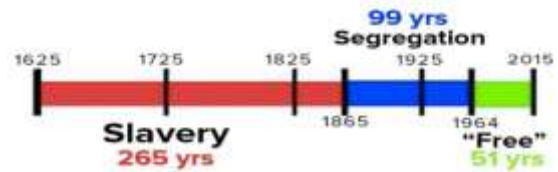


The Civil Rights Movement (1950–1968)

When people say, "slavery was so long ago, get over yourself"...



Show them this.

RIGHTS OF CITIZENS

Civil Rights

Positive acts of government that seek to make constitutional guarantees a reality for all people....

- ❖ No discrimination on basis of race, sex, religious belief, etc.
- ❖ Civil Rights Acts
- ❖ Voting Amendments

After Reconstruction and the beginning Segregation and Jim Crow laws.

SEGREGATION

- In 1870, **15th Amendment**, Black men and former were given the right to vote.
- After Reconstruction 1876, Southern states kept Blacks from voting and **segregated**, or separating people by the color of their skin in public facilities.
- **Jim Crow laws**, laws at the local and state level which segregated whites from blacks and kept African Americans as 2nd class citizens and from voting.
 - poll taxes
 - literacy tests
 - grandfather clause

Jim Crow Laws

- Poll Taxes:** Before you could vote, you had to pay taxes to vote. Most poor Blacks could not pay the tax so they didn't vote.
- Literacy Test:** You had to prove you could read and write before you could vote.... Once again, most poor Blacks were not literate. ☀
- Grandfather clause:** If your grandfather voted in the 1864 election than you could vote.....Most Blacks did not vote in 1864, so you couldn't vote....

THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1875

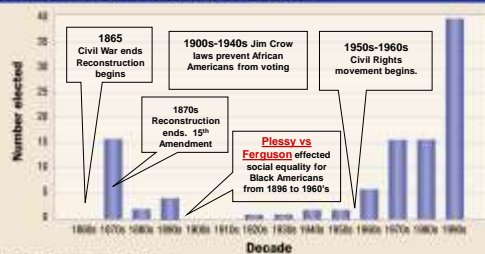
- ❖ Crime for any individual to deny full equal use of public facilities and public places.
 - ❖ Prohibited discrimination in jury selection.
 - ❖ Shortcoming → lacked a strong enforcement mechanism.
- ❖ No new civil rights act was attempted or 90 years!

LEGAL CHALLENGES

Civil Rights Setbacks in the Supreme Court		
Date	Decision(s)	Ruling
1873	Slaughterhouse cases	Most civil rights were ruled to be state, rather than federal, rights and therefore unprotected by the Fourteenth Amendment.
1876	U.S. v. Cruikshank	The Fourteenth Amendment was ruled not to grant the federal government power to punish whites who oppressed blacks.
1876	U.S. v. Reese	The Fifteenth Amendment was determined not to grant voting rights to anyone, but rather to restrict types of voter discrimination.

The Struggle for African American Suffrage

African American Vote After Slavery

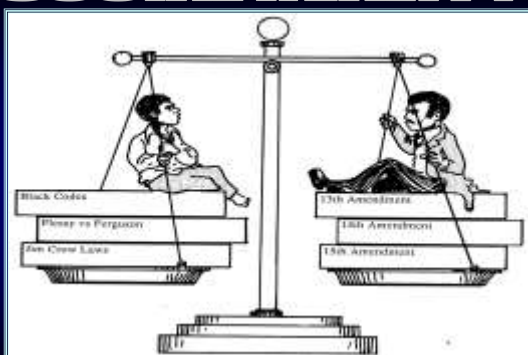


Voting Restrictions for African Americans in the South, 1889-1950's

Voting Restrictions	AL	AR	FL	GA	LA	MS	NC	SC	TN	TX	VA
Grandfather Clause											
Property Test											
Literacy Test											
Poll Tax											

SOURCE: The American Record: Images of the Nation's Past

SOCIAL REALITY



Which way will the scale tip?

SOCIAL REALITY



Plessy vs. Ferguson, 1896

Supreme Court legalized segregation throughout the nation.

- **"Separate but Equal"** as long as public facilities were equal
- **Problem:** Black facilities never equal to White facilities

SOCIAL REALITY

Plessy vs. Ferguson, 1896



US would be segregated until the 1960's.

Black leadership at the turn of the 20th century.

PHILOSOPHIES OF BLACK LEADERS

Booker T. Washington

How do Black Americans overcome segregation?
Southern Perspective

- Former slave
- Wrote a book/Up From Slavery
- Don't confront segregation head on
- Before you are considered equal in society--must be self sufficient like most Americans
- Stressed vocational education for Black Americans
- Gradualism and economic self-sufficiency
- Founder of Tuskegee Institute ✚

ATLANTA COMPROMISE

Speech given by Booker T. Washington in Atlanta, Sept. 18, 1895, at the Atlanta World Exposition.

- Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, was a black leader in education in the South.
- Many of those who viewed this speech saw it as a willingness on the part of Washington accept social inequality in return for economic equality and security for the southern blacks. ✚





PHILOSOPHIES OF BLACK LEADERS

W.E.B. DuBois

How do Black Americans overcome segregation?
Northern Perspective

- Fought for immediate Black equality in society
 - **Talented 10%:** Demanded the **top 10%** of the talented Black population be placed into the "**power positions**"
 - Gain equality by breaking into **power structure**
 - Founder of **NAACP**
- * **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People**

NIAGARA MOVEMENT

Begins in 1906 in a meeting at Niagara Falls, Canada in opposition to Booker T. Washington's philosophy of accepting segregation.

