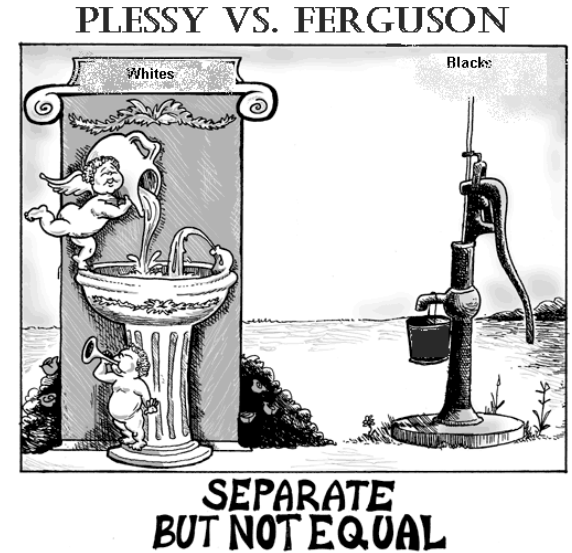


The Civil Rights Movement

Jim Crow Laws

De Jure Discrimination: laws passed in the South that set up a system of legal separation between the races in public places



De Facto Discrimination: the social practice of discrimination through custom or practice; not upheld by law and common in the North and South



Fighting Segregation Prior to 1954

Pre-1900

- Opposition to slavery in colonies (Quakers)
- Constitutional Convention failed to deal with the issue
- Abolition movement from the 2nd GA
- “Legalized Racism” following Reconstruction (Black Codes → Jim Crow Laws)
- 1896: *Plessy v. Ferguson* - “Separate but equal” precedent set

To 1930

- Founding of the NAACP in 1909 (Du Bois)**
- Presidents were not willing to push the issue hard enough and lose voter base**

To 1940

- A. Phillip Randolph pushed for the elimination of discrimination in the federal govt
- 1947: Brooklyn Dodgers put 1st black player on roster - Jackie Robinson
- Truman desegregates the military in 1948

The NAACP and other civil liberties groups attacked segregation through the court system



These photos of the public schools for white children (*left*) and for black children (*right*) in a southern town in the 1930s show that separate facilities were often unequal in the segregation era.

Brown v. Board of Education (1954)

- Lawyer: Thurgood Marshall (and later first black Supreme Court Justice)
- Marshall focused first on desegregating the nation's elementary and high schools in the 1950s



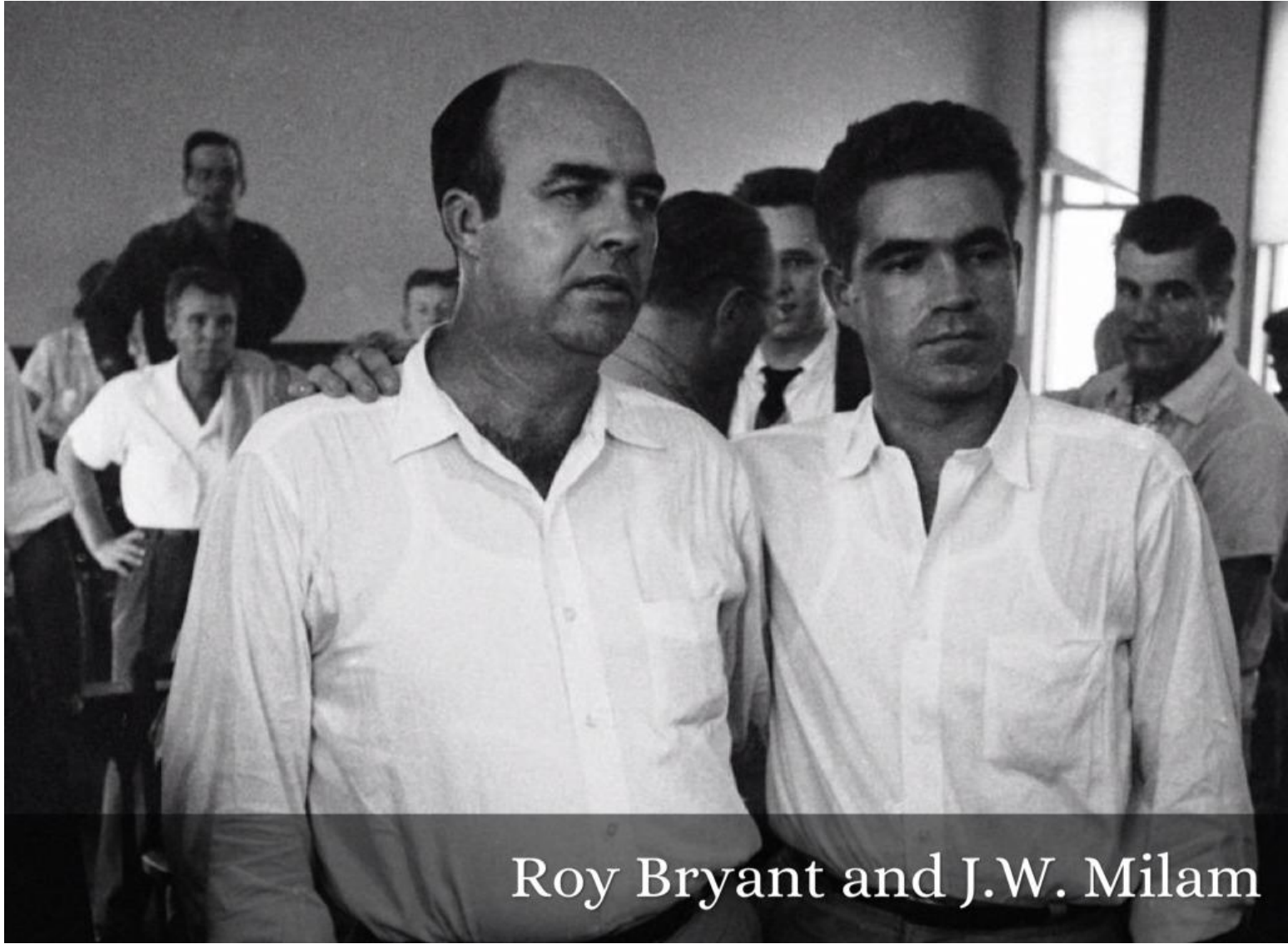
- Supreme Court heard arguments over a course of a 2-yr. period
- All 9 justices agreed that separate schools for blacks and whites violated the Constitutional guarantee of “equal protection of the law”



