

Restitution Evidence Lists

5 Civil Liberties:

- 1 Free Speech
- 2 Freedom to Assemble and Protest
- 3 Freedom of Religion
- 4 Freedom to a Fair Trial
- 5 Freedom of the Press

Civil Rights protects citizens from discrimination:

- 1857 Supreme Court decision denies citizenship and basic rights to all blacks, whether slave or free
- 1863 Emancipation Proclamation — President Lincoln declares freedom from slavery for African Americans
- 1865 13th Amendment — US Constitution abolishes slavery in the US
- 1868 14th Amendment guarantees due process and equal protection to all citizens
- 1870 15th Amendment — rights to vote for all (male) US citizens
- 1920 19th Amendment — vote for women granted
- 1962 Supreme Court rules no segregation in transportation
- 1963 Equal Pay Act — all employees have equal pay for equal work regardless of sex
- 1964 Civil Rights Act — prohibits discrimination in a number of settings
- 1965 Voting Rights Act — prohibits restriction of the right to vote
- 1967 Supreme Court decision that inter-racial marriages are legal
- 1978 Pregnancy Discrimination Act — prohibits employment discrimination against female workers who are pregnant or intend to become pregnant
- 1990 Americans with Disabilities Act — prohibits discrimination in many aspects of life including employment, education and access to public accommodations
- 1993 Family and Medical Leave Act — Employees have the right to time off for a newborn or adopted child or ill family member.
- 2015 Supreme Court declares same sex marriages legal in all 50 states

UNICEF — Children's Rights and Protections

- 1924 The League of Nations adopts the "Geneva Declaration on the Rights of the Child."
- 1946 The UN establishes the "International Children's Emergency Fund" or UNICEF with an emphasis on children throughout the world.
- 1948 UN passes "Universal Declaration of Human Rights" — with special protection for mothers and children
- 1948 UN passes "Universal Declaration of Human Rights" — it is a common standard of achievements for all people and all nations. It sets out, for the first time, fundamental human rights to be universally protected. Translated into over 500 languages, there are 30 amendments. You can read it on the UN website.

Article 1: "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood."

- 1959 UN revises the "Declaration of the Rights of the Child" saying children have the right to education, play, a supportive environment and health care.
- 1973 The International Labor Organization declares 18 years as the minimum age for work that might be hazardous to a person's health, safety or morals
- 1988 UN establishes Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice
- 1989 UN adopts "Convention of the Rights of the Child" — a landmark achievement for the human rights of children
- 1995 Child Rights International Network
- 1999 International Labor Organization adopts "Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention" — calls for eliminating any form of work that may harm children
- 2000 UN adopts "Optional Protocols" — prohibits states from using children in armed struggles, sexual exploitation, and abuse
- 2002 UN adopts "The World Fit for Children" agenda
- 2010 UN issues "Status of the Convention of the Rights of the Child"

Restitution in Society

Education in the USA

- 1821 1st public school in Boston, MA
- 1827 Free and mandated public education in Massachusetts
- 1837 Free state Board of Education in Massachusetts
- 1852 First compulsory school attendance law in Massachusetts
- 1857 National Teachers' Association
- 1867 Federal office of Education established
- 1873 First public kindergarten in St. Louis, MO
- 1897 Funding of the National Congress of Mothers — becomes the PTA
- 1917 Federal funding of vocational education
- 1938 Fair Labor Standard Act — set limits on child labor
- 1944 G. I. Bill of Rights — expands access to higher education for millions
- 1946 National School Lunch Act — provides low-cost or free lunches to low income students
- 1954 Brown vs. Board of Education Supreme Court decision — public schools may not prevent minorities from attending white schools
- 1957 Civil Rights Act — the precursor of the more all-encompassing Civil Rights Act of 1964
- 1962 Supreme Court decision that state-sponsored prayer in school is unconstitutional
- 1964 Civil Rights Act — prohibits discrimination based on race, color, national origin, sex or religion. It ends segregation in public spaces.
- 1965 Federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act — part of President Johnson's war on poverty. Provides federal funding for low income and migrant students. It paves the way for future acts such as "No Child Left Behind" in 2001 and "Every Student Succeeds" in 2015
- 1965 Higher Education Act — greatly increases federal aid to students through loans, grants and work/study programs.
- 1965 Federal "Head Start" Program — provides early learning, health and family support from birth to age 5 for those in poverty
- 1972 Indian Education Act — set up education rights for Native Indians and Alaskans
- 1973 Supreme Court decides property tax can be used to fund public schools
- 1975 Education for all handicapped children
- 1979 US Department of Education established
- 1983 Publication of "A NATION AT RISK" — sparks decades long movement to improve student performance
- 1990 Americans with Disabilities Act
- 2002 Supreme Court allows that public vouchers can be used for religious schools

