

The Civil Rights Movement

Supporting Document for Clarklist Q4

Tasks each student & class will complete:

1) Read Chapter 28 - The Civil Rights Movement

Section 1, "The Civil Rights Movement Takes Shape" 870-875 (M, 5/13)

Section 2, "Kennedy, Johnson & Civil Rights" 876-881 (T, 5/14)

2) Review the timeline of the Civil Rights Movement. (Class Activity)

3) Watch the videos from *The Century*. It's approximately 35 minutes of video. (In Class)

4) Watch the John Green video. (Later)

ENTIRE CLASS THESIS:

After the Civil War, 4 million slaves were freed and their rights as new citizens were promised with the ratification of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments. However, these promises were broken because the government did not assure these rights were protected.

Civil Rights Chronology

1619:

A year before the Mayflower, the **first 20 African slaves** are sold to settlers in Virginia as "indentured servants."

1789:

Constitution adopted; slaves counted as **three-fifths** of a person for means of representation.

1831:

Nat Turner leads slave revolt in Virginia.

1857:

In the **Dred Scott** decision, Scott, a slave who had lived in a free territory, sues for his freedom on the grounds his residence on free soil liberates him. The Supreme Court, citing historical and conventional view of African Americans, rules against him, saying African American people are regarded as "so far inferior...that they had no rights which the white man was bound to respect." The court also declares that slaves were not citizens and had no rights

to sue, and that slave owners could take their slaves anywhere on the territory and retain title to them.

1861:

The Civil War begins.

1863:

January 1, Lincoln signs the **Emancipation Proclamation.**

1865:

The Civil War ends. Lincoln assassinated (April 15). Freedman's Bureau, to help former slaves, established. **Ku Klux Klan organized** in Pulaski, Tenn. The **Thirteenth Amendment** to the Constitution is ratified stating that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude....shall exist" in the United States.

1868:

Fourteenth Amendment, making African Americans full citizens of the United States and prohibiting states from denying them equal protection or due process of law, is ratified. Congress reports that 373 freed slaves have been killed by whites.

1870:

The **Fifteenth Amendment** enacted, guaranteeing the right to vote will not be denied or abridged on account of race. At the same time, however, the first "**Jim Crow**" or segregation law is passed in Tennessee mandating the separation of African Americans from whites on trains, in depots and wharves. In short order, the rest of the South falls into step. By the end of the century, African Americans are banned from white hotels, barber shops, restaurants, theaters and other public accommodations. By 1885, most southern states also have laws requiring separate schools.

1875:

Congress passes the first **Civil Rights Act**, guaranteeing African Americans equal rights in transportation, restaurant/inns, theaters and on juries. The **law is struck down in 1883** with the Court majority arguing the Constitution allows Congress to act only on discrimination by government and not that by private citizens.

1896:

The Supreme Court, in **Plessy v. Ferguson**, rules that state laws requiring separation of the races are within the bounds of the Constitution as long as equal accommodations are made for

African Americans, thus establishing the "separate but equal" doctrine that justifies legal segregation in the South.

1900:

Lynching has become virtually a fact of life as a means for intimidating African Americans. Between 1886 and 1900, there are more than 2,500 lynchings in the nation, the vast majority in the Deep South. In the first year of the new century, more than 100 African Americans are lynched, and by World War I, more than 1100.

1910:

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (**NAACP**) is **founded** by **W.E.B Du Bois**, Jane Addams, John Dewey and others.

1939:

African American contralto, **Marian Anderson**, barred by the Daughters of the American Revolution from singing in Washington D.C.'s Constitution Hall, sings instead to a crowd of 75,000 people at Lincoln Memorial. The Legal Defense Fund established as the legislative arm of the NAACP. A year later the two become separate organizations.

1947:

Jackie Robinson becomes first African American to play major league baseball. **WATCH VIDEO** → [Jackie Robinson Video](#) (4:05)



This is a picture of Jackie Robinson with Branch Rickey of the Brooklyn Dodgers. Branch Rickey was careful to select Robinson because he had the the mental fortitude to deal with the challenges of breaking the racial barrier in MLB.

1948:

President Truman de-segregates the military and the federal government.

CLASS THESIS:

After the Civil War, 4 million slaves were freed and their rights as new citizens were promised with the ratification of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments. However, these promises were broken because the government did not assure these rights were protected.