“Schools shall desegregate at all deliberate speed”

Emmett Till

- 14-year-old Chicago boy went missing and was found dead on a summer trip to his uncle's in Money, Mississippi August 1955
- Whistled at Milam's wife after buying candy from their general store
- Forced Americans to see the harsh realities of the "Jim Crow South"



Roy Bryant and J.W. Milam

The Little Rock Crisis

- Some states integrated quickly, others very slowly
 - VA passed laws that closed schools planning to integrate
- Little Rock, Arkansas - Governor Faubus violates federal order to integrate Central High School
- 4 September 1957: Faubus sends AR National Guard to block entrance to the high school and prevents entrance for three weeks
- Eisenhower sends the 101st Airborne to escort the “Little Rock Nine” into school



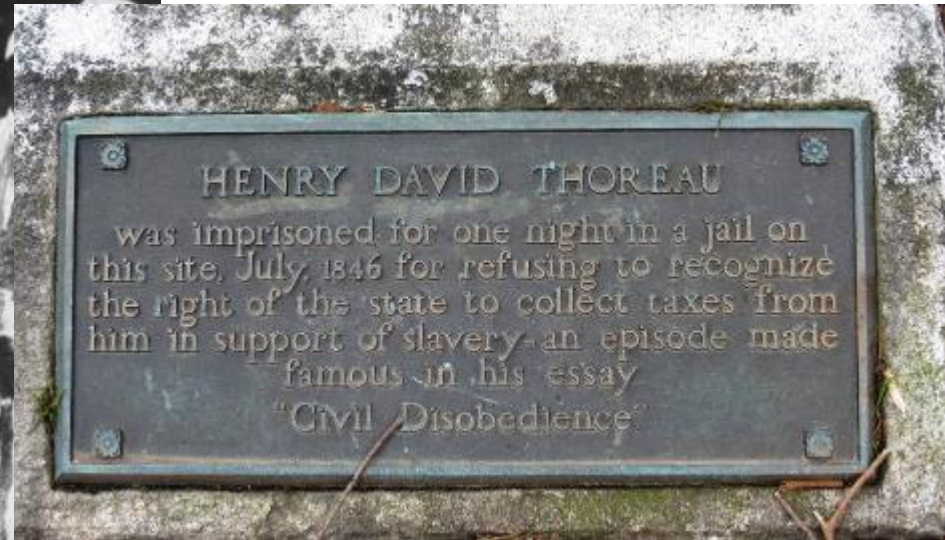
“Hotbeds” of Civil Rights Injustice



The Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) formed in 1957

- Protest activities throughout the South
- Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was elected leader of the SCLC
- Commitment to the use of **Civil Disobedience**

Non-Violent Measures During the Civil Rights Movement



Many of these non-violent techniques were based on those of Mohandas Gandhi and Henry David Thoreau

5 December 1955 – 20 December 1956:

Montgomery Bus Boycott

- Rosa Parks refused to give her seat to a white rider → blacks refused to ride for a full year in hopes that the lost revenue would persuade legislation changes
- Boycott leads to a Supreme Court ruling that segregation on buses was unconstitutional





“The Problem We All Live With”- Norman Rockwell

- Ruby Bridges: first black child to attend integrated elementary school in the South; November 1960



1960: **SNCC (Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee)**

- Founded by John Lewis, a student at Shaw University in Raleigh, NC
- Young black and white college students working together to promote integration

“Sit-Ins”



- 1960: 4 college students in Greensboro, N.C. stayed in their seats at a Woolworth's counter after being refused service
- Over the next few days, protesters filled 63 of 66 seats at the lunch counter
- Citizens were well behaved and ended each sit-in with a prayer
- Sit-in method of passive resistance spread to 50 Southern cities

Freedom Riders

- 1960: Supreme Court orders that all interstate bus station facilities must be open for all riders
 - *Browder v. Gayle* (1956) was not being enforced
- 1961: “Freedom Riders” were recruited by CORE to ride busses throughout the South to make sure that the ruling was being enforced

