

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 is a labor and civil rights law proposed by John F. Kennedy and pushed through/signed by Lyndon B. Johnson that makes the discrimination of people based on race, sex, color, religion, national origin, and later sexual orientation in 2020 based on the Supreme Court interpretation of Title VII (equal employment opportunity). All of these prohibitions against discrimination apply to issues of public accommodations and schools, as well as voting and employment. Although the Act was initially only weakly enforced, it gained strength quickly as Congress appealed to its authority based on its power to protect rights under the 14th and 15th amendments. Many civil rights groups saw this Act as a large victory, while at the same time believing it was only a stepping stone towards a larger goal.

“A Brief History of Civil Rights in the United States: Introduction.” *Guides*,
guides.ll.georgetown.edu/c.php?g=592919.

“Legal Highlight: The Civil Rights Act of 1964.” *U.S. Department of Labor Seal*,
www.dol.gov/agencies/oasam/civil-rights-center/statutes/civil-rights-act-of-1964.

“Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.” *U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission*,
www.eeoc.gov/statutes/title-vii-civil-rights-act-1964.