1. Encourage of Black pride
2. Demand for full political and civil equality
3. No acceptance of segregation----opposed Booker T. Washington's "*gradualism*".
4. Gain acceptance of white reformers.
5. Formation of the *National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)* in 1906 with DuBois as the editor of the NAACP's journal, *The Crisis*
6. National Urban League in 1911 supported DuBois

Improving Conditions for African Americans

Lynching – Ida Wells – The Red Record.



The Anti-Lynching Campaign

"No torture of helpless victims by heathen savages or cruel red Indians ever exceeded the cold-blooded savagery of white devils under lynch law. This was done by white men who controlled all the forces of law and order in their communities and who could have legally punished rapists and murderers, especially black men who had neither political power nor financial strength with which to evade any justly deserved fate...the Southerner ha[s] never gotten over his resentment that the Negro was no longer his plaything, his servant, and his source of income."

(*Crusade for Justice*, 1928)

Ida B. Wells



According to the Tuskegee Institute,

4,742 lynchings

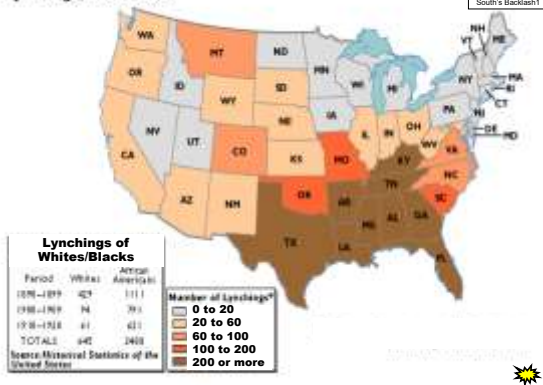
occurred between 1882-1968.

90% of the victims were **Southern**

73% of the victims were **black**

27% of the victims were **white**

Lynchings, 1890-1920



Lynching took the place of “the merry-go-round, the theatre, symphony orchestra” (H.L. Mencken)

For which crime was someone lynched?

For illegal crimes, such as murder, rape, or theft

But also, people were lynched for insulting a white person, buying a car...

Or even, especially if it was a black lynching, for no crime at all. Just to remind blacks to stay in their place.

Marion, Indiana -- 1930



Anti-Lynching Legislation

Dyer Bill (1921) Provisions:

- Lynching: “murder of a U.S. citizen by a mob of 3+ people
- Sheriff/official who fails to protect prisoner is guilt of felony
- U.S. government can prosecute lynchers if state government does not
- County in which lynching occurs must pay \$10,000 to victim’s family

Passed in H.O.R./Filibuster in Senate

Anti-Lynching Legislation

Wagner-Costigan Bill (1934) Provisions:

- mob: 3+ persons
- State officer’s neglect-->5 yr prison sentence and \$5,000 fine
- Conspirators-->5-25 yr prison sentence
- County where lynching occurs: \$2,000-\$10,000 fine (to family, or to federal government if there is no family)
 - ✓ To prove that summary execution does not save the public money

Does not openly condemn lynching-criminalizes negligence by officials
 Was also defeated by Southern Senators in a filibuster

Anti-Lynching Legislation

Wagner-Van Nuys Bill + Gavagan Bill (1937)

- Pro-legislation senators willing to protest the filibuster, but faced strong dissent from Southern senators
- FDR decided not to speak out against the filibuster
- The anti-lynching movement had seventy senators and therefore, had the opportunity to challenge the filibuster and force a vote. But not all seventy were willing to challenge FDR’s decision nor stir resentment in Southern senators because of their control over several committees

Presidential Reactions to Lynching

"loosening of the bonds of civilization"
black man's runaway sexual appetite
educated blacks could help eliminate the practice
of lynching if they turned in fellow colored
criminals to the state

Teddy Roosevelt

Any American "who takes part in the action of a mob...is no true son of this great democracy, but its betrayer"

Woodrow Wilson, as motivated by the NAACP
Lynching is a "very sore spot on our boast of civilization"

Congress ought to wipe the stain of barbaric lynching from the banners of a free and orderly, representative democracy" (1921)

Warren Harding

On Monday, June 12, 2005, the Senate passed a non-binding resolution apologizing for not enacting anti-lynching legislation.

The Senate "expresses the deepest sympathies and most solemn regrets of the Senate to the descendants of victims of lynching, the ancestors of whom were deprived of life, human dignity and the constitutional protections accorded all citizens of the United States."

Other Civil Rights Organizations

Migration and the New Deal

- In the years between the Civil War and the 1940s, many African Americans migrated from the South to northern cities.
- During the Depression, Roosevelt and others courted black votes to support New Deal initiatives.
- Under Roosevelt, the number of African Americans working for the federal government rose significantly.

World War II and the NAACP

- A shortage of labor during World War II led many more African Americans to the North.
- As Americans fought a war against discrimination in Europe, many began to think about the discrimination taking place at home.
- The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) worked hard in the courts to challenge segregation laws.

The National Urban League

- Founded in 1911, the National Urban League helped African Americans who were moving to northern cities.
- The League helped African Americans find homes and jobs in the cities, and insisted that employers help them learn skills which could lead to better jobs.

The Congress of Racial Equality

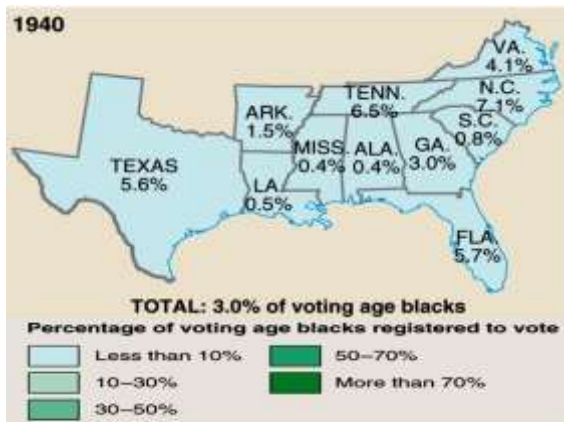
- In 1942, the **Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)** was founded to help bring about change peacefully.
- Like the NAACP, CORE was an interracial organization which argued against discrimination and segregation.
- CORE came to have a major role in civil rights confrontations of the 1950s and 1960s.

