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1865-1954: THE STRUGGLE BEGINS

- **POST CIVIL WAR LEGISLATION**
- **HARLEM RENAISSANCE**
- **WWII**
- **CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)**
- ***BROWN VS. BOARD OF EDUCATION***
- **TIMELINE OF IMPORTANT EVENTS 1940s**

POST-CIVIL WAR LEGISLATION

- ❖ **1865** 13TH AMENDMENT FREED THE SLAVES
- ❖ **1868** 14TH AMENDMENT EQUAL PROTECTION UNDER THE LAW
- ❖ **1870** 15TH AMENDMENT UNIVERSAL MALE SUFFRAGE
- ❖ **1883** CIVIL RIGHTS CASES ESTABLISHED A NARROW INTERPRETATION OF THE 14TH AMENDMENT; ALLOWED RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AS LONG AS OUTSIDE OF THE REGULATION OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
- ❖ **1896** PLESSY v. FERGUSON "SEPARATE BUT EQUAL" FACILITIES ALLOWED, LEGALIZED SEGREGATION
- ❖ **1890s-1950s** "JIM CROW" LAWS MANDATED SEGREGATION AND PREVENTED BLACKS FROM VOTING

EXAMPLES OF "JIM CROW" LAWS

- **Lunch Counters** No persons, firms, or corporations, who or which furnish meals to passengers at station restaurants or station eating houses, in times limited by common carriers of said passengers, shall furnish said meals to white and colored passengers in the same room, or at the same table, or at the same counter. *South Carolina*
- **Textbooks** Books shall not be interchangeable between the white and colored schools, but shall continue to be used by the race first using them. *North Carolina*
- **Prisons** The warden shall see that the white convicts shall have separate apartments for both eating and sleeping from the Negro convicts. *Mississippi*
- **Parks** It shall be unlawful for colored people to frequent any park owned or maintained by the city for the benefit, use and enjoyment of white persons...and unlawful for any white person to frequent any park owned or maintained by the city for the use and benefit of colored persons. *Georgia*
- **Burial** The officer in charge shall not bury, or allow to be buried, any colored persons upon ground set apart or used for the burial of white persons. *Georgia*
- **Nurses** No person or corporation shall require any white female nurse to nurse in wards or rooms in hospitals, either public or private, in which Negro men are placed. *Alabama*
- **Intermarriage** All marriages of white persons with Negroes, Mulattos, Mongolians, or Malaya hereafter contracted in the State of Wyoming are and shall be illegal and void. *Wyoming*

**IN 1832
THOMAS D.
RICE WROTE A
SONG TITLED
"JIM CROW"
WHICH IS
WHERE THE
TERM
ORIGINATED**


NEGRO

SONG,
By Thomas D. Rice,
NOV 9 1837

LONG TIME AGO;

As Sung by
in
ETHIOPIAN

M. T. Rice.
the
OPERA.



— Published by John Cole, Baltimore —

SOLO.

As I was a gwain down shin bone al ley,

616

OLD AT
P. THOMPSON'S
WASHINGTON

419
213L

EXAMPLES OF SEGREGATED FACILITIES



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP)

- **FOUNDED IN 1909 BY IDA B. WELLS, W.E.B. DuBOIS, HENRY MOSCOWITZ, MARY WHITE OVINGTON, OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, AND WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING**
- **PROVIDED LEGAL AID AND OTHER SUPPORT FOR PEOPLE WHO WERE BEING TREATED UNFAIRLY UNDER THE LAW**
- **STRATEGY WAS TO ERADICATE INSTITUTIONALIZED RACISM AND FULFILL THE 14TH AMENDMENT WHICH GUARANTEED EQUAL TREATMENT UNDER THE LAW**
- **TARGETED EDUCATION AS THE MAIN BATTLEFIELD FOR EQUAL TREATMENT**

**NAACP
MEETING
1929**

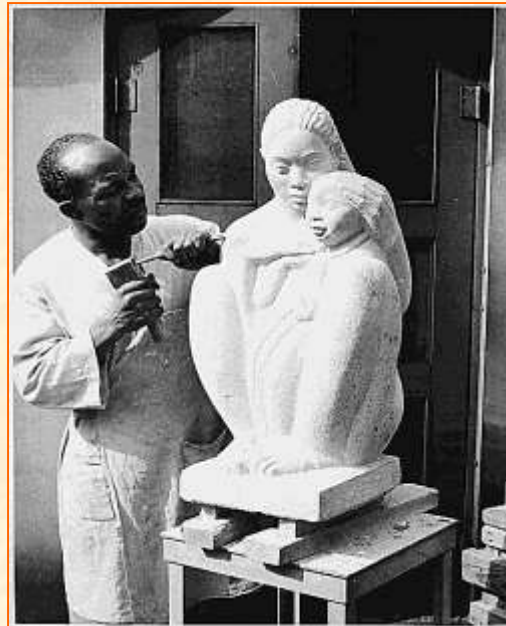


HARLEM RENAISSANCE: 1919 TO 1935, HARLEM NEW YORK CITY

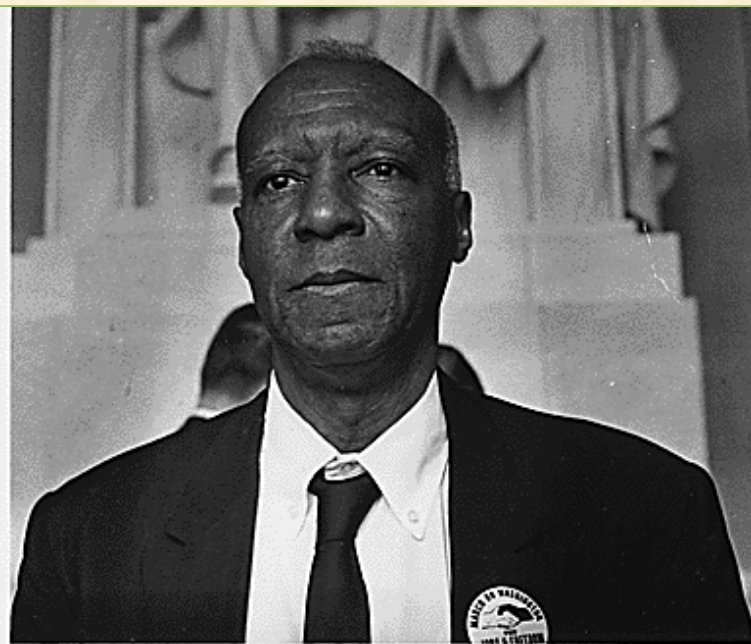


**AFTER WWI MANY BLACKS
FLED THE SOUTH FOR
BETTER ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITIES AND
FREEDOM FROM KKK
VIOLENCE. HARLEM WAS A
POPULAR DESTINATION
AND NEW YORK CITY'S
BLACK POPULATION
SWELLED FROM 30,000 IN
1900 TO OVER 300,000 IN
1930.**

BLACK ARTISTS, WRITERS, DANCERS, POETS, HISTORIANS, AND MANY OTHERS TURNED HARLEM INTO A CENTER OF CULTURE, CREATIVITY, AND EXPLORATION OF AFRICAN AMERICAN ROOTS



**PREPARATION FOR WWII CREATED MILLIONS OF
NEW JOBS, HOWEVER DUE TO DISCRIMINATION
MANY BLACKS WERE PREVENTED FROM GETTING
JOBS**



**A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
LEADER OF BROTHERHOOD OF
SLEEPING CAR PORTERS
UNION**



**RANDOLPH MET WITH FDR
TO INFORM HIM OF A
MASSIVE MARCH ON THE
WHITE HOUSE LAWN IF
SOMETHING WAS NOT
CHANGED**

POSTER ADVERTISING PROPOSED MARCH IN 1941

WHY SHOULD WE MARCH?



15,000 Negroes Assembled at St. Louis, Missouri
20,000 Negroes Assembled at Chicago, Illinois
23,500 Negroes Assembled at New York City
Millions of Negro Americans all Over This Great
Land Claim the Right to be Free!

REAFFIRMING POLICY OF FULL PARTICIPATION IN THE DEFENSE PROGRAM BY ALL PERSONS, REGARDLESS OF RACE, CREED, COLOR, OR NATIONAL ORIGIN, AND DIRECTING CERTAIN ACTION IN FURTHERANCE OF SAID POLICY.

WHEREAS it is the policy of the United States to encourage full participation in the national defense program by all citizens of the United States, regardless of race, creed, color, or national origin, in the firm belief that the democratic way of life within the Nation can be defended successfully only with the help and support of all groups within its borders; and

WHEREAS there is evidence that available and needed workers have been barred from employment in industries engaged in defense production solely because of considerations of race, creed, color, or national origin, to the detriment of workers' morale and of national unity:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes, and as a prerequisite to the successful conduct of our national defense production effort, I do hereby reaffirm the policy of the United States that there shall be no discrimination in the employment of workers in defense industries ^{or Government} because of race, creed, color, or national origin, and I do hereby declare that it is the duty of employers and of labor organizations, in furtherance of said policy and of this order, to provide for the full and equitable participation of all workers in defense industries, without discrimination because of race, creed, color, or national origin;

And it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. All departments and agencies of the Government of the United States concerned with vocational and training programs for defense production shall take special measures appropriate to assure that such programs are administered without discrimination because of race, creed, color, or national origin;

**AS A
RESULT,
FDR ISSUES
EXECUTIVE
ORDER
8802
JUNE 1941**

2. All contracting agencies of the Government of the United States shall include in all defense contracts hereafter negotiated by them a provision obligating the contractor not to discriminate against any worker because of race, creed, color, or national origin;

3. There is established in the Office of Production Management a Committee on Fair Employment Practices, which shall consist of a chairman and four other members to be appointed by the President. The chairman and members of the Committee shall serve as such without compensation but shall be entitled to actual and necessary transportation, subsistence and other expenses incidental to performance of their duties. The Committee shall receive and investigate complaints of discrimination in violation of the provisions of this order and shall take appropriate steps to redress grievances which it finds to be valid. The Committee shall also recommend to the several departments and agencies of the Government of the United States and to the President all measures which may be deemed by it necessary or proper to effectuate the provisions of this order.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

THE WHITE HOUSE,

June 25, 1941.

**AS A RESULT OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 8802
BLACK WOMEN MADE MANY IMPORTANT
CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WAR EFFORT IN
WORLD WAR II**



**HISTORICALLY
AFRICAN
AMERICANS
SERVED IN
SEGREGATED
UNITS IN
EVERY U.S.
WAR**



CIVIL WAR



SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR



WORLD WAR ONE

WORLD WAR TWO ALSO HAD SEGREGATED TROOPS



TRUMAN DESEGREGATES THE MILITARY WITH EXECUTIVE ORDER 9981

JULY 26, 1948



EXECUTIVE ORDER

ESTABLISHING THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EQUALITY OF TREATMENT AND OPPORTUNITY IN THE ARMED SERVICES

WHEREAS it is essential that there be maintained in the armed services of the United States the highest standards of democracy, with equality of treatment and opportunity for all those who serve in our country's defense:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, by the Constitution and the statutes of the United States, and as Commander in Chief of the armed services, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. It is hereby declared to be the policy of the President that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion or national origin. This policy shall be put into effect as rapidly as possible, having due regard to the time required to effectuate any necessary changes without impairing efficiency or morale.

2. There shall be created in the National Military Establishment an advisory committee to be known as the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services, which shall be composed of seven members to be designated by the President.

