

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 // 142 pages // Marshall Cavendish, 2011 // 9781608700400 // Susan Dudley Gold // 2011

An easy to read book that provides information about various times of history. It's a great resource for a research project on the law: Civil Rights Act of 1964; it gives details the about the struggles that caused a creation of a law that will guarantee equal rights for all. It talks about key events that took place changing the direction of the society from segregation to desegregation. This book will be placed on the table for students to use as a resource for their research. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was born in the presidency of John F Kennedy who was elected president in 1960. His support of civil rights issue in previous years had been patchy - he had opposed Eisenhower's 1957 Act to keep in with the Democrats hierarchy as he had plans to run for president as well as Johnson. The new president was faced with facts that were indisputable and came from the organisation created in the 1960 Civil Rights Act to analyse civil rights issue in America - the Civil Rights Commission. They found that: 57% of African American housing judged The Civil Rights Act is Born; A President is Assassinated. President John F. Kennedy addresses the nation on civil rights, June 11, 1963. In response to the report of the United States Commission on Civil Rights, President John F. Kennedy proposed, in a nationally televised address, a Civil Rights Act of 1963. A week after his speech, Kennedy submitted a bill to Congress addressing civil rights (H.R. 7152). He urged African American leaders to use caution when demonstrating since new violence might alarm potential supporters. It passed the House on February 10, 1964 after 70 days of public hearings, appearances by 275 witnesses, and 5,792 pages of published testimony. Final Challenges Before Passage. President Lyndon B. Johnson signing the 1964 Civil Rights Act, July 2, 1964. The Civil Rights Act was later expanded to bring disabled Americans, the elderly and women in collegiate athletics under its umbrella. It also paved the way for two major follow-up laws: the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which prohibited literacy tests and other discriminatory voting practices, and the Fair Housing Act of 1968, which banned discrimination in the sale, rental and financing of property. When it was signed into law by President Lyndon B. Johnson on July 2, 1964, it was a major victory for the civil rights movement in its battle against unjust Jim ...read more. Civil Rights Movement Timeline. The civil rights movement was an organized effort by Black Americans to end racial discrimination and gain equal rights under the law. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Pub.L. 88-352, 78 Stat. 241, enacted July 2, 1964) is a landmark civil rights and labor law in the United States that outlaws discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, national origin, and later sexual orientation and gender identity. It prohibits unequal application of voter registration requirements, racial segregation in schools and public accommodations, and employment discrimination. The act "remains one of the most significant legislative achievements in