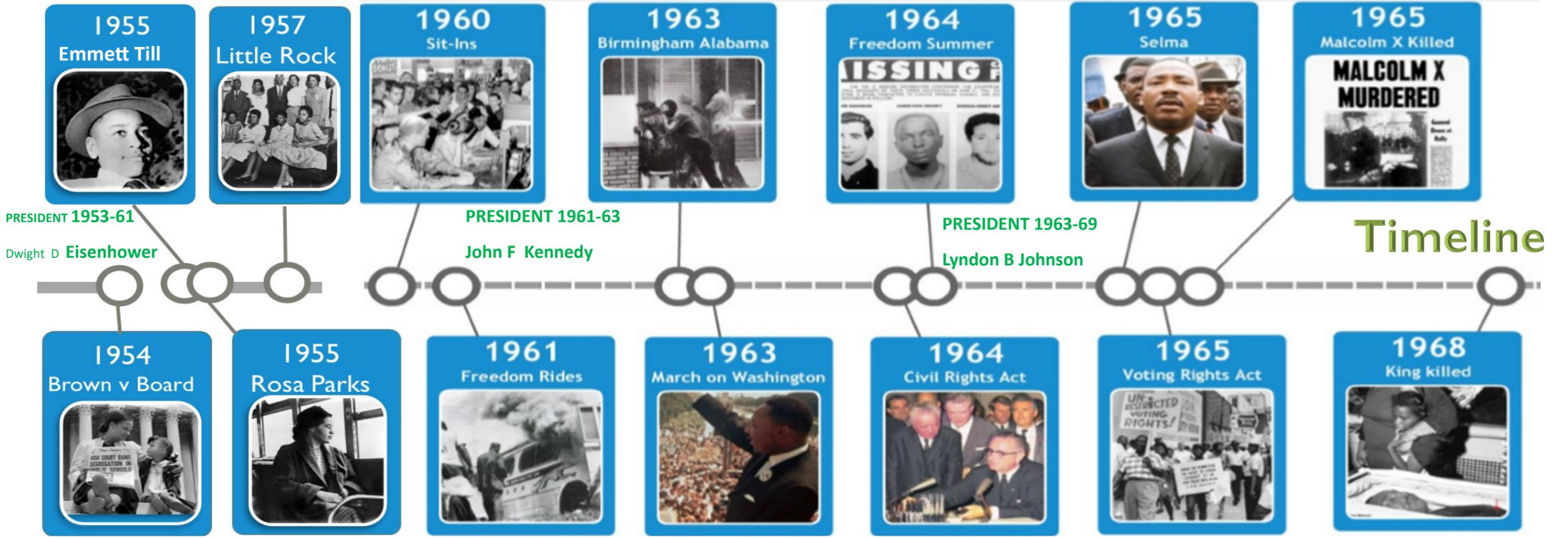


# BIG QUESTION: What was the impact of the Civil Rights Movement in the lives of black Americans?



KEY LAWS	
1864 Thirteenth Amendment	Outlawed all forms of slavery in the USA.
1868 14th Amendment	<p><b>14th Amendment</b></p> <p>...nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.</p>
1964 Civil Rights Act	This outlawed the discrimination of people based on their race.
1965 Voting Rights Act	This allowed black people the same right as white people when it came to voting in elections.
1968 Fair Housing Act	This allowed black people the same opportunities as white people in buying and renting houses.

**JIM CROW LAWS** In many southern states discrimination was legal. States such as Alabama introduced a series of laws to keep the races separated and the black population under control. These measures were nicknamed the 'Jim Crow' laws.

### NON VIOLENT PROTEST GROUPS

- NAACP** National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
- SCLC** Southern Christian Leadership Conference (MLK leader)
- SNCC** Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee
- CORE** Congress of Racial Equality

### SEGREGATION:

Segregation: After the end of the American Civil War in 1865, legislation was passed to end slavery. For the first time since their transportation to the nation, African-Americans were legally free. Further legislation followed soon after to make it illegal for people to be denied the vote or discriminated against because of the colour of their skin. However, African-Americans still faced hostility and persecution.