3. The Committee is authorized on behalf of the President to examine into the rules, procedures and practices of the armed services in order to determine in what respect such rules, procedures and practices may be altered or improved with a view to carrying out the policy of this order. The Committee shall confer and advise with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)

- **FORMED IN 1942 BY AN INTERRACIAL GROUP OF STUDENTS IN CHICAGO**
- **GREATLY INFLUENCED BY GANDHI'S NONVIOLENT TECHNIQUES**
- **PURPOSE OF THE ORGANIZATION WAS TO END RACISM THROUGH NONVIOLENT STRATEGIES SUCH AS SIT-INS, JAIL-INS, FREEDOM RIDES**



CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)

- **FORMED IN 1942 BY AN INTERRACIAL GROUP OF STUDENTS IN CHICAGO WHO WERE GREATLY INFLUENCED BY GANDHI'S NONVIOLENT TECHNIQUES**
- **PURPOSE OF THE ORGANIZATION WAS TO COMBAT RACISM THROUGH NONVIOLENT STRATEGIES SUCH AS SIT-INS, JAIL-INS, FREEDOM RIDES**
- **SUCCESSFUL IN INTEGRATING NORTHERN FACILITIES**
- **AS GROUP EXPANDED THERE WAS TENSION WITHIN THE GROUP DUE TO THE DECENTRALIZED STRUCTURE WHICH ALLOWED FOR DIFFERING PRIORITIES IN DIFFERENT LOCATIONS AND NO SPECIFIC FOCUS**
- **1953 JAMES FARMER BECAME THE FIRST NATIONAL DIRECTOR**
- **1955 LENT SUPPORT DURING MONTGOMERY BUS BOYCOTT AND GREENSBORO SIT-IN**
- **1961 ORGANIZED FREEDOM RIDES WITH SNCC**
- **1963 CO-SPONSORED MARCH ON WASHINGTON**
- **1964 CO-ORGANIZED FREEDOM SUMMER PROGRAM WITH NAACP AND SNCC, 3 CORE ACTIVISTS WERE KILLED**
- **1965 AS ORGANIZATION SPREAD INTO THE SOUTH MOST NEW MEMBERS WERE BLACK AND MORE RADICAL**
- **1966 FLOYD McKISSICK BECAME THE LEADER, HE ADVOCATED "BLACK POWER", CORE FELL INTO DEBT AND BECAME DISORGANIZED**
- **1968 ROY INNIS TOOK OVER, HE EMBRACED "PRAGMATIC NATIONALISM", FUNDRAISERS WERE HELD TO GET OUT OF DEBT, HE IS STILL THE DIRECTOR TODAY (2004)**

BLACK LEADERS WANTED TO PROVE THAT RACIAL SEGREGATION WAS HARMFUL. EDUCATION BECAME THE FOCUS OF THE FIGHT FOR EQUAL TREATMENT UNDER THE LAW. THIS STUDY WAS CITED AS PROOF OF THE DETRIMENTAL EFFECTS OF SEGREGATION IN THE *BROWN V. BOARD* CASE IN 1954.

In the case of racial identification, self awareness develops to the point of including as an aspect of the self, membership in a racial group. This step of projecting the self into some racial frame of reference seems to be based upon; first, standardized perception of certain physical characteristics of the self as these are similar to, or differ from, the characteristics of groups of other people, and the need for investing these perceptions and comparisons with meaning; and second, upon some rather initially vague concept of the social definition of race.

The valuable contributions which throw light on the problem of the development of racial attitudes in children are undoubtedly relevant to the problem of the emergence of racial identification. Bruno Lasker has made an exhaustive study of this problem. More recently, Eugene Horowitz

Kenneth B. Clark.

The Genesis of Racial Identification and Preferences in Negro Children, 1940.

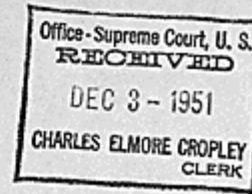
SUPREME COURT OFFICIAL PAPERS

BROWN V. BOARD OF EDUCATION

ORDER FOR APPEARANCE

Supreme Court of the United States

No. 436, October Term, 19_____



BROWN, et al.

vs.

BOARD OF EDUCATION, et al.

The Clerk will enter my appearance as Counsel for the Appellants

(Name)

Thurgood Marshall

Thurgood Marshall

(Address)

204. 40th St

New York (15) N.Y.

NOTE.—Must be signed by a member of the Bar of the Supreme Court United States. Individual and not firm names must be signed. Type or print name under signature.

16-06152-1

CELEBRATING THE *BROWN* DECISION: MAY 17, 1954



**NAACP LAWYERS JAMES NABRITT,
JR., THURGOOD MARSHALL AND
GEORGE E. C. HAYES**

**"SEPARATE EDUCATIONAL
FACILITIES ARE INHERENTLY
UNEQUAL. SEPARATING CHILDREN
SOLELY BECAUSE OF THEIR RACE
GENERATES A FEELING OF
INFERIORITY AS TO THEIR STATUS
IN THE COMMUNITY THAT MAY
AFFECT THEIR HEARTS AND MINDS
IN A WAY UNLIKELY TO BE
UNDONE."**

CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN





THE ROLE OF THE SUPREME COURT IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

- **THE SUPREME COURT IS THE SAFEKEEPER OF THE CONSTITUTION**
- **INTERPRETS LAWS BY MAKING SURE THAT THEY FIT IN LINE WITH THE CONSTITUTION. JUDICIAL REVIEW IS THE POWER OF THE COURT TO DECLARE ACTS OF CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT UNCONSTITUTIONAL.**
- **THE WARREN COURT FROM 1953-1969 PLAYED A MAJOR ROLE IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT BY INTERPRETING LAWS AS CONTRARY TO CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES**



**EARL WARREN,
SUPREME COURT
JUSTICE 1953-1969**



IMPORTANT EVENTS 1940s

- **JUNE 1941 FDR ORDERED AN END TO DISCRIMINATION IN DEFENSE INDUSTRIES**
- **1942 CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE) FORMED IN CHICAGO**
- **APRIL 1944 *PRIMUS KING V. STATE OF GEORGIA*, THE SUPREME COURT RULED THAT A "WHITES ONLY" PRIMARY WAS UNCONSTITUTIONAL**
- **JUNE 1946 *MORGAN V. VIRGINIA*, THE SUPREME COURT RULED THAT SEGREGATION ON INTERSTATE BUSES WAS ILLEGAL**
- **APRIL 1947 FIRST FREEDOM RIDES IN THE NORTH BY CORE TO TEST THE NEW SUPREME COURT RULING BANNING SEGREGATION ON BUSES**
- **1948 *SHELLEY V. KRAEMER*, SUPREME COURT RULED THAT A STATE COURT COULD NOT CONSTITUTIONALLY RESTRICT AN AMERICAN FROM OCCUPYING A PROPERTY ON THE BASIS OF RACE, THIS DESEGREGATED HOUSING**
- **1948 EXECUTIVE ORDER 9981 DESEGREGATED THE MILITARY AND ALL OTHER FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT**

1955-1959: CHANGES ARE UNDERWAY

- **ROSA PARKS**
- **MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.**
- **MONTGOMERY BUS BOYCOTT**
- **CENTRAL HIGH IN LITTLE ROCK ARKANSAS**
- **SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)**
- **1957 CIVIL RIGHTS ACT**
- **TIMELINE OF IMPORTANT EVENTS 1950s**

**ROSA PARKS REFUSED TO GIVE UP
HER SEAT FOR A WHITE MAN ON A
SEGREGATED BUS IN 1955**



SEE SPEAKER NOTES

AFRICAN AMERICAN RESIDENTS OF MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA SUPPORTED ROSA PARKS' DEFIANCE AND ORGANIZED A ONE DAY BUS BOYCOTT. IT WAS SO SUCCESSFUL THAT THE **MONTGOMERY IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION WAS FORMED TO CONTINUE THE BOYCOTT. THE LEADER OF THE NEW ORGANIZATION WAS MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. THE BOYCOTT LASTED 381 DAYS.**

"AND YOU KNOW, MY FRIENDS, THERE COMES A TIME WHEN PEOPLE GET TIRED OF BEING TRAMPLED OVER BY THE IRON FEET OF OPPRESSION. IF WE ARE WRONG, THE SUPREME COURT OF THIS NATION IS WRONG!"

**DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
1955**



AS A RESULT OF THE *BROWN* 1955 DECISION SCHOOLS WERE TO BE INTEGRATED "WITH ALL DELIBERATE SPEED". GOVERNOR FAUBUS OF ARKANSAS OPENLY DEFIED THE LAW AND ORDERED THE ARKANSAS NATIONAL GUARD TO PREVENT AFRICAN AMERICAN STUDENTS FROM ENROLLING AT CENTRAL HIGH.



AFTER MEETING WITH GOVERNOR FAUBUS, PRESIDENT EISENHOWER BELIEVED THAT THE AFRICAN AMERICAN STUDENTS WOULD BE ALLOWED TO ENROLL. DEFIANT, GOVERNOR FAUBUS REMOVED THE NATIONAL GUARD LEADING TO VIOLENCE A FEW DAYS LATER WHEN THE STUDENTS ENROLLED.



PRESIDENT EISENHOWER GOVERNOR FAUBUS

EISENHOWER FEDERALIZED THE NATIONAL GUARD AND SENT U.S. ARMY UNITS TO RESTORE ORDER



FIRST NINE AFRICAN AMERICAN STUDENTS TO ATTEND CENTRAL HIGH IN LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS



May 13, 1958



**LETTER TO
EISENHOWER
FROM JACKIE
ROBINSON
REGARDING
LITTLE ROCK
SCHOOL
INTEGRATION**

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

I was sitting in the audience at the Summit Meeting of Negro Leaders yesterday when you said we must have patience. On hearing you say this, I felt like standing up and saying, "Oh no! Not again."

I respectfully remind you sir, that we have been the most patient of all people. When you said we must have self-respect, I wondered how we could have self-respect and remain patient considering the treatment accorded us through the years.

17 million Negroes cannot do as you suggest and wait for the hearts of men to change. We want to enjoy now the rights that we feel we are entitled to as Americans. This we cannot do unless we pursue aggressively goals which all other Americans achieved over 150 years ago.

As the chief executive of our nation, I respectfully suggest that you unwittingly crush the spirit of freedom in Negroes by constantly urging forbearance and give hope to those pro-segregation leaders like Governor Faubus who would take from us even those freedoms we now enjoy. Your own experience with Governor Faubus is proof enough that forbearance and not eventual integration is the goal the pro-segregation leaders seek.

In my view, an unequivocal statement backed up by action such as you demonstrated you could take last fall in deal-

The President

Page 2

May 13, 1958

ing with Governor Faubus if it became necessary, would let it be known that America is determined to provide -- in the near future -- for Negroes -- the freedoms we are entitled to under the constitution.

Respectfully yours,

Jackie Robinson
Jackie Robinson

IN 1957 THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) WAS FORMED BY MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., RALPH DAVID ABERNATHY, FRED SHUTTERWORTH, AND BAYARD RUSTIN TO CHALLENGE RACISM THROUGH NON-VIOLENT TACTICS.



KING



ABERNATHY



SHUTTLEWORTH



RUSTIN

IN 1957 PRESIDENT EISENHOWER SIGNED THE FIRST CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION SINCE RECONSTRUCTION ABOUT 80 YEARS EARLIER.



IMPORTANT EVENTS 1950s

- **1950 *SWEATT V. PAINTER* SUPREME COURT RULED THAT THE SEPARATE FACILITIES FOR BLACK STUDENTS WERE NOT EQUAL AND THEREFORE BLACK STUDENTS MUST BE ENTITLED TO ATTEND WHITE LAW SCHOOLS**
- **1950 *McLAUREN V. OKLAHOMA LAW SCHOOL* RULED THAT SEPARATING STUDENTS DENIED THEM EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES AND THEREFORE SEPARATE FACILITIES WERE NOT ALLOWED**
- **1953 FIRST BUS BOYCOTTS BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA**
- **1954 *BROWN V. BOARD OF EDUCATION* SUPREME COURT RULED THAT SCHOOL SEGREGATION IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL**
- **1955 *BROWN V. BOARD II* SUPREME COURT RULED THAT SCHOOLS MUST BE DESEGREGATED "WITH ALL DELIBERATE SPEED"**
- **1955 MONTGOMERY BUS BOYCOTT**
- **1956 SUPREME COURT RULED THAT BUS SEGREGATION WAS ILLEGAL**
- **1957 EISENHOWER SENT TROOPS TO HELP INTEGRATE CENTRAL HIGH IN LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS**
- **1957 CIVIL RIGHTS ACT**
- **1957 SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) WAS FORMED**

1960-1965:

THE MOVEMENT GAINS MOMENTUM

- **SIT-INS**
- **STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)**
- **1960 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION**
- **FREEDOM RIDES**
- **ALBANY MOVEMENT**
- **UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI**
- **COUNCIL OF FEDERATED ORGANIZATIONS (COFO)**
- **MEDGAR EVERS ASSASSINATED**
- **BIRMINGHAM**
- **MARCH ON WASHINGTON**
- **CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964**
- **MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT**
- **SELMA TO MONTGOMERY MARCH**
- **1965 VOTING RIGHTS ACT**
- **TIMELINE OF IMPORTANT EVENTS 1960s**

1960

20 MINUTE DOCUMENTARY TITLED "1960 INTEGRATION REPORT" SHOWING THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT IN 1959 AND 1960: SIT-INS, MARCHES, BOYCOTTS AND RALLIES IN MONTGOMERY, ALA., BROOKLYN, N.Y., AND WASHINGTON, D.C. DIRECTED BY MADELINE ANDERSON.