Laying the Groundwork: The NAACP

- Although the civil rights movement had no one central organization, several groups formed to share information and coordinate activities. One of these was the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).
- The NAACP was founded in 1909 as an interracial organization, one with both African American and white American members. W.E.B. Du Bois, a founding member, helped define the NAACP's goals.
- During the 1920s and 1930s, the NAACP won many legal victories, especially in the areas of housing and education.
- Despite these victories, the NAACP received criticism from poorer African Americans, who claimed that it was out of touch with the issues of basic economic survival.

Early Civil Rights Legislation

- **After WWII**, Civil Rights movement began to gain momentum
- **1954**, Rosa Parks and the Montgomery Bus Strike
- **1954**, Plessy vs. Ferguson is overturned by Supreme Court with Brown vs. Board of Education Topeka, Kansas case.
- Martin Luther King, Jr., became the Civil Rights leader.
- **1958**, Little Rock Nine entered Central High School



CIVIL RIGHTS



December 1955, Rosa Parks, a 42 yr. old Black woman was ordered by a Montgomery bus driver to give up her seat to white passengers.

•Refused, arrested and fined \$10 for sitting in the white section.

•Blacks refused to ride buses until the law was changed.

•Begins the Civil Rights Era as a national movement to bring about equality for Black Americans.



Rosa Parks

Rosa Parks



Rosa Parks was born on February 4, 1913. She grew up in Pine Level, Alabama, right outside of Montgomery.

In the South, Jim Crow laws segregated African American's and whites in almost every aspect of life.

- This included a seating policy on buses. White's sat in the front, Blacks sat in the back.
- Buses also drove White students to school. Black students were forced to walk everyday.

Events Leading Up To Rosa's Protest

- Parks was an active member of The Civil Rights Movement and joined the Montgomery chapter of NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) in 1943.
- In 1944 Jackie Robinson refused to give up his bus seat in Texas.
- In 1955, Black Activist in Montgomery were building a case around Claudette Colvin, a 15 year old girl who refused to give up her seat on a bus. She was arrested and forcibly removed from the bus.
- African Americans made up 75% of the passengers in the Bus system but still had to deal with unfair rules.

The Arrest

On December 1, 1955 Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat to a White man on a bus.

Parks was arrested and charged with the violation of a segregation law in The Montgomery City Code.

50 African American leaders in the community met to discuss what to do about Rosa's arrest.



"People always say that I didn't give up my seat because I was tired, but that isn't true. I was not tired physically, or no more tired than I usually was at the end of a working day. I was not old, although some people have an image of me as being old then. I was forty-two. No, the only tired I was, was tired of giving in." - Rosa Parks Autobiography

Montgomery Bus Boycott



- On December 5, 1955, through the rain, the African Americans in Montgomery began to boycott the busses.
- 40,000 Black commuters walked to work, some as far as twenty miles.
- The boycott lasted 382 days.
- The bus companies finances struggled. Until the law that called for segregation on busses was finally lifted.

The Montgomery Bus Boycott

The Montgomery Bus Boycott

- **Background of the Boycott** — In December 1955, an African American seamstress named Rosa Parks was seized by the police in Montgomery, Alabama when she refused to give up her seat on a bus to a white man.
- **Organization of the Boycott** — In response, civil rights leaders, including Martin Luther King, Jr., organized a boycott of the Montgomery bus system.
- **The Bus Boycott** — Over the next year, 50,000 African Americans boycotted the city bus system, choosing to walk, ride bicycles, or carpool instead.
- **Results of the Bus Boycott** — Despite losing money, the bus company refused to change its policies. Finally, in 1956, the Supreme Court ruled that bus segregation was unconstitutional.

The Murder of Emmett Till (1955)

August, 1955, a fourteen year old boy visiting his cousin in Money, Mississippi had whistled at a white woman, Carolyn Bryant in a grocery store. Emmett Till was murdered, *lynched*, by two white men, J.W. Milam and Roy Bryant, that evening.

Despite their arrests, the two men were eventually acquitted by an all white jury.

New developments in 2004 allowed for the trial to be reopened, based on new evidence that suggested more people may have been involved.



WARNING: GRAPHIC IMAGES



WARNING: GRAPHIC IMAGES



<http://www.frostillustrated.com/2017/emmett-tills-accuser-admits-it-was-all-a-lie/>



CIVIL RIGHTS



- Rosa Parks case led to the **Montgomery Bus Boycott** against segregation on public buses.
- **Led by Martin Luther King, Jr.**
- Montgomery City Government ended segregation.

Martin Luther King, Jr.

- Leader for Black Civil Rights
- End Jim Crow
- Promote integration
- Increase voting rights
- Bring about a true democracy
- Rights deprived since Civil War





Martin Luther King Jr.

- ♦ Born in Atlanta, Georgia.
- ♦ Graduated Morehouse College with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Sociology.
- ♦ Later, at Boston University, King received a Ph.D. in systematic theology.
- ♦ In 1953, at the age of 26, King became pastor at the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery Alabama.
- ♦ His start as a Civil Rights leader came during the Montgomery Bus Boycott.



