

Civil rights act of 1866

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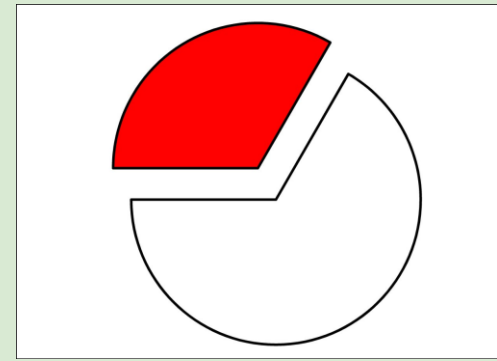
The acts purpose



The Civil Rights Act of 1866 was the primary government law to certify that all U.S. residents are similarly ensured under the law. The Act additionally characterized citizenship and made it illicit to deny any individual the privileges of citizenship based on their race or color. It stated that all people born in the U.S were American citizens. It declared all people of race and color were equally protected by the law.



How it happened.?



Senator Lyman trumbull was the sponsor of the civil rights movement. He believed congress had the power to pass the bill and not discriminate.

According to [What is CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1866? What does CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1866 mean? - YouTube](#), the Act was passed by congress and vetoed by president Andrew Johnson.

It was in 1866 that congress passed the bill again to support the 13th amendment but the president vetoed it again.

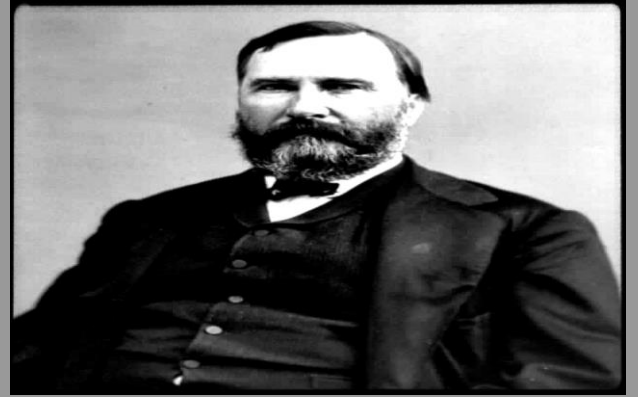
This time around, $\frac{2}{3}$ of the majority in each chamber overpowered president Andrew Johnson's vote and signature. So in other words congress outnumbered the presidents say in passing the Civil Rights Act of 1866.

Positives of the act



- Establishing that all people born in the United States are residents of the United States
- It specifically defined the rights of american citizenship
- It made it illegal to deny any person the rights of citizenship on the basis of their race or color.
- All citizens could make and enforce contracts
- Regardless of race, people could sue or be sued.
- All people were allowed to inherit wealth or land ect.

Negatives of the act



- The Act failed to ensure political or social rights like democratic and equivalent facilities.
- it didn't protect people's political rights like voting and holding public office or their social rights that would ensure equal access to public accommodations.

The Klu Klux Klan



In 1866, racist terrorist groups, , the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) were established and before long spread into pretty much every southern state. This largely prevented the 1866 Civil Rights Act from being more immediately implemented to secure the civil rights of Black people. Although the Act made it illegal to discriminate in employment and housing on the basis of race, it failed to provide federal penalties for infringement, leaving it up to individual victims to seek legal relief.

Events in 1866

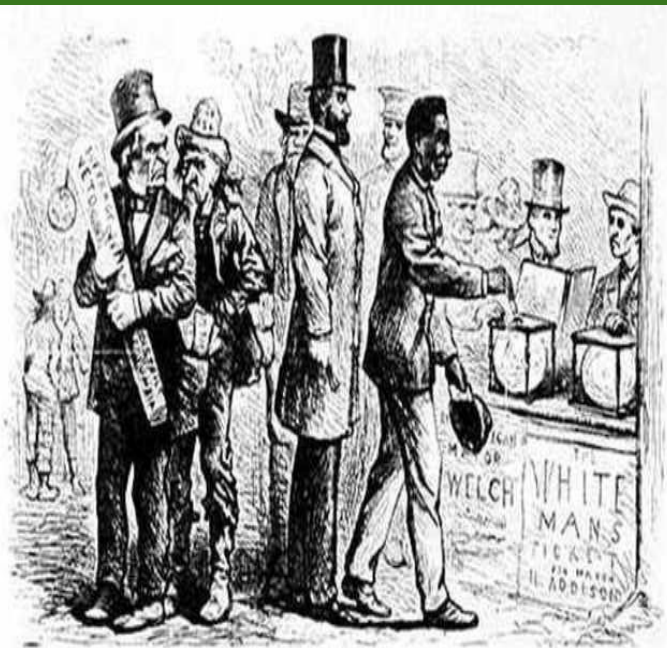
as well as the United States, in con-
out the equal and impartial laws, in con-
provisions of the Federal Constitution, I now
turn the bill to the Senate, and regret that in
sidering the bills and joint resolutions, forty-two in
number, which have been thus far submitted for my
approval, I am compelled to withhold my assent
from a second measure that has reached the sanc-
tion of both Houses of Congress.

ANDREW JOHNSON.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27, 1866.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The Measure as it Passed both Houses
of Congress and was Vetoed
by Andrew Johnson.

the civil rights bill, as it





How this affects the world today?

The Act led to a great social and economic mobility for African Americans everywhere.

Racial discrimination is illegal in today's work, school and public areas.

Overall it led to providing women more opportunities ,and access to resources.

It also gave the same access to religious minorities and low income families. This act made it now against the law to discriminate against any type of people , regardless of color, religion, or income.



Conclusion

During the mid/ late 1800's, African Americans have been fighting and begging to simply be equal to all other race's. The Civil Rights Act was just the beginning of African American acknowledgment. As many other topics , the act of neglect toward black people today is a reminder that African American groups are still fighting to receive equality. In modern day time we see all over social media ..African Americans being publicly threatened, openly beaten, wrongfully imprisoned and killed . The cycle still happens repetitively, and we still are denied justice even when giving all the evidence (RECORDED) and still the same results. It is 2021 and we are still protesting and voicing out the same thing, African Americans and our freedom should be protected by the law. The difference in the movement between today and old times is that today we call it "BlackLives Matter".