THE FIRST SIT-IN

**FEBRUARY 1, 1960: WOOLWORTH'S
GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA**

**THEY
PLANNED
TO REMAIN
SEATED
UNTIL THEY
WERE
SERVED OR
ARRESTED**



THE PROTESTS SOON SPREAD THROUGHOUT NORTH CAROLINA AND EVENTUALLY TO 26 SOUTHERN CITIES



SIT-INS WERE ALSO SUCCESSFUL DEFEATING SEGREGATION IN:

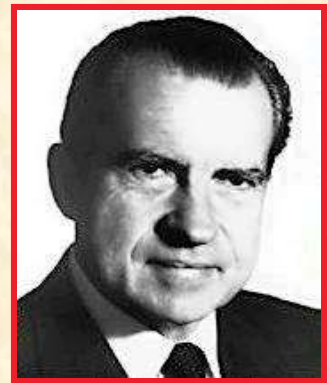
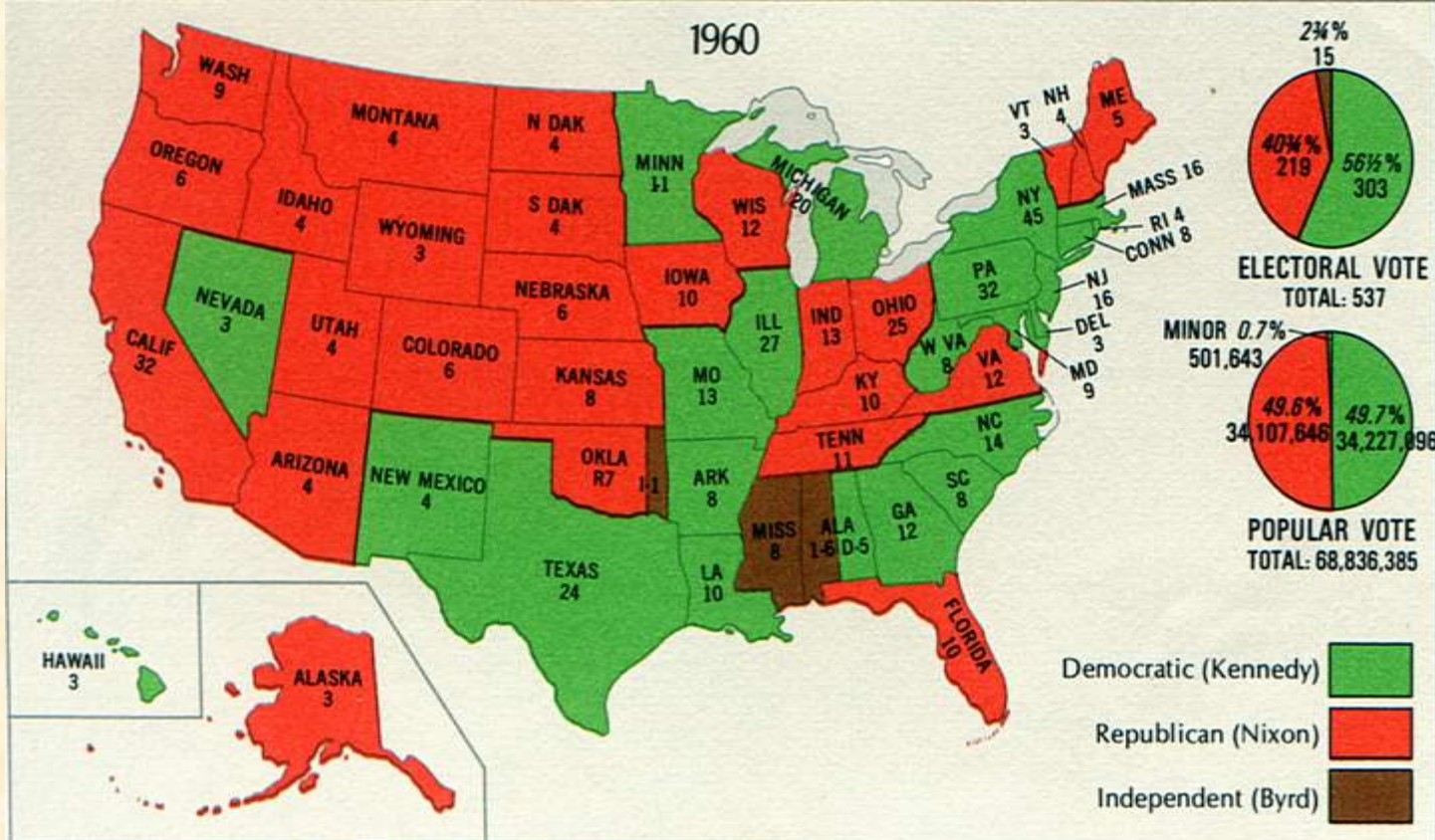
- **PUBLIC PARKS**
- **SWIMMING POOLS**
- **THEATERS**
- **CHURCHES**
- **LIBRARIES**
- **MUSEUMS**
- **BEACHES**

MOST OF THE PROTESTORS WERE STUDENTS WHO WERE IMPATIENT WITH THE SLOW PROGRESS. THEY FORMED THE **STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC). THEY BELIEVED THAT IF NORTHERN WHITE AMERICA WAS SHOWN ON TELEVISION NONVIOLENT RESPONSES TO POLICE BRUTALITY THE MOVEMENT WOULD GAIN MOMENTUM. EVENTUALLY THE AUTHORITIES CAUGHT ON AND BRUTALITY WAS ONLY PRACTICED BEHIND CLOSED DOORS AWAY FROM CAMERAS AND THE MEDIA.**

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

- **FORMED IN 1960 BY STUDENTS IN RALIEGH, NORTH CAROLINA**
- **PURPOSE WAS TO PROVIDE A VOICE FOR STUDENTS IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT**
- **MAIN GOAL WAS TO GIVE BLACKS POLITICAL EFFICACY BY REGISTERING VOTERS**
- **JOINED WITH CORE TO ORGANIZE THE FREEDOM RIDES, FREEDOM SUMMER (FREEDOM SCHOOLS), MISSISSIPPI DEMOCRATIC PARTY**
- **CONCENTRATED ON VOTER REGISTRATION IN AND AROUND SELMA, ALABAMA IN 1964-1965**
- **ORGANIZED THE VOTING RIGHTS MARCH FROM SELMA TO MONTGOMERY**
- **TENSION WITH SCLC BECAUSE SNCC ORGANIZED THE EVENTS BUT MLK WOULD ARRIVE AND RECEIVE "CREDIT", ALSO SOME WITHIN SNCC ADVOCATED A MORE RADICAL APPROACH**
- **1966 STOKELEY CARMICHAEL TOOK OVER AND EMBRACED "BLACK POWER", HE EJECTED WHITES FROM ORGANIZATION AND BEGAN WORKING WITH THE BLACK PANTHERS**
- **1969 H. "RAP" BROWN TOOK OVER AND HE CHANGED THE NAME FROM "NONVIOLENT" TO "NATIONAL", ADVOCATED THE USE OF VIOLENCE IF NECESSARY, BROWN WENT INTO HIDING IN 1970 AND ORGANIZATION BASICALLY DISINTEGRATED**

IN OCTOBER OF 1960 KING WAS ARRESTED DURING A SIT-IN IN ATLANTA. BECAUSE OF THE MAJOR MEDIA COVERAGE BOTH PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES WERE PRESSURED TO TAKE A STANCE. KENNEDY CALLED KING'S WIFE AND HELPED ARRANGE HIS RELEASE FROM JAIL. AS A RESULT BLACKS BELIEVED THAT JFK WOULD HELP THEM GAIN EQUAL RIGHTS. KENNEDY RECEIVED 70 PERCENT OF THE AFRICAN AMERICAN VOTE IN THE 1960 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.



1961

MAP OF THE ROUTES OF THE FREEDOM RIDES 1961



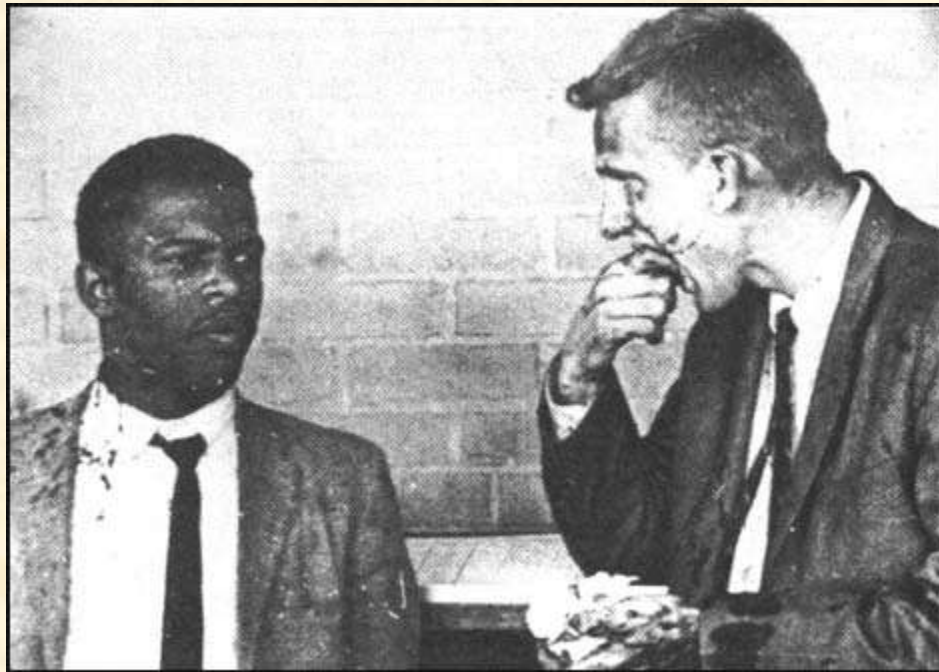
THE PURPOSE OF THE FREEDOM RIDES WAS TO BRING THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT TO THE "DEEP SOUTH" STATES, ESPECIALLY ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI WHERE WHITE RESISTANCE TO DESEGREGATION WAS THE STRONGEST



DURING THE FREEDOM RIDES PROTESTORS WERE MET WITH VIOLENT HOSTILITY FROM LOCAL WHITES. PICTURE BELOW SHOWS ONE OF THE BUSES BOMBED IN ALABAMA.



**STUDENTS JOHN LEWIS AND JAMES
ZWERG DURING THE FREEDOM RIDES.
ZWERG WAS BEATEN FOR HIS
PARTICIPATION.**



JOHN LEWIS

JAMES ZWERG

**THE KU KLUX KLAN
 WAS ISSUED MORE
 THAN ONE
 RESTRAINING
 ORDER TO
 PREVENT THEM
 FROM
 INTERFERING
 WITH INTERSTATE
 BUSES DURING
 THE SPRING AND
 SUMMER OF 1961**

UNITED STATES,

Plaintiff,

vs.

U. S. KLANS, KNIGHTS OF THE KU
 KLUX KLAN, INC., a corporation;
 ALABAMA KNIGHTS, KNIGHTS OF THE
 KU KLUX KLAN, INC., a corporation;
 ALVIN HORN; ROBERT M. SHELTON;
 THURMAN E. OUZTS; CLAUDE V. HENLEY;
 LESTER B. SULLIVAN, Commissioner
 of Public Affairs of Montgomery;
 and GOODWIN J. RUPPENHAL, Chief
 of Police of Montgomery,

Defendants.

