

The second part that needs to be mentioned is the age gap between genders introduced by Oklahoma State law. James H. Gray (lawyer of the Boren-Governor of Oklahoma) states: “Oklahoma was traditional in its treatment of the age of majority since it is stated within 1907 being 18 for girls and 21 for boys³”. However in 1972, the legislature revised the age of majority statute to make 18 the age of legal adulthood for both genders. So the 1972 revision undermined the historical justification for differential treatment based on age and gender, thereby weakening the state’s claim that the beer statute reflected longstanding social policy.

On the other hand, within the scope of ‘Craig v. Boren’ there are several landmark cases that should be cited such as “**Goesaert v. Cleary**⁴”, “**Plessy v. Ferguson**⁵” and “**California v. LaRue**⁶”. In the precedent of Goesaert, the court used the “traditional rational basis” while evaluating through gender-based qualifications. So; under the trajectory of the “rational basis” criteria, court stated that: the Michigan State Law, which prohibits most women from working on bartenders-except the women is the bar owner’s daughter or wife-, is constitutional. Later on; in the precedent of Plessy, according to verdict of the court, the doctrine of “**separate but equal**” is constitutional; however in 1954 with the case of “**Brown v. Board of Education**⁷”, the precedent of Plessy was overruled.

³ <https://www.oyez.org/cases/1976/75-628>

⁴ 335 US 464, 1948

⁵ 163 US 537, 1896

⁶ 409 US 109, 1972

⁷ 347 US 843, 1954