?

What are districts?
Describe the case *Shaw v. Reno*.

What is strict scrutiny and what two tests must it meet?

What did the ruling *Cooper v. Harris 2017* determine?

Using the map on page 318, identify the states that have strict photo ID requirement and the states that have no photo ID requirement to vote.

**Fulfilling the Spirit of *Brown*. Pp. 319-322.**
What are freedom-of-choice plans?

How did the Little Rock School District ignore *Brown* in 1957?

How have school districts attempted to balance enrollments?

**Women’s Rights. Pp. 322-326.**
The quest for equal rights for women began where and when?

Which western state allowed women to vote first?

What is the Equal Pay Act?
What book helped encourage women to speak their minds?

What is Title IX?

How is Title IX evident at your high school and the universities that you are applying to?

What is the heightened scrutiny test and what law in Oklahoma brought this to the forefront?

What is the reasonableness standard?

What is the Equal Rights Amendment and did it pass?


How has federalism and geographic mobility created a need for the federal government to issue laws and rulings on gay rights?

What case reversed state laws that were passed that specifically criminalized same-sex relations and behaviors?

What is “Don't Ask Don't Tell” and when was this policy removed?

Which state legalized same-sex marriage first in 1993?
What was Congress’ response?

By 2000, how many states had enacted laws refusing to acknowledge same-sex marriage?

How did the *Windsor* ruling chip away at DOMA?

What are the 14th Amendment foundational questions that are being applied to same-sex marriage?

What are the contemporary issues since *Obergefell*?


Summarize this case:

**Affirmative Action. Pp. 334-336.**

Define affirmative action.

What are targets and what are quotas?

Summarize *Regents of the University of California v. Bakke 1978.*
Visit https://www.oyez.org/cases/2002/02-241 and Summarize the case. Does it follow the Bakke ruling, why or why not?
Reflection of Essential Question

*How have constitutional provisions, the Supreme Court, and citizen-state interactions lead to laws and policies that promote equality?*

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