

Americans with Disabilities Act - This law was passed in 1990 giving the disabled the same protections against discrimination as the Civil Rights Act gave based on race, gender, and national origin. It is often abbreviated "ADA."

Apartheid - A system of racial segregation that was used in South Africa up until 1990 when it was outlawed.

Birmingham Campaign - A number of non-violent protests against segregation held in 1963 in Birmingham, Alabama. Martin Luther King Jr. was arrested and jailed during the protests.

Brown v. Board of Education - A Supreme Court ruling in 1954 that said segregation in schools was unconstitutional.

Civil Rights Act of 1964 - A law that outlawed discrimination based on race, religion, gender, and national background.

Desegregation - A process to end segregation in public areas based on race.

Disability - A physical or mental impairment that limits the ability of a person to perform a major life activity such as reading, working, speaking, etc.

Emancipation Proclamation - This was an executive order given by President Abraham Lincoln in 1863 freeing the slaves in the Confederate states.

Fifteenth Amendment - This amendment guarantees the right to vote regardless of race.

Fourteenth Amendment - This amendment defined what it means to be a U.S. citizen and gave all citizens equal protection under the law.

Indian Civil Rights Act - This law passed in 1968 guaranteed important civil rights for Native Americans. It is sometimes called the Indian Bill of Rights.

Indian Removal Act - This law passed in 1830 forced the Native American tribes living in the southeast to move to the Indian Territory in Oklahoma.

Jim Crow Laws - These were laws passed to enforce segregation based on race. They allowed for separate schools, public transportation, restaurants, and more based on race.

Little Rock Nine - The Little Rock Nine were nine African-American students who enrolled in a previously all-white school in Little Rock, Arkansas. The U.S. Army had to be sent in by the president to protect them.

Lynching - Lynching is when an angry mob commits murder. In the late 1800s and early 1900s, black people were sometimes lynched by mobs without being given a fair trial.

March on Washington - A peaceful march of 250,000 people on Washington D.C. to call for the passage of a civil rights act. This is when Martin Luther King, Jr. gave his famous "I Have a Dream" speech.

Montgomery Bus Boycott - A boycott of the Montgomery, Alabama buses held to protest against racial segregation. It began when Rosa Parks was arrested for not giving up her seat on the bus to a white passenger.

National Women's Suffrage Association - A group formed by Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton in 1869 which worked to get an amendment passed that would allow women to vote.

Nineteenth Amendment - An amendment passed in 1920 giving women the right to vote.

Poll Tax - A fee that people were required to pay in order to vote. Today this is illegal in the United States.

Segregation - Segregation is the separation of people in their daily lives based on race. Sit-in - A form of non-violent protest where a number of people occupy an area and refuse to move.

Suffrage - Suffrage is the right to vote in an election.

Thirteenth Amendment - This amendment ended slavery in the United States making it illegal. It was passed in 1865.

Voting Rights Act of 1965 - This law made it illegal to prevent people from voting based on race or color. Read more at: http://www.ducksters.com/history/civil_rights/civil_rights_glossary_and_terms.php

Civil Rights Timeline

1215 - The Magna Carta is signed by King John of England. It is one of the first documents that guaranteed the rights of the average citizen.

1689 - The English Bill of Rights is passed by the Parliament of England limiting the powers of the king and giving some powers and basic rights to the people of England.

1776 - The Declaration of Independence is signed creating the United States and stating that "all men are created equal."

1791 - The Bill of Rights is added to the U.S. Constitution guaranteeing the citizens personal freedoms including freedom of speech, the press, religion, assembly, a fair trial, and the right to bear arms.

1830 - The Indian Removal Act is signed by Congress forcing tribes to move from the Southeast to Indian Territory (Oklahoma).

1838 - Thousands of Native Americans die on the Trail of Tears, a forced march from the Southeast to Oklahoma. 1848 - The first women's right convention is held at Seneca Falls, New York.

1863 - President Abraham Lincoln signs the Emancipation Proclamation freeing the slaves in the Confederate states.

1865 - The Thirteenth Amendment is passed abolishing slavery in the United States.

1868 - The Fourteenth Amendment is passed guaranteeing all people born in the United States the full rights of a U.S. citizen regardless of race or color.

1869 - The National Women's Suffrage Association is formed by Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

1870 - The Fifteenth Amendment is passed guaranteeing the right to vote for all citizens regardless of race.

1920 - The 19th amendment is ratified giving women the right to vote in the United States for the first time.

1924 - The Indian Citizenship Act gives Native Americans the same right to vote as any citizen of the United States.

1954 - The Supreme Court rules that segregation in the schools is unconstitutional in the Brown v. Board of Education case.

1955 - Rosa Parks is arrested for not giving up her seat on the bus. This sparks the Montgomery Bus Boycott which lasts for over a year. Eventually, segregation on the buses in Montgomery comes to an end.

1964 - The Civil Rights Act is signed into law by President Lyndon Johnson. It outlaws discrimination based on race, national origin, and gender. It also outlaws segregation and the Jim Crow laws.

1965 - The Voting Rights Act is signed into law making it illegal to prevent any citizen from voting regardless of race.

1967 - Congress passes the Age Discrimination in Employment Act protecting older workers from discrimination in the work place.

1968 - The Architectural Barriers Act is signed. It is the first law passed to protect the rights of the disabled. 1968 - The Indian Civil Rights Act guarantees important rights to Native Americans under federal law.

1990 - The Americans with Disabilities Act is signed giving the disabled the same protection against discrimination that the Civil Rights Act of 1964 gave people based on religion, gender, and race.

1215	1689	1776	1791
1830	1838	1863	1865
1868	1869	1870	1920
1924	1954	1955	1964
1965	1967	1968	1990

Read more at: http://www.ducksters.com/history/civil_rights/timeline.php