

Civil Rights Notes

“ Free ” 13th → Abolished Slavery

*Civil War
Amendments*

“ Citizens ” 14th → Established Citizenship and
equality under the law

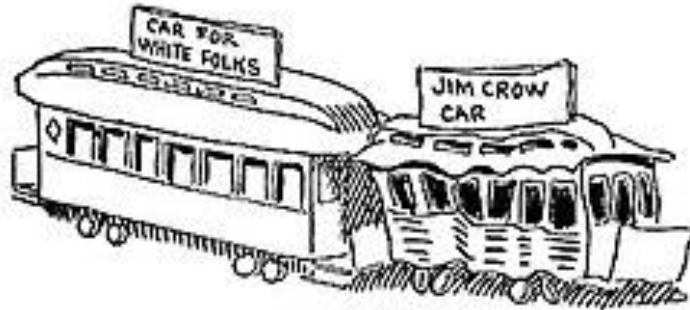
“ Vote ” 15th → Universal Male Suffrage (Rt. To Vote)



Jim Crow Laws

state and local laws that legalized racial
segregation, largely in the
Democratic South.

Plessy Versus Ferguson



The U.S. Supreme Court Legalized Jim Crow Laws

Established the principle of

“ Separate But Equal ”



W.E.B. Dubois

Pushed for immediate Civil Rights and Equality.

Founder of the **NAACP**

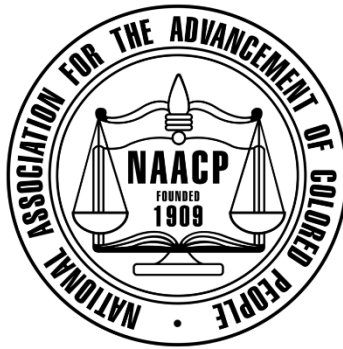


Booker T. Washington

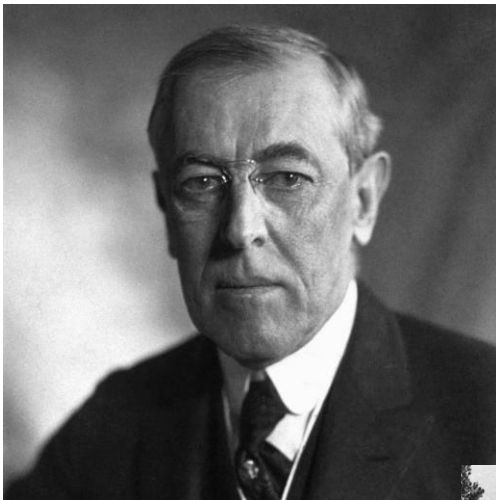
Fought for equality with a focus on vocational (**Job**) training

Founder of the **Tuskegee Institute**

The NAACP worked to achieve its goals through the **Justice/Court** system, providing legal fees, lawyers, and drafting legislation.



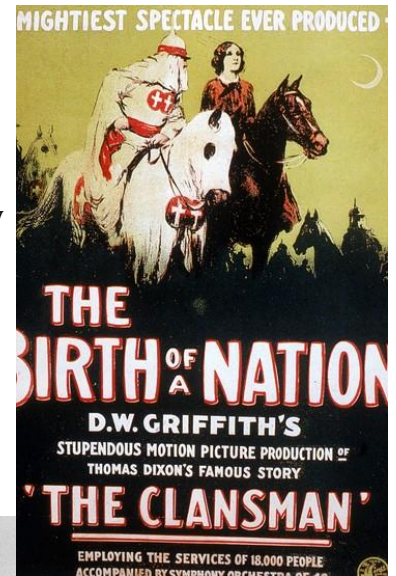
Thurgood Marshall began as the head of the NAACP legal team and became the first **Black** Supreme Court Justice.



Democratic President

Woodrow Wilson

had a private screening of the wildly racist movie, Birth of a Nation. Afterward, he **praised** the movie which aided the popularity and rise of the KKK.



The **KKK** rose to prominence in the 1920's, reaching numbers in the 4 million range, and included sitting senators.





During WWII, African-Americans proved themselves through exceptional military service and Bravery.

Truman Integrates the military.

Sweat versus Painter

University of Texas denied Sweats application to go to Law school.

The courts ruled that even though Texas made a Law school for Colored's, they were not Equal. They had to let him in.

University of Texas Law School	Law School for African Americans
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16 full-time professors • 3 part-time professors • law reviews • moot court facilities • scholarship funds • library contained over 65,000 volumes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no full time professors • no library • unaccredited

Segregation violated the 14th Amendment

Brown Versus Board of Ed.

Linda Brown forced to walk across town, past a "White school" to attend the "colored school".



Supreme court said separate facilities are inherently Unequal, violating the 14th amendment and ending school segregation.

