

## Warm-up for 29-1

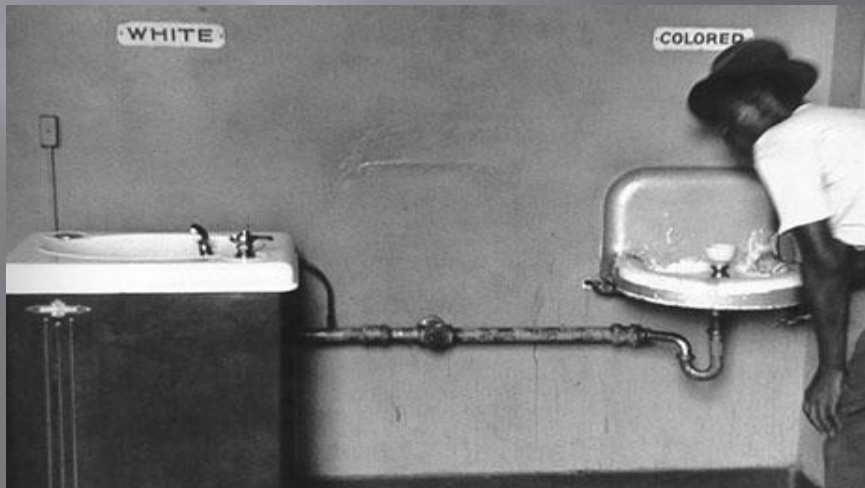
- ▣ Video warm-up
- ▣ Do you think you would have the courage to demonstrate peacefully for a cause you believed in if there was a possibility of violence? Explain. What might be a cause?

# Chapter 29 – Civil Rights

## Section 1 – Taking on Segregation

### The Segregation System

- ❑ Civil Rights Act of 1875 outlawed segregation in public facilities
- ❑ 1883- an all-white Supreme Court declared the act unconstitutional
- ❑ 1886- Plessy v. Ferguson- SC ruled “separate but equal” did not violate 14<sup>th</sup> amendment (*guaranteed equal treatment under the law*)
- ❑ states in the south passed Jim Crow Laws (*separating races- marriage, schools*)
- ❑ some tried to escape racism by moving north
- ❑ prejudice & segregation existed in the north as well



Segregation laws forced blacks to use separate facilities than whites.

# WWII set the stage for movement

1. labor shortage created job opportunities for African Americans & women
2. many African Americans served forcing the army to end discriminatory policies
3. organizations actively campaigned for voting rights during the war



# Challenging Segregation

- ▣ campaign led by the NAACP
- ▣ Thurgood Marshall- civil rights lawyer, first African American SC justice\*\*
- ▣ \*Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka-1954\*
  - student (Linda Brown) denied admission to an all-white school 4 blocks from home- nearest all-black school was 21 blocks
  - SC unanimously struck down segregation in schools-14<sup>th</sup> amendment



# Reaction

- some states ended segregation w/ little trouble
- in some places the KKK reappeared
- some citizens boycotted businesses that supported desegregation
- *Little Rock Nine*
  - 9 African Americans that had volunteered to integrate Little Rock, Arkansas's Central High School- Sept 1957
  - Gov. Orval Faubus ordered the National Guard to block students
  - fed judge overruled Gov. & Eisenhower sent in fed troops



# Montgomery Bus Boycott

## ▣ Rosa Parks

- seamstress & NAACP member that refused to give up her seat on a Montgomery bus to a white man in Dec 1955- was arrested

## ▣ Martin Luther King Jr.

- Baptist pastor that was chosen to organize a bus boycott
- boycott lasted 381 days & SC outlawed bus segregation
- proved power of nonviolent resistance
- called nonviolence resistance “soul force”
  - ▣ *Jesus- learned to love one's enemies*
  - ▣ *Thoreau- the refusal to obey an unjust law*
  - ▣ *Phillip Randolph- organize massive demonstration*
  - ▣ *Gandhi- resist oppression w/o violence*



- ▣ MLK helped found the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)- goal was to carry out nonviolent protests
- ▣ Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) -*snick*- goal was to give younger blacks a larger role in the movement
- ▣ sit-ins- demonstration in which protesters sit down in a segregated business & refuse to leave until served - TV's captured ugly scenes of racism
- ▣ *students implemented sit-ins in 48 cities in 11 states by 1960*



**Sec. 10. Separation of races—Required.**

Every person operating a bus line in the city shall provide equal but separate accommodations for white people and negroes on his buses, by requiring the employees in charge thereof to assign passengers seats on the vehicles under their charge in such manner as to separate the white people from the negroes, where there are both white and negroes on the same car; provided, however, that negro nurses having in charge white children or sick or infirm white persons, may be assigned seats among white people.

