

Warm UP (on the back of your guided notes): Consider the activities from yesterday;

1. How did you feel as a student who was treated unequally/privileged?

2. How did you feel taking the voting exam.

3. Was it a fair exam?

4. In what ways was it not fair?

Warm Up:

- What does NAACP stand for?

"Come, let us take counsel together!"

Attend NAACP

WARTIME CONFERENCE FOR TOTAL PEACE

CHICAGO
JULY 12-16

JIM CROW

Sessions in
Metropolitan Church
Community Church
41st South Parkway

Monster Mass Meeting
Sun. July 16, 2:30 P. M.
Washington Park

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION for THE ADVANCEMENT of COLORED PEOPLE
JOIN NOW!

Chicago Branch: 3456 SO. STATE STREET - OR - National Office: 69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

Warm Up:

- On your “42” worksheet write your answer to the following question:
- What impact did the *Brown vs. Board of Education* ruling have on you as a student today? (2 Sentences minimum)

Unit 11: Civil Rights

Essential Questions:

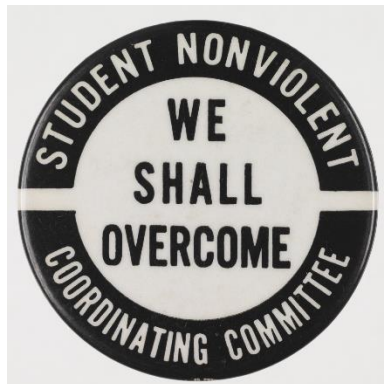
1. What methods do people use to achieve social and racial equality?
2. How do Americans define civil rights?

Vocabulary Terms:

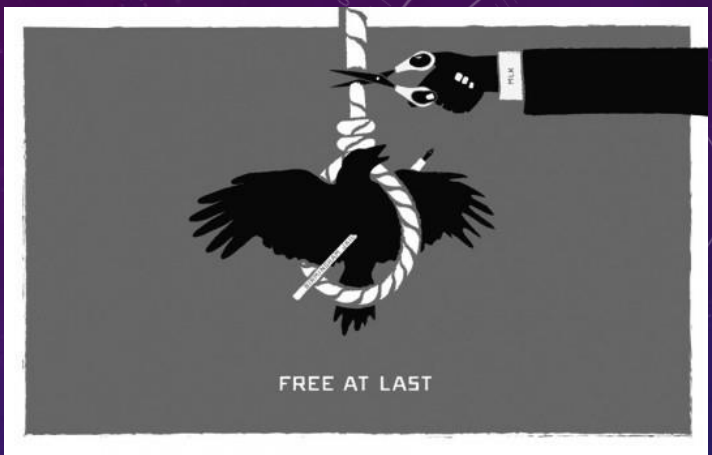
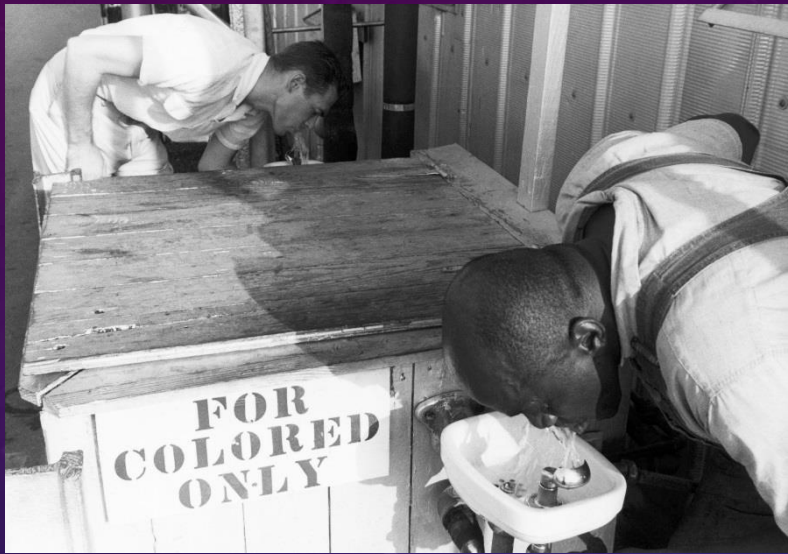
CORE	Black Panthers
Freedom Riders	Sit-Ins
Selma	SNCC
United Farm Workers	Title IX
Segregation	Integration
Feminism	NAACP
Chicano Movement	SCLC
Montgomery Bus Boycott	
Civil Rights Act of 1964	
Voting Rights Act of 1965	
American Indian Movement (AIM)	
National Organization for Women (NOW)	



peaceproject.com



Civil Rights Introduction Mojo:

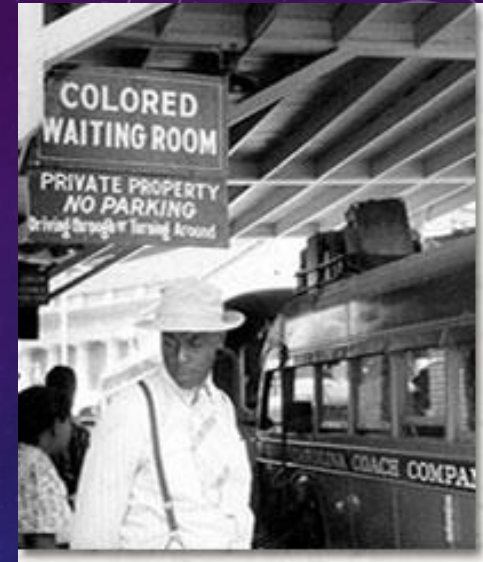


Origins of the CR Movement



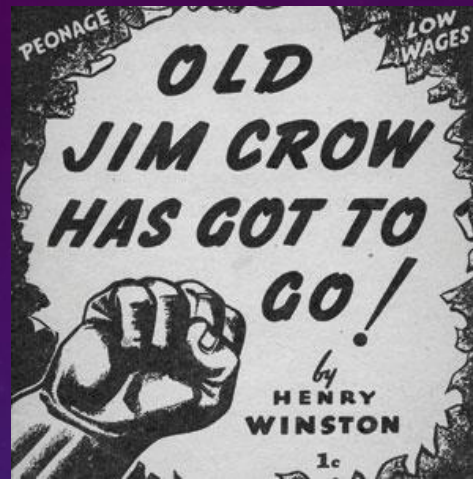
Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)

- The Supreme Court ruled that the “separate-but-equal” standard was constitutional
- States could have segregated facilities for different races, so long as they were equal in quality
- 1930s- NAACP challenged it



“Jim Crow” Laws

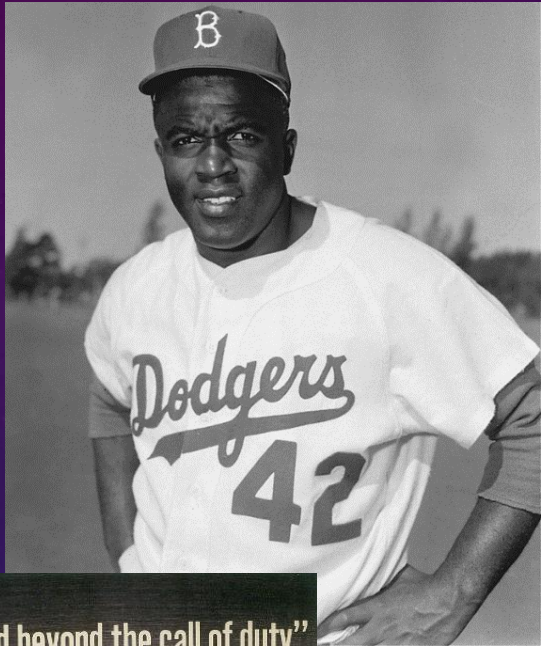
- Segregation laws in place in the South
- Prevented blacks from sharing schools, restrooms, theaters, restaurants, water fountains, or public transportation with whites
- Interracial marriage was banned in half the states



Property of Birmingham Public Library



The Truman Years 1945-1953



- 1947- Jackie Robinson became the 1st African American baseball player to join the major leagues
- 1948- Truman issued executive orders to desegregate the armed forces - set precedence for later legislation