These rights were:

- **The right to participate in government/vote**
- **The right to have the opportunity to succeed**
- **The right to be protected equally under the law**
- **The right to live a life free from fear and intimidation**

The Need and Goal for the Civil Rights Movement was to MAKE AMERICA FULFILL THE PROMISES of 14th and 15th Amendments.

50's & 60's Civil Rights Movement

1954:

In **Brown v. Board of Education**, the decision widely regarded as having sparked the modern civil rights era, the Supreme Court rules deliberate public school segregation illegal, effectively overturning "separate but equal" doctrine of Plessy v. Ferguson. Chief Justice Earl Warren, writing for a unanimous Court, notes that to segregate children by race "generates a feeling of inferiority as to their status in the community that may affect their hearts and minds in a way unlikely ever to be undone." Thurgood Marshall heads the NAACP/Legal Defense Fund team winning the ruling.

WATCH VIDEO → [Brown v Board of Education](#) (4:52)

1955:

On August 28, 14 year old **Emmett Till** is beaten, shot and lynched by whites after allegedly saying "bye, baby" to a white woman in a store in Mississippi.

In Alabama, on December 1 Rosa Parks refuses to up her bus seat to a white man, precipitating the **Montgomery bus boycott**, led by Martin Luther King, Jr.

WATCH VIDEO → [Montgomery Bus Boycott](#) (3:52)



This is a picture of blacks participating in the Montgomery Bus Boycott of 1955. The hope was that the massive loss of clients taking the bus would cause enough distress in the economy that it would spur change in the unfair laws of the time period.

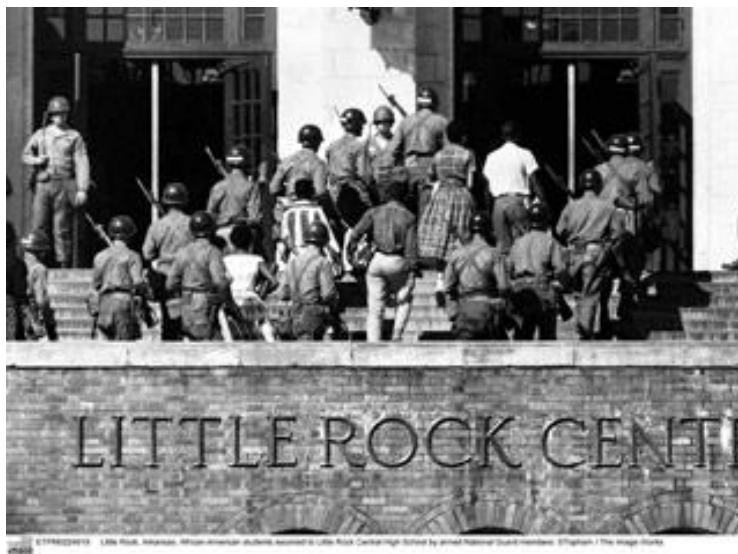
1956:

Montgomery bus boycott ends in victory, December 21, after the city announces it will comply with a November Supreme Court ruling declaring segregation on buses illegal. Earlier in the year, **King's home was bombed**. **Autherine Lucy** is first African American admitted to the University of Alabama.

1957:

Efforts to integrate **Little Rock, Ark., Central High School** meet with legal resistance and violence; Gov. Orval Faubus predicts "blood will run in the streets" if African Americans push effort to integrate. On Sept. 24, federal troops mobilize to protect the nine African American students at the high school from white mobs trying to block the school's integration. **Little Rock Nine.**

WATCH VIDEO → [Little Rock Nine](#) (9:56)



This picture is of the armed military escort
that the nine black students that were
enrolled into Little Rock Arkansas school

THE CENTURY VIDEO #1

1960:

February 1, Lunch counter **sit-in by four college students in Greensboro, N.C.** begins and spreads through the South. On April 17, the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) is founded.

John F. Kennedy elected president.

WATCH VIDEO → [Sit-Ins](#) (6:11)

1961:

Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) organizes **Freedom Rides** into the South to test new Interstate Commerce Commission regulations and court orders barring segregation in interstate transportation. Riders are beaten by mobs in several places, including Birmingham and Montgomery, Ala.

WATCH VIDEO → [Freedom Rides](#) (5:04) [Extra](#) (5:00)

1962:

James Meredith becomes first African American student admitted to the University of Mississippi.