CIVIL ACTION NO. 1718-N

FILED

JUN 2 1961

M. C. DOBSON
 Clerk

By.....
 Deputy Clerk

O R D E R

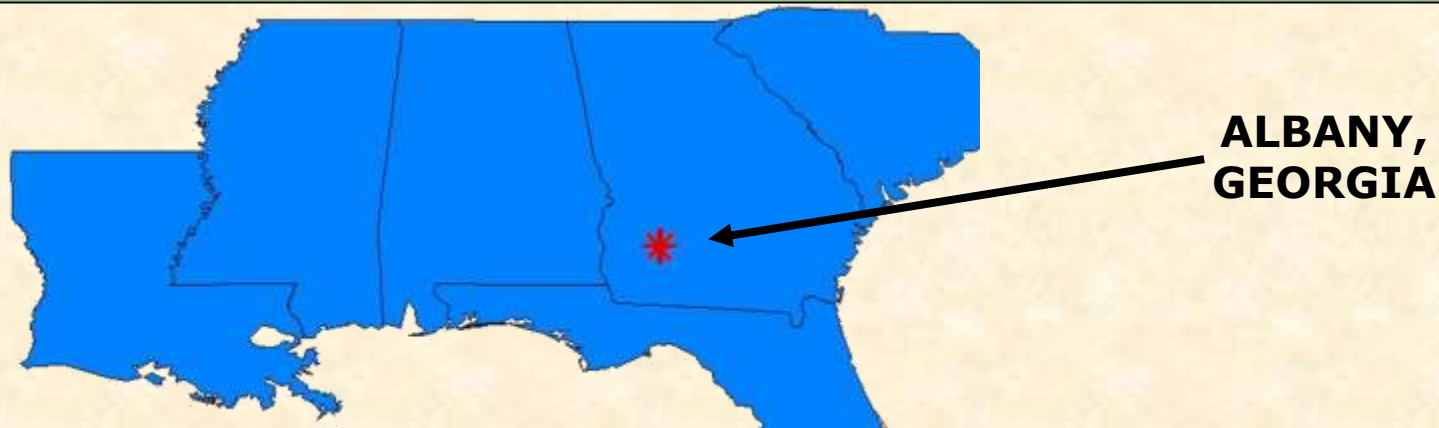
This cause is now submitted upon the motion of the plaintiff, United States, seeking to have this Court grant a preliminary injunction, enjoining the defendants U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., a corporation; Alabama Knights, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., a corporation; Federated Ku Klux Klan, Inc., an unincorporated association represented by Lester C. Hawkins; Alvin Horn, Robert M. Shelton, Lester C. Hawkins, Thurman E. Ouzts, and Claude V. Henley from interfering with the free flow of interstate commerce within the State of Alabama. This Court previously on May 20, 1961, issued a temporary restraining order enjoining and restraining U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., Alabama Knights, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., Federated Ku Klux Klan, Inc., Alvin Horn, Robert Shelton, Lester C. Hawkins, and Thurman E. Ouzts, their officers, members, agents, employees, and all persons acting in concert with them, from conspiring to interfere with the travel of passengers in interstate commerce through and in Alabama; and from committing acts of violence upon, or threatening, assaulting, intimidating or harassing passengers in interstate commerce in and through Alabama; and otherwise obstructing, impeding or interfering with the free movement of interstate commerce in and through the State of Alabama.

ALBANY, GEORGIA

❖ DURING THE FREEDOM RIDES IN DECEMBER OF 1961 A SMALL GROUP WAS ARRESTED WHILE PROTESTING OUTSIDE THE SEGREGATED TRAIN STATION. LOCAL LEADERS ORGANIZED SEVERAL MARCHES AND RALLIES THE REST OF THE MONTH. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. ARRIVED AND WAS ARRESTED ALONG WITH SEVERAL OTHER DEMONSTRATORS.

❖ ALTHOUGH HUNDREDS WERE ARRESTED AND PROTESTS LASTED FOR MONTHS, WHITE CITY OFFICIALS REFUSED TO NEGOTIATE AND CLOSED PUBLIC FACILITIES INSTEAD OF INTEGRATING THEM.

❖ THIS LACK OF SUCCESS LED TO FRUSTRATION ON THE PART OF STUDENTS WHO NOW ADVOCATED A MORE RADICAL APPROACH THAN MLK.



1962

COUNCIL OF FEDERATED ORGANIZATIONS (COFO)

- **CREATED IN 1962 BY LOCAL MISSISSIPPI ACTIVISTS ALONG WITH SNCC, NAACP, SCLC, AND CORE MEMBERS**
- **EARLY IN 1963 THEY ORGANIZED THE "FREEDOM VOTE" TO REGISTER BLACKS TO VOTE. THIS WAS DONE TO SEND A MESSAGE TO THE STATE AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS THAT AFRICAN AMERICANS WERE GOING TO VOTE AND PARTICIPATE IN THE POLITICAL SYSTEM.**
- **THEY HELD A MOCK GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION IN 1963**
- **ALSO IN 1963 THEY HELPED ORGANIZE THE MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT IN WHICH VOLUNTEERS FROM ALL OVER THE COUNTRY CAME TO REGISTER AND ENCOURAGE VOTERS TO VOTE FOR THE MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY (MFDP) PARTY CANDIDATES. THEY ALSO WANTED TO ENCOURAGE VOTING IN THE 1964 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION**

VOTER EDUCATION PROGRAM (VEP)

- **AS A RESULT OF THE ESCALATING VIOLENCE TOWARDS ANTI-SEGREGATION PROTESTORS, THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ENCOURAGED VOTER REGISTRATION AS A LESS CONTROVERSIAL METHOD FOR ACHIEVING DESEGREGATION. ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT F. KENNEDY ENLISTED SEVERAL CHARITIES TO HELP FUND VOTER REGISTRATION DRIVES THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH.**
- **BEGAN IN 1962 AND ENDED IN 1964**
- **HEADED BY WILEY BRANTON WHO WAS THE CHIEF COUNSEL FOR THE "LITTLE ROCK NINE" AND SERVED AS AN ATTORNEY FOR ARRESTED FREEDOM RIDERS**
- **DURING THIS PERIOD MORE THAN 650,000 AFRICAN AMERICANS WERE REGISTERED TO VOTE IN 11 SOUTHERN STATES**

WILEY BRANTON



ROBERT F. KENNEDY



**JAMES
MEREDITH
APPLIED TO
THE
UNIVERSITY
OF
MISSISSIPPI,
AN ALL-WHITE
COLLEGE, IN
JANUARY 1961**

**ONE OF HIS MANY
LETTERS DEMANDING
THAT HIS
APPLICATION BE
CONSIDERED FOR
ADMISSION**

**J H MEREDITH
1129 Maple Street
Apartment 5-3
Jackson, Mississippi
February 20, 1961**

Office of the Registrar
The University of Mississippi
Division of Student Personnel
University, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Robert B. Ellis:

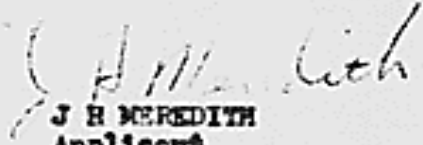
Reference your telegram, dated, February 4, 1961. I am very disappointed because it was found necessary to discontinue consideration of applications for admission or registration for the second semester prior to the receipt of my application. In view of this fact, I am requesting that you consider my application for admission to your school a continuing application for admission during the summer session beginning June 8, 1961.

Have you received all of the information necessary to make my application for admission a complete one? Did you receive transcripts from the University of Kansas, Washburn University, The University of Maryland, and Jackson State College, complete with a certificate of honorable dismissal or a certificate of good standing?

I am requesting that immediate action be taken on my application and that I be notified of its status. Again, I would like to express my gratitude for the respectable and humane manner in which you are handling this matter and I am very hopeful that this procedure will continue.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,


J H MEREDITH
Applicant

**GOVERNOR BARNETT WAS OPPOSED TO
INTEGRATION AND TRIED TO BLOCK
MEREDITH'S ADMISSION**



**FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: MISSISSIPPI
GOVERNOR BARNETT, GEORGIA GOVERNOR
VANDIVER, AND PRESIDENT KENNEDY**

MEREDITH, WITH THE HELP OF THE NAACP, OBTAINED A COURT ORDER TO BE ADMITTED TO THE UNIVERSITY. HE WAS ESCORTED BY FEDERAL AGENTS AFTER RIOTING ENSUED ON CAMPUS.

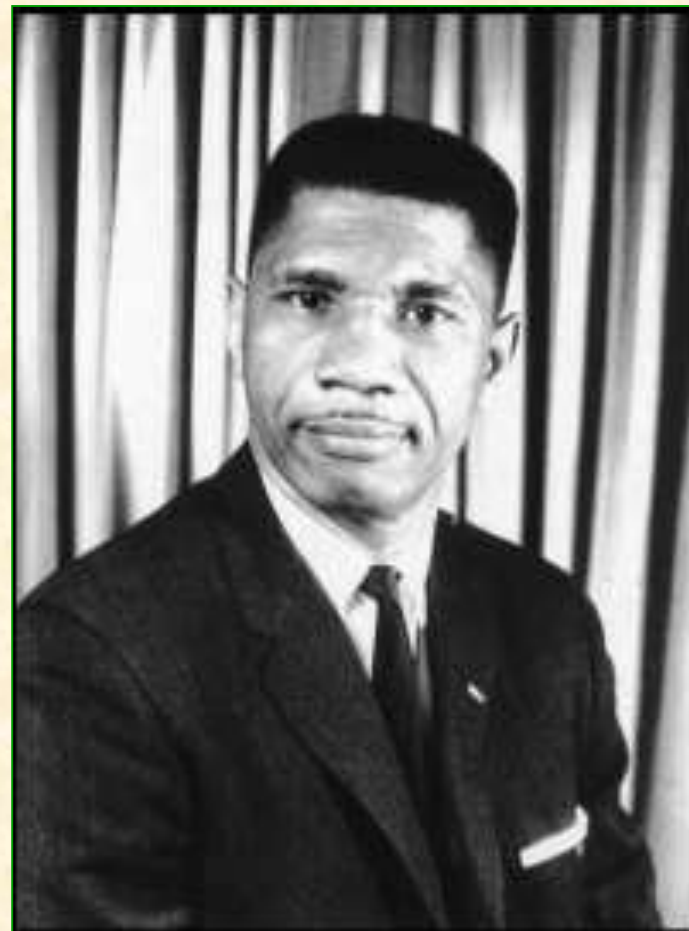


1963

MEDGAR EVERS, LEADER OF THE NAACP IN JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

**HE INVESTIGATED
CRIMES AGAINST
AFRICAN AMERICANS
IN JACKSON, MS AND
LED BOYCOTTS
AGAINST BUSINESSES
WITH UNFAIR
PRACTICES**

**HE WAS ASSASSINATED
OUTSIDE OF HIS HOME
AFTER A MEETING WITH
OTHER CIVIL RIGHTS
ACTIVISTS WHERE THEY
DISCUSSED WAYS TO
IMPROVE LIFE FOR
AFRICAN AMERICANS IN
JACKSON**



BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA WAS ONE OF THE MOST SEGREGATED CITIES IN THE SOUTH. THE PURPOSE OF THE MANY SIT-INS AND BOYCOTTS FROM JANUARY THROUGH APRIL 1963 WAS TO END THE SEGREGATION.



**BIRMINGHAM,
ALABAMA**



THIS ATTACK BY POLICE DOGS ON PROTESTORS GOT THE MOVEMENT MUCH NEEDED PRESS COVERAGE. IN APRIL, CITY OFFICIALS WERE ABLE TO GET A COURT ORDER BLOCKING THE DEMONSTRATIONS.



MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. WAS ARRESTED IN BIRMINGHAM FOR DEFYING THE COURT ORDER BLOCKING THE PROTESTS. HE WROTE HIS FAMOUS "LETTER FROM BIRMINGHAM JAIL" TO LOCAL WHITE MINISTERS THAT HAD CALLED KING A TROUBLEMAKER.



EUGENE "BULL" CONNOR WAS THE POLICE COMMISSIONER OF BIRMINGHAM WHO OPENLY OPPOSED INTEGRATION. AFTER THE TELEVISED IMAGES OF POLICE BRUTALITY AGAINST PROTESTORS GARNERED NORTHERN WHITE SYMPATHY, CONNOR ORDERED THAT VIOLENCE ONLY BE PRACTICED OUT OF THE SPOTLIGHT.



SPEECH IS BULL CONNOR TELLING PEOPLE NOT TO ATTACK PROTESTORS AND TO LEAVE IT TO THE AUTHORITIES SO THAT THEY CAN GET THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OFF OF THEIR BACKS AND HAVE EVERYTHING RETURN TO "NORMAL".

GOVERNOR GEORGE WALLACE BROUGHT IN ALABAMA STATE TROOPERS TO CONFRONT THE PROTESTORS. HE OPPOSED ENDING SEGREGATION AND USED ALL OF HIS GUBERNATORIAL POWERS TO PREVENT IT FROM HAPPENING.



THIS VIDEO CLIP SHOWS WALLACE BLOCKING THE ENTRANCE TO THE SCHOOL AND HIS FORCED REMOVAL TO ALLOW INTEGRATION.

**A PAGE FROM
NOTES TAKEN BY
ATTORNEY
GENERAL ROBERT
KENNEDY ON THE
EVENTS IN
BIRMINGHAM**

I am deeply concerned about the events which occurred in Birmingham, Ala. last night. The home of Reverend A. D. King was bombed and badly damaged. Shortly thereafter ~~a motel~~ the A. G. Gaston Motel was also bombed, ~~with injury~~ These occurrences were followed by crowds, rioting, injury to a number of persons, and considerable property damage.

I am particularly distressed that these events should take place immediately following the Birmingham Agreement which promised ~~so~~ so much progress for the Negroes of that city in the realization of their just demands for equal treatment and opportunity.

Dear Mr. President,
What I'm
going to say might not mean
much to you but it means a
lot to me.