Sweatt v. Painter (1950)

- Herman Sweatt, an African American, wanted to attend the Law School at UT-Austin
- TX said its constitution prohibited integrated educ.
- TX created a separate law school for African Americans, but the Supreme Court ruled that the school didn't qualify as "separate but equal"
- NAACP won the case



Brown V. Board of Educ. (1954)

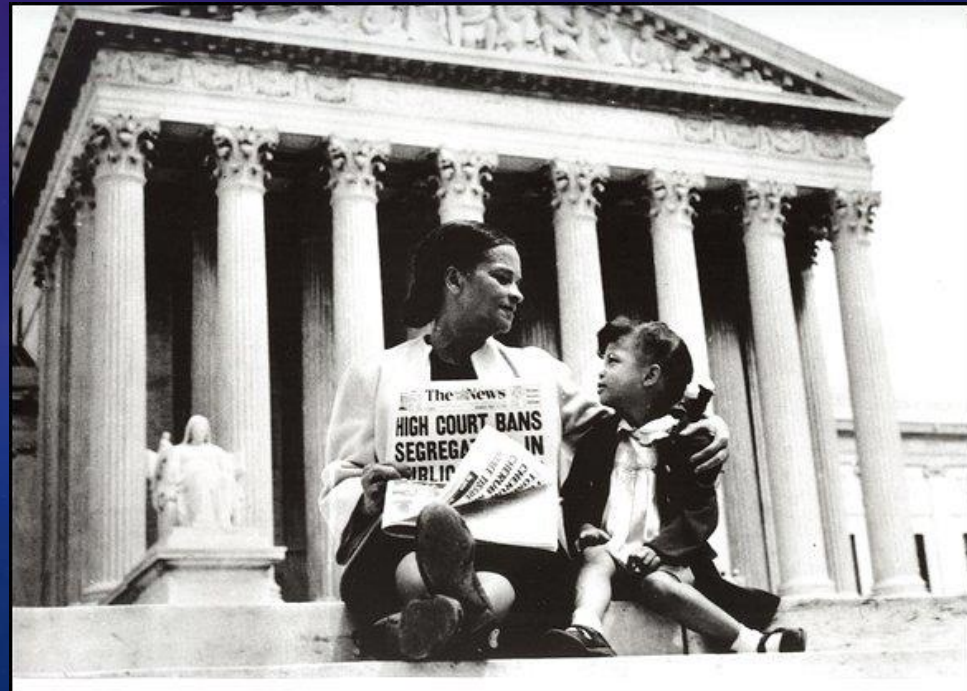
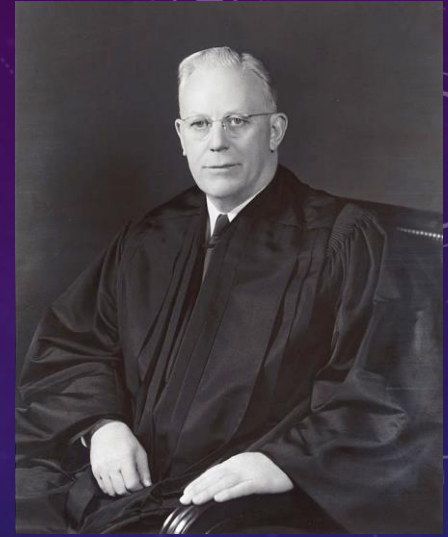
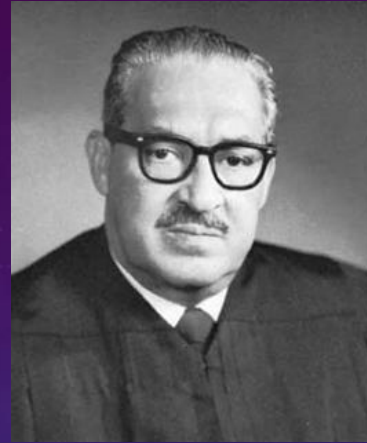


- Linda Brown was denied admission to an all-white public school near her home
- NAACP argued:
 - Segregated public schools denied AA children “equal protection” of the law- 14th Amendment
 - Education was inferior- sent the message that AA were not good enough to be educated with others