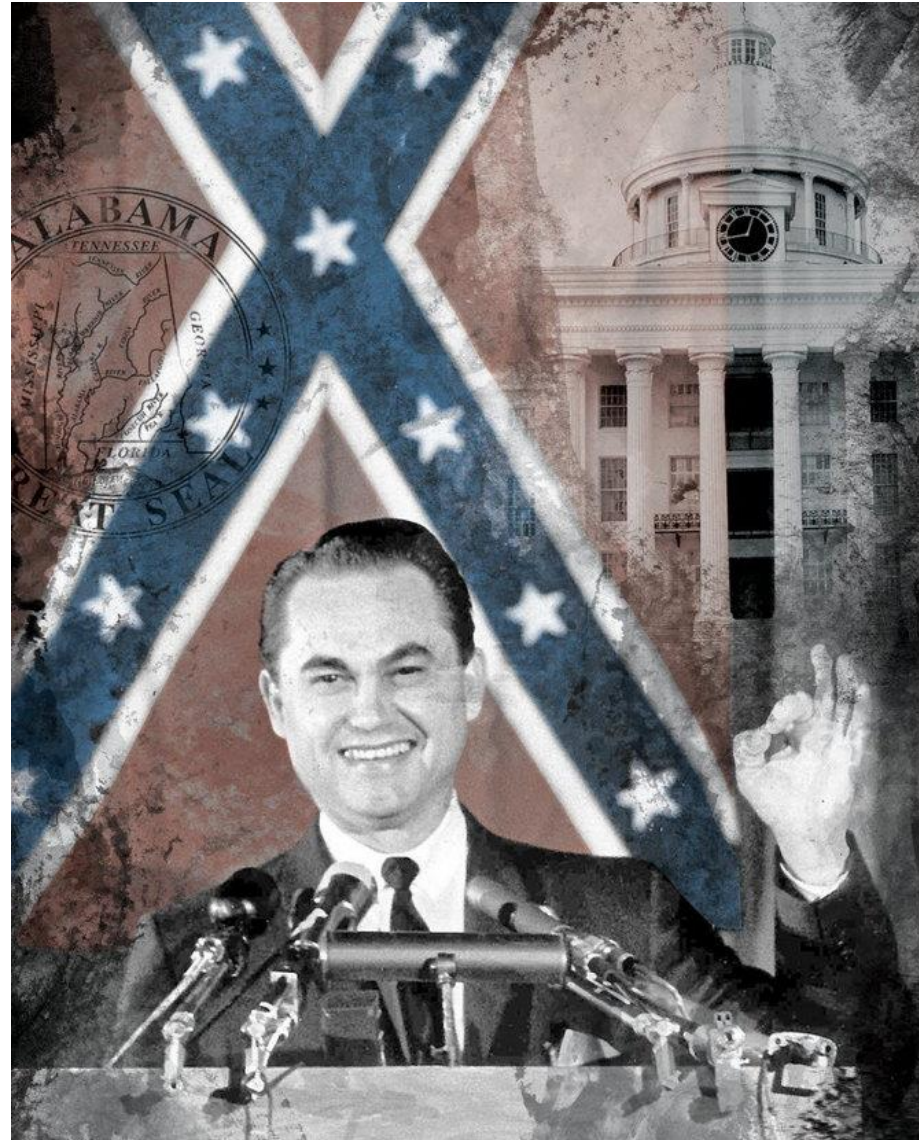


- A bus is firebombed in Anniston, Alabama
- Protesters attack riders with metal bats and pipes in Birmingham, Alabama
- ICC stepped in Sept. '61 to put regulations on busses

George Wallace – Governor of Alabama

I draw the line in the dust
and toss the gauntlet
before the feet of
tyranny, and I say
segregation now,
segregation tomorrow,
segregation forever.

- January 1963



Voting Rights



August 1962:
24th Amendment
ratified banning
states from
taxing citizens to
register to vote
in federal
elections with
poll taxes

1962: Integration of “Ole Miss”

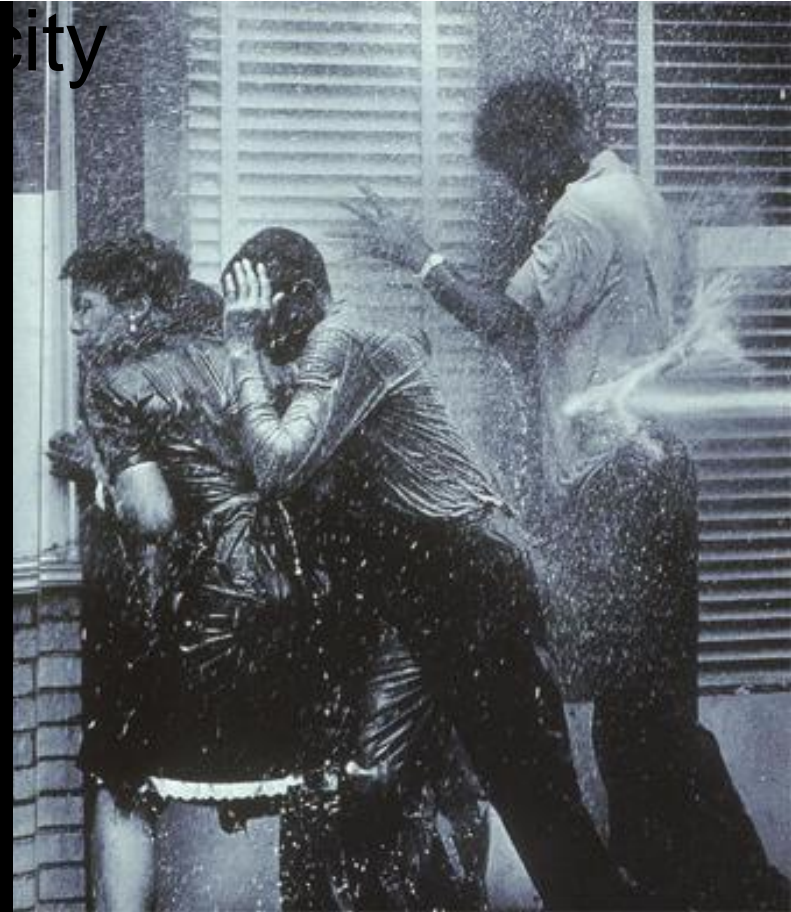
- James Meredith is accepted into the University of Mississippi after repeated applications
- Controversy caused riots leading to 2 deaths and many injuries
- U.S. Marshalls sent to protect Meredith as he attends his first day



“Project C” – 1963 (Birmingham Campaign)

