**Civil Rights vs Civil Liberties**

**Civil liberties** n. rights or freedoms given to the people by the First Amendment to the Constitution, by common law, or legislation, allowing the individual to be free to speak, think, assemble, organize, worship, or petition without government (or even private) interference or restraints. These liberties are protective in nature, while civil rights form a broader concept and include positive elements such as the right to use facilities, the right to an equal education, or the right to participate in government. (See: [civil](http://legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/civil), [civil rights](http://legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/civil%20rights))

**Civil Rights n.** The rights of citizens to political and social freedom and equality

**Civil Rights:**"Civil rights" are the rights of individuals to be free from unfair or unequal treatment (discrimination) in a number of settings, when that negative treatment is based on the individual's race, gender, religion, national origin, disability, sexual orientation, age, or other protected characteristic.

**Civil Rights Act of 1964**: A federal law that prohibits discrimination in a number of settings: Title I prohibits discrimination in voting; Title II: public accommodations; Title III: Public Facilities; Title IV: Public Education; Title VI: Federally-Assisted Programs; Title VII: Proposed by Kennedy. Employment. Signed by Lyndon B Johnson.

**Civil Rights Movement:** Historically, the term "Civil Rights Movement" has referred to efforts toward achieving true equality for African-Americans in all facets of society, but today the term "civil rights movement " is also used to describe the advancement of equality for all people regardless of race, sex, age, disability, national origin, religion, sexual orientation, or other protected characteristic.

<http://civilrights.findlaw.com/civil-rights-overview/civil-rights-vs-civil-liberties.html>

<http://www.ushistory.org/gov/10.asp>

Civil Rights Questions

1. What are civil rights?
2. What are civil liberties?

3. Have your civil rights ever been violated? How did this make you feel? Did you do anything about it?

1. What groups do you believe have yet to realize their equal rights today?
2. Describe the Civil Right’s Movement.

6. What daily oppressive experiences were Blacks living in the south that led to the Civil Right’s Movement?

7. What were key events that brought the Movement national attention?

8. What were the goals of the Movement?

9. What were the strategies of Movement participants?

10. How would you describe the people who participated in the civil rights struggle?

11. What was the name of the case decided by the U.S. Supreme Court that ended segregation in schools?

12. In what city was Rosa Parks arrested for refusing to give up her seat on a bus?

13. When did 250,000 Americans march on Washington, D.C., for Civil Rights?

14. Which U.S. president signed the Civil Rights Act of 1964? What did it state?