Segregation violated the 14th Amendment

Plessey V. Ferguson Reversed

Emmett Till is brutally tortured and **Murdered** for whistling at a white woman.

His murderers were found **Not Guilty**, despite the jurors all thinking they had done it.

This became a rallying call in African American Community.

Emmett Till



Jackie Robinson

Broke the color barrier in **Baseball**.

First African American baseball player in the Major Leagues.

HONORING
Jackie Robinson



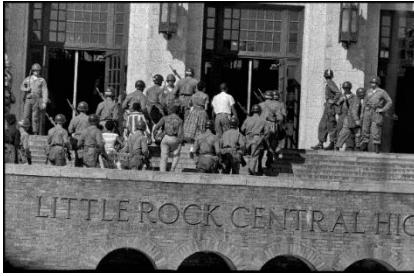
Rosa Parks



Segregation violated the **14th** Amendment

Rosa Parks was arrested for refusing to move to the **Back** of the bus. What followed was a **381**-day boycott of the bus system, leading to desegregation of the busing system. **MLK** was a young pastor and helped to lead the boycott.

Brown Vs. Board → Desegregation



Democratic

Governor Orval Faubus had the school surrounded by state

Troops.

Brown V. Board was put to the Test when 9 black students were to attend Little Rock High school in Arkansas.

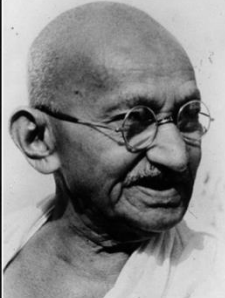


State and local governments fought against integration of schools.

Little Rock Nine



President Eisenhower (R) had to send in Federal Troops to enforce the Supreme Court Decision of Desegregation.



Passive resistance is a method of securing rights by personal suffering; it is the reverse of resistance by arms.

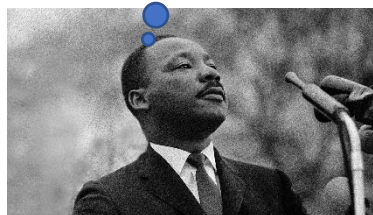
— Mahatma Gandhi —

AZ QUOTES

Civil Disobedience

AHHH!

Non-Violent Protest





Black students sat at white-only lunch counters and refused to move until they were served.



Protestors were met with insults, physical abuse, and often arrested and taken to Jail. After the first protest, similar protests were organized all around the South.

Lunch Counter Sit-Ins

After Months of these protests, Woolworth company said they would Desegregate.

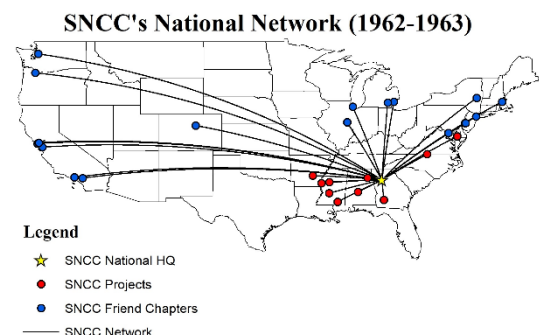


During the lunch counter sit-ins, a new organization was formed on college campuses.

SNCC → Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee



SNCC helped to organize more non-violent protests, including more sit-ins, marches, and the Freedom Rides.





The Supreme Court Ruled segregation on interstate busses to be **Unconstitutional**. But the ruling was seldom enforced.

Freedom Rides



Freedom Riders set out to **Force** the change. Black and White passengers sat together on busses. Their action provoked **violent** reactions and often resulted in arrests for them.

Birmingham

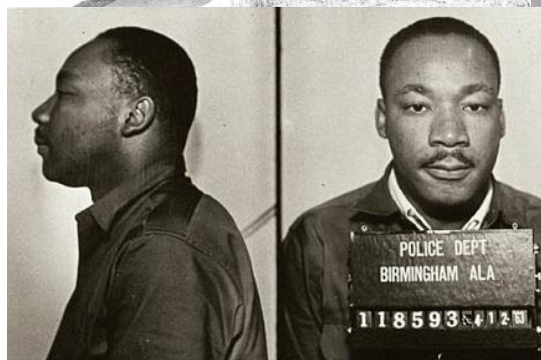
April/May

Campaign

MLK and the SCLC focus on segregation in Birmingham. Protests there ended in violence and arrests of adults and children, including

MLK

SCLC = Southern Christian Leadership Conference



George Wallace - 1963

Democratic Governor

George Wallace
blocked access to
Blacks at the
University of
Alabama.



June

“Segregation **Now**,
Segregation Tomorrow,
Segregation **Forever** !”
-George Wallace

August March on Washington

200,000 protestors march at Washington
D.C. to pressure Congress to pass a new Civil
Rights bill.