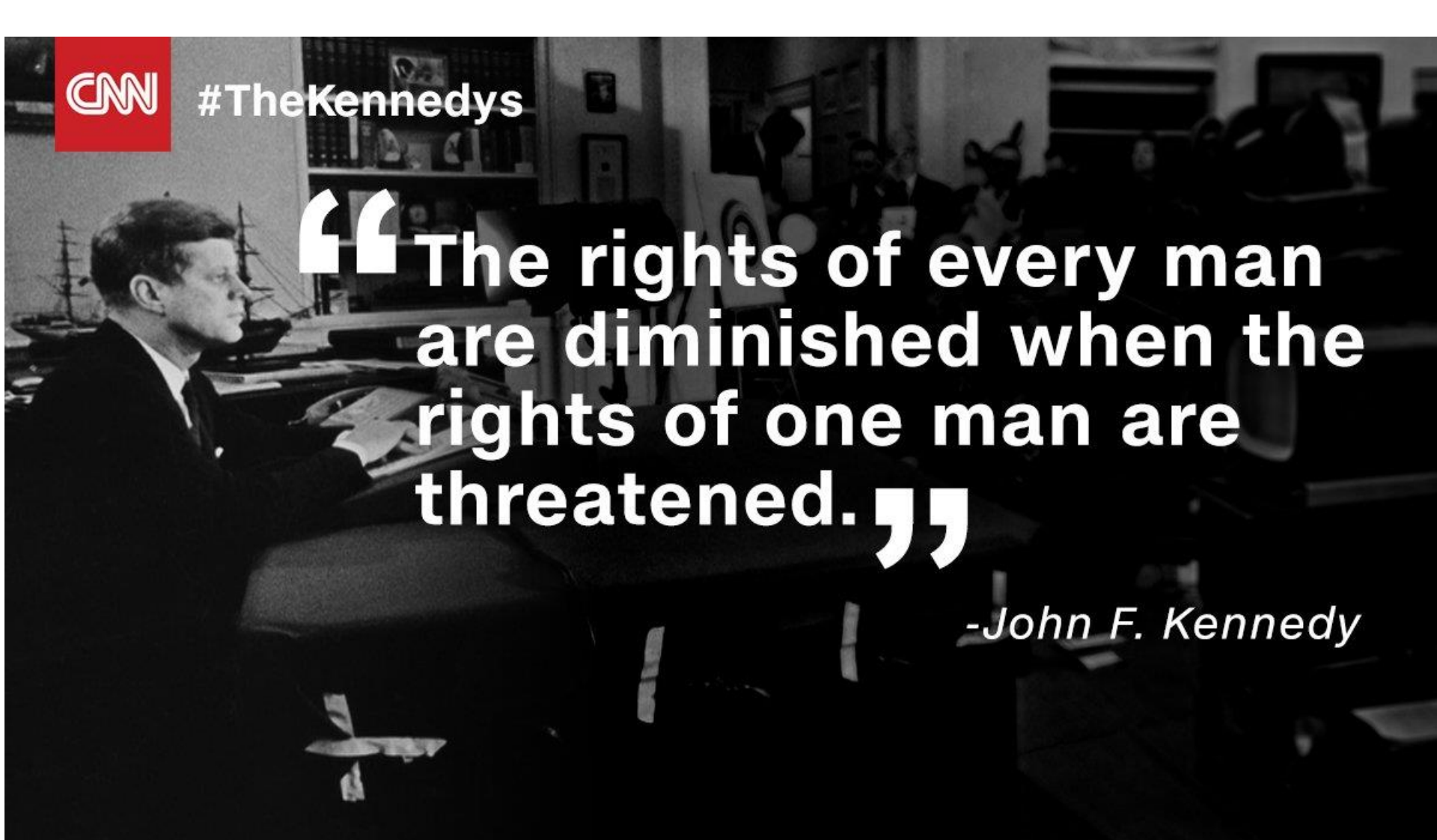
Began in Spring '63: series of lunch counter sit-ins, marches on City Hall and boycotts on downtown merchants to protest segregation

- As the campaign wore on, blacks would not participate in the protests due to the risk of losing their jobs through arrest
- SCLC leader convinced King to enlist children in protests
- More than 900 children between the ages 6-18 arrested





#TheKennedys

A black and white photograph of President John F. Kennedy sitting at his desk in the Oval Office. He is looking to his left. The desk is cluttered with papers and a telephone. In the background, there are bookshelves and other people working.

**“The rights of every man
are diminished when the
rights of one man are
threatened.”**

-John F. Kennedy

Kennedy gave his famous speech 11 June

President John F. Kennedy would later say, "The events in Birmingham... have so increased the cries for equality that no city or state or legislative body can prudently choose to ignore them."

16th Street Baptist Church Bombing

- 15 September 1963
- 3rd bombing in “Bombingham” to protest order to integrate public schools
- Dynamite planted in basement and detonated during Sunday church services, killing 4 girls and injuring many in the congregation
- Protests occurred that night, police dogs and state troopers called; 2 men dead
- King spoke at the girls’ funeral
- Out of the men involved (open KKK members), only three were found guilty



Civil Rights Act of 1964

Events prior had encouraged Kennedy to take action before his death

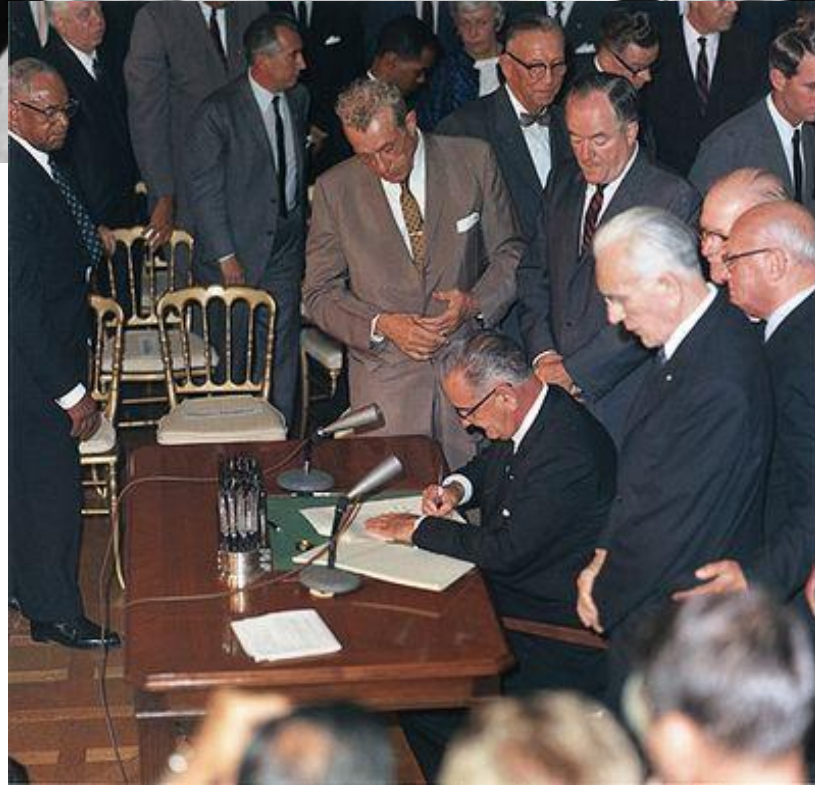
- Medgar Evers: head of the NAACP in Mississippi shot dead in his front yard
 - KKK member Byron De La Beckwith tried for crime, but an all-white jury acquitted
- 28 August 1963: “March on Washington”
 - Largest civil rights demonstration ever held in the U.S.
 - More than 250,000 people listened to MLK’s “I Have a Dream” speech