INCREASE OF KNOWLEDGE

1874	Light bulb
1876	Telephone, gas engine
1877	Phonograph
1884	Motor car
1887	Celluloid film
1888	Kodak camera
1889	Skyscraper in USA
1890	Data processing cards
1893	Cinematography
1894	Steam turbine ship
1895	Wireless radio, X-ray
1896	Radioactivity
1900	Quantum theory
1902	Gramophone record
1920	Radio broadcasting
1926	Television invented
1927	Talking pictures
1928	Penicillin
1938	Nylon discovered
1939	Calculator
1942	Nuclear reactor
1944	Digital computer, Advances in DNA, how genes and chromosomes are made
1945	Microwave oven
1946	Electronic digital computer
1948	Transistor invented
1953	Polio vaccine, the structure of DNA published
1956	Hard drive created
1957	Space satellite
1959	Computer chip patented
1960	Laser, pacemaker
1961	Man in space, cordless tools
1962	Telstar, communication satellite
1965	Supercomputer
1966	High yield rice and wheat (raised production yields 20% by 1970)
1967	Coronary by-pass surgery – death by heart disease declines 50% in USA.
1970	Fiber Optics – ultra pure glass for transmitting light for telecommunications
1971	First microprocessor
1972	Pocket calculators
1973	MRI invented (Magnetic Resonance Imaging)
1974	Test-tube baby, first barcode – used in Ohio for a 10 pack of Juicy Fruit gum
1975	Floppy disks

1976 Supercomputer – Los Alamos Labs
 1977 Apple II first mass-market PC
 1978 Public GPS by Navstar (Global Positioning System)
 1980 Videodisk
 1981 IBM PC (personal computer). “Scanning tunneling microscope” enables scientists to see and manipulate single atoms. This was the start of nanotechnology.
 1982 Compact discs. Also, the first computer virus called “Elk Cloner,” created by a 15-year-old
 1983 Microsoft Word
 1984 DNA sequencing of 3 billion units allows for “DNA finger-printing”
 1986 Pocket Telephone, electronic mailing lists
 1989 World-wide web (www) invented, with hypertext markup language (HTML) and Uniform resource locator (URL). Also, the Silicon chip
 1990 Photoshop
 1996 DVD
 1997 Photos from Mars, Sheep cloned, hybrid car
 1998 International Space Station
 1999 Chemical reaction computer
 2000 Bluetooth prototype
 2001 Wikipedia
 2003 Launch of Genome project – will lead to future medical breakthroughs
 2004 Facebook social network
 2005 Google maps, YouTube
 2007 I Phone (Smart phone) – this drives numerous app-based services. Kindle reader
 2008 First blockchain
 2009 Bitcoin
 2011 Curiosity Rover launched – lands on Mars the next year
 2012 Google’s Machine Learning Project – uses a cluster of 16,000 computers that taught itself to recognize a cat!
 2015 Reusable rockets – both by Blue Origin and SpaceX
 2017 Tesla 3 production electric car
 2018 Metal 3-D printer
 2020 Scientists create xenobot – a synthetic lifeform designed by computers by combining different biological tissues
 2021 Xenobots are able to self-replicate by gathering loose cells in the environment and then form a new xenobot.
 2022 James Webb Space telescope. *In the next year unimagined discoveries create turmoil in the scientific understanding of the universe.*
 2023 The EU creates an A.I. Act that regulates future development and applications of Artificial Intelligence

RUNNING TO AND FRO

- 1884 Automobile
- 1886 Motorcycle
- 1900 Airship (Von Zeppelin)
- 1903 Wright Bros. Flight
- 1907 Helicopter flight
- 1912 First Submarine to cross Atlantic
- 1913 Ford creates assembly line
- 1919 Atlantic air crossing
- 1939 Jet plane
- 1947 Supersonic flight
- 1954 USS Nautilus, atomic -powered sub
- 1958 Nautilus makes a submerged transit under the Arctic icecap and the North Pole
- 1961 Man in space
- 1969 Man walks on Moon
- 1970 Jumbo jet, 747
- 1981 Space shuttle
- 1998 Space Station
- 2017 Production electric cars
- 2000s Auto driving vehicles, drones, Low space tourism flights, deep sea submersibles, Uber and Lyft services.

ISRAEL, GOD'S TIME CLOCK

1878	Berlin Congress of Nations decreed Jews could own land in Palestine, first Jewish settlement there, Petah Tiqvah.
1882-1903	25,000 Jews entered Palestine.
1897	First Zionist Congress, concept of a Jewish State developed
1917	General Allenby frees Jerusalem from the Muslim Turks, Balfour Declaration asserted that the British Government looked favorably upon a Jewish homeland in Palestine
1939	The British issue "white paper" prohibiting Jewish immigration to Palestine, trapping Jews in Nazi and Stalinist Europe and Russia.
1940-1945	Holocaust kills 6 million Jews
1948	Israel declares statehood, 6 Arab countries attack it
1949	U.N. admits Israel
1956	Jewish-Arab war
1948-1964	1,200,000 Jews immigrate to Israel
1962	Dimona nuclear reactor
1964	PLO founded
1967	June – Six Day war ends with Israel gaining control of the Old City of Jerusalem
1967	Sept. – The Arab League's 3 "no's – no peace, no negotiations, no recognition of Israel
1967	Sept. – start of West Bank Jewish settlements, re-establishment of Kfar-Etzion, a Jewish community destroyed in the 1948 war
1967	Nov. – U.N. Resolution 242, the first of the "land for peace" statements
1973	Yom Kippur war, Israel gains more territory
1975	U.N. Resolution 3379 declares Zionism is a form of racism
1977	Likud landslide victory with Menachem Begin – first right-wing government
1977	Egypt's Anwar Sadat – first Arab leader to visit Israel and speak to the Knesset
1978	Camp David Accords – Sadat, Begin with President Carter, sign first peace agreement with Israel and an Arab State.
1982	Lebanon war.
1984	Operation Moses – covert evacuations of thousands of refugee Ethiopian Jews from Sudan
1987	First Intifada begins
1989	As Communism falls numerous countries establish diplomatic relations with Israel
1990	Jewish immigration soars to over 100,000 a year, the most in over 40 years
1989	Scud missile attacks from Iraq
1991	Operation Solomon – Israel transports over 14,000 Ethiopian Jews to Israel in 36 hours
1991	The U.N. rescinds Resolution 3379 (see 1975)
1991	The Soviet Union dissolves creating a massive wave of Jewish immigration
1993	Oslo Peace Accords between Israel and Palestinians, not successful
1994	Peres-Rabin-Arafat all receive Nobel Peace Prize
1994	Israel and Jordan peace treaty

1996	Wave of suicide bombings begins, Israelis doubt peace is possible
1996	Netanyahu elected P. M.
2000	Israel withdraws troops from Lebanon
2000	Barak and Arafat with Pres. Clinton hold peace talks at Camp David. <i>Although it is a rather complicated offer by Israel, one that the Knesset voted yes to, offered a Two State solution, with the Palestinians receiving about 91% of the West Bank, but no military. Israel retains many controls. Both Saudi Arabia and Egypt encourage Arafat to accept it. Arafat rejects it without making a counteroffer.</i>
2000	Second Intifada begins.
2001	The Taba, Egypt negotiations between Israel and Arafat actually offer the Palestinians a better deal than the previous year's Camp David offer. <i>Again, a Two State offer, but Arafat rejects this too, with no counter proposal. Even Jewish "Peaceniks" start to give up hope.</i>
2001	Ariel Sharon (a fierce hawk) defeats Ehud Barak to become Prime Minister
2002	The Arab League peace proposal calls for Israel to return to pre-1967 borders and allow all living Arabs who had been displaced during the 1948 war the right to return to Israel along with all of their descendents! <i>This would totally change the demographics in Israel, essentially eliminating the only Jewish majority country in the world. It was a non-starter with Israel.</i>
2002	A security wall in the West Bank starts to be constructed
2005	Israel evacuates all Israeli settlers from Gaza
2006	Second Lebanon war begins
2007	In Gaza, Hamas and The Palestinian Authority battle in the streets. Hamas wins and comes to dominate Gazan Palestinians.
2008	Operation Cast Lead – Israel goes into Gaza to try to stop rocket attacks on civilians
2012	Operation Pillar of Defense – 8 days of Israeli military in Gaza to stop rocket attacks
2014	Operation Protective Edge – military campaign to destroy tunnels used for smuggling weapons and attacking civilians
2020	The Abraham Accords – A recognition of a peaceful relationship between Israel, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Bahrain and Morocco.
2023	September: Ongoing negotiations between the USA, Israel, and Saudi Arabia for a normalization in relationships. <i>The negotiations faced many problems including a guarantee of USA military protection for Saudi Arabia, as well as providing civilian nuclear capabilities. The USA and SA wanted a two State solution for Israel and the Palestinians.</i>
2023	Oct. 7, Hamas terrorists attack civilians inside Israel. The war continues and has potential to spread beyond these two combatants