I heard on the news that you
aren't sending troops to Birmingham.
Well I think you should for
this reason, because the negroes
have gone through a lot
of rough treatment not only
in Birmingham but in
~~Mississippi~~ Mississippi, Arkansas,
Georgia, ect. This has been
going on since the Civil
War! they got some rights
then but ^{not} many many of
them have been killed and ~~injured~~ wounded
for the same reason. (~~that~~ their rights)
Now they have to be armed
to live but there not going to
take there weapons to the
church, so, theres a pretty
good chance that there
will be another bombing

this Sunday. By this time it
might too late. They might
kill every white in sight (negroes)
at least send secret service
down there for ~~church~~ church.
I think that that should make
~~so~~ sense.

If you don't send troops send
me a letter telling whrs, ~~you~~ you'll
here from me again.

Love

Tom O. Berdoubler

write to 4829 W St. N.W. Wash. DC.

**ONE OF MANY LETTERS
SENT TO JFK ASKING HIM
TO SEND TROOPS TO
BIRMINGHAM**

IN MAY 1963 AFTER MORE THAN 1,200 PEOPLE HAD BEEN ARRESTED, WHITE LEADERS FINALLY AGREED TO NEGOTIATE. BIRMINGHAM WAS TO BE DESEGREGATED, INCLUDING LUNCH COUNTERS, RESTROOMS AND WATER FOUNTAINS IN EXCHANGE FOR AN END TO THE DEMONSTRATIONS. PRESIDENT KENNEDY SENT IN FEDERAL TROOPS TO HELP RESTORE ORDER. THIS EVENT HELPED TO MOTIVATE CIVIL RIGHTS VOLUNTEERS.



SPEECH IS JFK ANNOUNCING TO THE COUNTRY THAT THE SITUATION IN BIRMINGHAM HAD BEEN STABILIZED.



**IN JANUARY 1963 JFK
MET WITH CIVIL
RIGHTS LEADERS
WHO INFORMED THE
PRESIDENT OF A
PEACEFUL
DEMONSTRATION
PLANNED FOR
WASHINGTON D.C.**



**KENNEDY TRIED TO DISCOURAGE THE MARCH
BECAUSE OF POSSIBLE VIOLENCE**



"THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON FOR JOBS AND FREEDOM"

AUGUST 28, 1963



**MORE THAN
250,000
PEOPLE
GATHERED AT
THE LINCOLN
MEMORIAL**



MARCHERS REPRESENTED A BROAD SPECTRUM OF INTERESTS



THE PROTESTORS WANTED FEDERAL LEGISLATION TO OUTLAW SEGREGATED FACILITIES







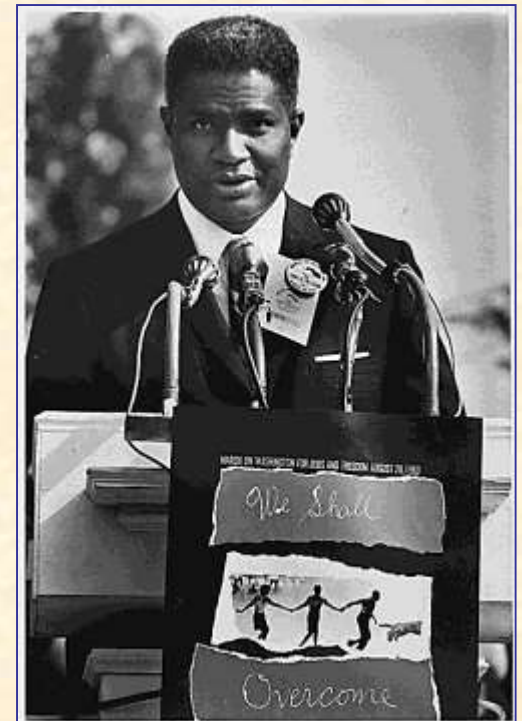
VIDEO CLIP SHOWS THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON

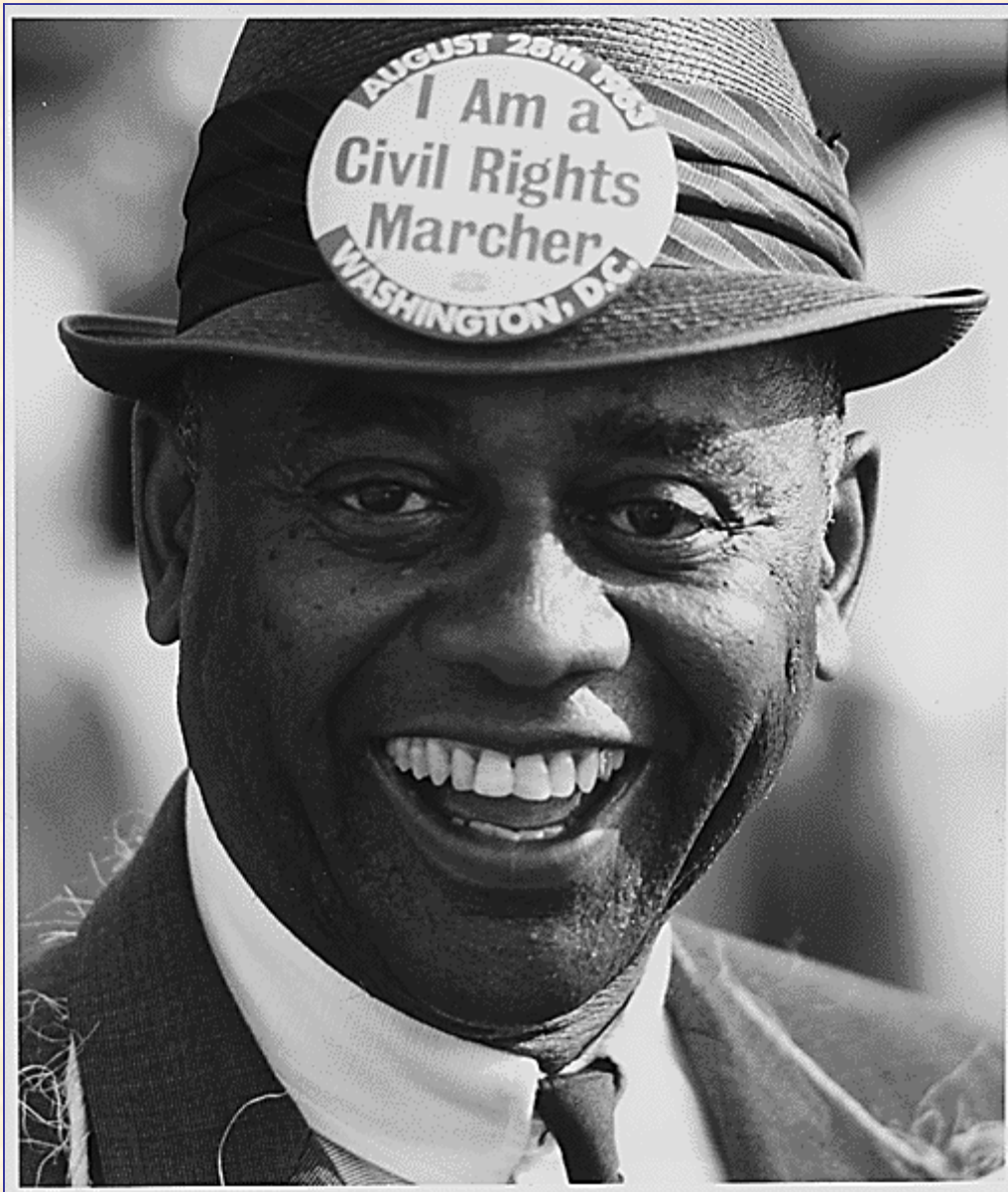


**THE EVENT WAS
WIDELY TELEVISED
WHICH HELPED TO
MAKE IT ONE OF
THE MOST
IMPORTANT
DEMONSTRATIONS
OF THE CIVIL
RIGHTS MOVEMENT**



**MANY
FAMOUS
PEOPLE
WERE
PRESENT
AND SOME
PERFORMED**





1964

REVEREND MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. AND PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON MET TO DISCUSS CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION



THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

THE BILL WAS INTRODUCED INTO CONGRESS IN 1963 PRIOR TO THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON. JFK WAS TRYING TO PUSH THROUGH THE LEGISLATION WHEN HE WAS ASSASSINATED. LBJ WAS ABLE TO USE HIS INFLUENCE IN CONGRESS TO HELP GET IT PASSED.

Eighty-eighth Congress of the United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

Began and held at the City of Washington on Tuesday, the seventh day of January, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-four

An Act

To enforce the constitutional right to vote, to confer jurisdiction upon the district courts of the United States to provide injunctive relief against interference with the exercise of the right, to confer jurisdiction upon the district courts to provide injunctive relief to protect constitutional rights in public facilities and public accommodations to exercise the right, to confer jurisdiction upon the district courts to enforce the prohibition against denial of equal employment opportunity, and for other purposes.

As amended by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Civil Rights Act of 1964".

TITLE I—VOTING RIGHTS

Sec. 101. Section 2004 of the Revised Statutes (48 U.S.C. 1974), as amended by section 802 of the Civil Rights Act of 1957 (28 Stat. 687), and as further amended by section 501 of the Civil Rights Act of 1960 (74 Stat. 99), is hereby amended as follows:

(a) Insert "1" after "(a)" in subsection (a) and add at the end of subsection (a) the following new paragraph:

"(1) No person acting under color of law shall—

"(A) in determining whether any individual is qualified under State law or laws to vote in any Federal election, apply any standard, practice, or procedure different from the standards, practices, or procedures applied under such law or laws to other individuals within the same county, parish, or similar political subdivision who have been found by State officials to be qualified to vote;

"(B) deny the right of any individual to vote in any Federal election because of an error or omission on any record or paper relating to any application, registration, or other act required to vote, if such error or omission is not material in determining whether such individual is qualified under State law to vote in such election; or

"(C) employ any literacy test as a qualification for voting in any Federal election unless (1) such test is administered to each individual and is conducted wholly in writing, and (2) a certified copy of the test and of the answers given by the individual is furnished to him within three days of the submission of his request, except that the period of three days which commences and papers are received is to be extended and governed pursuant to title III of the Civil Rights Act of 1960 (48 U.S.C. 15111-1112; 28 Stat. 99) if provided, however, that the Attorney General may enter into agreements with appropriate State or local authorities that procedures, methods, and maintenance of such tests in accordance with the provisions of applicable State or local law, including such special provisions as a necessary in the preparation, conduct, and maintenance of such tests for persons who are blind or otherwise physically handicapped, meet the purposes of this paragraph and constitute a fair and equitable test.

"(3) The purpose of this subsection—

"(A) the term 'vote' shall have the same meaning as in subsection (a) of this section;

"(B) the phrase 'literacy test' includes any test of the ability to read, write, understand and/or interpret any matter."

(b) Insert immediately following the period at the end of the first sentence of subsection (a) the following new sentence: "(1) In any such proceeding literacy is a relevant fact there shall be a rebuttable

THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

- **REQUIRED UNIFORM STANDARDS FOR VOTING AND ABOLISHED LITERACY TESTS**
- **MADE RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND SEGREGATION IN PUBLIC PLACES, SUCH AS THEATERS, RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS, ILLEGAL**
- **OUTLAWED DISCRIMINATION IN ANY FEDERALLY FUNDED PROGRAM OR JOB, INCLUDING DISCRIMINATION BASED ON GENDER**



**PRESIDENT
LYNDON B.
JOHNSON SIGNED
THE BILL JULY 2,
1964**

MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT OF 1964

- **ORGANIZED BY THE COUNCIL OF FEDERATED ORGANIZATIONS (COFO)**
- **MANY NORTHERN WHITE STUDENTS VOLUNTEERED**
- **VOLUNTEERS REGISTERED VOTERS AND EVENTUALLY ENCOURAGED THEM TO VOTE FOR THE MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY (MFDP)**
- **VOLUNTEERS SET UP "FREEDOM SCHOOLS" TO RAISE AWARENESS OF THE INEQUITIES OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM WHERE AFRICAN AMERICAN SCHOOLS HAD LIMITED RESOURCES.**



MISSISSIPPI

FBI POSTER ADVERTISING THREE MISSING VOLUNTEERS: ANDREW GOODMAN, JAMES CHANEY, AND MICHAEL SCHWERNER

ON JUNE 21, 1964 THE THREE MEN SET OUT TO INVESTIGATE A CHURCH BOMBING NEAR PHILADELPHIA, MS. AFTER BEING ARRESTED FOR TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS THE MEN WERE HELD FOR SEVERAL HOURS IN JAIL, WHICH IS THE LAST PLACE THEY WERE SEEN ALIVE. THEIR BODIES WERE FOUND 6 WEEKS LATER. BOTH WHITE MEN WERE SHOT ONCE IN THE CHEST WHILE CHANEY WAS BRUTALLY BEATEN TO DEATH. NO ONE WAS EVER CONVICTED OF MURDER, THE PERPETRATORS WERE ONLY CONVICTED OF INTERFERING WITH THEIR FEDERAL CIVIL RIGHTS BECAUSE THE ALL-WHITE JURIES REFUSED TO BRING BACK A MURDER CONVICTION.