The *Brown* Decision

- Thurgood Marshall argued the case for the NAACP
- Chief Justice Earl Warren wrote the unanimous decision of the SC:
 - Decision overturned *Plessy v. Ferguson* & marked the end of legal segregation in public schools
 - Many schools throughout the south refused to desegregate



The March to Equality



The Montgomery Bus Boycott 1955-56



- Rosa Parks

- Seamstress & NAACP member who was arrested for refusing to give up her bus seat to a white passenger in Montgomery, Alabama



- Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

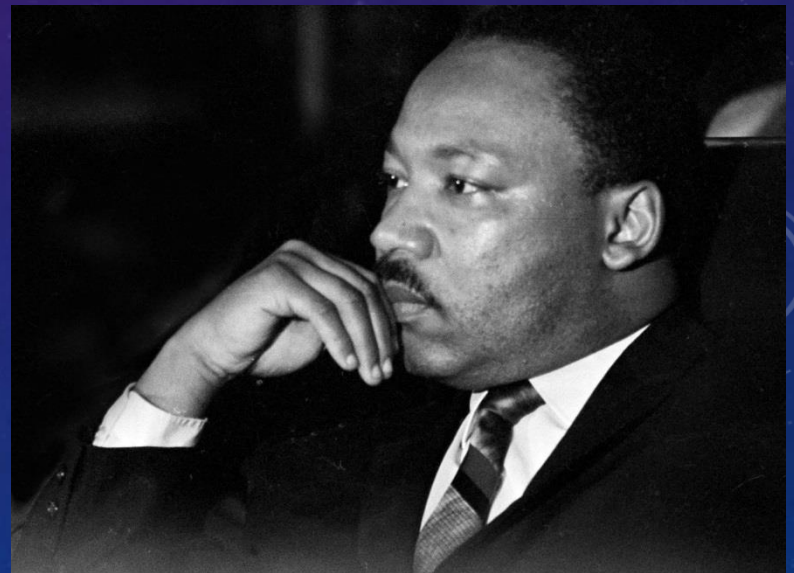
- Montgomery, Alabama, Pastor who led a boycott of the city's public buses
- Boycott lasted 13 months- court eventually ruled that bus segregation violated "equal protection"



- Boycott showed that blacks could peacefully unite and get segregation laws changed without using violence.

Martin Luther King Jr.

- Believed in:
 - Non-violence
 - Civil disobedience- if govt passed an unjust law, ppl should hold peaceful marches, boycotts, picketing, & demonstrations
- Arrested while leading a march in Birmingham, AL
- “Letter from a Birmingham Jail”
 - Explained the reasons why AA could no longer patiently wait for their constitutional rights from the courts



“Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.”
—Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
from “Letter from Birmingham Jail,” April 16, 1963

Civil Rights Act of 1957

- Passed under Eisenhower's administration
- Increased black voting in the South
- Ineffective bc the registration process was so complex

http://www.pbs.org/wnet/jimcrow/voting_start.html



Little Rock, Arkansas 1957



- Orval Faubus
 - Gov. of Arkansas
 - Ordered the AK National Guard to surround the all-white Little Rock HS to prevent 9 black students (the "Little Rock Nine") from entering
 - Refused to provide protection to the black students
- Pres. Eisenhower sent troops to protect the students so they could attend school

Little Rock 9 outcome

- Gov. Faubus closed the school down & asked to postpone integration
- SC ruled against any delay & forced the school to re-open
- Other Governors:
 - Lester Maddox- waved an ax at African Americans trying to enter his restaurant, later elected Governor of GA.
 - Alabama Gov. George Wallace- stood at the door to the University of Alabama to stop two African Americans from enrolling.



Warm Up: On your guided notes somewhere

- Have your guided notes ready to go.
- Get out your video questions and answer the warm up question on it.
- In what way did African Americans deal with segregation in public transportation and what was the outcome?

