

GOVERNMENT AP

Chapter 16: Equality and Civil Rights

MERIDIAN NOTES

Vocabulary

1. Equality of Opportunity	The idea that each person is guaranteed the same chance to succeed in life.	12. De Facto Segregation	Segregation that is not the result of government influence.
2. Equality of Outcome	The concept that society must ensure that people are equal, and governments must design policies to redistribute wealth and status so that economic and social equality is actually achieved	13. Civil Rights Movement	The mass mobilization during the 1960s that sought to gain the equality of rights and opportunities for the blacks in the South and to a lesser extent in the North, mainly through non-violent, unconventional means of participation. Martin Luther King, Jr., was the leading figure and symbol of the civil rights movement, but it was powered by the commitment of great numbers of people, black and white, of all sorts and stations in life.
3. Invidious Discrimination	Discrimination against persons or groups that works to their harm and is based animosity.	14. Boycott	A refusal to do business with a firm, individual, or nation as an expression of disapproval or as a means of coercion.
4. Civil Rights	Power or privileges guaranteed to individuals protected from arbitrary removal at the hands of government or individuals.	15. Civil Disobedience	The willful, but nonviolent break of laws that are regarded as unjust.
5. Black Codes	Legislation enacted by former slaves states to restrict the freedom of blacks.	16. Protectionism	The notion that women must be protected from life's cruelties; until the 1970s, the basis for laws affecting women's civil rights.
6. Racism	A belief that human races have distinct characteristics such as that one's own race is superior to, and has a right to rule, others.	17. Nineteenth Amendment	The amendment to the Constitution, adopted in 1920, that ensures women of the right to vote.
7. Poll Tax	A tax of \$1 or \$2 on every citizen who wished to votes, first instituted in Georgia in 1877. Although it was no burden on most white citizens, it effectively disenfranchised the blacks.	18. Sexism	Invidious sex discrimination.
8. Racial Segregation	Separation from society because of race.	19. Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)	A failed constitutional amendment introduced by the National Women's Party in 1923, declaring that "Equality of rights under the law should not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of sex."
9. Separate-but-equal Doctrine	The concept that providing separate but equivalent facilities for blacks and whites satisfies the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.	20. Affirmative Action	Any of a wide range of programs, from special recruitment efforts to numerical quotas, aimed at expanding opportunities for women and minority groups.
10. Desegregation	The ending of authorized segregation, or separation by race.		
11. De Jure Segregation	Government-imposed segregation.		

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Civil Rights March on the Lincoln Memorial