FREEDOM SCHOOLS

- **TAUGHT PRIMARILY BY NORTHERN WHITE COLLEGE STUDENTS**
- **MOST AFRICAN AMERICAN CHILDREN WORKED IN THE FIELDS WITH THEIR FAMILIES AND THEREFORE DID NOT ATTEND SCHOOL**
- **ALTHOUGH BY 1963 STATE FUNDING FOR EDUCATION HAD BASICALLY EQUALIZED, LOCAL SCHOOL FUNDING WAS EXTREMELY INEQUITABLE TO BLACK EDUCATION**
- **THE CURRICULUM INCLUDED BASIC EDUCATION AS WELL AS AFRICAN HISTORY, AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY, GOVERNMENT, VOTING PROCEDURES, AND OTHER TOPICS**

MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY **(MFDP)**

- **CREATED IN 1964 AT COFO AS A DIRECT RESULT OF THE MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT**
- **ITS PURPOSE WAS TO CHALLENGE THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY WHICH DENIED ACCESS TO AFRICAN AMERICANS**
- **MEMBERSHIP WAS OPEN TO ALL BUT WAS PRIMARILY BLACK**
- **MEMBERS ATTENDED THE 1964 DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IN ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY**
- **THEY SUPPORTED LBJ BUT TRADITIONAL WHITE DEMOCRATS THREATENED TO SUPPORT REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE GOLDWATER IF LBJ HELPED MFDP**
- **THEY WERE OFFERED SOME SEATS AT THE CONVENTION BUT BECAUSE SO FEW THEY WOULD HAVE NO REAL POWER SO MFDP DECLINED**
- **EVEN THOUGH IT WAS A TECHNICAL DEFEAT IT BECAME A TURNING POINT IN CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT BECAUSE IT HELPED TO LEAD TO THE CONCEPT OF "BLACK POWER"**

**PHOTOS OF THE
MISSISSIPPI
DEMOCRATIC FREEDOM
PARTY AT THE 1964
DEMOCRATIC
CONVENTION IN
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW
JERSEY**



FANNIE LOU HAMER

MALCOLM X

BLACK MUSLIM, BLACK ACTIVIST



**EXCERPT
FROM HIS
FAMOUS "THE
BALLOT OR
THE BULLET
SPEECH"**



MALCOLM X BEGAN HIS ACTIVIST CAREER BY PREACHING BLACK SEPARATISM. HE FELT THAT BLACKS SHOULD NOT TRY TO FIT INTO WHITE SOCIETY, INSTEAD THEY SHOULD FOCUS ON DEVELOPING THEIR OWN COMMUNITIES AND ECONOMIC STRUCTURES. HE ALSO BELIEVED IN USING VIOLENCE TO ACHIEVE THESE GOALS, IF NECESSARY.



Concerning Nonviolence

**MOVIE OF
MALCOLM X ON
NONVIOLENCE**

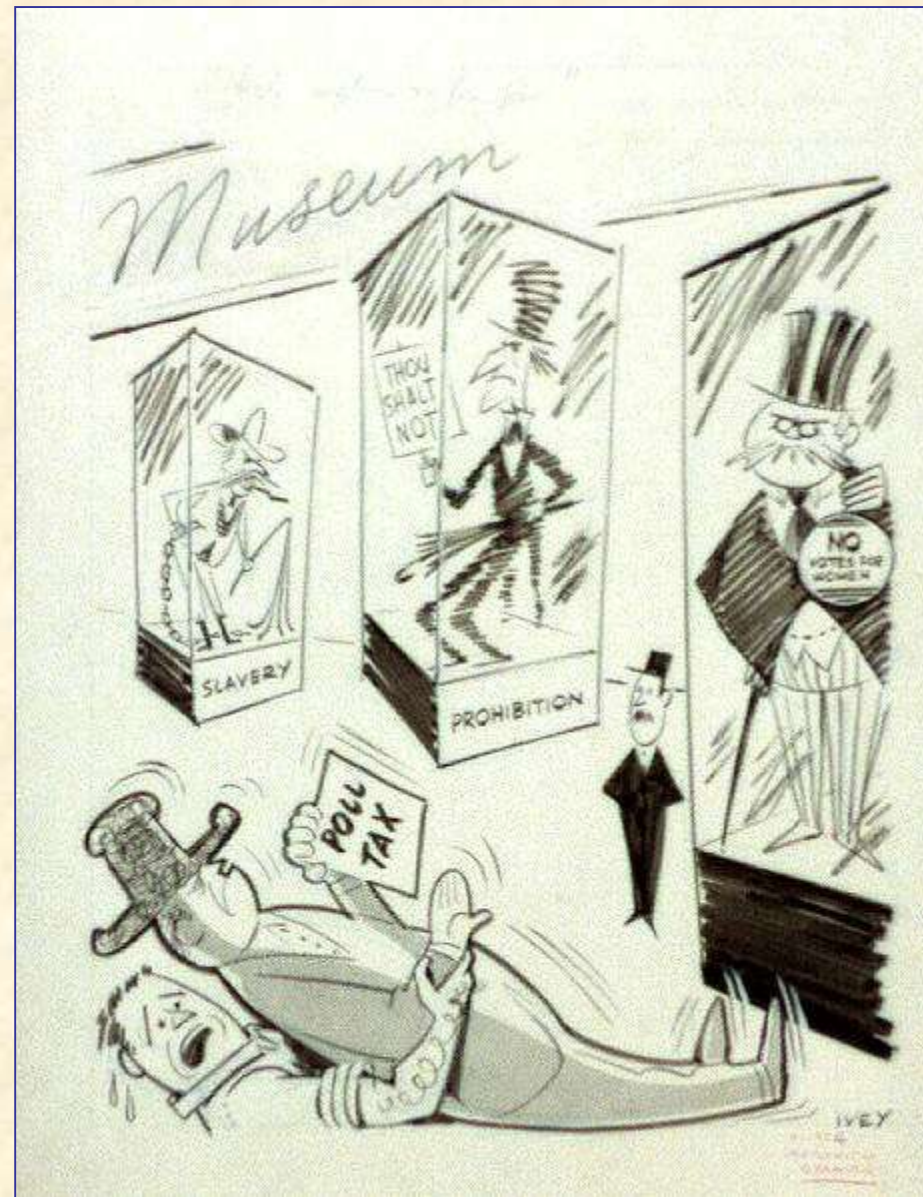
IN 1964 MALCOLM X MADE A PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA AS DICTATED BY HIS MUSLIM BELIEFS. ON THIS TRIP HE CAME TO BELIEVE IN THE BROTHERHOOD OF ALL RACES AND CHANGED HIS STANCE ON SEPARATISM BETWEEN BLACKS AND WHITES. HE BROKE AWAY FROM THE NATION OF ISLAM AND WORKED WITH PEOPLE OF ALL RACES.



AMENDMENT XXIV 1964

SECTION 1. THE RIGHT OF CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES TO VOTE IN ANY PRIMARY OR OTHER ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT OR VICE PRESIDENT, FOR ELECTORS FOR PRESIDENT OR VICE PRESIDENT, OR FOR SENATOR OR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, SHALL NOT BE DENIED OR ABRIDGED BY THE UNITED STATES OR ANY STATE BY REASON OF FAILURE TO PAY ANY POLL TAX OR OTHER TAX.

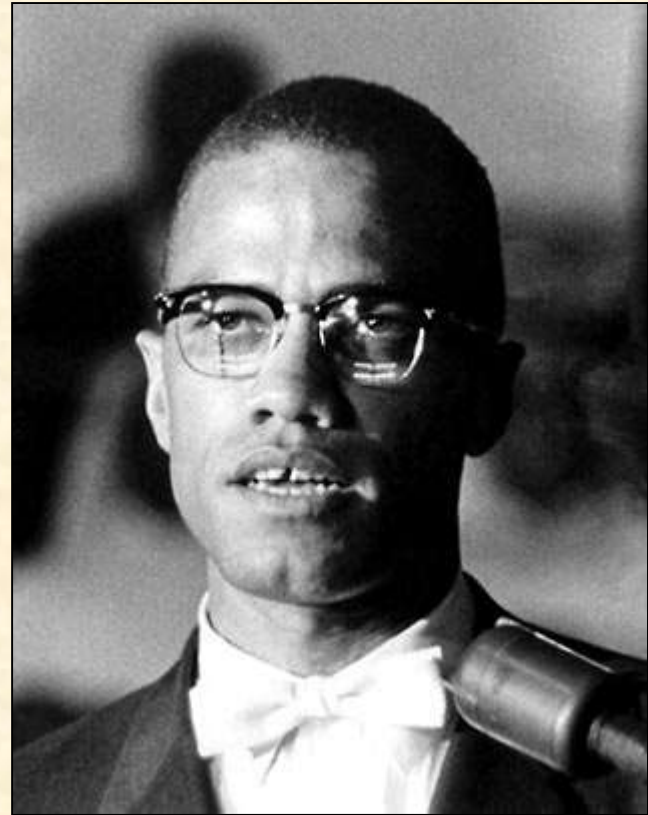
SECTION 2. THE CONGRESS SHALL HAVE POWER TO ENFORCE THIS ARTICLE BY APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION.



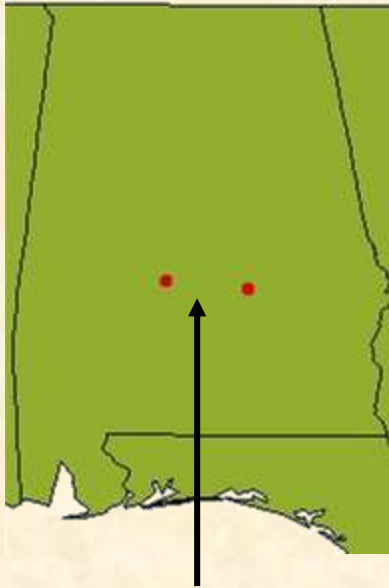
**CARTOON IS TITLED
"HERE'S ANOTHER ONE FOR YOU"**

1965

**MALCOLM X WAS
ASSASSINATED
WHILE GIVING A
SPEECH ON
FEBRUARY 21, 1965.
THE THREE GUNMEN
ARRESTED AND
CONVICTED WERE
BELIEVED TO BE
NATION OF ISLAM
MEMBERS.**



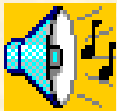
A MARCH WAS ORGANIZED BY THE SCLC FROM SELMA TO MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA ON MARCH 7, 1965. THE DEMONSTRATORS DEMANDED FAIRNESS IN VOTING REGISTRATION.



**SELMA TO
MONTGOMERY**



DEMONSTRATORS WERE MET BY POLICE WITH TEAR GAS AND CLUBS



**SPEECH IS ORDER GIVEN TO STATE TROOPERS
TO MAKE SURE DEMONSTRATORS DISPERSE**

**THIS EVENT BECAME KNOWN AS
"BLOODY SUNDAY"**



TELEGRAM SENT TO LBJ BY JACKIE ROBINSON

GENERAL

HUF/STT

1965 MAR 9 AM 1 22

WA076 PD

STAMFORD CONN 8 616P EST

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

IMPORTANT YOU TAKE IMMEDIATE ACTION IN ALABAMA ONE MORE DAY
OF SAVAGE TREATMENT BY LEGALIZED HATCHET MEN COULD LEAD TO OPEN
WARFARE BY AROUSED NEGROES AMERICA CANNOT AFFORD THIS IN 1965

JACKIE ROBINSON.

