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| **Expanding Civil Rights Under Law** | **Year** | **Purpose** |
| 13th Amendment | 1865 | Abolished slavery in U.S.FREE |
| 14th Amendment | 1867 | Born in U.S.= Citizen = Equal Rights under lawCITIZENS |
| 15th Amendment | 1870 | All African American MEN can vote and run for officeVOTE |
| 19th Amendment | 1920 | Women’s suffrage/franchise (right to vote) |
| 24th Amendment | 1962 | Poll Taxes Illegal  |
| Civil Rights Act of 1957 | 1957 | Showed federal government support for racial equality, marked the first occasion since Reconstruction that the federal government undertook significant legislative action to protect civil rights |
| Civil Rights Act of 1964 | 1964 | Ended segregation in public places and banned employment discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin |
| Voting Rights Act of 1965 | 1965 | Prohibits racial discrimination in voting, such as outlawing literacy tests which were historically used to disenfranchise racial minorities  |
| Affirmative Action | 1961 JFK1965 LBJ | Policy of favoring those who tend to suffer from discrimination, especially in relation to employment or education; policy that some businesses, schools, and universities use to improve the choices for people whose race, religion, or economic group might otherwise put them at a disadvantage (“positive discrimination”) |
| Title IX | 1972 | Federal law that prohibits gender discrimination in any school or education program/activity receiving Federal financial assistance  |
| Plessy v. Ferguson | 1896 | Allowed segregation in public facilities (“separate but equal”) |
| Brown v. Board of Education | 1954 | Outlawed segregation in public schools (overturned Plessy v. Ferguson case) |
| Hernandez v. Texas | 1954 | Mexican Americans and all other nationality groups in U.S. have equal protection under the 14th Amendment  |
| Mendez v. Westminster | 1947 | Forced segregation of Mexican American students into separate “Mexican schools” was unconstitutional and unlawful |
| Sweatt v. Painter | 1950 | Successfully challenged the “separate but equal” doctrine of racial segregation established by the 1896 case Plessy v. Ferguson. The case was influential in the landmark case of Brown v. Board of Edu. 4 years later |
| Tinker v. Des Moines | 1969 | Defined the constitutional rights of students in public schools and whether a school’s disciplinary action violates student’s 1st Amendment rights  |
| Roe v. Wade  | 1973 | Legalized abortions in U.S.; Supreme Court ruled 7-2 that a right to privacy under the Due Process Clause of the 14th Amendment extended to a woman’s decision to have an abortion (states regulate though) |
| Wisconsin v. Yoder | 1972 | Amish children could not be place in compulsory education past 8th grade. The parents' fundamental right of freedom of religion was determined to outweigh the state's interest in educating its children. The case is often cited as a basis for parents’ right to educate outside of traditional private or public schools. |
| Obergefell v. Hodges | 2015 | Legalized gay marriage in all 50 states; ruled the fundamental right to marry is guaranteed to same-sex couples in the 14th amendment  |