

# 2018 NINTH CIRCUIT CIVICS CONTEST

## The 14th Amendment - 150 Years after Ratification - What Does Equal Protection Mean to Students?



For more information visit:  
<http://www.ca9.uscourts.gov/civicscontest>



An essay and video contest for high school students in the western United States and Pacific Islands. Entries accepted beginning February 1, 2018. Deadline for entries is **April 1, 2018**. Contest rules, entry instructions and more information will be available January 2, 2018, at

<http://www.ca9.uscourts.gov/civicscontest>



CASH PRIZES for Winners of the Essay and Video Competitions

*1<sup>st</sup> place: \$2,000\* 2<sup>nd</sup> place: \$1,000 3<sup>rd</sup> place: \$500*

**\*Plus! Travel and accommodations to attend the 2018 Ninth Circuit Judicial Conference in Anaheim, California**

# 150 Years after Ratification of the 14th Amendment: What Does Equal Protection Mean to Students?

Ratified on July 9, 1868, the 14th Amendment to the Constitution provides, in part, that no state can “deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.” Over the past 150 years, Congress and the courts have applied this “Equal Protection Clause” to our right to equal educational opportunities. Noteworthy court decisions include:

- Mendez v. Westminster School District, decided in 1947, in which the placement of Mexican-American students into separate “Mexican schools” was found to violate their rights under the Equal Protection Clause;
- Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, decided in 1954, in which the placement of white and African-American students in different public schools on the basis of race was also found to violate the Equal Protection Clause;
- Lau v. Nichols, decided in 1974, in which the lack of supplemental language instruction in public school for students with limited English proficiency was found to have violated the Civil Rights Act of 1964;
- Regents of the University of California v. Bakke, decided in 1978, and Grutter v. Bollinger and Gratz v. Bollinger, decided in 2003, in which certain affirmative action policies used by two universities to increase minority enrollment were upheld while others were struck down; and
- Endrew F. v. Douglas County School District, decided in 2017, in which public schools were required, under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, to provide disabled students with opportunities to make meaningful, “appropriately ambitious” progress, such as grade-level advancement.



*Federal court decisions ended the practice of having segregated schools for Mexican-American and African-American students.*

Congress applied the Equal Protection Clause to education by enacting laws governing state school programs or activities:

- Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits exclusion of a student based solely on race, color or national origin;
- Title IX of the Civil Rights Act, enacted in 1972, which prohibits exclusion of a student solely on the basis of sex;
- The Rehabilitation Act of 1973, which prohibits exclusion of a student based solely on the basis of a disability; and
- The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act of 1990, which provides protections and educational opportunities for students with disabilities.

## The prompt for the 2018 Ninth Circuit Civics Contest is “What does equal protection mean to students?”

Students should consider how the Equal Protection Clause applies in high schools, colleges and graduate schools, whether in admissions, classrooms or on athletic fields. Individual students can express their thoughts and ideas in an essay that is between 500 and 1,000 words. Individuals and teams of up to three students can produce a 3-5 minute video on the theme. A student may submit both an essay and video. A student may submit only one essay and be involved in the production of only one video.

The essay or video should: 1) Demonstrate an understanding of the historical background of the Equal Protection Clause; 2) Explain the constitutional powers and rights relevant to the court cases and laws mentioned above; and 3) Discuss the important role of the judicial branch in preserving the rights of Americans to equal education.

The 2018 Ninth Circuit Civics Contest is open to high school students in nine western states and two Pacific island jurisdictions. Students from public, private, parochial and charter schools and home-schooled students of equivalent grade status may enter.



The U.S. District Court for the District of Idaho is hosting a local contest to determine the finalists who will go on to compete for cash prizes in the circuit contest. To be eligible to compete in the local contest, students must reside in the State of Idaho. Local district winners in each category also will receive prizes of \$1,000 for first place, \$500 for second place, and \$250 for third place. For more information about the district contest, please contact:

Kirsten Wilkinson (208) 334-9464 / [Kirsten\\_Wilkinson@id.uscourts.gov](mailto:Kirsten_Wilkinson@id.uscourts.gov) or visit the local contest website at [http://idd.uscourts.gov/clerks/2018\\_Civics\\_Contest.cfm](http://idd.uscourts.gov/clerks/2018_Civics_Contest.cfm)

Contest rules and entry instructions will be available on January 2, 2018, at [www.ca9.uscourts.gov/civicscontest](http://www.ca9.uscourts.gov/civicscontest).