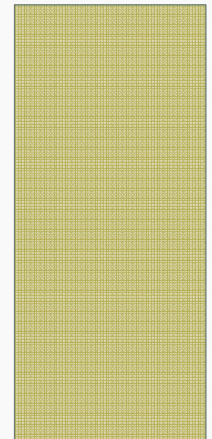


CIVIL RIGHTS UNIT



CIVIL RIGHTS

Objectives:

- *What events and cultural trends led to a rise in African American influence in the twentieth century?*
- *How did Americans respond to the Supreme Court's decision in Brown v. Board of Education?*
- *How did the Montgomery bus boycott affect the civil rights movement?*
- *How did other minorities begin to demand civil rights in the 1950s?*

CIVIL RIGHTS

I. Rise of African American Influence

A. Post Reconstruction Discrimination

1. Voting Rights

a. Poll tax

b. Literacy tests

c. Own property

CIVIL RIGHTS

2. Segregation

a. Jim Crow Laws – laws designed to discriminate against African Americans in the south.

ex. Separate schools, parks, hospitals, transportation, water fountains, public toilets.

b. Facilities were always inferior.

CIVIL RIGHTS

b. Many African Americans will emerge as prominent citizens and begin to influence the politics.

B. Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)

1. Separate but Equal doctrine.

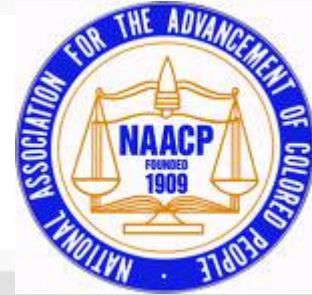
CIVIL RIGHTS

C. Migration

1. Between 1865 and 1940, many African American's migrated from southern cities to northern cities. Why?

a. World War II led to increased labor needed in the North.

CIVIL RIGHTS



D. NAACP: National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

1. Created in 1909 as an interracial organization.

a. W.E.B. Du Bois was a founding member.

b. Focused on challenging laws that prevented African Americans from exercising their rights as citizens.

CIVIL RIGHTS

E. The New Deal

1. Roosevelt needed the support of the African American for his new deal to work.

2. Many African Americans will begin to work for the federal government.

CIVIL RIGHTS



F. World War II

1. *The Holocaust was eye-opening to many Americans on the ideas of discrimination and race.*

2. A record number of African Americans will serve in units during World War II.

a. Tuskegee Airmen

CIVIL RIGHTS

G. Brown vs. The Board of Education,
1954

1. Focused on educational rights.
2. Outcome: schools had to be desegregated.
3. North: Okay
4. South: Opposed
 - a. Emmitt Till

CIVIL RIGHTS

Objectives:

- *Who were the key leaders of the Civil Rights movement and what were their goals?*
- *How did leaders differ in their approach to civil rights?*
- *What key groups were created to help civil rights?*
- *How did early groups lay the groundwork for the Civil Rights movement?*
- *What was the philosophy of these different groups?*

CIVIL RIGHTS

I. Leaders

For this section of notes, you need to use your book/internet to find the answers. Use pages 689-727.

II. Strategies

For this section of notes, you need to use your book/internet to find the answers. Use pages 689-727.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Objectives:

- *How did the Montgomery Bus Boycotts effect the Civil Rights movement?*
- *How did the incident at Little Rock High School effect education in the Civil Rights movement?*
- *What were the goals of sit-ins and Freedom Rides?*
- *What was the reaction to James Meredith's integration at the University of Mississippi?*
- *How did the events in Birmingham effect the nation's attitudes toward the Civil Rights movement.*

CIVIL RIGHTS

I. *Civil Right Protests*

For this section of notes, you need to use your book/internet to find the answers. Use pages 689-727.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Objectives:

- *What were the major goals of the Black Power movement and the Black Panthers?*
- *Why did violent riots erupt in many urban areas?*

CIVIL RIGHTS

I. Opposition to the Civil Rights Movement

For this section of notes, you need to use your book/internet to find the answers. Use pages 689-727.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Objectives:

- *How did President Truman's presidency influence the Civil Rights movement?*
- *What was President Eisenhower's influence in the Civil Rights movement?*
- *What was President Kennedy's approach to civil rights?*
- *Why did civil right leaders propose a march on Washington?*
- *What were the goals of the Civil Rights Act of 1964?*
- *How did African Americans fight to gain voting rights?*

CIVIL RIGHTS



I. Political Response to the Civil Rights

A. President Truman

1. Truman had publicly supported civil rights for many years.

2. Many African American leaders will ask Truman to pass the following:

- a. anti-lynching laws.
- b. abolish the poll tax.
- c. establish a permanent board to prevent discriminatory practices in hiring.

CIVIL RIGHTS

3. In 1946, will appoint a biracial Committee on Civil Rights.

a. Was to look into race relations.

b. They reported that action was needed and that a permanent civil rights commission be established.

- Will ban discrimination in the hiring of federal employees.

CIVIL RIGHTS

4. Ordered an end to segregation and discrimination in the armed forces.

CIVIL RIGHTS



B. Dwight D. Eisenhower

1. Was not an ally of the civil rights movement, but felt it was necessary to protect the Constitution.

2. Will place the Arkansas National Guard under federal command at Little Rock Central High School, to protect the nine African American students.

CIVIL RIGHTS

3. Told the nation that his actions were necessary to defend the authority of the Supreme Court.

CIVIL RIGHTS



C. John F. Kennedy

1. Supported civil rights, but never actively pushed the issue.
2. Will appoint a number of African Americans to prominent positions.
3. Was deeply disturbed by the violence that flooded the media.
4. Will address the American public about the violence.

CIVIL RIGHTS

a. March on Washington: Will support the march of nearly 200,000 people.

b. Lead by A. Philip Randolph and included people such as Sammy Davis, Jr., Jackie Robinson, Joan Baez and Bob Dylan.

c. Martin Luther King, Jr. will deliver his famous "I have a dream" speech.

CIVIL RIGHTS



D. Lyndon Johnson

1. As President, he will continue to push through Kennedy's ideas on civil rights
2. He would let Congress know that he would not accept a compromise on civil rights.

CIVIL RIGHTS

3. Civil Rights Act of 1964 had an impact on many areas including:

- a. Voting, schools and job.
- b. Banned different voter registration standards for black and whites.
- c. Prohibited discrimination in public accommodations.

CIVIL RIGHTS

d. Federal government could withhold federal funds from programs that practiced discrimination.

e. Banned discrimination on the basis of race, sex, religion or national origin.

CIVIL RIGHTS

II. Voting Rights

A. Freedom Summer

1. Both young African Americans and White college students will head to Mississippi for a voter registration drive.

2. Three workers will be reported missing and later be found dead.

CIVIL RIGHTS



B. Selma March

1. Occurs in Alabama to draw attention to the voting rights of African Americans.

2. They would walk 50 miles from Selma to the capital, Montgomery.

CIVIL RIGHTS

3. Protesters were met with resistance from state troopers who tried to block their march.

4. President Johnson will have to send in the National Guard to protect the protester.

CIVIL RIGHTS

C. Voting Rights Act

1. President Johnson will get the Voting Rights of 1965 passed.
2. Federal officials could register voters in places where local officials were blocking registration by African Americans.
3. Eliminated the literacy tests and other barriers for registration.

CIVIL RIGHTS

D. 24th Amendment

1. Outlawed the poll tax.
2. More and more African Americans were being elected to political positions.