Kennedy announced he would ask Congress for legislation to end segregation in public facilities



Passing the Civil Rights Act

- President Johnson supported passage of a strong Civil Rights Act
- Some Southerners fought hard to kill the earlier bill in 1957 (Thurmond filibustered for 24h and 18m)
- Johnson signs **Civil Rights Act of 1964** into law on 2 July 1964
- Banned discrimination in employment and in public accommodations



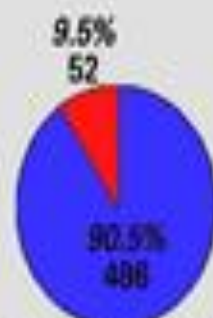
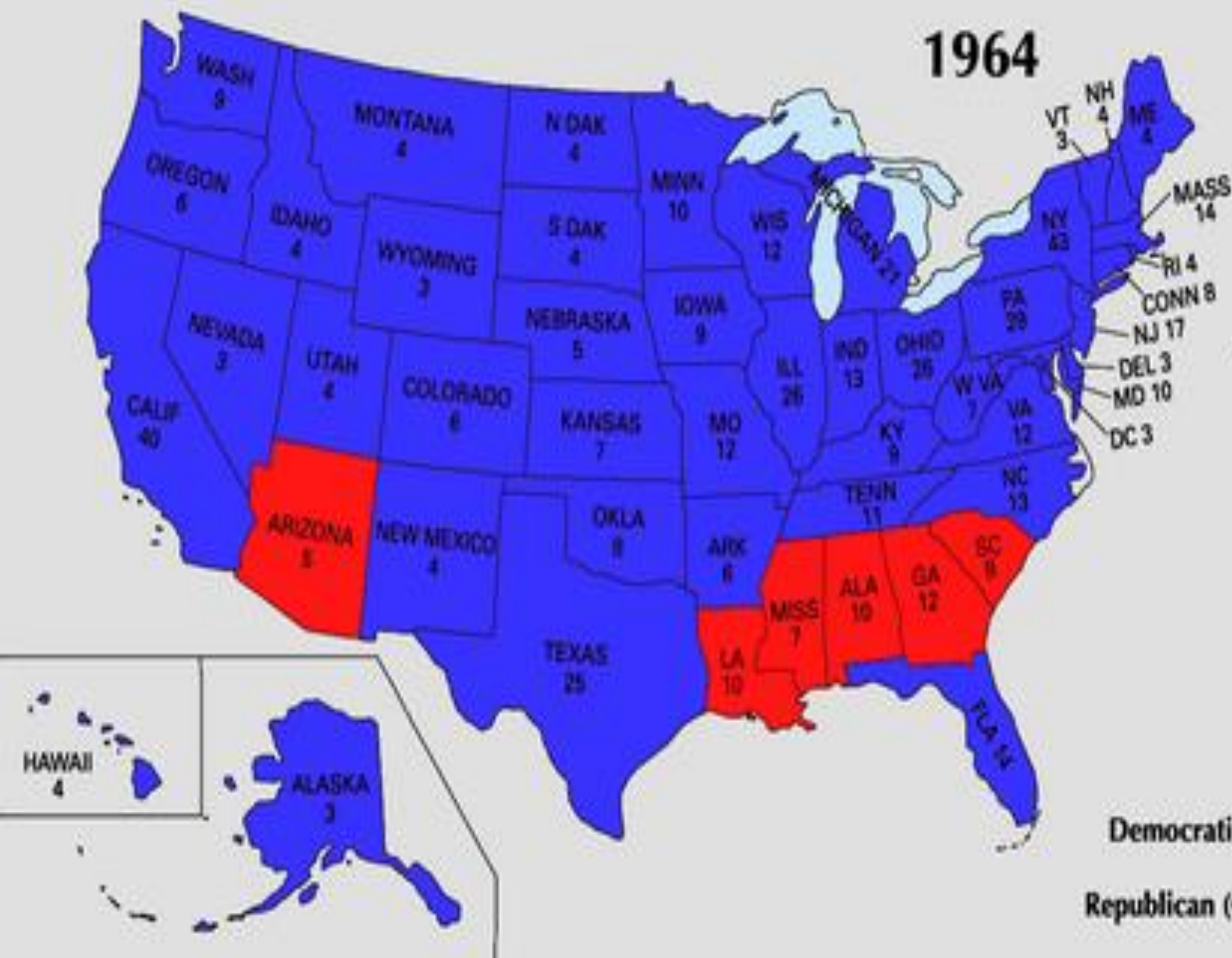
President Johnson supported passage of a strong Civil Rights Act and signs **Civil Rights Act of 1964** into law on 2 July 1964; banned discrimination in employment and in public accommodations

Source: *Congressional Quarterly*, 1964 *CQ Almanac* (roll call vote and summary of House passage of the Civil Rights Act), Feb. 10, 1964 (provided by U.S. Senate Historical Office)