Nothing in this section shall be construed as prohibiting the operators of such bus lines from separating the races by means of separate vehicles if they see fit. (Code 1938, §§ 603, 606.)

**Sec. 11. Same—Powers of persons in charge of vehicle; passengers to obey directions.**

Any employee in charge of a bus operated in the city shall have the powers of a police officer of the city while in actual charge of any bus, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the preceding section, and it shall be unlawful for any passenger to refuse or fail to take a seat among those assigned to the race to which he belongs, at the request of any such employee in charge, if there is such a seat vacant. (Code 1938, § 604.)

**Sec. 12. Failure to carry passengers.**

It shall be unlawful for any person operating a bus line in the city to refuse, without sufficient excuse, to carry any passenger; provided, that no driver of a bus shall be required to carry any passenger who is intoxicated or disorderly, or who is afflicted with any contagious or infectious disease, or who refuses to pay in advance the fare required, or who for any other reason deemed satisfactory by the recorder should be excluded. (Code 1938, § 699.)

**Sec. 13. Smoking.**

It shall be unlawful for any person to smoke a cigar, pipe or cigarette upon any bus in the city; provided, however, that

Warm-up for 29-2

- ▣ MLK speech

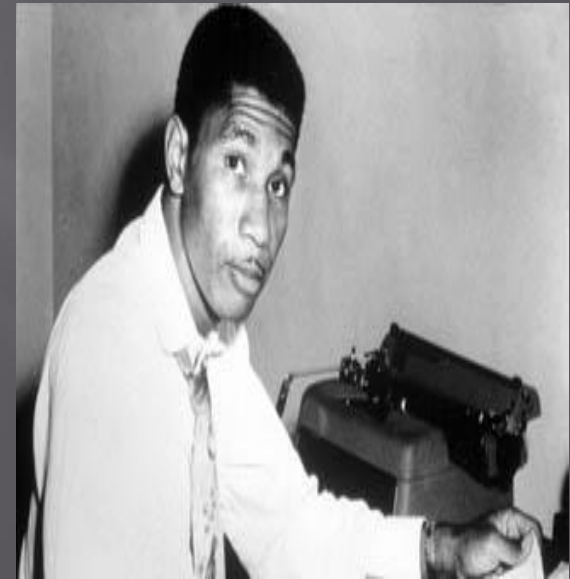


# Standing Firm

- ▣ attention turned to integrating schools & S towns
- ▣ James Meredith- veteran that won a federal court case allowing him to enroll at Ole Miss (*all-white*)
- ▣ Gov. refused to register Meredith & JFK sent Marshals to safely escort him

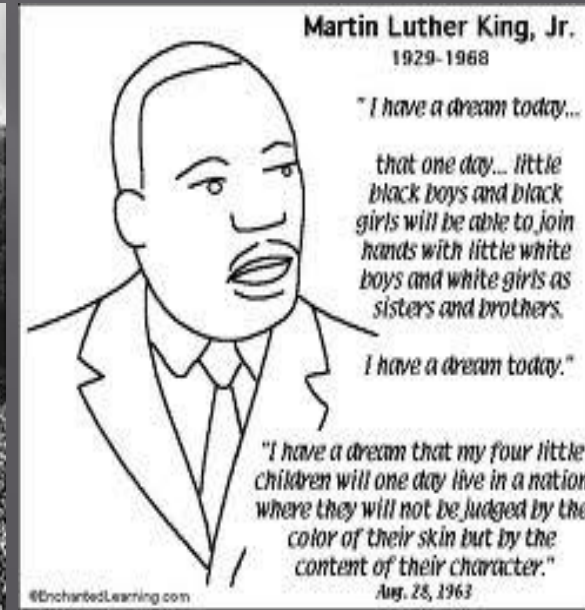


- ▣ King set sights on integrating Birmingham, Alabama
- ▣ (*known for racial violence their were 18 bombings from 1957 to 1963*)
- ▣ police attacked children's march w/ hoses, dogs, & clubs \*\*shown on TV\*\*
- ▣ media coverage convinced officials to end segregation in Birmingham
- ▣ \*inspired African Americans
- ▣ \*convinced JFK that only a new civil rights act would end the violence
- ▣ JFK addressed the nation calling for equality
- ▣ at the same time Medgar Evers, NAACP member & WWII vet, was killed