WATCH VIDEO → Birmingham Campaign

1963:

June 20, **President John F. Kennedy** meets with civil rights leaders at the White House in an attempt to call off the March on Washington scheduled for August. Over a quarter of a million people participate in the March on Washington on August 28, 1963, and hear **Martin Luther King Jr. deliver his "I Have a Dream" speech**. **Medger Evers**, NAACP field secretary in Jackson, Miss., murdered on June 12, 1963. A **Birmingham church is bombed** on Sept. 15, killing four African American girls attending Sunday school: Denise McNair, age 11, and Cynthia Wesley, Carole Robertson and Adie Mae Collins, all 14 years old.

WATCH VIDEO → [March on Washington](#) (8:36)

THE CENTURY VIDEO #2

1963:

In an event that traumatizes the nation, President Kennedy is assassinated in Dallas, Texas. Vice President Lyndon Johnson becomes president. Martin Luther King Jr., receives the Nobel Peace Prize. The Twenty-fourth Amendment, ending the poll tax, is ratified and becomes part of the Constitution.

Mississippi Freedom Summer, a voter education and registration project, begins. White northern college students volunteer to run practice elections in preparation for the Presidential election of 1964. Two white students, Andrew Goodman and Michael Scherner, and an African American civil rights worker, James Chaney, are murdered.

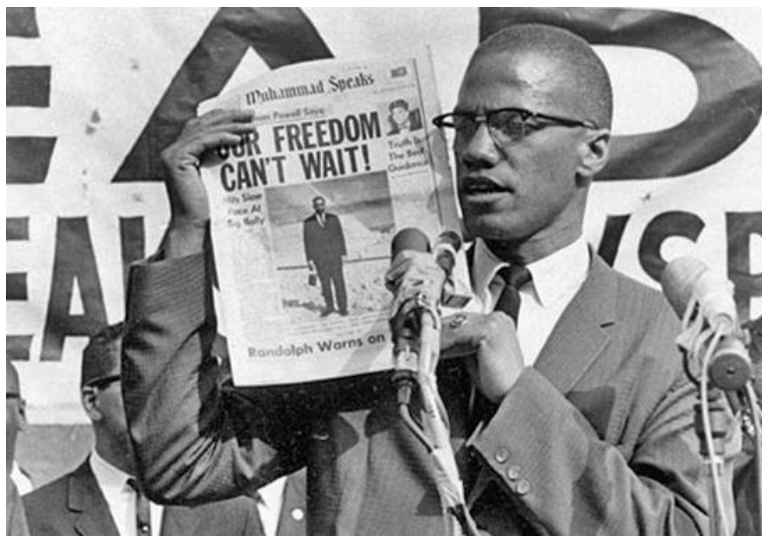
WATCH VIDEO → [Freedom Summer](#) (3:36)



This is a picture depicting the new found connection between the African Americans and Whites. This picture was taken during “The Freedom Summer” when whites tried to aid African Americans in their struggle for equal voting rights.

1965:

Selma, Ala. voting rights campaign. **Jimmie Lee Jackson**, 26, participating in a march led by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, is killed by Alabama state troopers as he attempts to prevent the troopers from beating his mother and grandfather. **Selma to Montgomery March**. The **Voting Rights Act** passes and is signed into law on August 6, effectively ending literacy tests and a host of other obstacles used to disenfranchise African American and other minority citizens. **Malcolm X**, the fiery orator and Muslim leader, is assassinated. For some, Malcolm X's militant rhetoric is a rival and alternative to Martin Luther King, Jr.'s message of Christian non-violence. The **Watt's section of Los Angeles** erupts in five days of rioting after an African American woman is killed by a fire truck driven by white men.



Malcolm X began his rise to leadership in the civil rights movement with his muslim beliefs, strong oratory, and black power movement. Malcolm X appealed to a younger crowd with his black nationalism and pride as well as his eagerness and impatience which led to a more violent movement. Though King still held leadership over much of the movement, Malcolm X brought an underlying tone of violence. The rise of the black panthers, a black power self defense group, is a prime example of his influence.

1966:

Stokely Carmichael, head of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, first uses the phrase "**black power**" during a voter registration drive in Mississippi. The phrase - and its many different interpretations by African Americans and whites - **divides the civil rights movement**.