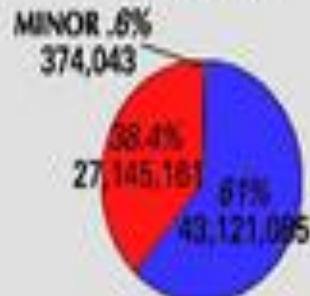


Votes for CRA	Democrats	Republicans
House of Representatives	152 voted yes (63%) 96 voted no	138 voted yes (80%) 34 voted no
Senate	46 voted yes (69%) 21 voted no	27 voted yes (82%) 6 voted no

1964



ELECTORAL VOTE
TOTAL: 538



POPULAR VOTE
TOTAL: 70,640,289

Democratic (Johnson)

Republican (Goldwater)

1964: Freedom Summer

- Kennedy had been worried about the violent reactions to the passive resistance of the civil rights movement:
 - Bobby Kennedy encouraged SCLC leaders to focus on voter registration rather than protests
 - Promised federal protection for civil rights workers



- Hundreds of college students volunteered to spend the summer registering blacks to vote
- Most volunteers were white, Northern, upper-middle class young adults

MISSING CALL FBI

THE FBI IS SEEKING INFORMATION CONCERNING THE DISAPPEARANCE AT PHILADELPHIA, MISSISSIPPI, OF THESE THREE INDIVIDUALS ON JUNE 21, 1964. EXTENSIVE INVESTIGATION IS BEING CONDUCTED TO LOCATE GOODMAN, CHANEY, AND SCHNERER, WHO ARE DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

ANDREW GOODMAN

JAMES EARL CHANEY

NICHOLAS VINCENT SCHNERER





Name	Name	Name	Name
ANDREW GOODMAN	JAMES EARL CHANEY	NICHOLAS VINCENT SCHNERER	NICHOLAS VINCENT SCHNERER
DOB	DOB	DOB	DOB
November 21, 1942	April 21, 1943	November 4, 1939	November 4, 1939
POB	POB	POB	POB
New York City	New York City	New York City	New York City
AGE	AGE	AGE	AGE
21 years	21 years	24 years	24 years
HEIGHT	HEIGHT	HEIGHT	HEIGHT
5'10"	5'10"	5'7" to 5'8"	5'7" to 5'8"
WEIGHT	WEIGHT	WEIGHT	WEIGHT
170 pounds	170 to 180 pounds	150 to 160 pounds	150 to 160 pounds
HAIR	HAIR	HAIR	HAIR
Dark Brown, wavy	Black	Black	Black
EYES	EYES	EYES	EYES
Blue	Brown	Brown	Brown
TEETH	TEETH	TEETH	TEETH
SCARS AND MARKS	SCARS AND MARKS	SCARS AND MARKS	SCARS AND MARKS
	Small scar on left cheek, about 1/2 inch long.		Small scar on left cheek, about 1/2 inch long.

SHOULD YOU HAVE OR IN THE FUTURE RECEIVE ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING THE WHEREABOUTS OF THESE INDIVIDUALS, YOU ARE REQUESTED TO NOTIFY ME OR THE NEAREST OFFICE OF THE FBI. TELEPHONE NUMBER IS LISTED BELOW.

J. Edgar Hoover
DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535
TELEPHONE: NATIONAL 87111

June 29, 1964

21 June 1964:

- Three “Freedom Summer” workers go missing
- Johnson orders massive manhunt for men
- Bodies discovered near Philadelphia, Mississippi
- Edgar Ray Killen found guilty in 2005



Result of the Freedom Summer



- More than 17,000 blacks applied to vote in Mississippi
- Registered 1,200
- Showed that a federal law was needed to secure voting rights for blacks
- Encouraged the passage of the Voting Rights Act of '65

March to Montgomery



Purpose: encourage Johnson to push through the Voting Rights Act ending literacy tests

- 7 March 1965: MLK organized a 54-mile march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama
- 600 blacks begin march
- City and state police block their way out of Selma
- King and many other marchers arrested
- TV cameras capture police using clubs, chains, and electric cattle prods on marchers
- Becomes known as “Bloody Sunday”
- Johnson addresses Congress 17 March
- Reached Montgomery 25 March

Voting Rights Act of 1965

- A result of the 1964 Freedom Summer and the March to Montgomery
- Forbids states from imposing discriminatory restrictions on who can vote, and provides mechanisms for the federal government to enforce its provisions

Source: *Congressional Quarterly*, 1965 CQ *Almanac* (roll call vote and summary of House passage of the Voting Rights Act, 9 July 1965 (provided by U.S. Senate Historical Office))



Votes for VRA	Democrats	Republicans
House of Representatives	221 voted yes (78%) 61 voted no	112 voted yes (82%) 24 voted no
Senate	47 voted yes (73%) 16 voted no	30 voted yes (94%) 2 voted no

