1. Often times the state level political parties are “smaller” and less “powerful”. Political machines have also become more powerful as time has went on, gaining more and more power through the use of big money and institutions like iron triangles. They have also become more hierarchical as time went on, and perform unlike the ones in the past. They are more obviously self-serving now.
2. The people in the state vote in the popular vote. For the vast majority of time then the electors of the state will then cast their votes. The president that wins 270 electoral votes then becomes the president. These electors are either chosen by the states’ congress or by appointment. The number each state has is equal to the amount of representation the state has at the national level.
   1. African Americans
      1. 13th amendment: Freedom
      2. 14th: Citizenship
      3. 15th: Right to vote for males
      4. Civil Rights Act of 1964
         1. Desegregation
         2. Better employment, housing, and accommodations
   2. Women
      1. 19th Amendment: Voting rights, in federal elections
      2. Lesser discrimination
      3. Closer to equal pay in the workforce
      4. Rosie the Riveter: helped to bring women into the workforce
   3. Hispanics
      1. Immigration reform
      2. Profiling is attempted to be reduced
      3. Education
         1. More Hispanics are going to college
      4. De jure segregation was struck down
3. Civil rights court cases
   1. Regents v Bakke
      1. Setting a quota for ethnic minorities violates Title VI of the Civil Rights Act and thus by striking down the quota system it helped to promote civil rights, however, affirmative action can be used to create a more diverse student body
   2. Gideon v Wainwright:
      1. It is a civil rights case due to the fact that it is the first time that the federal government had finally said that the constitution, in regards to counsel, as to be followed by the state. They \*must\* appoint an attorney if the person cannot do it themself. Beforehand many states would just say that they have to mention the right, not actually follow through on it.
   3. PLessy v Ferguson
      1. This case also detracted from the civil rights movement; however, it set the stage for a great upheaval in civil rights for the future court case Brown v Board. This case however declared that everything can be separate as long as its equal.