Sit-ins & Freedom Rides 1960-61

- Sit-ins

- AA students sat at “whites only” lunch counters throughout the South



- Freedom Rides

- Interracial groups rode buses in protest
- Result: stores desegregated & hired AA, confrontations forced the govt to intervene



Get out your 1950's culture guided notes and answer the Crash Course questions on the back.

Crash Course: 1950's/Civil Rights <https://youtu.be/S64zRnnn4Po>

Have your Civil Rights Video questions ready to go for the following videos.

Jackie Robinson <http://youtu.be/CX3tv9uKj1I>

Brown Vs. Board of Education <http://youtu.be/TTGHLdr-iaak>

Montgomery Bus Boycott <http://youtu.be/IHFPH79laoo>

Little Rock 9 <http://youtu.be/oodoIEmUg2g>

2/2/15

The March on Washington 1963

- MLK & other civil rights leaders organized a march to pressure Congress to pass the new Civil Rights bill
- 250,000 attended- largest demonstration for human rights in US history
- MLK met with JFK, but JFK was assassinated a few months later



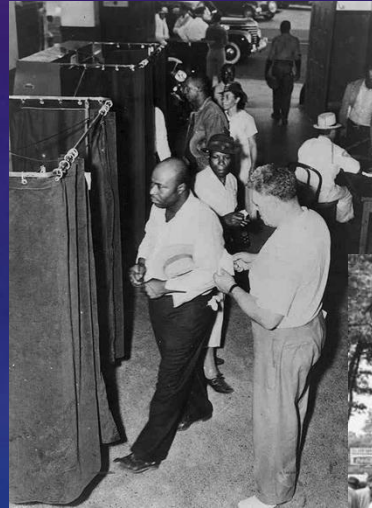
Civil Rights Act of 1964



- Prohibited discrimination based on race, color, religion, or ethnic origin in hotels, restaurants, and all places of employment doing business with the fed govt
- Cut off fed. aid to schools with segregation
- Gave the fed. govt power to register voters
- Equal Employment Opportunity Commission enforced the laws

The Road to Equal Voting Rights

- 24th Amendment
 - 1964 eliminated poll taxes in federal elections
- Selma Marches
 - Voting demonstrators were attacked in Selma, AL
 - AA were attacked by police, dogs and water hoses that tore off skin
 - Pres. Johnson reacted by introducing a voting rights bill
- Voting Rights Act of 1965
 - Ended poll taxes and literacy tests



Affirmative Action

- Programs increased minority #s in colleges, careers, and many businesses to correct past imbalances
- Critics called it reverse discrimination
- Phased out over time



Billy Graham

- Christian preacher who supported civil rights
- Paid to bail out MLK & toured with him
- Advised Pres. Eisenhower to send troops to help Little Rock Nine





CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

A PHOTOGRAPHIC HISTORY, 1954-68

Louisiana Literacy "Test"

STEVEN KASHER

FOREWORD BY MYRLIE EVERS-WILLIAMS

Warm UP

1. Grab a, *Warriors Don't Cry* question sheet and begin reading over the questions.
2. As I read the short story to you, fill in the answers.
3. When we are done, you will be writing a full page essay over what we read.

Warriors Don't Cry writing prompt

1. You will write a full page essay over what we just read together answering the question: Did the, *Brown vs Board of Education*, decision initially help or hurt the people of communities like those of Melba and her classmates? Explain why you think so.

2. You can also explain how the decision both hurt and helped minorities.

3. This must be a full page or I will hand it right back to you until you finish it.

4. Also, you must write your FULL NAME at the top as well as the date!!!!

Warm Up:

- Get out your guided notes so we can finish.

The background is a dark blue gradient with a subtle pattern of white dots. Overlaid on this are several faint, light-colored circular elements. On the left side, there is a large circular scale with tick marks and numerical labels: 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, and 260. To the right of the scale, there are several concentric circles, some solid and some dashed, with arrows indicating a clockwise direction of rotation. The overall aesthetic is technical and modern.

