

Civil Rights Acts

Name	President	What it Established
Civil Rights act of 1957	Dwight Eisenhower	The new act established the Civil Rights Section of the Justice Department and empowered federal prosecutors to obtain court injunctions against interference with the right to vote.
Civil Rights Act of 1960	Dwight Eisenhower	Introduced penalties to be levied against anybody who obstructed someone's attempt to register to vote or someone's attempt to actually vote.
Civil Rights Act of 1963	John F. Kennedy Lyndon Johnson (after assassination of JFK.)	Requires that employers pay all employees equally for equal work, regardless of whether or not the employees are male or female.
Civil Rights Act of 1964	Lyndon Johnson	Prohibits employment discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, and national origin.
Civil Rights Act of 1965	Lyndon Johnson	It outlawed literacy tests and poll taxes as a way of assessing whether anyone was fit or unfit to vote. As far as Johnson was concerned, all you needed to vote was American citizenship and the registration of your name on an electoral list.
Fair Housing Act of 1968	Lyndon Johnson	Prohibits discrimination in the sale, rental, and financing of housing based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, familial status, disability.
Civil Rights Act of 1968/ Architectural Barriers Act of 1968	Lyndon Johnson	Requires that buildings and facilities designed, constructed, altered, or leased with certain federal funds after September 1969 must be accessible to and useable by handicapped persons.
Title VII	1963 CIVIL RIGHTS ACT SUBSECTION	The federal law that prohibits most workplace harassment and discrimination, covers all private employers, state and local governments, and educational

		institutions with 15 or more employees.
Title IX	Lyndon Johnson	Sex: That one little word in a law passed by Congress in 1972 has led to a mini-revolution in all aspects of a girl's education, from kindergarten through graduate school. The law, now commonly known as Title IX, has catapulted girls and women into once-closed worlds of athletic achievement. And fortunately, there's no turning back. What's less well-known is that Title IX has also helped girls and women make inroads into other aspects of their education.
Three-Prong Test of Compliance	Lyndon Johnson	Prong one - Providing athletic participation opportunities that are substantially proportionate to the student enrollment. This part of the test is satisfied when participation opportunities for men and women are "substantially proportionate" to their respective undergraduate enrollment. Prong two - Demonstrate a continual expansion of athletic opportunities for the underrepresented sex. This part of the test is satisfied when an institution has a history and continuing practice of program expansion that is responsive to the developing interests and abilities of the underrepresented sex (typically female). Prong three - Full and effective accommodation of the interest and ability of underrepresented sex. This part of the test is satisfied when an institution is meeting the interests and abilities of its female students even where there are disproportionately fewer females than males participating in sports.