1967:

Sparked by a police raid on a black power hangout, **Detroit erupts** into the worst race riots ever in the nation, with 43 people dead, including 33 African Americans and 10 whites. During the nine months of the year, 164 other racial disturbances are reported across the country, including **major riots** in Tampa, Cincinnati, Atlanta, Newark, Plainfield and Brunswick, New Jersey, which kill at least 83 people. **Thurgood Marshall** becomes the first African American justice of the Supreme Court.

1968:

April 4, **Martin Luther King, Jr. is murdered**. The assassination sparks unrest and civil disorders in 124 cities across the country, including the nation's capital, Washington, D.C. On April 11, as disorders continue, **President Johnson signs the Civil Rights Act of 1968**, aimed at curbing discrimination in housing. June 6, Sen. **Robert Kennedy**, campaigning for

the Democratic nomination for president, is **shot and killed** in a Los Angeles hotel. Rep. **Shirley Chisholm** (D-N.Y.) is the first African American woman elected to Congress.

THE CENTURY VIDEO #3

In-Class Video -- *The Century*

Happy Days -> 21:20-29:35 1950's Brown v Board of Education, Rosa Parks, Montgomery Bus Boycott, Little Rock Nine
4/3/2016 0 Comments



Poisoned Dreams -> :46-2:57 Sit-Ins (1961) 18:20-30:25 (Early 1960's, Freedom Riders, Birmingham, March on Washington)
4/3/2016 0 Comments



"Unpinned" 1965-1970 4/19/2015 0 Comments 3:00-6:10 Freedom Summer, Mississippi 13:50-22:30 Selma
March/Malcolm X/Black Panther Party/City Riots 40:00-41:30 Assassination of MLK
4/3/2016

0 Comments



Document #8:

HALL OF FAME INDUCTION SPEECH

Jackie Robinson delivered the following address on his Induction Day into the National Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown on July 23, 1962...Robinson was introduced by Ford C. Frick:

“Thank you very much, Mr. Frick. First let me say how much of a thrill it is to be coming into the Hall of Fame with Bob Feller, Mr. McKechnie, and Mr. Roush. I want to also let you know that I feel quite inadequate here this afternoon, or this morning. But I think a lot of this has been eliminated, because today, it seems that everything is complete.

First of all, I want you to know that this honor that was brought upon me here could not have happened without the great work and the advice and guidance that I’ve had from three of the most wonderful people that I know. And if any of them weren’t here today, I know that this day could not be complete. But, they’re all here and I just hope you don’t mind if I just pay a word of thanks and a tribute to my advisor and a wonderful friend, a man who I consider a father, Mr. Branch Rickey.

And my mother, who taught me so much of the important things early in life. I appreciate no end, my mother Mrs. Robinson. And lastly, ladies and gentlemen, my wife, who has been such a wonderful inspiration to me. And the person who has guided and advised me throughout our entire marriage. I couldn’t have been here today without her help

Topic of Document →

Background Info:	Topic Info:	Impact Info:

Key Excerpts from the Majority Opinion, Brown I (1954)

The decision was unanimous. Chief Justice Earl Warren delivered the opinion of the Court.

“To separate them [children in grade and high schools] from others of similar age and qualifications solely because of their race generates a feeling of inferiority as to their status in the community that may affect their hearts and minds in a way unlikely to ever be undone. . . . Whatever may have been the extent of psychological knowledge at the time of *Plessy v. Ferguson*, this finding is amply supported by modern authority. . . .

We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of "separate but equal" has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal. Therefore, we hold that the plaintiffs and other similarly situated . . . are . . . deprived of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment.”

Topic of Document →

Background Info:	Topic Info:	Impact Info:

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE MONTGOMERY IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION,
THE REV. M. L. KING, JR., DECEMBER 20, 1956.

For more than twelve months now, we, the Negro citizens of Montgomery have been engaged in a non-violent protest against injustices and indignities experienced on city buses. We came to see that, in the long run, it is more honorable to walk in dignity than ride in humiliation. So in a quiet dignified manner, we decided to substitute tired feet for tired souls, and walk the streets of Montgomery until the sagging walls of injustice had been crushed by the battering rams of surging justice.

Topic of Document →

Background Info:	Topic Info:	Impact Info:

DOCUMENT #11:



Topic of Document →

Background Info:	Topic Info:	Impact Info:

DOCUMENT #12:

I say to you today, my friends, so even though we face the difficulties of today and tomorrow, I still have a dream. It is a dream deeply rooted in the American dream.