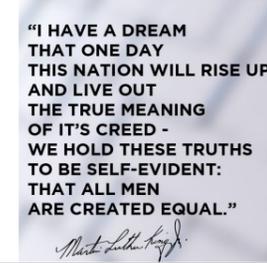
Although migration to the North and the West began soon after the Civil War ended, the great majority of African-Americans still lived in the Southern states where white superiority was enforced and where the slavery culture was still warmly remembered and embraced. **Typical laws included:**

- \* Public transport, waiting rooms were strictly segregated.
- \* Places open to the public such as shops, hotels, cinemas, - theatres and libraries had to provide separate rooms and facilities for the different races.
- \* Education. Legally, black children could be educated in separate schools, so long as the schooling was of an equal educational standard. In reality, schools for black Americans were far from equal.
- \* In most of the Southern states, inter-marriage between blacks and whites was illegal.



- Stokely Carmichael** gave **BLACK POWER** speech in 1966 which became the slogan for the CRM.
- Martin Luther King (MLK)** became the most visible spokesperson and leader of the CRM.
- Malcom X** Leader of the Nation of Islam – took a more violent approach to Civil Rights.

# BIG QUESTION: What was the impact of the Civil Rights Movement in the lives of black Americans?

1960s	Knowledge	IMPACT	Vocabulary	Questions
<b>Freedom rides 1961</b> <b>Meredith 1962</b> <b>Birmingham 1963</b>	<p><b>Freedom Riders movement of 1961</b></p>  <p>Members of <b>CORE</b> (group of mixed protestors) rode the Greyhound bus route through the south to see if previously agreed desegregation was being followed. The bus was firebombed and Freedom Riders were viciously attacked at Birmingham.</p> <p><b>James Meredith attending Mississippi University in 1962</b></p>  <p>First black student at <b>Mississippi State University</b> in 1962. JFK ordered that he was protected. The <b>National Guard</b> was deployed and some 6,000 troops were sent to protect Meredith in the face of protests and riots.</p> <p><b>Birmingham, Alabama Campaign of 1963</b></p>  <p>Series of marches to highlight inequalities between black and white people in employment.            Day 1 : 900 children between the ages of 6 and 18 were arrested as they were at the front of march.            Day 2 : Connor ordered water cannons and dogs to be used on the marchers. Day 3: Many police and fire service men refused to attack the protesters as they saw how they were being portrayed in the media.</p>	<p>Freedom Riders attracted huge publicity and many white people, especially in the north, were appalled by the violence. <b>US Government finally ordered all interstate bus companies to end segregation.</b> In late 1961, the Government also ordered the end of segregation in airports, railway and bus stations</p> <p><b>Meredith was first African American to attend the University of Mississippi.</b> His bravery and determination inspire others + demonstrated support of JFK (new president) for CRM.</p> <p>Birmingham : An agreement was reached - in exchange for stopping the protest it was agreed that lunch counters, rest rooms and drinking fountains would be desegregated within ninety days.</p>	<p><b>activist</b> a person who works to bring about political or social changes</p> <p><b>JFK</b> President John F Kennedy</p> <p><b>Non violent protest</b> Achieving social change through peaceful breaking of laws or regulations.</p>	<p>When did the 'Freedom Rides' take place? 1961.</p> <p>Where was James Meredith the first black student at University? Mississippi State University.</p> <p>Which president of the USA sent troops to protect James? President John F Kennedy.</p> <p>What happened to the non violent protest in Birmingham Alabama? Turned violent when the Fire and Police departments turned on the Black Protestors.</p>
<b>March on Washington 1963</b>	<p>The <b>March on Washington</b> was a massive protest march that occurred in August 1963, when some 250,000 people gathered in front of the <b>Lincoln Memorial</b> in Washington, D.C. Also known as the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom, the event aimed to draw attention to continuing challenges and inequalities faced by African Americans a century after freedom from slavery. It was also the occasion of Martin Luther King, Jr.'s now-iconic "<b>I Have A Dream</b>" speech.</p>   	<p>It helped create a new national understanding of the problems of racial and economic injustice.</p> <p><b>Increased popular support for the civil rights movement and helped sustain and strengthen the work those working for social justice.</b></p> <p>Put political pressure on government to act and create new law—<b>1964 Civil Rights Act</b></p>	<p><b>Lincoln Memorial</b> Lincoln Memorial was built in 1922 to heal national divisions caused by the Civil War</p> <p><b>podium</b> a platform on which a person may stand to be seen by an audience</p>	<p>How many people attended the March on Washington? 250,000.</p> <p>Which Memorial did it take place in front of? Lincoln Memorial.</p> <p>Who gave the iconic 'I have a dream' Speech? Martin Luther King.</p> <p>Which group did Martin Luther King Jr lead? The SCLC (Southern Christian Leadership Conference)</p>