Career As A Leader



- ♦ In 1955 he became involved in The Montgomery Bus Boycott. The Boycott was the start to his incredible career as the most famous leader of the Civil Rights movement.
- ♦ He went on to deliver numerous powerful speeches promoting peace and desegregation.
- ♦ During The March On Washington he delivered one of the most famous speeches of 20th century titled, "I Have A Dream"
- ♦ Before he was assassinated in 1968, he won the Nobel Peace Prize.

Civil Disobedience



- ♦ In 1957 King helped found the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).
 - A group that used the authority and power of Black churches to organize non-violent protest to support the Civil Rights Movement.
 - King believed in the philosophy used by Gandhi in India known as nonviolent civil disobedience. He applied this philosophy to protest organized by the SCLC.
 - The civil disobedience led to media coverage of the daily inequities suffered by Southern Blacks.
 - The televised segregation violence led to mass public sympathy. The Civil Rights Movement became the most important political topic during the early 60's.

The Philosophy of Nonviolence

Chapter 21, Section 2

- Rising civil rights leaders such as Martin Luther King, Jr., encouraged a philosophy of nonviolence among civil rights activists.
- In 1957, King and other African American clergymen founded the **Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)**. SCLC would become a significant civil rights organization in the years ahead.
- SCLC advocated **nonviolent protest**, a peaceful way of protesting against restrictive racial policies. Nonviolent protesters were encouraged not to fight back even when attacked.
- The formation of SCLC shifted the focus of the civil rights movement to the South and brought African American church leaders such as King to its forefront.

Dr. King Leads the Way

King's Influences

- Martin Luther King, Jr., was influenced by the beliefs and work of Mohandas Gandhi and Henry David Thoreau, both of whom advocated nonviolence.
- Gandhi had helped India gain its independence in 1947.
- Thoreau had advocated civil disobedience in the mid-1800s.


King's Actions

- After the Montgomery bus boycott, King began training volunteers for what they might expect in the months ahead.
- Those who rode the newly integrated buses were encouraged to follow the principles of nonviolence.
- King became a prominent figure in almost every major civil rights event, winning the Nobel peace prize in 1964 for his work.

A New Voice for Students

- A new civil rights group run by young activists, the **Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)**, began in 1960 at a meeting in Raleigh, North Carolina.
- SNCC soon became an independent civil rights organization. Its members sought immediate change, as opposed to the gradual change advocated by most older organizations.
- One of SNCC's most influential leaders was Robert Moses, a Harvard graduate student and mathematics teacher. Moses led with a quiet, humble style which earned him the admiration of his followers.

CIVIL RIGHTS



Brown vs. Board of Education, Topeka, Kansas

- ✓ May 1954, the Supreme Court overturned Plessy v. Ferguson and the "separate but equal" doctrine.
- ✓ Segregation of children in public schools on the basis of race was unconstitutional and discrimination.
- ✓ States ordered to integrate their schools.

- In 1951, Oliver Brown wanted his 8-year-old daughter to attend a Topeka, Kansas school, which only white children were permitted to attend.
- Brown sued the Topeka Board of Education, and his case reached the Supreme Court. Thurgood Marshall of the NAACP argued Brown's case.
- On May 17, 1954, the Supreme Court issued its ruling in the Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas case. In this ruling, the court supported Brown's case for desegregation, stating that, "Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal."
- A year later, the Court ruled that local school boards should move to desegregate "with all deliberate speed."

- Many Americans, both white and African American, rejoiced at the Brown ruling. Others accepted the decision although they did not agree with it, hoping that desegregation could take place peacefully.
- Many southern whites, especially in the Deep South, vehemently opposed the ruling. Congressional representatives of states in the Deep South joined together to protest the decision, claiming that it violated states' rights.

LITTLE ROCK NINE



CENTRA

- Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas was the first high school in the South to integrate.
- 1958, President Eisenhower sent Federal troops to accompany the nine black students attending an all white high school...

Resistance in Little Rock

Opposition to Integration

- In the fall of 1957, Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus felt that enforcing integration, or the bringing together of different races, would create chaos.
- Faubus therefore posted Arkansas National Guard troops at Central High School in Little Rock, instructing them to turn away the nine African American students who were supposed to attend that school.
- Mobs of angry protesters joined the National Guard in intimidating the African American students.

Government Response

- Faubus's actions defied the Brown decision. President Eisenhower viewed these actions as a challenge to the Constitution and to his authority as President.
- Eisenhower placed the National Guard under federal command and sent soldiers to Arkansas to protect the nine students.

Early Civil Rights Legislation

• **President Eisenhower signed into law the following Civil Rights laws.**

Civil Rights Act of 1957

- Created the United States Civil Rights Commission
- Investigated and reported voter discrimination
- Gave the Attorney General the power to require federal courts to issue orders to prevent any interference with a person's right to vote

Civil Rights Act of 1960

- Created federal voting referees who helped correct conditions to prevent voter discrimination

CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT



Members of the **Civil Rights Movement** used a variety of methods to get results. These included practicing non-violence and passive resistance (**sit-ins, boycotts, freedom rides, etc.**) as encouraged by Dr. King.

civil rights

Sit-ins Challenge Segregation

- CORE created the **sit-in** in 1943 as a tactic to desegregate the Jack Spratt Coffee House in Chicago. The sit-in became a common, and powerful, tactic of the civil rights movement.
- During a sit-in, protesters sat down in a segregated public place, such as a lunch counter, refusing to leave until they were served.
- Sit-ins brought strong reactions in some places. People opposed to desegregation would sometimes mock, beat, or pour food on the protesters. Many sit-in participants were arrested and sent to jail.

CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT



■ 1980, Greensboro, NC sit in at a Woolworth's lunch counter

■ Blacks were not allowed to sit at the counter because of Jim Crow laws.