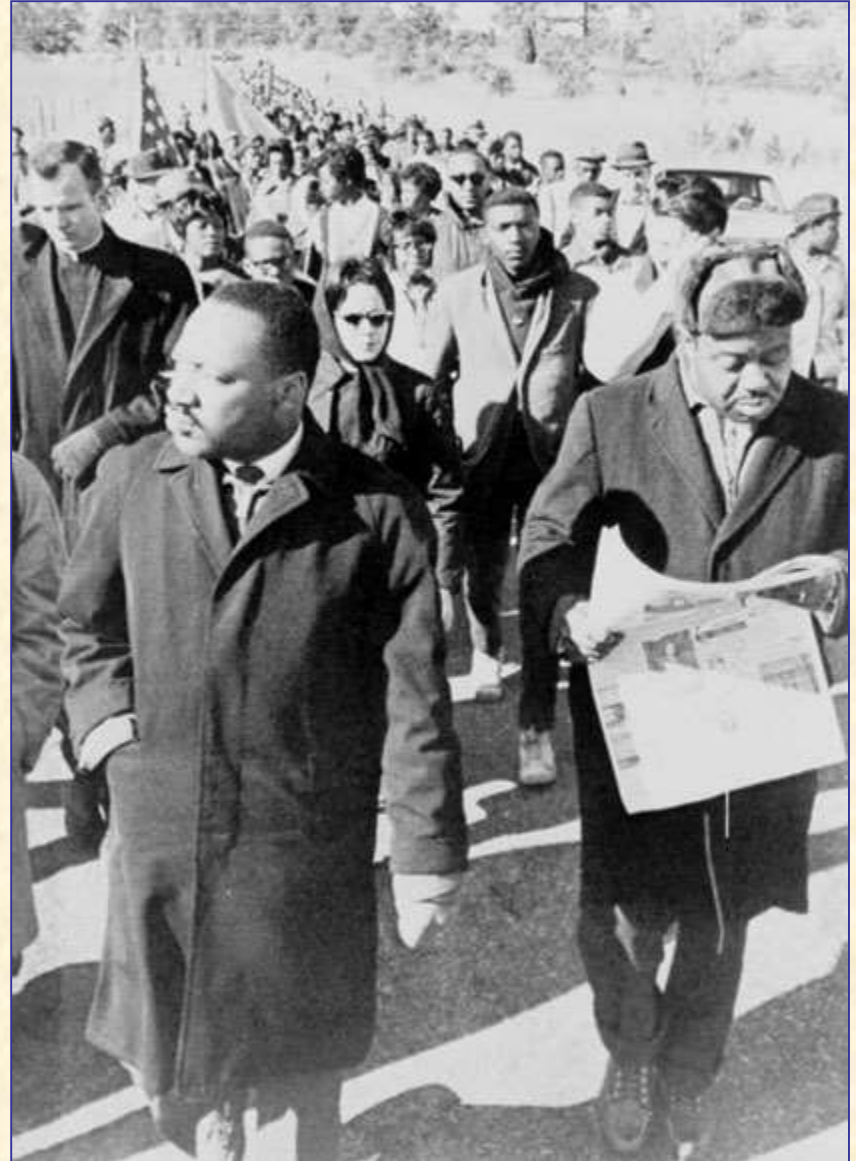
X

1965 MAR 9 AM 1 22

**A SECOND MARCH
WAS ORGANIZED
FOR MARCH 10,
1965**



**MOVIE CLIP SHOWS THE
IMPACT OF THE SELMA
MARCH ALONG WITH
SCENES FROM THE
SECOND MARCH.**



MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. MOTIVATED THE MARCHERS TO REGISTER TO VOTE



**PRESIDENT LYNDON
B. JOHNSON SIGNS
THE VOTING RIGHTS
ACT OF 1965 IN
AUGUST**



Eighty-ninth Congress of the United States of America

AT THE FIRST SESSION

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the fourth day of January,
one thousand nine hundred and sixty-five

An Act

To enforce the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States,
and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act shall be known as the "Voting Rights Act of 1965".

Sec. 2. No voting qualification or prerequisite to voting, or standard, practice, or procedure shall be imposed or applied by any State or political subdivision to deny or abridge the right of any citizen of the United States to vote on account of race or color.

Sec. 3. (a) Whenever the Attorney General institutes a proceeding under any statute to enforce the guarantees of the fifteenth amendment in any State or political subdivision the court shall authorize the appointment of Federal examiners by the United States Civil Service Commission in accordance with section 6 to serve for such period of time and for such political subdivisions as the court shall determine is appropriate to enforce the guarantees of the fifteenth amendment: (1) as part of any interlocutory order if the court determines that the appointment of such examiners is necessary to enforce such guarantees or (2) as part of any final judgment if the court finds that violations of the fifteenth amendment justifying equitable relief have occurred in such State or subdivision: *Provided*, That the court need not authorize the appointment of examiners if any incidents of denial or abridgment of the right to vote on account of race or color (1) have been few in number and have been promptly and effectively corrected by State or local action, (2) the continuing effect of such incidents has been eliminated, and (3) there is no reasonable probability of their recurrence in the future.

(b) If in a proceeding instituted by the Attorney General under any statute to enforce the guarantees of the fifteenth amendment in any State or political subdivision the court finds that a test or device has been used for the purpose or with the effect of denying or abridging the right of any citizen of the United States to vote on account of race or color, it shall suspend the use of tests and devices in such State or political subdivisions as the court shall determine is appropriate and for such period as it deems necessary.

(c) If in any proceeding instituted by the Attorney General under any statute to enforce the guarantees of the fifteenth amendment in any State or political subdivision the court finds that violations of the fifteenth amendment justifying equitable relief have occurred within the territory of such State or political subdivision, the court, in addition to such relief as it may grant, shall retain jurisdiction for such period as it may deem appropriate and during such period no voting qualification or prerequisite to voting, or standard, practice, or procedure with respect to voting different from that in force or effect at the time the proceeding was commenced shall be enforced unless and until the court finds that such qualification, prerequisite, standard, practice, or procedure does not have the purpose and will not have the effect of denying or abridging the right to vote on account of race or color: *Provided*, That such qualification, prerequisite, standard, practice, or procedure may be enforced if the qualification, prerequisite, standard, practice, or procedure has been submitted by the chief legal officer or other appropriate official of such State or subdivision to the Attorney General and the Attorney General has not interposed an objection within sixty days after such



VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF 1965

- **THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT AUTHORIZED THE USE OF FEDERAL VOTING REGISTRARS**
- **THE LAW PREVENTED STATES FROM CHANGING THEIR ELECTION LAWS WITHOUT CLEARANCE FROM THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT**
- **THE LAW ALSO PREVENTED THE USE OF LITERACY TESTS AS A PREREQUISITE FOR VOTING**



**SPEECH IS PRESIDENT
JOHNSON ANNOUNCING THE
VOTING RIGHTS ACT**



IMPORTANT EVENTS 1960s

- **1960 SIT-IN IN NORTH CAROLINA**
- **1960 STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC) IS FORMED**
- **1961 FREEDOM RIDES**
- **1961 UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA**
- **1962 UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI INTEGRATED**
- **1963 BIRMINGHAM**
- **1963 MARCH ON WASHINGTON**
- **1964 24TH AMENDMENT**
- **1964 CIVIL RIGHTS ACT**
- **1964 MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT**
- **1965 MARCH FROM SELMA TO MONTGOMERY**
- **1965 VOTING RIGHTS ACT**
- **1965-67 RIOTS IN VARIOUS CITIES**
- **1966 BLACK PANTHER PARTY FORMED**
- **1968 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. MURDERED**

1965-1970s: THE MOVEMENT ENDS

- **WATTS RIOTS**
- **RACE RIOTS IN VARIOUS CITIES**
- **BLACK PANTHER PARTY**
- **BLACK POWER**
- **MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. ASSASSINATED**
- **NATION OF ISLAM**

WATTS, CALIFORNIA

RIOTS AUGUST 11, 1965



MOVIE SHOWS THE DESTRUCTION CAUSED BY THE WATTS RIOTS



WATTS, CA

WATTS RIOTS

- RIOTS BROKE OUT TO PROTEST THE BEATING OF A DRUNK DRIVING SUSPECT BY POLICE OFFICERS
- PARTICIPANTS WERE EXPRESSING ANGER OVER POLICE BRUTALITY AND THE POVERTY SUFFERED IN THE COMMUNITY
- DURING THE SEVEN DAY PERIOD 34 PEOPLE WERE KILLED, OVER 1,000 PEOPLE WERE INJURED, AND ABOUT \$40 MILLION DOLLARS DAMAGED



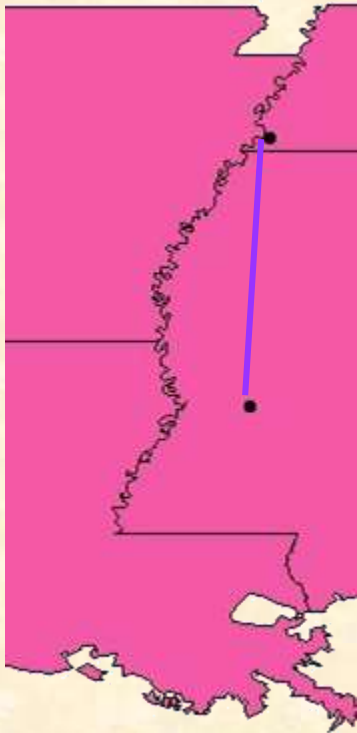
IN 1966 STOKELY CARMICHAEL BECAME THE NEW LEADER OF SNCC. THE GROUP'S NEW FOCUS WAS ON BLACK POWER AND BLACK NATIONALISM.

HE EJECTED WHITES FROM THE ORGANIZATION AND PUSHED FOR BLACK SELF-RELIANCE

CARMICHAEL WROTE A PAPER TITLED "BASIS OF BLACK POWER" TO EXPLAIN THE CONCEPT OF BLACK POWER



THE MEREDITH MARCH OF 1966

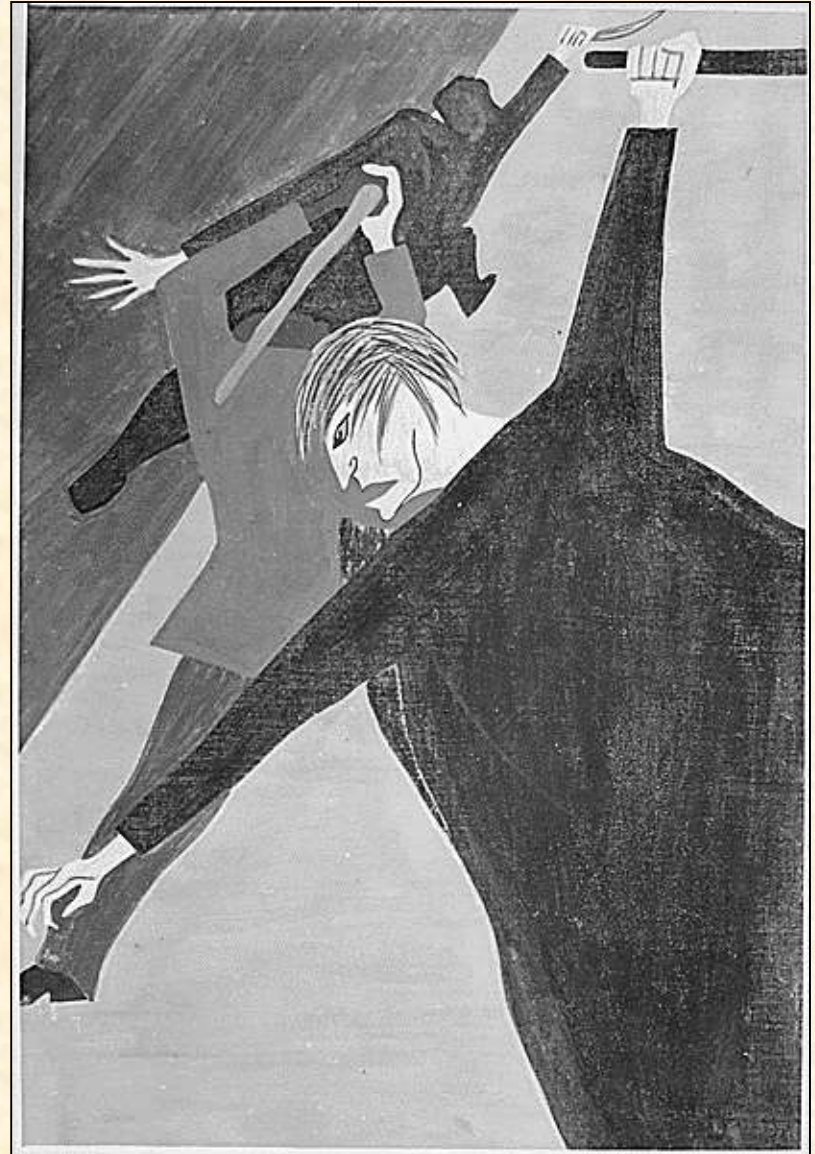


IN JUNE OF 1966 JAMES MEREDITH AND OTHERS BEGAN A MARCH FROM MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE TO JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI TO REGISTER BLACK VOTERS. MEREDITH WAS WOUNDED THE SECOND DAY OF THE MARCH BY A SNIPER. KING (SCLC), CARMICHAEL (SNCC), AND McKISSICK (CORE) ARRIVED THE NEXT DAY TO CARRY ON. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT ABOUT 2,500 PEOPLE WERE REGISTERED AS A RESULT OF THE MARCH. AFTER BEING TREATED FOR HIS WOUNDS, MEREDITH RETURNED AND FINISHED THE MARCH.