The Expanding Struggle For Civil Rights

Search for a new Identity

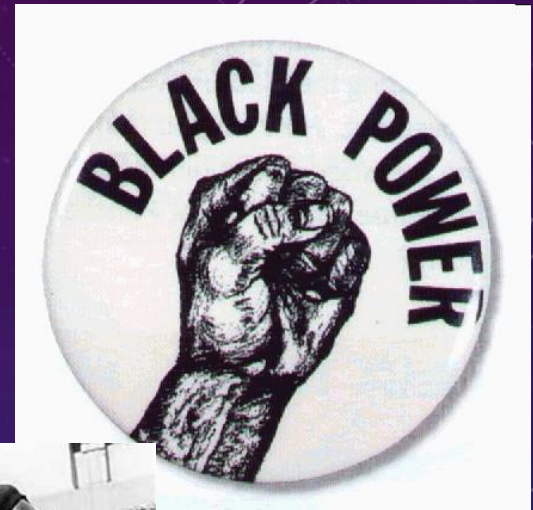


- “Black is beautiful”
- Afro haircuts & fashion based on African culture



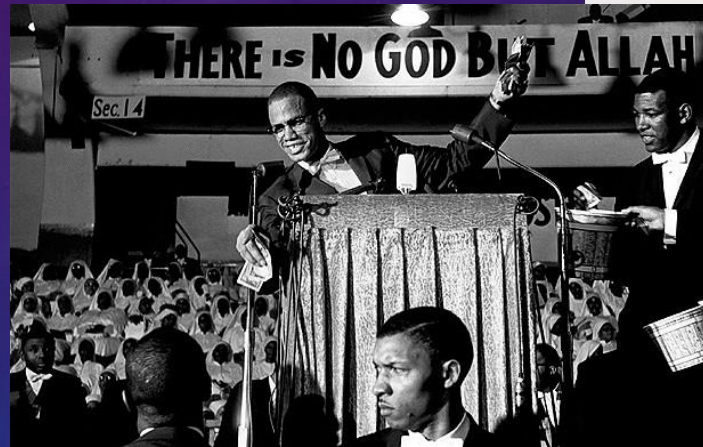
Black power

- Believed:
 - Non-violent methods were not powerful enough
 - Blacks should control their own communities & businesses to free themselves from domination of whites

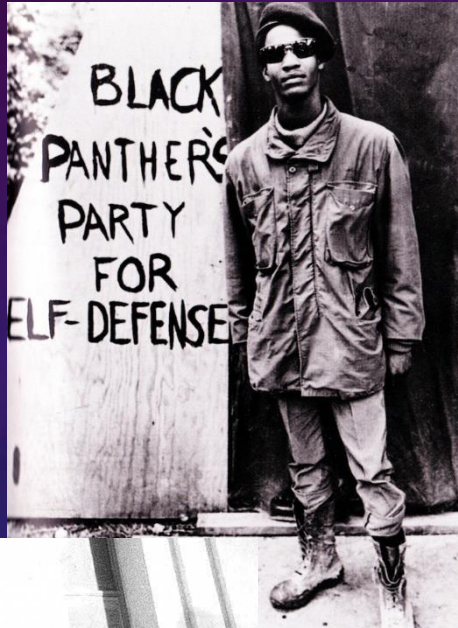


New Groups Emerge

- Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)
 - Banned white participation
- Black Muslims
 - Islam should be the black religion & form their own state