Integration at "Ole Miss"

- In 1961, James Meredith, an African American student at Jackson State College, applied for admission to the all-white University of Mississippi, known as "Ole Miss."
- When Meredith was rejected, he sought help from the NAACP. The NAACP argued that Meredith's application had been rejected on racial grounds. When the case reached the Supreme Court, Meredith's claim was upheld.
- Meredith continued to face problems as he enrolled at Ole Miss. Mississippi Governor Ross Barnett personally blocked Meredith's way to the admissions office, and violence erupted on campus.
- The situation became a standoff between the governor and the Justice Department. President Kennedy sent federal marshals to escort Meredith around campus.

Kennedy on Civil Rights

- During the 1960 presidential campaign, Kennedy won the support of many African American voters.
- Kennedy had voted for civil rights measures in the Senate but had not actively supported them. As President, he moved slowly on civil rights issues, not wanting to anger southern Democrats.
- Hours after Kennedy had given a speech against discrimination, civil rights leader Medgar Evers was murdered. This murder made it clear that government action was needed.
- After violence erupted in Birmingham in 1963, Kennedy introduced a stronger civil rights bill than he had originally planned. This bill called for an end to segregation in public places and in situations where federal funding was involved.

Kennedy on Civil Rights



JFK meeting with African American leaders.

Clash in Birmingham

Chapter 21, Section 3

Marches in Birmingham

- In April 1963, Martin Luther King joined the Reverend Fred Shuttlesworth in a civil rights campaign in Birmingham, Alabama.
- City officials ordered civil rights protesters to end the march that was part of this campaign. When they did not, King and others were arrested.
- While in Birmingham Jail, King wrote a famous letter defending his tactics and his timing.

Response to the Marches

- King was released more than a week later and continued the campaign, making the difficult decision to allow young people to participate.
- Police attacked the marchers with high-pressure fire hoses, police dogs, and clubs. As television cameras captured the violence, Americans around the country were horrified.

Letter From a Birmingham Jail



- King, wrote the letter after being arrested at a peaceful protest in Birmingham, Alabama.
- The letter was in response to a letter sent to him by eight Alabama Clergymen called, "A Call For Unity."
- The men recognized that injustices were occurring in Birmingham but believed that the battles for freedom should be fought in the courtroom in not in the streets.
- In the letter, "Letter from Birmingham Jail," King justified civil disobedience by saying that without forceful action, true civil rights would never be achieved. Direct action is justified in the face of unjust laws.

Letters From a Birmingham Jail (cont.)



- ♦ In the letter King justifies civil disobedience in the town of Birmingham.
- "I cannot sit idly in Atlanta and not be concerned about what happens in Birmingham. Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere."

- "There can be no gain saying the fact that racial injustice engulfs this community.
- Birmingham is probably the most thoroughly segregated city in the United States. Its ugly record of brutality is widely known. Negroes have experienced grossly unjust treatment in the courts."

Letters From a Birmingham Jail (cont.)



- "Oppressed people cannot remain oppressed forever. The yearning for freedom eventually manifests itself."
- "We know through painful experience that freedom is never voluntarily given by the oppressor, it must be demanded by the oppressed.
- "Wait has almost always meant 'never.'"

CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT



- End Jim Crow
- Promote integration
- Increase voting rights
- Bring about a true democracy
- Give Civil Rights to Black people that they should of received after the Civil War.

civil rights

CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT



- August of 1963, Civil Rights March on Washington, Martin Luther King gives his "*I Have a Dream Speech*".
- Considered to be one of the best speeches in American History.

I Have A Dream Speech



- In a powerful speech, Martin Luther King Jr. stated eloquently that he desired a world where Black's and whites to coexist equally.
- King's speech was a rhetoric example on the Black Baptist sermon style.
- The speech used The Bible, The Declaration of Independence, The United States Constitution and The Emancipation Proclamation as sources. He also used an incredible number of symbols in his poetic address.

I Have A Dream Speech (cont.)



- ♦ The powerful words of Martin Luther King Jr.
 - "I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: - 'We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal.'"
 - "I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a state sweltering with the heat of injustice, sweltering with the heat of oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice."
 - "I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character."
 - "black men and white men, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics - will be able to join hands and sing in the words of the old Negro spiritual: 'Free at last! Free at last! Thank God Almighty, we are free at last!'"

CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT



FREEDOM SUMMERS AND RIDERS During the summers of 1961 to 1964, groups of Civil Rights activists boarded buses bound for the South to register African Americans to vote.

The Freedom Rides

The Purpose of the Freedom Rides

- The 1960 Supreme Court case *Boynton v. Virginia* expanded the earlier ban on bus segregation to include bus stations and restaurants that served interstate travelers.
- In 1961, CORE and SNCC organized the **Freedom Rides** to test southern compliance with this ruling.

Violence Greeted the Riders

- Although the freedom riders expected confrontation, the violence which greeted a bus in Anniston, Alabama, was more than they had anticipated.
- A heavily armed white mob disabled the bus and then set it on fire. As riders escaped from the bus, they were beaten by the mob.

Reaction to the Freedom Rides

- Americans were horrified by the violence which had greeted the bus in Anniston.
- Despite the potential danger involved, Freedom Rides continued during the summer. Many riders were arrested.
- Attorney General Robert Kennedy had originally been opposed to lending federal support to the Freedom Rides. However, he later sent federal marshals to protect the riders.
- Kennedy also pressured the Interstate Commerce Commission to prohibit segregation in all interstate transportation. The Justice Department began to sue communities that did not comply.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964

The Law

- More far-reaching than the **Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960**, the **Civil Rights Act of 1964** abolished the use of voter registration or a literacy requirement to discriminate against any voter.
- Its enforcement relied on judicial action and the use of **injunctions**—court orders that either force or restrain specific acts.