# Marching to Washington

- ❑ march organized to persuade Congress to pass a civil rights bill (*organized by A. Phillip Randolph*)
- ❑ August 28, 1963 more than 250,000 people converged on the nation's capital
- ❑ King delivered his historic speech "I Have a Dream"
- ❑ JFK assassinated in November
- ❑ Lyndon B. Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act of 1964
  - **\*\*prohibited discrimination because of race, religion, national origin, & gender\*\***
  - **\*\*all citizens the right to enter libraries, parks, & other public accommodations\*\***



# Fighting for Voting Rights

- ▣ Freedom Summer- a 1964 project to register AA voters in Mississippi
  - *(3 volunteers were killed by Klansman & local police)*
- ▣ Fannie Lou Hamer- represented new party at the 1964 Dem. Nat. Convention
  - Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party
  - *(jailed for registering to vote - police forced other prisoners to beat her)*



Michael Schwerner

James Chaney

Andrew Goodman

▣ Selma Campaign-voting campaign that turned violent- led to voting rights act

- TV cameras captured police whipping & clubbing crowds



▣ Voting Rights Act of 1965- eliminated literacy tests & authorized federal examiners to enroll voters denied at the local level



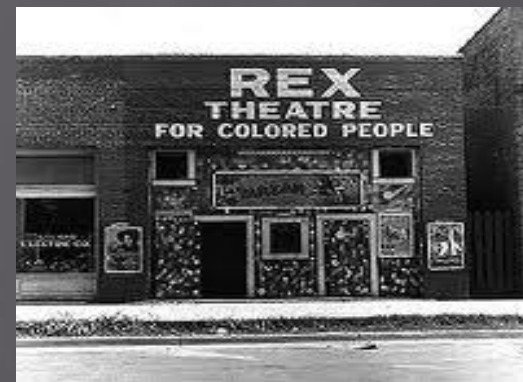
Warm-up for 29-3

- ▣ MLK & Bobby Kennedy speech

# Section 3 – Challenges and Changes in the Movement

## African Americans Seek Greater Equality

- ▣ by 1965 civil rights groups drift apart & new leaders emerge
- ▣ attention turned to N & problems of oppressive racial prejudice
- ▣ de facto segregation- racial separation est. by practice & custom, not law
- ▣ de jure segregation- racial separation est. by law



- ▣ de facto segregation intensified during the Great Migration in N cities
- ▣ “white flight” - whites moved out of the cities to nearby suburbs
- ▣ many AA urban communities become neglected slums
- ▣ conflict ensues w/ mostly white police forces
- ▣ Watts- neighborhood in LA, 1965 race riots killed 34
- ▣ (1967- riots & violent clashes took place in more than 100 cities)
- ▣ \$ for Johnson’s Great Society redirected to Vietnam



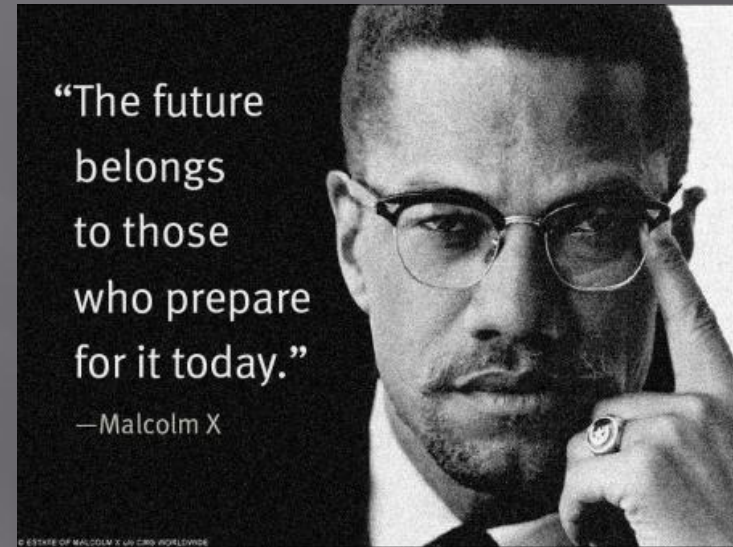
# New Leaders

## ▣ Malcolm X

- separatist that urged AA's to take complete control of their communities
- Nation of Islam- religious groups known as the Black Muslims
- advocated armed self-defense- frightened most whites & moderate blacks
- broke from Elijah Muhammad in 1964 & was killed in Harlem in 1965

## ▣ Stokely Carmichael

- militant SNCC leader
- black power- slogan that encouraged AA pride & political & social leadership