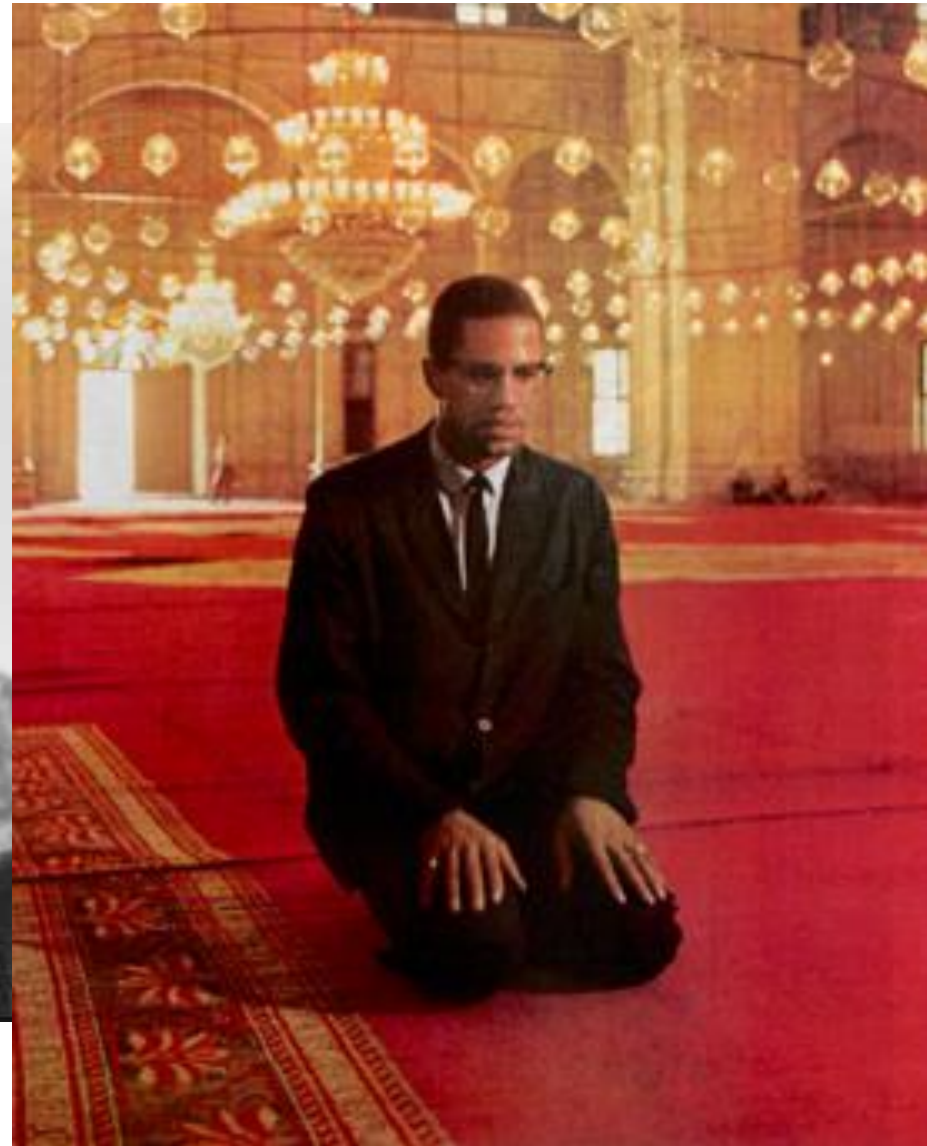
Fractures in the Civil Rights Movement

The “Nation of Islam” Movement:

- Founded by Elijah Muhammad; Malcolm X became the face of the organization
- Preached “Black Nationalism”
- Did not advocate violence, but did encourage self-defense
- Criticized MLK and other leaders for their policies

Breaks with Nation of Islam in 1964 upon a pilgrimage to Mecca; comes back with the message that an integrated society was possible

Members of the Nation of Islam will shoot and kill Malcolm X in Feb. 1965



MALCOLM X

Black Panthers

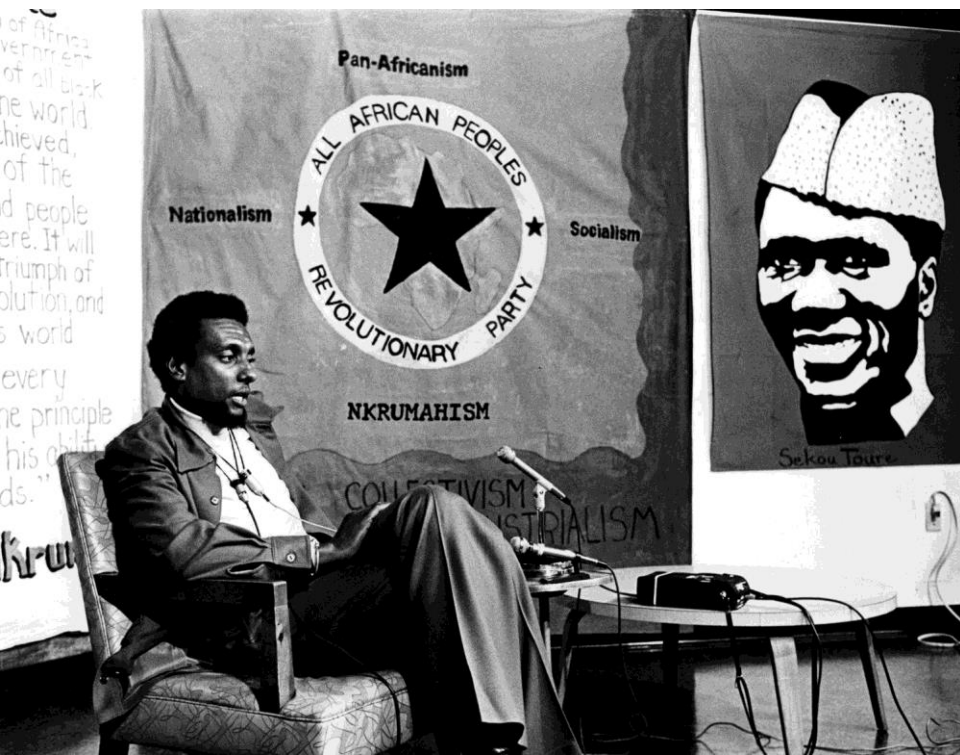
- Founded in Oakland, CA in 1966

- Called for violent revolution as a means of black liberation

- Members armed themselves to monitor black communities to guard against police brutality

- Huey P. Newton's theory of "Revolutionary Suicide" - if you carried the banner of revolution into the street – to stand up against the power of "the Man" – you would die at the hands of the oppressor





“It is a call for Black people in this country to unite, to recognize their heritage, to build a sense of community. It is a call for Black people to define their own goals, to lead their own organizations.” –SC, 1968

Black Power Movement

-Stokely Carmichael was a former member of CORE, participating as a Freedom Rider and then chairman of SNCC (Student Non-Violent Coordinating committee)

-Frustrated by the slow pace, he abandons the philosophy of non-violence around 1966