The Aftermath

- The violent response of civilians and police and state troopers to a voter registration drive mounted by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in Selma, Alabama showed that the Civil Rights Acts of 1957, 1960 and 1964 were still not enough to ensure voter equality.
- Led to the 24th Amendment and Voting Rights Act of 1965.



The Selma March and Legal Landmarks

The Selma March

- To call attention to the issue of voting rights, King and other leaders decided to organize marchers to walk from Selma, Alabama, to Montgomery, about 50 miles away.
- Violence erupted at the start of the march. President Johnson sent military assistance to protect the marchers.
- When the march resumed, more people joined it, making a total of about 25,000 marchers.

Legal Landmarks

- The **Voting Rights Act of 1965** allowed federal officials to register voters in places where local officials were preventing African Americans from registering. It also effectively eliminated literacy tests and other barriers to voting.
- The **Twenty-fourth Amendment** to the Constitution, ratified in 1964, outlawed the poll tax, which was still in effect in several southern states.

CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT



- March from Selma, Alabama to Montgomery, Alabama to register to vote....
- **Two marches:**
- March 3, 1965, 1st march was unsuccessful.

March 15, 1965, President Johnson introduced the Voting Rights Act.

CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT



March 21, 1965, MLK led a 2nd march from Selma to Montgomery.

President Johnson sent in the National Guard to protect marchers.

Successful in registering 3200 African Americans.

August 1965, President Johnson signed into law the Voting Rights Act.

Fighting for the Vote

Freedom Summer

- In 1964, leaders of the major civil rights groups organized a voter registration drive in Mississippi.
- About 1,000 African American and white volunteers participated in what came to be called Freedom Summer.
- Violence plagued Freedom Summer as volunteers were beaten, shot at, arrested, and murdered. African American churches and homes were burned and firebombed.

The Democratic Convention

- Members of SNCC along with newly registered Mississippi voters organized the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP).
- The MFDP sent delegates to the 1964 Democratic national convention, insisting that they were the rightful representatives from Mississippi.
- President Johnson offered the MFDP two of Mississippi's 68 seats. The MFDP rejected the offer, believing that it fell short of their goals.

MISSISSIPPI BURNING TRIAL



Civil Rights Workers

Andrew Goodman
James Chaney
Michael Schwerner

Defendants

Cecil Price
Lawrence Rainey
Wayne Roberts
Edgar Ray Killen
Sam Bowers

FBI INVESTIGATORS

Joseph Sullivan
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CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT



• President Johnson meeting MLK discussing Civil Rights.

• President Johnson's support of Civil Rights was continuation of President Kennedy's stand on Civil Rights.

African-American Civil Rights Law

Civil Rights Act of 1964

Abolished the use of voter registration or a literacy requirement to discriminate against any voter.

24th Amendment (1964)

Banned the poll tax.

Voting Rights Act of 1965

Banned literacy tests in counties where over half of eligible voters had been disenfranchised.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964

Johnson's Role

- After Kennedy was assassinated, President Johnson worked to build support for Kennedy's civil rights bill.
- The house passed the bill, but civil rights opponents in the Senate stalled it with a **filibuster**. This technique involved preventing a vote on a measure by taking the floor and refusing to stop talking.

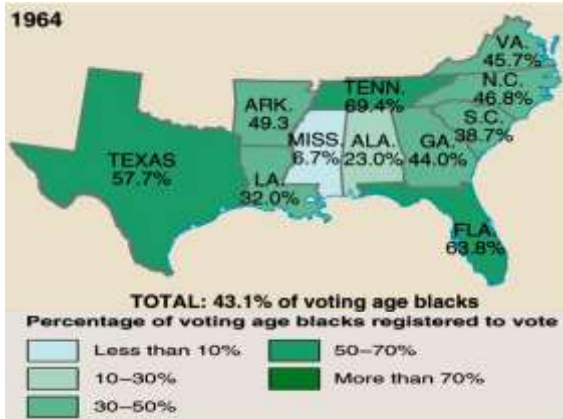
The Act Is Passed

- Johnson countered the filibuster with a procedure called **cloture**, a three-fifths vote to limit debate and call for a vote.
- In June 1964, the Senate voted for cloture. Soon afterwards, the bill passed, becoming the **Civil Rights Act of 1964**.

Provisions of the Civil Rights Act

Some Provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964

- Title I** — Banned the use of different voter registration standards for blacks and whites
- Title II** — Prohibited discrimination in public accommodations such as restaurants, hotels, and theaters
- Title VI** — Allowed the withholding of federal funds from programs that practice discrimination
- Title VII** — Banned discrimination on the basis of race, sex, religion, or national origin by employers and unions and created the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)



CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT



- Liberation and segregation of Black people not integration was Malcolm X's message. Believed MLK was moving too slow.
- Malcolm X became a powerful force in the Nation of Islam movement. His fervor and charismatic personality helping to swell the ranks.
- Conflict with Elijah Muhammad eventually followed and Malcolm X left the NOI after a pilgrimage to Mecca, where he saw "sincere and true brotherhood practiced by all colors together irrespective of their color."
- Malcolm X was killed three months before his 40th birthday while giving a speech at the Audubon Ballroom in Harlem, NY on Feb. 21, 1965.

Malcolm X

- X Born in Omaha Nebraska, Malcolm Little was the son of a Baptist preacher who urged Blacks to stand up for their rights.
- X His father was killed by White Supremacist in Michigan, in 1931.
- X After time, Malcolm moved to Harlem where he became involved in gambling, drug dealing and robbery.
- X Malcolm Was Arrested at the age of 20 for armed robbery. In jail he studied the teaching of the Elijah Muhammad.