I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: "We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal."

I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood.

I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a state sweltering with the heat of injustice, sweltering with the heat of oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice.

I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character.

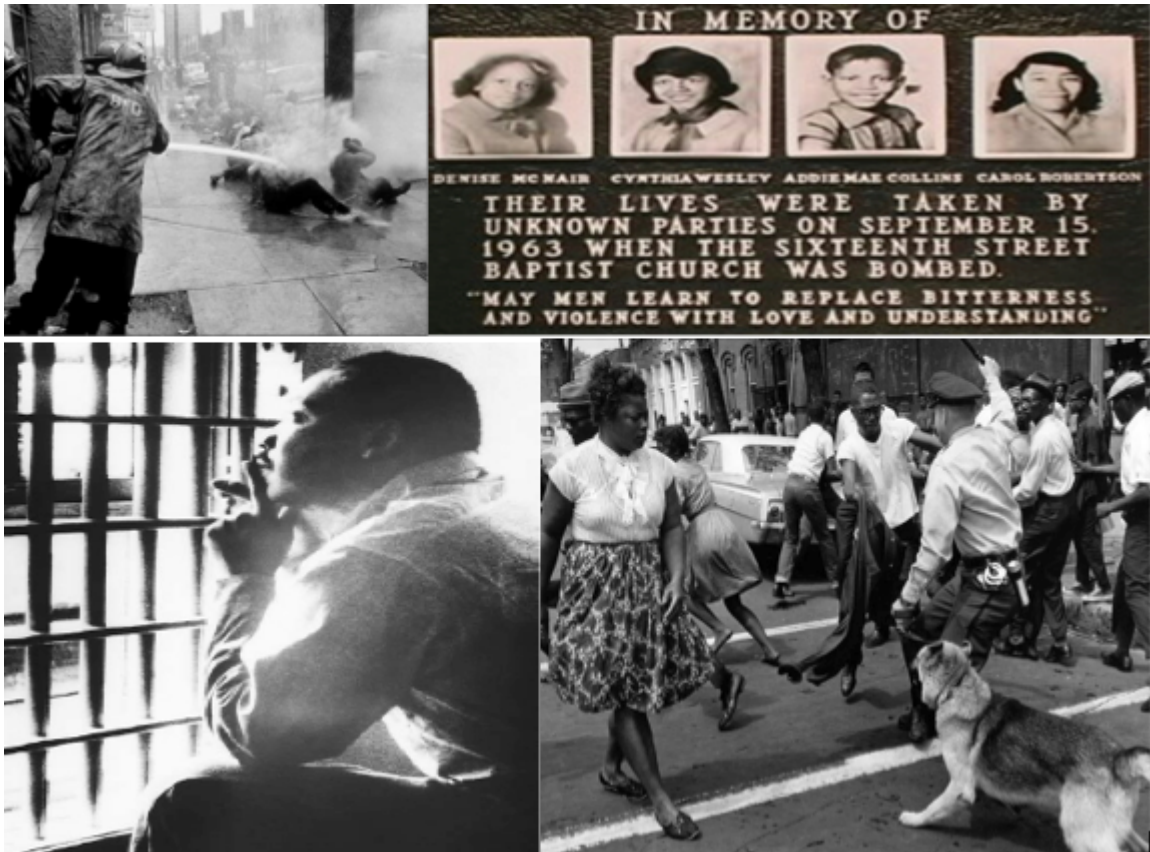
I have a dream today.

August 28, 1963, Martin Luther King

Topic of Document →

Background Info:	Topic Info:	Impact Info:

DOCUMENT #13:



Topic of Document →

Background Info:	Topic Info:	Impact Info:

HEAR!

HEAR!

HOW OUR BROTHERS

Died For Freedom

AND HOW WE ARE CARRYING

ON THE FIGHT IN MISSISSIPPI



Mickey Schwerner



James Chaney



Andrew Goodman

HEAR

Mrs. Fanny Chaney

Courageous Mother of James Chaney

At New Zion Baptist Church

2319 THIRD STREET

THURS., AUG. 27, 1964

7:30 P. M.

CORE

Topic of Document →

Background Info:	Topic Info:	Impact Info:

