Civil Rights: Legislation

The Civil Rights Act of 1964

- Prohibited discrimination against any person on grounds of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, or physical disability in any federally funded programs.
- Forbid employers to discriminate against any person on grounds of race, color, religion, sex, physical disability, or age in jobrelated matters.

The Civil Rights Act of 1968

- Often referred to as the Open Housing Act.
- Forbids anyone to refuse to sell or rent a dwelling to any person on grounds of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, or disability.
- Strengthened in 1988 by allowing the Justice Department to bring criminal charges against those who violate the terms of the act.





Civil Rights: Legislation

The Voting Rights Act of 1965

- Applies to all elections held at federal, state, and local level
- Eliminates poll tax and literacy tests
- Requires preclearance of changes to a states voting laws, redistricting, changes to polling places, deadlines for voting and counting ballots
- Re-authorized in 1970, 1975, 1982, and 2006
- Supreme Court removed preclearance requirement in Shelby County v. Holder, in 2013

Affirmative Action

Affirmative Action is a policy that requires most employers to take positive steps to remedy the effects of past discriminations.

- all the agencies of the Federal Government
- all the States and their local governments
- private employers who sell goods or services to any agency of the Federal Government.
- Beginning in 1965, affirmative action programs established guidelines and timetables for overcoming past discriminations.
- Many employers hire certain workers due to their minority backgrounds or gender. Such rules requiring specific numbers of jobs or promotions for members of certain groups are called quotas.





Affirmative Action Cases and Measures

Regents of the University of California v. Bakke, 1978

Allan Bakke sued the University of California for reverse discrimination



