2) What caused the major realignments of the 1930’s and 1950’s?

The major realignment of the 1930’s was due to the great depression staining the reputation of the Republican Party and Robert Hoover. This caused the people to turn to new leadership under the democratic candidate Franklin D Roosevelt. His “New Deal” coalition brought together a large range of diverse and conflicting groups of people. This large umbrella of demographics was an uneasy alliance and began to crumble after the death of Franklin D Roosevelt. Although the party was still strong together until the civil rights support alienated southern whites and the Vietnam war eventually split the party.

The beginning of the

6) How would you characterized voter turnout in America? How has this changed throughout the decades? Why?

Originally voter turnout was fairly low due to illiteracy and inaccessible polls. The 1900’s there was a steady increase in voter turnout, peaking in the 1860’s after the civil war. It declined again from the 1890 to the 1930’s. It picked up in the 1930’s in response to the great depression and a realignment towards the democratic party involving people to get them out of the great depression; this continued during WWII

Voter turnout is always highest in a time of split government, where one party is controls congress and the other controls the presidency.

10) Know and explain the various civil liberties given to US citizens.

Most of the civil liberties we have are derived from the bill of rights. Each amendment gives certain liberties and strengthens other liberties given by another amendment. Of course all these rights have their limitations.

1st amendment- freedom of and from religion; freedom of speech(as long as it doesn’t create clear and present danger), assembly(peacefully) and association; as well as freedom of press.

2nd amendment- the right to own and carry firearms.

3rd amendment-forbids soldiers from imposing themselves into your home during peace time.

4th amendment- forbids unreasonable search and seizures (exclusionary rule, illegally obtained evidence cannot be used in court)

5th amendment- grants the right to a grand jury of one’s own peers in criminal cases, and the right to due process of law.

6th amendment- grants a speedy trial, right to a public trial, right to a jury in criminal cases, right to cross-examine witnesses, right to present favorable witnesses, and the right to counsel (necessary for a fair trial)

7th amendment- grants the right to a jury in civil cases

8th amendment- forbids excessive bail or fines, and cruel and unusual punishment.

14) How are civil rights different than civil liberties?

Civil rights is the basic belief that all citizens have the fair and equal opportunity to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. As well as all the same civil liberties that are outlined in the constitution.

17) Understand the significant of important court cases as they apply to civil rights.

Brown v Board of education- it overturned plessy v ferguson, declared that separate but equal is inherently unequal. Schools had to desegregate with “all deliberate speed”.

Regents of the University of California v. Bakke*-* the Supreme Court ruled that the medical school's special admission program setting aside a fixed number of seats for minorities violated Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. At the same time, however, in an opinion written by Justice Powerll, it ruled that race could lawfully be considered as one of several factors in making admissions decisions. It stated that quotas for minorities were against the 1964 Civil Right.

Heart of Atlanta Motel v U.S. - It stated that hotels could not refuse black patrons due to it falling under intrastate commerce