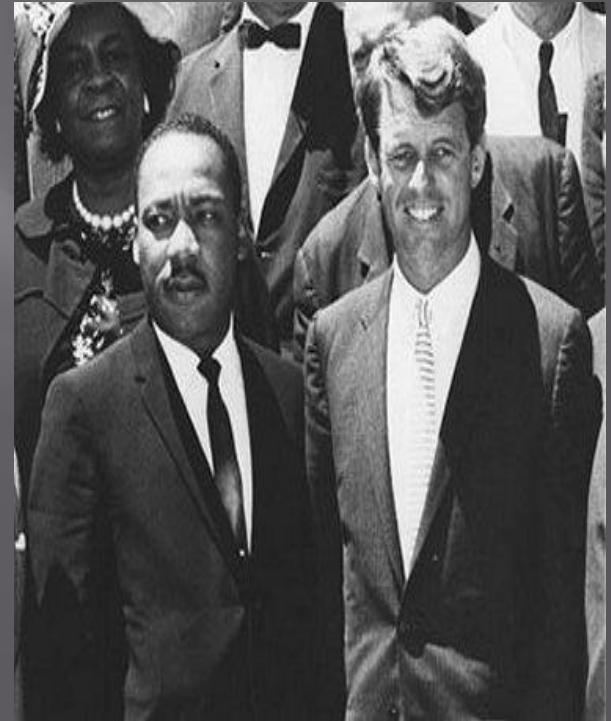
## ▣ Black Panthers

- militant AA org. formed in 1966 to fight police brutality in the ghetto & to provide services (*est. daycare centers & medical clinics*)



## ▣ 1968- A Turning Point

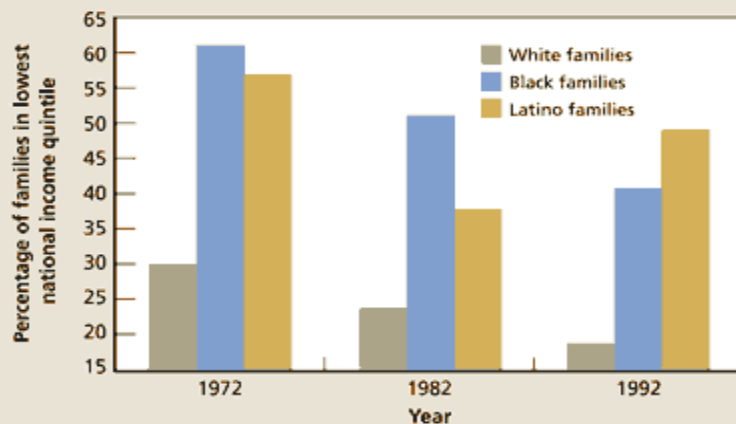
- MLK objected to the Black Power Movement
- April 4, 1968 James Earl Ray assassinated King
- Bobby Kennedy pleaded for nonviolence but 100 cities exploded in flames
- Bobby Kennedy was assassinated in June over his support of Israel



# Legacy

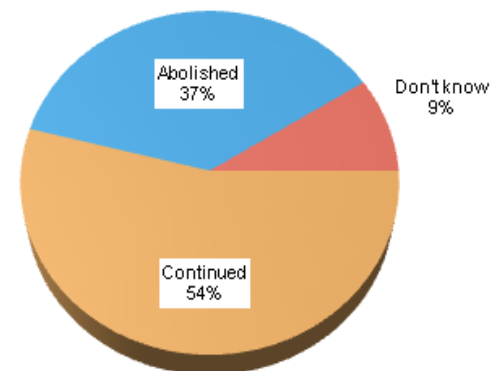
- Kerner Commission
  - appointed to study causes of urban violence-cause: white racism
  - Johnson admin. ignored recommendations because of white opposition
- civil rights movement ended de jure segregation
- Civil Rights Act of 1968- banned discrimination in the sale of housing
- more AA's attended college after school segregation ended
- AA's gained more pride in their racial identity
- substantial political gains were made as AA's holding elected office grew
- movement declined as many were frightened of urban riots & Black Panthers
- (*poverty rate of AA's was 3 times that of whites in 1999*)
- affirmative action
  - created in the 1960s to equalize education & job opportunities
  - policy that seeks to correct discrimination by favoring groups previously disadvantaged
  - some have criticized calling program "reverse discrimination"

**Figure 7—“Poverty Gap” Narrowed Between Blacks and Whites  
But Not Between Latinos and Whites**



SOURCE: *Examining Gaps in Mathematics Achievement Among Racial and Ethnic Groups, 1972–1992*, forthcoming.

Do you think affirmative action programs in hiring, promoting, and college admissions should be continued, or do you think these affirmative action programs should be abolished?



Source: CBS News / New York Times 1/03