President **Kennedy** meets with Civil Rights
leaders and begins drafting the Civil Rights Act
of **1964**.



Kennedy is **assassinated** before he can sign it.



KKK member seen
planting a bomb at the
16th St. Baptist Church.

It killed **Four**
young black girls and
the men were only
fined **100** \$



September

Literacy

Test

&

Poll

Taxes

Used to Disenfranchise minorities



Used to deprive of the
right to vote for
minorities



Civil Rights Act of 1964



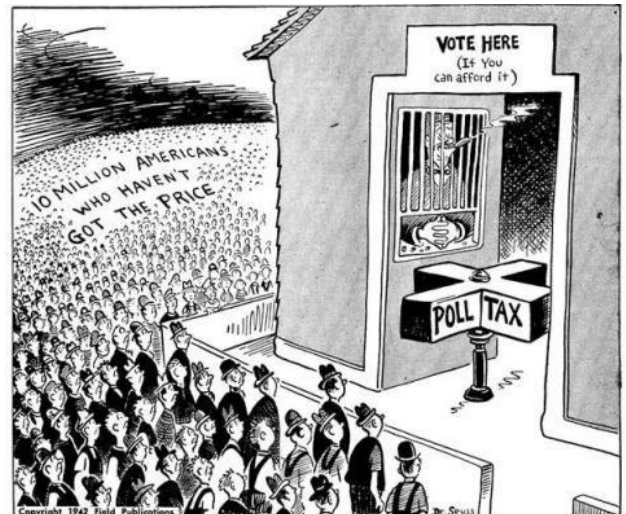
After the death of JFK and growing pressure from the public, President Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act of 1964, banning discrimination based on Race, Sex, or Religion.

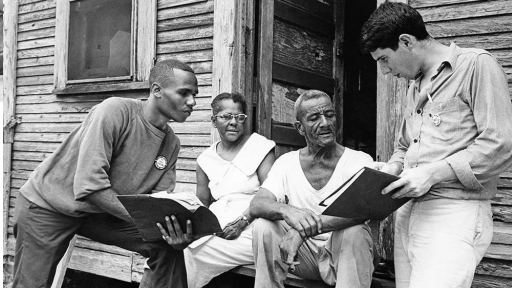
Huge impact on workforce.

24th Amendment

Outlawed Poll Taxes

Causes Black voter registration to increase





Mississippi Freedom Summer

On the heels of the ban on discrimination and the elimination of Poll Taxes, Civil Rights activists made a push to Register African Americans to vote.

Goal: Increase political participation

1965 Selma March

Series of three marches protesting the blocking of African Americans right to vote.

Over 600 protestors marching from Selma to the Capital.

They were stopped violently by police and troops armed with nightsticks and tear gas.



Literacy Test Ban Now Goes to Voters

By ROD COCKSHUTT
staff writer

With only one dissenting vote, the Senate Friday gave final legislative approval to a proposed constitutional amendment to abolish voter literacy tests in the state.

The proposed amendment, which will be offered to the voters in the 1970 general election, was sponsored by Rep. Henry Frye, D-Gulfport, the state's first Negro legislator since Reconstruction days.

Sen. Julian Albertson, D-Hallifax, chairman of the Senate Constitution Committee, voted Frye's bill to passage in the Senate. It had already passed the House by a wide margin.



taxes and said it should not exempt them from voting." Sen. Hector McGeachy, D-Cumberland, observed that advent of radio and television "has given all citizens an opportunity to hear the issues and be informed, even if they can't read or write."

The only senator present to speak against the bill was Sen. Frank Penn, D-Rockingham, who said that a lot of people in his county are going to community college "to educate themselves and be better citizens, and they should be rewarded for that."

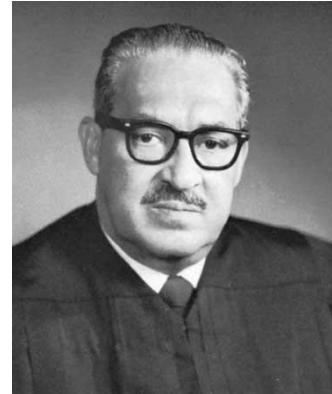
However, when it came time for the roll to be called, Penn left the chamber and was not

Voting Rights Act of 1965

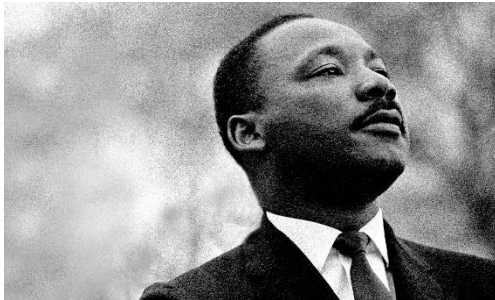
In the aftermath of Selma, President Johnson calls for the passage of a voting rights bill that Outlaws literacy tests, and established federal oversight to ensure Fair voting and Reduce voter discrimination.

