

6.07 Integrating Information

MLA Citation	Integrated Direct Quotation	Summary Statement	Paraphrase Statement
<p>"The Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission." <i>National Archives and Records Administration</i>, 25 Apr. 2018, www.archives.gov/education/lessons/civil-rights-act.</p>	<p><i>"Title VII of the act created the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) to implement the law. Further laws expanded the role of the EEOC. Today, it enforces Federal laws that make it illegal to discriminate against a job applicant or an employee because of the person's race, color, religion, sex (including pregnancy, gender identity, and sexual orientation), national origin, age (40 or older), disability or genetic information."</i></p>	<p>The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) was formed to implement protection against discrimination. This means that people cannot be rejected for a job because of their race, color, religion, sex, origin, age, disability, or genetics.</p>	<p>The EEOC was formed to help protect job applicants from being discriminated for any reason. It enforces these laws in place.</p>
<p>"District of Columbia v. Heller." Oyez, www.oyez.org/cases/2007/07-290.</p>	<p><i>"Therefore, banning handguns, an entire class of arms that is commonly used for protection purposes, and prohibiting firearms from being kept functional in the home, the area traditionally in need of protection, violates the Second Amendment."</i></p>	<p>According to the 2nd amendment of the U.S. constitution, Americans have the right to keep and bear arms. Banning handguns would violate this amendment as people keep them for self-defense purposes.</p>	<p>Banning handguns would not allow for those to be able to defend themselves if trouble were to arise, which is against what the 2nd amendment says.</p>
<p>"Arizona State Legislature v. Arizona Independent Redistricting Comm'n." <i>Legal Information Institute</i>, Cornell University, law.cornell.edu/supremecourt/text/13-1314.</p>	<p><i>"In 2000, Arizona voters adopted Proposition 106, an initiative aimed at the problem of gerrymandering. Proposition 106 amended Arizona's Constitution, removing redistricting authority from the Arizona Legislature and vesting it in an independent commission, the Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission (AIRC). After the 2010 census, as after the 2000 census, the AIRC adopted redistricting maps for congressional as well as state legislative districts. The Arizona Legislature challenged the map the Commission adopted in 2012 for congressional districts, arguing that the AIRC and its map violated the "Elections Clause" of the U. S. Constitution."</i></p>	<p>Redistricting authority, in the state of Arizona, was moved from the state legislature to an independent commission. However, it did not go as they planned, as the newly formed commission adopted redistricting maps as well as legislative ones on top of that. Because of that, they took action against it, stating that it violated the Elections Clause in the Constitution.</p>	<p>When redistricting authority was moved from the legislature to an independent commission, things were done that were not expected by the legislature, and they took action against it stating they violated part of the Constitution.</p>

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<p>Millhiser, Ian. "How the Supreme Court Could Repeal the 20th Century." <i>ThinkProgress</i>, 23 Mar. 2015, archive.thinkprogress.org/how-the-supreme-court-could-repeal-the-20th-century-4f67719ac46a/.</p>	<p><i>"The second factor is that the Court's membership could change rapidly in just a few years. Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg recently celebrated her 82nd birthday, only a few days after Justice Antonin Scalia celebrated his 79th. Justice Anthony Kennedy is 78 years-old, while Justice Stephen Breyer is 76. The next president, in other words, could replace nearly half of the Court's members in a single presidential term—potentially filling the Court with justices eager to relive the Court's excesses from nearly a century ago."</i></p>	<p>The judges in the court are getting older, and there is a new president soon to come. With that, people may soon start seeing new judges in the next few years. With new judges brings different perspectives. This could change the way that cases are decided on in the future, which would have significant effects on how the country operates.</p> <p>(This is as of 2015).</p>	<p>As the Supreme Court judges get older, and a new president soon to come, there could be a time when the court is has completely new people, who could bring significant change to what is decided on throughout their cases.</p> <p>(This is as of 2015).</p>