

# Expanding Civil Rights and Liberties

## Three-Way Match

**Legislative  
Action**

**Civil Rights  
Act of 1964**

Outlawed discrimination  
based on race, color, religion,  
sex, and national origin

**Legislative  
Action**

**Civil Rights  
Act of 1968**

Also known as the Fair  
Housing Act, outlawed  
discrimination on the sale,  
rental, or financing for  
housing based on race, color,  
religion, and national origin

<b>Legislative Action</b>	<b>Voting Rights Act of 1965</b>	Outlawed discriminatory voting practices directed against African-Americans as well as Native Americans; Outlawed the use of literacy tests as a condition of voter registration; Established federal oversight of election administration
<b>Court Ruling</b>	<b><i>Brown v. Board of Education</i></b>	In 1954, this established that segregating students in public schools was unconstitutional.

## **Executive Action**

## **Freedom to Serve Order**

Executive Order 9981

July 26, 1948, issued by Harry S. Truman, stated: "It is hereby declared to be the policy of the President that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion, or national origin"

## **Executive Action**

## **Emancipation Proclamation**

January 1, 1863, issued by Abraham Lincoln; issued during the third year of Civil War; declared "all persons held as slaves are, and henceforward shall be free"; applied to the states that had seceded from the union and was dependant on a Union victory

**Amendment**

**14th  
Amendment**

Granted citizenship to all persons born or naturalized in the United States, this included former slaves; known for the Equal Protection Clause; 1866

**Amendment**

**19th  
Amendment**

Granted women the right to vote; 1920

**Legislative  
Action**

**Indian  
Citizenship  
Act**

Guarantees the freedoms afforded  
in the 14th Amendment to the  
population of indigenous peoples;  
1924

**Court Ruling**

***Reynolds v.  
Sims***

Put the idea of “one person, one  
vote” into practice; state  
governments cannot set up their  
legislative districts so that a  
minority of the voters in the state  
can elect the majority of the state  
legislature