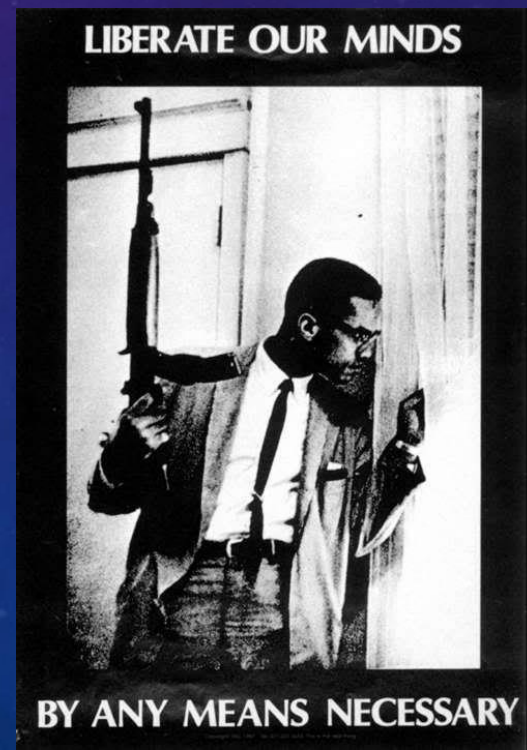
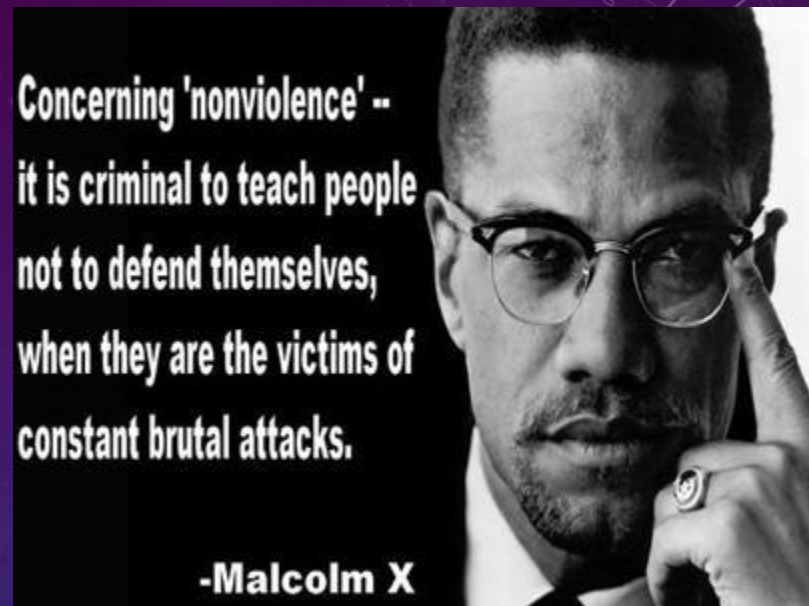
Black Panthers



- Black activists who demanded more opportunities and benefits for blacks
 - Full-employment, decent housing, & education
- Founded in Oakland, CA
- Claimed the right to carry weapons to protect black neighborhoods from the police

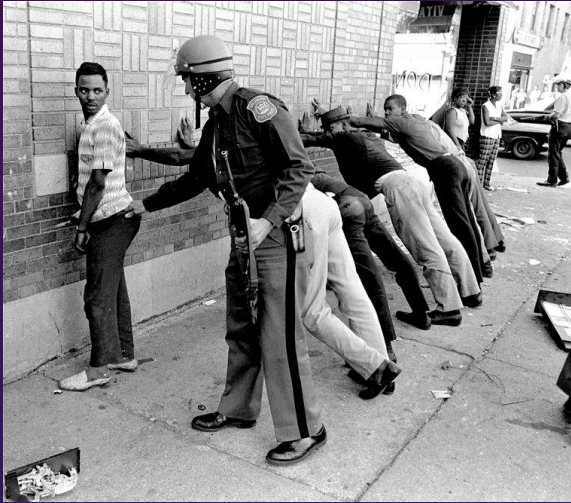
Malcolm X

- Black Muslim leader who questioned MLK's non-violence
- Should meet violence with violence
- Assassinated by rival Black Muslims in 1965



The Ghettos Erupt 1968

- Ghettos- ethnic communities in decaying inner cities where blacks were forced to live



- Whites would not sell their middle class homes to blacks
- Frustration erupted in a series of riots
- April 1968 MLK was assassinated by a white supremacist in TN

- Sparked race riots across the nation
- Showed that there was still work to be done to eliminate racism



Somewhere on your guided notes:

- At the Lincoln Memorial, Dr. King delivered his “I Have A Dream” Speech, which looked forward to the day when Americans of all colors would live peacefully together:
 - “And so even though we face the difficulties of today and tomorrow, I still have a dream. It is a dream deeply rooted in the American dream. 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 on the red hills of Georgia, the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood. 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.”
- In at least one paragraph answer this (3-5 sentences):
 - Do you think Dr. King’s dream has been fulfilled? Why or why not? Give at least one specific example to support your opinion.