CHICAGO RACE RIOTS JULY 1966

IN JULY MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. TRAVELED TO CHICAGO, A NORTHERN SEGREGATED CITY TO PROTEST HOUSING CONDITIONS.

IN MID-JULY RIOTING TOOK PLACE IN AFRICAN AMERICAN COMMUNITIES, ENDING ONLY AFTER POLICE AND NATIONAL GUARDSMEN WERE BROUGHT IN. MLK TOOK THE PROTEST TO THE ALL-WHITE COMMUNITY OF CICERO, WHERE PROTESTORS WERE PELTED WITH ROCKS AND BEATEN WITH STICKS BY RESIDENTS. CITY OFFICIALS AGREED TO END THE HOUSING DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICES AND KING ENDED THE PROTESTS.



1967 RACE RIOTS OCCURRED IN DETROIT, MICHIGAN; ATLANTA, GEORGIA; CINCINNATI, OHIO; NEWARK, NEW JERSEY; AND TAMPA, FLORIDA



**VIDEO CLIP SHOWS
SCENES FROM RIOTS
IN 1967 AND 1968**



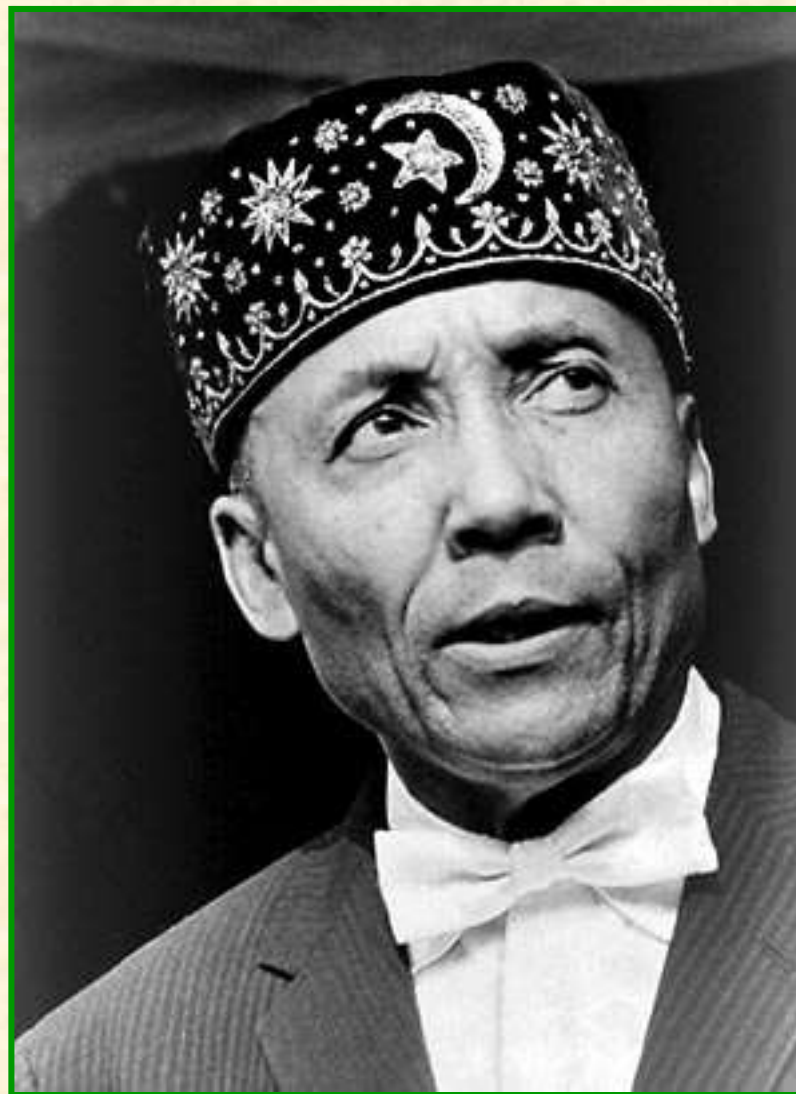
NATION OF ISLAM



NATION OF ISLAM MEETINGS, 1970s



SEE SPEAKER NOTE BELOW FOR FURTHER EDIFICATION

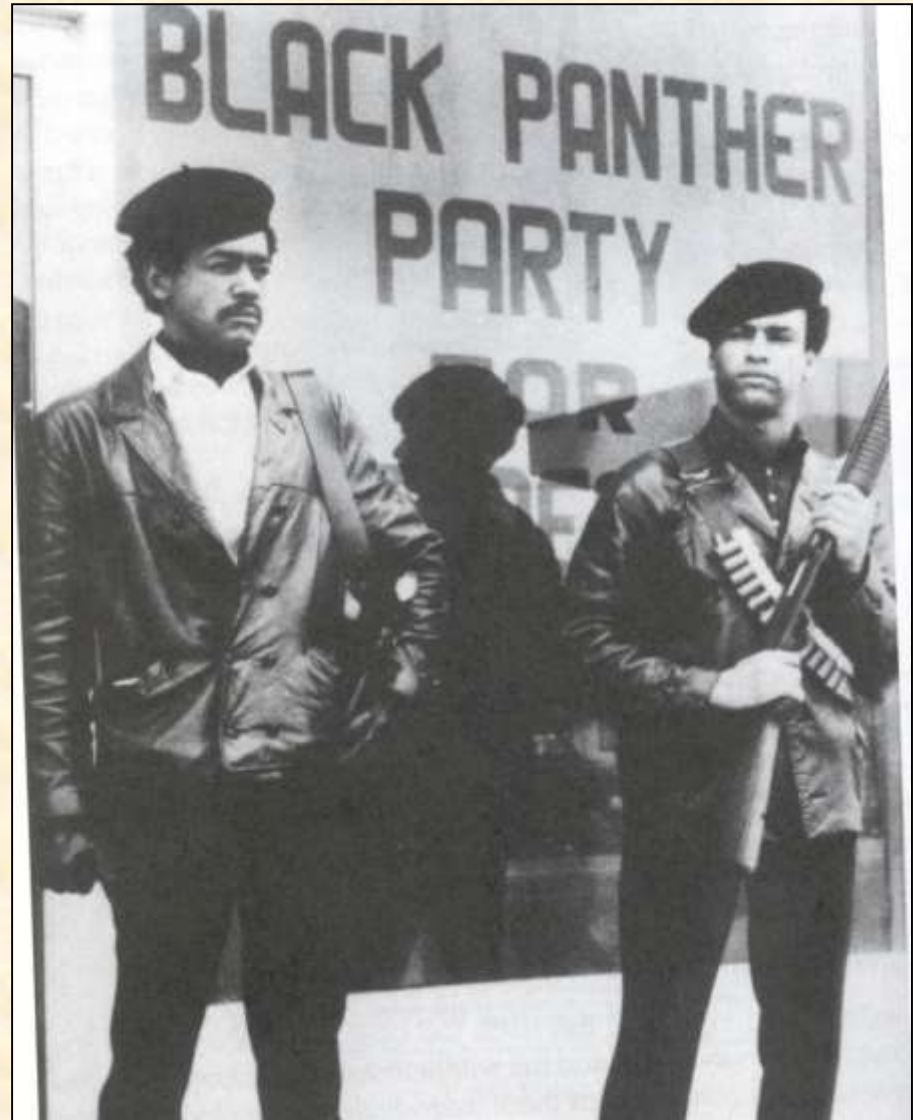


ELIJAH MUHAMMAD

BLACK PANTHER PARTY FOUNDED IN OAKLAND, CA IN 1966

**BOBBY SEALE
AND HUEY
NEWTON, CO-
FOUNDERS OF
THE BLACK
PANTHER
PARTY**

**THE BLACK
PANTHER PARTY
HAD A 10 POINT
PLATFORM WHICH
DELINEATED THEIR
GOALS OF BLACK
EMPOWERMENT.**



PROTEST AT THE "PANTHER 21" TRIAL 1969



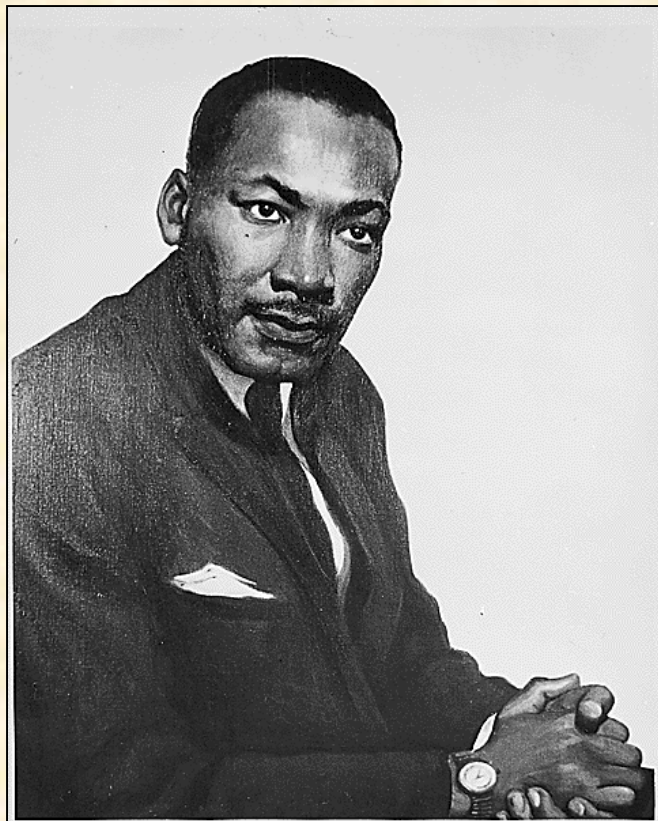
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EXCERPT FROM MARTIN LUTHER KING'S LAST SPEECH, APRIL 2, 1968



**MARTIN LUTHER KING'S
FUNERAL**

**STATEMENT BY
ROBERT F.
KENNEDY
ANNOUNCING THE
ASSASSINATION
OF MARTIN
LUTHER KING, JR.
APRIL 4, 1968**



STATEMENT BY SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY ON THE

DEATH OF THE REVEREND MARTIN LUTHER KING

RALLY IN INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA - April 4, 1968

I have bad news for you, for all of our fellow citizens, and people who love peace all over the world, and that is that Martin Luther King was shot and killed tonight.

Martin Luther King dedicated his life to love and to justice for his fellow human beings, and he died because of that effort.

In this difficult day, in this difficult time for the United States, it is perhaps well to ask what kind of a nation we are and what direction we want to move in. For those of you who are black -- considering the evidence there evidently is that there were white people who were responsible -- you can be filled with bitterness, with hatred, and a desire for revenge. We can move in that direction as a country, in great polarization -- black people amongst black, white people amongst white, filled with hatred toward one another.

Or we can make an effort, as Martin Luther King did, to understand and to comprehend, and to replace that violence, that stain of bloodshed that has spread across our land, with an effort to understand with compassion and love.

For those of you who are black and are tempted to be filled with hatred and distrust at the injustice of such an act, against all white people, I can only say that I feel in my own heart the same kind of feeling. I had a member of my family killed, but he was killed by a white man. But we have to make an effort in the United States, we have to make an effort to understand, to go beyond these rather difficult times.

My favorite poet was Aeschylus. He wrote: "In our sleep, pain which cannot forget falls drop by drop upon the heart until, in our own despair, against our will, comes wisdom through the awful grace of God."

What we need in the United States is not division; what we need in the United States is not hatred; what we need in the United States is not violence or lawlessness, but love and wisdom, and compassion toward one another, and a feeling of justice towards those who still suffer within our country, whether they be white or they be black.

So I shall ask you tonight to return home, to say a prayer for the family of Martin Luther King, that's true, but more importantly to say a prayer for our own country, which all of us love -- a prayer for understanding and that compassion of which I spoke.

We can do well in this country. We will have difficult times. We've had difficult times in the past. We will have difficult times in the future. It is not the end of violence; it is not the end of lawlessness; it is not the end of disorder.

But the vast majority of white people and the vast majority of black people in this country want to live together, want to improve the quality of our life, and want justice for all human beings who abide in our land.

Let us dedicate ourselves to what the Greeks wrote so many years ago: to tame the savageness of man and to make gentle the life of this world.

Let us dedicate ourselves to that, and say a prayer for our country and for our people.

OTHER GROUPS IN AMERICA USED THE METHODS AND STRATEGIES UTILIZED BY AFRICAN AMERICANS IN THEIR STRUGGLES FOR EQUAL TREATMENT UNDER THE LAW.

CESAR CHAVEZ, LEADER OF THE NATIONAL FARM WORKERS ASSOCIATION FOUGHT FOR FAIR TREATMENT OF MIGRANT FARM WORKERS THROUGH BOYCOTTS, DEMONSTRATIONS, AND MARCHES



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