Elijah Muhammad

- X Elijah Muhammad was the leader of the mostly Black political and religious group The Nation Of Islam.
 - His teachings, often perceived as racist, preached complete separation from Whites in society.
 - He often expressed the idea the Blacks were the first people to rule the world and that the Whites tricked them out of power and oppressed them.
 - Young Malcolm X developed his adept speaking skills and political ideas under the direction of Elijah Muhammad.

Nation Of Islam

- X The Nation Of Islam (NOI) was an activist group that believed that most African slaves were originally Muslim.
- X The NOI urged African Americans to reconvert to Islam in effort to restore the heritage that was stolen from them.
- X The NOI wanted to create a second Black nation within the United States.
- X The "X" in Malcolm's name symbolizes the rejection of his slave name.



Malcolm X: The Activist

- X Malcolm X made constant accusations of racism and demanded violent actions of self defense.
- X He constantly retold the injustices his people suffered in the past.
- X Malcolm X gathered wide spread admiration from African American's and wide spread fear from Whites. However White college students could not ignore the harsh realities of his preaching's.



Malcolm X Speaks, 1965

- X "Be peaceful, be courteous, obey the law, respect everyone; but if someone puts his hand on you, send him to the cemetery."
- X "Nobody can give you freedom. Nobody can give you equality or justice or anything. If you're a man, you take it."
- X "You can't separate peace from freedom because no one can be at peace unless he has his freedom."



Tension In The Nation Of Islam

- X By the start of the 60's Tension was growing in The Nation of Islam.
 - Malcolm X was exposed to rumors that Elijah Muhammad had indulged in extramarital affairs.
 - Adultery is shunned in the Muslim doctrine.
- X Malcolm Believed that Elijah Muhammad was jealous of his increasing popularity.
- X The Nation of Islam blamed Malcolm X for his controversial remarks regarding John F. Kennedy Jr.



The JFK Controversy

- X After the assassination of John F. Kennedy, Malcolm X made a speech.
 - Malcolm claimed that the violence Kennedy failed to prevent ended up to come back and claim his life.
 - He stated that assassination was an example of "the chickens coming home to roost"
 - He later stated, "Chickens coming home to roost never made me sad. It only made me glad."
 - This comment lead to widespread public dismay.



Pilgrimage to Mecca

- X In 1964, during a pilgrimage to Mecca, Malcolm discovered that orthodox Muslims preach equality among races.
- X Malcolm's new knowledge and growing distrust with the NOI, caused him to desert his argument that all Whites are the devil.
- X Malcolm X never abandoned his theory that Racism had destroyed the nation and that only Blacks could free themselves.
- X In 1965 Malcolm X was assassinated by a Black Muslim at a New York City rally.

Malcolm X Quotes (On King)

- X *He got the peace prize, we got the problem.... If I'm following a general, and he's leading me into a battle, and the enemy tends to give him rewards, or awards, I get suspicious of him. Especially if he gets a peace award before the war is over.*
- X *I'll say nothing against him. At one time the whites in the United States called him a racist, and extremist, and a Communist. Then the Black Muslims came along and the whites thanked the Lord for Martin Luther King.*
- X *I want Dr. King to know that I didn't come to Selma to make his job difficult. I really did come thinking I could make it easier. If the white people realize what the alternative is, perhaps they will be more willing to hear Dr. King.*
- X *Dr. King wants the same thing I want -- freedom!*

Black Power

- Black Power is a term that emphasizes racial pride and the desire for African Americans to achieve equality.
- The term promotes the creation of Black political and social institutions.
- The term was popularized by Stokely Carmichael during The Civil Rights Movement.
- Many SNCC (Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee) members were becoming critical of leaders that articulated non-violent responses to racism.



Stokely Carmichael

The Black Power Movement

Chapter 21, Section 5

SNCC Shifts Gears

- SNCC became more radical under the leadership of Stokely Carmichael.
- Carmichael advocated ideas of **black power**, which called upon African Americans to embrace their heritage, build communities, and lead their own organizations.
- Black power fostered racial pride but also led to a major split in the civil rights movement.

The Black Panthers

- In the fall of 1966, a new militant political party called the Black Panthers was formed.
- The Black Panthers wanted African Americans to lead their own communities. They also demanded that the federal government rebuild the nation's ghettos.
- Because the Black Panthers monitored police activity in the ghettos, they often found themselves in violent encounters with police.

Tommie Smith and John Carlos

- Tommie Smith and John Carlos give the Black Power salute at the 1968 Summer Olympics.
- The two men were suspended by the United States team and banned from Olympic village.
- The action is considered a milestone of The Civil Rights Movement.



Black Panther Party



- U.S. African American Militant group.
- Founded in 1966 in Oakland.
- Led by Huey P. Newton and Bobby Seale.
- Believed violent revolution was the only way to receive freedom.
- Urged African Americans to arm themselves.

The Violent Panthers



- In the late 60's party leaders got involved in violent confrontations with the police.
 - The results was death on both sides.
- Huey Newton was tried in 1967 for killing a police officer.
- Black Panther activist Bobby Seale, was a member of the Chicago Eight.
 - A group of eight people who disrupted the 1968 Democratic convention.

CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT



Civil Rights turns militant with the creation of the *Black Panther Party* in 1965...*Below is their 10 Point Plan*

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.
2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.
3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALISTS OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.
4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.
5. WE WANT DECENT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

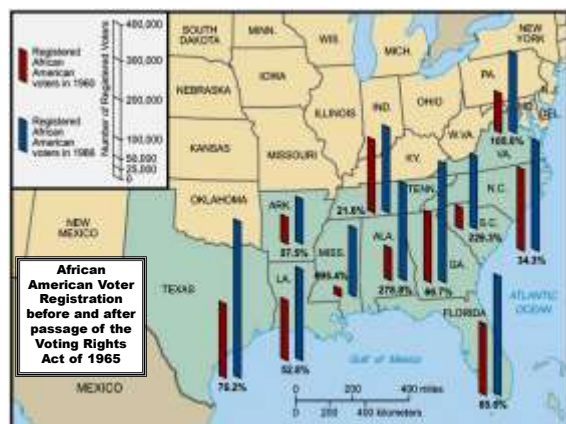
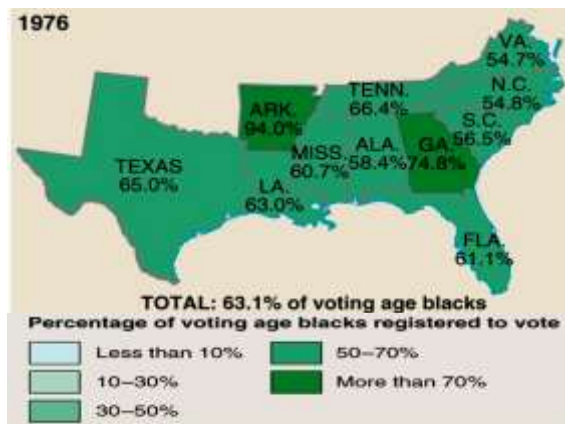
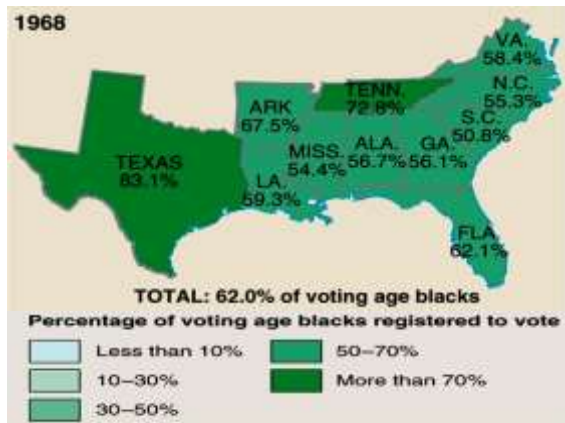



CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

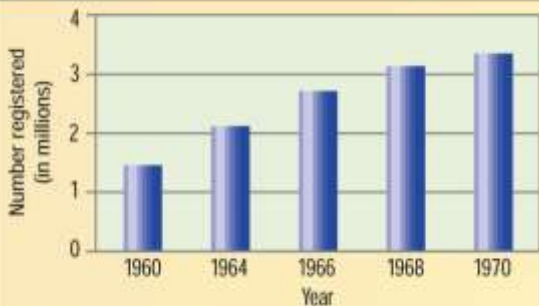


6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.
7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.
8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.
9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U. S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.
10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.



Southern Black Voters, 1960-1970



SOURCE: Historical Statistics of Black America

Riots in the Streets

- The early civil rights movement had focused on *de jure* segregation, racial separation created by law.
- As laws changed, however, *de facto* segregation remained. This separation was caused by social conditions such as poverty.
- Frustration and anger over *de facto* segregation, especially in ghetto neighborhoods, led to riots in several cities.
- The worst of these occurred in the Los Angeles neighborhood of Watts, where an encounter between a black man and the police touched off six days of rioting that left many killed or injured.
- In response to these riots, the federal government set up a special National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders. In 1968, the Commission concluded that the riots were caused by issues that had been smoldering in ghettos for many years.



Tragedy Strikes in 1968



Assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr.

- Martin Luther King was fatally shot on April 4, 1968, by James Earl Ray while mobilizing support for the Poor People's Campaign, an effort to reduce economic injustice.
- King's death provoked violent riots in more than 120 cities. Following his death, many Americans lost faith in the idea of nonviolent change.
- Assassination of Robert F. Kennedy**
- Robert F. Kennedy was another major advocate for civil rights.
- Kennedy was shot by an assassin while campaigning for the 1968 Democratic presidential nomination, hours after winning California's primary.
- Kennedy's death ended many people's hopes for an inspirational leader who could help heal the nation's wounds.

Legacy of the Movement

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- The civil rights movement resulted in both advancement and disappointment for many Americans.
- On one hand, segregation became illegal, and many more African Americans began to vote. The number of African American officials rose dramatically. Among these officials was Barbara Jordan, the first African American elected to the Texas state senate since Reconstruction.
- On the other hand, many Americans were disappointed that change failed to come quickly.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS



These are the factors that **States** require people to meet to be eligible to vote.

Citizenship

- United States citizenship in order to vote.

Residence

- Legal resident of a State to vote in elections.
- States require 30 - 45 day residency in order to vote.

Age

- The 26th Amendment allows 18 year olds to vote

Registration

- A procedure of voter identification intended to prevent fraudulent voting----exception is North Dakota

VOTING AMENDMENTS

Constitutional Restrictions Placed on the States

1. **(15th Amendment, 1870)**
Citizens guaranteed the right to vote regardless of race, color or a former slave.
2. **(17th Amendment, 1913)**
Citizen votes in a State election must be allowed in national elections.
3. **(19th Amendment, 1920)**
Citizen cannot be deprived from voting based on sex.
4. **(24th Amendment, 1964)**
Citizens are not required to pay a poll tax to vote.
5. **(26th Amendment, 1971)**
18 years of age were given the right to vote.

equal to vote