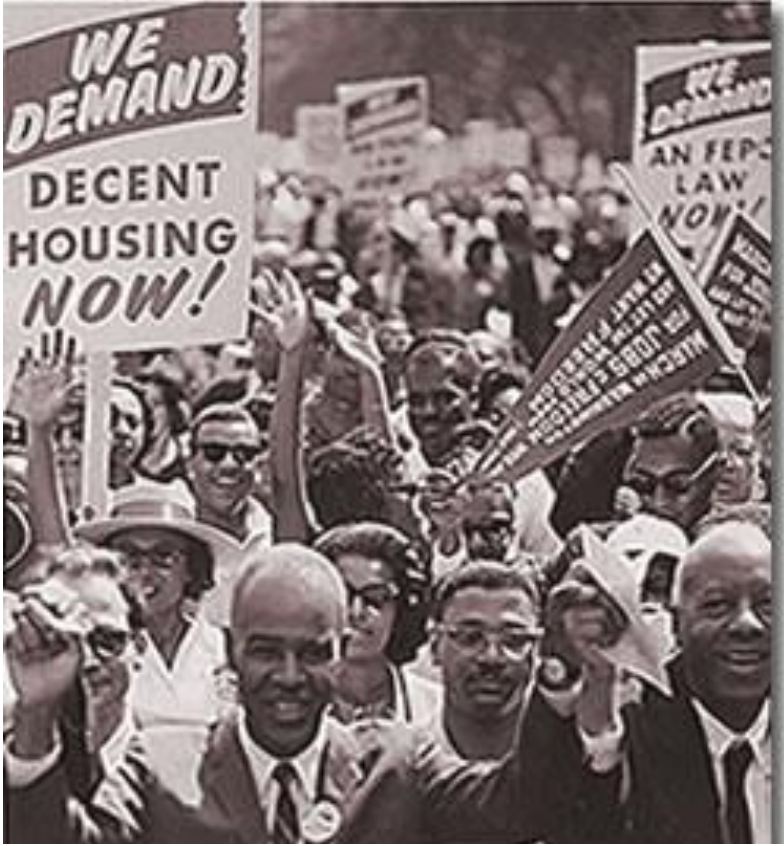
-“Black Power” becomes the new rallying cry of the younger generation of activists; emphasizing racial distinctiveness rather than assimilation

The Death of Martin Luther King, Jr.

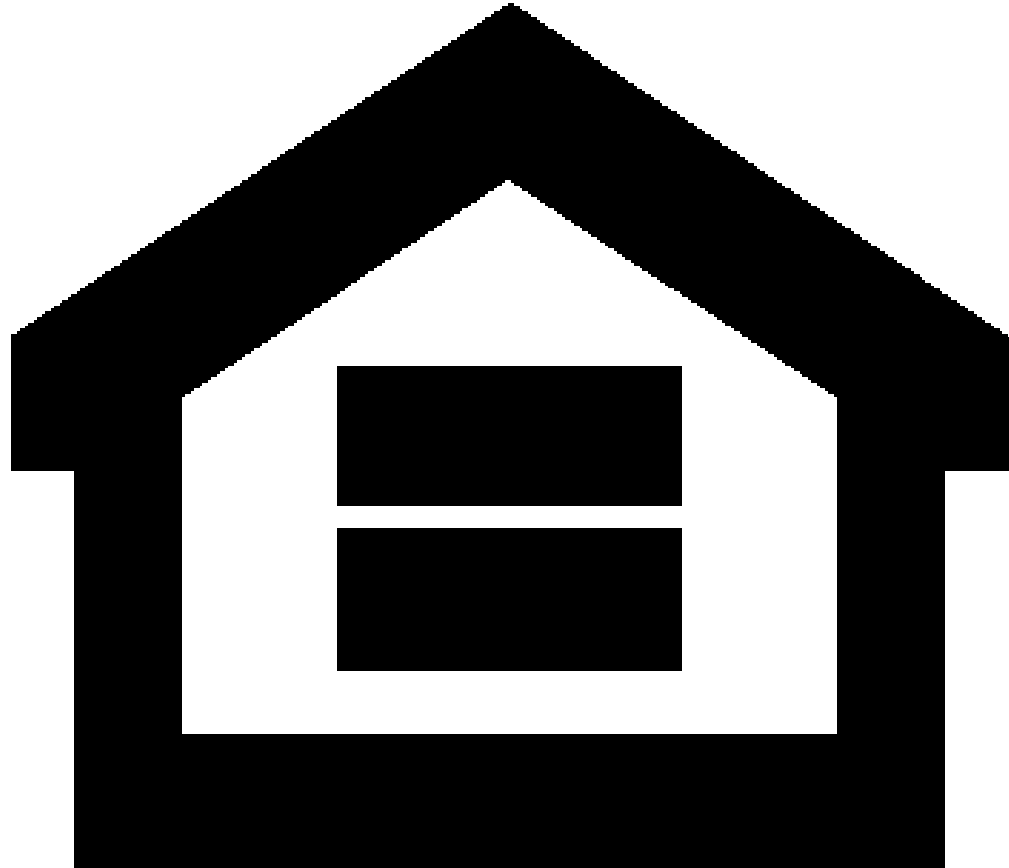


- 4 April 1968
- King went to Memphis to help lead a march on City Hall to support a sanitation workers' strike
- James Earl Ray shot and killed King as he stood on his hotel balcony
- Within hours, rioting erupted in more than 120 cities →

The Civil Rights Act of 1968



**President Johnson
pushes through the
Fair Housing Act: ends
housing discrimination**



**EQUAL HOUSING
OPPORTUNITY**

-Jackson State College in Mississippi: 2 students killed; 12 injured by city and state police sent in to quell student protests

-Students, fed up with white people driving through campus shouting racial slurs, some throwing bottles and endangering black pedestrians → day of shooting, rocks had been thrown at white drivers; around midnight, police shot into the crowd after tension escalated

-Overshadowed by the shootings at Kent State 11 days earlier



**Phillip Gibbs and James Earl Green
killed at Jackson State
May 14, 1970**

