

- *Section 1: Taking on Segregation*
- *Plessy v. Ferguson*
 - 1896 *Plessy v. Ferguson* ruling: *separate but equal constitutional*
 - Many states pass Jim Crow laws separating the races
 - Facilities for blacks always inferior to those for whites
 - After Civil War, African Americans go north to escape racism
 - North: housing in all-black areas, whites resent job competition
- *Challenging Segregation in Court*
- *Brown v. Board of Education*
 - Marshall's greatest victory is *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*
 - In 1954 case, Court unanimously strikes down school segregation
 - Separate is not equal!
 - Within 1 year, over 500 school districts desegregate
- *Continued Reaction to the Brown Decision*
- *Crisis in Little Rock*
 - Since 1948, Arkansas integrating state university, private groups
 - Gov. Orval Faubus has State National Guard turn away black students
 - Eisenhower has Nat. Guard, paratroopers supervise school attendance
 - 1957 Civil Rights Act—federal government power over schools, voting
- *The Montgomery Bus Boycott*
- *Boycotting Segregation*
 - 1955 NAACP officer Rosa Parks arrested for not giving up seat on bus
 - Elect 26-year-old Baptist pastor Martin Luther King, Jr. leader
 - 1956, Supreme Court outlaws bus segregation
- *Martin Luther King and the SCLC*

- *King remains nonviolent in face of violence after Brown decision*
- From the Grassroots Up
 - King, others found Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)
 - By 1960, African-American students think pace of change too slow
 - Join Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)
- *The Movement Spreads*
- Demonstrating for Freedom
 - Influenced by Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) to use sit-ins:
 - - refuse to leave segregated lunch counter until served
 - First sit-in at Greensboro, NC Woolworth's shown nationwide on TV
 - Late 1960, lunch counters desegregated in 48 cities in 11 states
- *Section 2: The Triumphs of a Crusade*
- Riding for Freedom
 - Freedom riders—blacks, whites sit, use station facilities together
 - Riders brutally beaten by Alabama mobs; one bus firebombed
- New Volunteers
 - Bus companies refuse to continue carrying CORE freedom riders
- *Continued Riding for Freedom*
- Arrival of Federal Marshals
 - Alabama officials don't give promised protection; mob attacks riders
 - Newspapers throughout nation denounce beatings
 - JFK sends 400 U.S. marshals to protect riders
 - - ban segregation in all interstate travel facilities
- *Standing Firm-Integrating Ole Miss*
 - 1962, federal court rules James Meredith may enroll at U of MS

- Governor Ross Barnett refuses to let Meredith register
- JFK orders federal marshals to escort Meredith to registrar's office
- Barnett makes radio appeal; thousands of white demonstrators riot
- Federal officials accompany Meredith to classes, protect his parents
- *Continued Standing Firm*
- Heading into Birmingham, AL
 - King arrested, writes "Letter from Birmingham Jail"
 - TV news show police attacking child marchers—fire hoses, dogs, clubs
 - Continued protests, economic boycott, bad press end segregation
- Kennedy Takes a Stand
 - June, JFK sends troops to force Gov. Wallace to desegregate U of AL
 - NAACP's Medgar Evers murdered; hung juries lead to killer's release
- *Marching to Washington*
- The Dream of Equality
 - August 1963, over 250,000 people converge on Washington
 - Speakers demand immediate passage of civil rights bill
 - King gives "I Have a Dream" speech
- More Violence
 - September, 4, Birmingham girls killed when bomb thrown into church
 - LBJ signs Civil Rights Act of 1964
 - - prohibits discrimination because of race, religion, gender
- *Fighting for Voting Rights*
- Freedom Summer
 - Freedom Summer—CORE, SNCC project to register blacks to vote in MS

- Volunteers beaten, killed; businesses, homes, churches burned
- In the summer of 1964, thousands of white college students took part in registering African American Voters
- *Continued Fighting for Voting Rights*
- The Selma Campaign
 - King leads 600 protest marchers into Selma, AL; TV shows police violently stop them
- Voting Rights Act of 1965
 - Congress finally passes Voting Rights Act of 1965
 - Stops literacy tests, allows federal officials to enroll voters
 - Increases black voter enrollment
- *Section 3: Challenges and Changes in the Movement*
- Northern Segregation
 - De facto segregation exists by practice, custom; problem in North
 - De jure segregation is segregation required by law
 - WW II black migration to Northern cities results in “white flight”
 - 1960s, most urban blacks live in slums; landlords ignore ordinances
 - Black unemployment twice as high as white
 - Many blacks angry at treatment received from white police officers
- *New Leaders Voice Discontent*
- African-American Solidarity
 - Nation of Islam, Black Muslims, advocate blacks separate from whites
 - - believe whites source of black problems
 - Malcolm X—controversial Muslim leader, speaker; gets much publicity
 - Frightens whites, moderate blacks; resented by other Black Muslims
- Ballots or Bullets?
 - Pilgrimage to Mecca changes Malcolm X’s attitude toward whites
 - Splits with Black Muslims; is killed in 1965 while giving speech

- *Continued New Leaders Voice Discontent*
- Black Power
 - CORE, SNCC become more militant; SCLC pursues traditional tactics
 - Stokely Carmichael, head of SNCC, calls for Black Power:
 - - African Americans control own lives, communities, without whites
- Black Panthers
 - Black Panthers fight police brutality, want black self-sufficiency
 - Preach ideas of Mao Zedong; have violent confrontations with police
 - Provide social services in ghettos, win popular support
- *1968—A Turning Point in Civil Rights*
- King's Death
 - King objects to Black Power movement, preaching of violence
 - Seems to sense own death in Memphis speech to striking workers
 - Is shot, dies the following day, April 4, 1968
- Reactions to King's Death
 - King's death leads to worst urban rioting in U.S. history
 - - over 100 cities affected by RIOTS
- *Legacy of the Civil Rights Movement*
 - Kerner Commission names racism as main cause of urban violence
- Civil Rights Gains
 - Civil Rights Act of 1968 prohibits discrimination in housing
 - More black students finish high school, college; get better jobs
- Unfinished Work
 - Forced busing, higher taxes, militancy, riots reduce white support
 - Affirmative action—extra effort to hire, enroll discriminated groups
 - 1960s, colleges, companies doing government business adopt policy
 - Late 1970s, some criticize policy as reverse discrimination