

## Comparing and Contrasting Primary and Secondary Sources on the Topic of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

Criteria for Comparison	Secondary Source #1	Secondary Source #2	Primary Source #1	Primary Source #2
Title of document	U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Website	U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission: 50 <sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Civil Rights Act of 1964	Excerpt from the Civil Rights Act of 1964	Excerpt from Title VII-Equal Employment Opportunity
Date of creation	Unknown	July 2, 2014	January 7, 1964	January 7, 1964
Author of document	Unknown	Jacqueline A. Berrien Chairperson of EEOC	Members of the Senate and House of Representatives	Members of the Senate and House of Representatives
Purpose/Audience of document	To inform the public about federal laws that prevent employment discrimination and the role and authority of the EEOC	To inform the public about the federal laws that the EEOC enforce to prevent employment discrimination	The audience is the American public and the purpose is to enforce equal rights and protections guaranteed by the Constitution	The audience is the American public and the purpose is to establish the EEOC to prevent employment discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex or national origin
Author's Point of View	The EEOC's responsibility is to stop employment discrimination	The EEOC has been very successful in stopping job discrimination but the work is not over because there are people who continue to face discriminations	Discrimination in the United States makes the legislative measure necessary in order to protect citizen rights	Existing discriminatory employment practices makes this legislative measure a necessity
Information that is similar to other sources (corroborated information)	<i>EEOC enforces federal laws to prevent employment discrimination on the basis of age, disability, or genetic information</i>	EEOC enforces federal laws to prevent employment discrimination on the basis of age, disability or genetic information	The Civil Rights Act of 1964 established a Commission on Equal Employment Opportunity	Title VII makes it illegal to discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, sex or national origin

	<i>It is illegal to discriminate or retaliate against a person who complains or takes part in a lawsuit on employment discrimination</i>	It is illegal to discriminate or retaliate against a person who complains or takes part in a lawsuit on employment discrimination		Title VII of the Civil Rights Act established the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
Information that is different from other sources	sex discrimination includes discriminatory practices with regards to pregnancy	<p>Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibited discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, or sex.</p> <p>Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 created the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to enforce the prohibition of employment discrimination</p> <p>EEOC enforces federal laws that prevent discrimination based on family medical history.</p>	In addition to the right to vote, the Civil Rights Act gave the Federal district courts jurisdiction and the attorney general the power to bring lawsuits to protect citizens against discrimination in public facilities, public education, and in federally assisted programs	<p>Discrimination can take the form of pay, working conditions or privileges of employment</p> <p>Employers may not segregate or classify their employees based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin</p> <p>EEOC consists of five members appointed by the president with the consent of the Senate</p>