<b>Selma 1965</b>	 <p>On March 7, 1965, 25-year-old activist, John Lewis led over 600 marchers across the Edmund Pettus <b>Bridge in Selma</b>, Alabama on a planned march to Montgomery (protesting that only 2% African American could vote in Dallas County.) They faced brutal attacks by oncoming <b>state troopers</b>. It aired on TV that night, Americans were appalled at the sights and sounds of "<b>Bloody Sunday</b>."</p>	<p>Outrage at "Bloody Sunday" swept the country. Sympathizers staged sit-ins, traffic blockades and demonstrations in solidarity with the voting rights marchers. Some even travelled to Selma to join the march (eventually 25,000 arrived in Montgomery). <b>Mobilized Congress to pass the Voting Right Act 1965</b></p>	<p><b>"Bloody Sunday"</b> Name given to day when unarmed marchers were attacked by State troopers with billy clubs and tear gas.</p> <p><b>Selma</b> Selma is a major town and the seat of Dallas County, part of Alabama</p>	<p>Where was the planned march? From Selma, Alabama to Montgomery (50 miles).</p> <p>Why was the 7th March nicknamed "Bloody Sunday"? Because unarmed protesters were attacked with clubs and tear gas.</p> <p>What Act was passed in 1965? Voting Rights Act.</p>
<b>Death of MLK (Martin Luther King)</b>	<p>At 6:05 P.M. on Thursday, 4 April <b>1968</b>, Martin Luther King was shot dead while standing on a balcony outside his second-floor room at the Lorraine Motel in Memphis, Tennessee.</p>  <p>Ralph Abernathy spoke at MLK's funeral and said that they needed to give thanks to a leader who <i>would cure the white man's sickness and the black man's slavery. He led an army and a movement that was: Mighty without missiles. Able without an Atomic arsenal. Ready without rockets. Real without bullets. He was willing to die, but not willing to kill.</i></p>	<p>Widened the rift between black and white Americans, as many blacks saw King's assassination as a rejection of equality through the nonviolent resistance .</p> <p><b>Fuelled the growth of the Black Power Movement and the Black Panther Party.</b></p>	<p><b>assassination</b> to murder by sudden or secret attack often for political reason</p>	<p>How was MLK assassinated ? Shot dead—on the balcony of a motel.</p> <p>What form of protest was MLK known for? Non violent protest.</p> <p>What was MLK well know for? Giving powerful speeches which led to mass marches.</p>
<b>Black Panthers, Malcom X and Tommie</b>	<p><b>Black Panthers</b></p>  <p>Black Power group established in <b>Oakland, California</b>. It's aims were to promote black social rights. Lots of members wore a uniform of a black beret, leather jackets &amp; carried weapons.</p> <p><b>Malcom X</b></p>  <p>Malcom X Leader of the <b>Nation of Islam</b> – took a more <b>violent</b> approach to Civil Rights. Malcom X said that black people should protect themselves "by any means necessary".</p> <p><b>Tommie Smith</b></p>  <p>In the 1968 Olympics, Smith and Carlos won gold and bronze. They wore black-socked feet without shoes to bring attention to Black poverty, beads to protest lynching, and raised, black-gloved fists to represent their solidarity and support with black people.</p>	<p>The emergence of Black Power divided American society.</p> <p><b>Malcolm X's assassination signalled beginning of bitter battles between non violent 'v' violent protest groups.</b></p> <p>Lasting impact on Black empowerment, and its influence continues to be felt in such current social movements as BLM.</p>	<p><b>Black Panther Party (BPP)</b> was a political organization founded in 1966 by Huey Newton and Bobby Seale to challenge police brutality against the African American community</p> <p><b>Nation of Islam (NOI)</b> Afro American religious and political movement formed in 1930.</p>	<p>Which group was founded in Oakland, California? The Black Panther Party.</p> <p>Which religious and political movement was Malcom X the leader of? Nation of Islam.</p> <p>How did Smith &amp; Carlos protest at the Olympic ceremony in 1968? Gloved fist in air, socked feet (poverty) &amp; beads (lynching).</p>