Major Civil Rights Leaders

Lawyer for the NAACP and successfully argued the Brown v. Board of Education. Later he went on to become the first black Supreme Court Justice



Thurgood Marshall

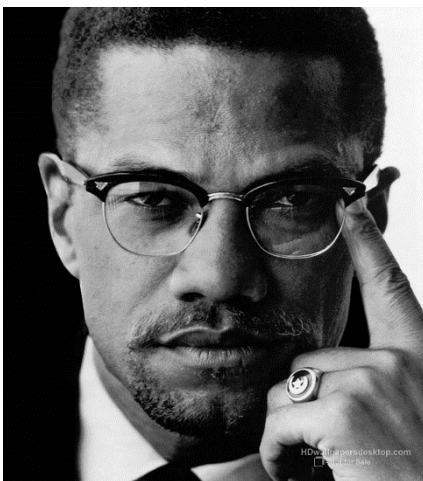
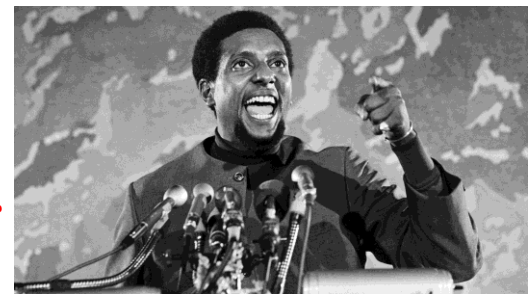


Martin Luther King Jr.

Pastor and Civil Rights Leader, that preached and practices civil disobedience and a Non - Violent approach to civil Rights. Heavily influenced by men like Ghandi.

Help to organized and led the Black Panthers. He focused on Black pride and African heritage. His approach to Civil Rights was much more militant, aggressive and Hostile than that of MLK.

Stokely Carmichael



Malcolm X

Born as Malcolm Little, he later changed it to Malcolm X to represent lost African heritage. Originally part of the “Nation of Islam”, he preached Black superiority, Separation from whites, and scorned MLK’s non-violent approach. After a trip to Mecca, his views changed and took a more non-violent approach and valued co-existence. Assassinated by members of “Nation of Islam”.

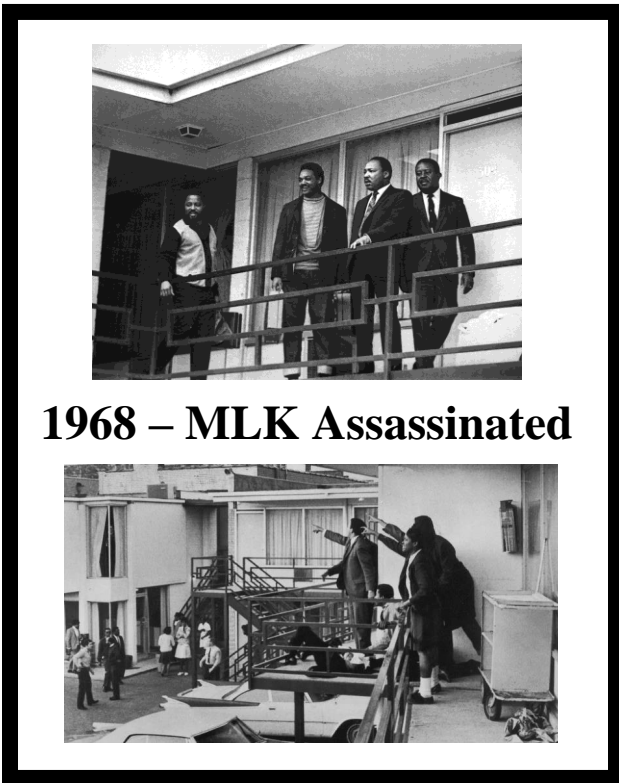
Urban Race Riots

In the late 1960's a series of Riots erupted throughout the country. Most of them started when an altercation between black citizens and white police escalated into violence which led to violent and destructive riots.



1967

- 158 riots in urban centers across America
 - 83 deaths total
 - 17,000 arrests
- Detroit (5 days)**
 - 43 deaths
 - 7,200 arrests
- 2,500 buildings looted, damaged, or destroyed
- 322 million in damage (adjusted for 2020)



1968 – MLK Assassinated



Race Relations

Race relations rose until the early 2000's, with 7 out of 10 (70%) Americans polled said it was “good”



Obama Elected in 2008 as the first black President