CHAPTER 27 – AMSCO

Excerpts

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| **Main Ideas** | **Definitions/Explanations/Notes** | **Analysis** |
| **Seeking to fulfill Reconstruction-era promises, civil rights activists and political leaders achieved some legal and political successes in ending segregation, although progress toward equality was slow and halting.**  **Following World War II, civil rights activists utilized a variety of strategies — legal challenges, direct action, and nonviolent protest tactics — to combat racial discrimination.**  **Decision-makers in each of the three branches of the federal government used measures including desegregation of the armed services, *Brown v. Board* *of Education*, and the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to promote greater racialjustice.** | **Civil rights Acts of 1964 and 1965…**  *Equal Employment Opportunity Commission…*  *24th Amendment…*  *Voting Rights Act of 1965…*  **Also… LBJ’s Executive Order 11246, which required federal contractors to “take affirmative action” to ensure that people are hired and treated during employment without regard to their race, color, religion, sex.** | **Define each of the Civil War Amendments:**  **13th…**  **14th…**  **15th…**  **Why were these Amendments “broken promises?”**  **Compare President Lyndon Johnson’s and President Grant’s civil rights efforts. Who was more influential? Why?** |

**CHAPTER 28**

1. **Civil Rights and Conflict, pp 606-610**

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1. **The Civil Rights Movement, pp 587-590**

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1. **The Warren Court and Individual Rights, pp 609-610**

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