



The Early Civil Rights Movement

1945-1960



Where We've Been



Middle Passage

Three-fifths Compromise



Northwest Ordinances

Eli Whitney invents the cotton gin

Abolitionist movement



Kansas-Nebraska Act

Dred Scott case

John Brown's Raid



Civil War

Emancipation Proclamation



13th Amendment

14th Amendment



15th Amendment

Freedman's Bureau

Black codes

Ku Klux Klan

Jim Crow laws

Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)

Creation of the NAACP

Louis Armstrong

Harlem Renaissance

A. Phillip Randolph



Georgia Standards

SSUSH22 The student will identify dimensions of the Civil Rights Movement, 1945-1970.

- a. Explain the importance of President Truman’s order to integrate the U.S. military and the federal government.
- b. Identify Jackie Robinson and the integration of baseball.
- c. Explain Brown v. Board of Education and efforts to resist the decision.

Jackie Robinson




- While many aspects of American life were segregated, some progress was being made.
- In 1947 Jackie Robinson joined the Brooklyn Dodgers and became the first African American to play baseball in the major leagues.

Truman Advocates Equality

- After WWII, President Truman pushed for legislation to improve opportunities for African Americans.
- He was met with resistance by Congress for many of his initiatives dealing with race relations. (voting rights, anti-lynching)
- In response, Truman issued an executive order in 1948 effectively desegregating the military.





Brown v. Board of Education

NAACP Challenges Segregation

- Beginning in the 1940's, the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) began challenging the constitutionality of segregation.
- The legal team was headed by Thurgood Marshall.
- Later in 1967, Marshall would be appointed the first African American to the Supreme Court.



Brown v. Board of Education

- In 1954 the Supreme Court ruled unanimously in *Brown v. Board of Education* that segregation in public schools was unconstitutional.
- The ruling overturned *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896), concluding that “separate but equal” violated the principles of the Constitution.



A vertical column of seven stylized leaf motifs in a light blue-grey color is positioned on the left side of the slide. A solid black horizontal line is located above the text.

Resistance to Brown v. Board of Education

White Citizens Councils

- The court went even further to demand that schools be desegregated “with all deliberate speed.”
- Many in the South resisted the Brown decision and organized “White Citizens Councils” to actively protest against desegregation.



The Little Rock 9

- In 1957 a famous battle over segregation took place in Little Rock, Arkansas.
- Nine African Americans volunteered to be the first black students admitted to Central High School.
- However the governor of Arkansas, Orval Faubus, opposed integration and sent state troops to block the “Little Rock 9” from entering the school.



Eisenhower Responds

- When Governor Faubus refused to admit the Little Rock 9, President Eisenhower sent in federal troops to enforce the Supreme Court's decision.
- Similar to the nullification crisis, this episode in US history highlights the power struggle between state and federal government.



Ruby Bridges



- Remembered as the first child to attend an all-white elementary school in the South
- Her parents responded to a request from the NAACP and volunteered her to help integrate the New Orleans school system
- In 1960, she began going to William Frantz Elementary School
- Parents withheld their students from class, and teachers refused to teach her (except one who taught her alone for a year)

Wrong Side of History?



- What are people saying about her 50 years later?



- What will people say about them in 50 years?



Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s




Standards



SSUSH21 The student will explain economic growth and its impact on the United States, 1945-1970.


- b. Describe the impact television has had on American culture; include the presidential debates (Kennedy/Nixon, 1960) and news coverage of the Civil Rights Movement.
- 

SSUSH22 The student will identify dimensions of the Civil Rights Movement, 1945-1970.

- 
- d. Describe the significance of Martin Luther King, Jr.'s Letter from a Birmingham Jail and his I have a dream speech.
 - e. Describe the causes and consequences of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965.



SSUSH24 The student will analyze the impact of social change movements and organizations of the 1960s.

- 
- a. Compare and contrast the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) tactics; include sit-ins, freedom rides, and changing composition.
- 




SCLC vs. SNCC



- 
- To support the goals of the Civil Rights Movement two distinct groups formed, but both had similar goals.



SCLC

- 
- Southern Christian Leadership Council
 - Founded by MLK
 - Group of ministers who promoted nonviolent protests
 - Protested predominately via boycotts

SNCC

- Students Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
 - Founded by Ella Baker
 - Group of students who promoted nonviolent protests
 - Protested predominately via freedom rides and sit-ins.
- 
- 

SCLC – Montgomery Bus Boycott



- In protest to the arrest of Rosa Parks, Dr. King and the SCLC organized the Montgomery Bus Boycott in late 1955.
- Boycott crippled the public transportation service in Montgomery and eventually forced changes in policy.

SNCC and sit-ins



- To protest segregated diner counters, SNCC organized sit-ins.
- Sit-ins involved simply occupying a counter and refusing to leave.
- Sit-in demonstrations spread throughout the South in the 1960s.

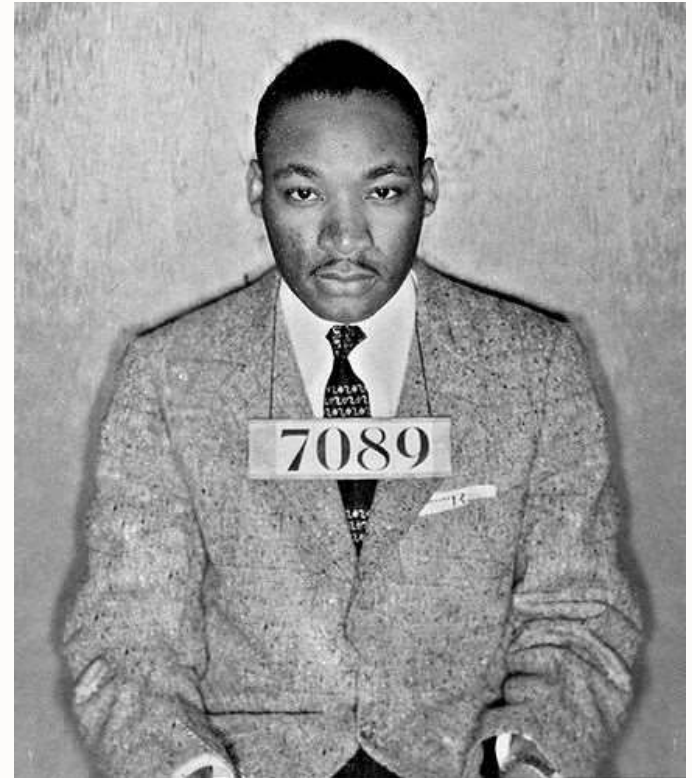
Freedom Riders



- Members of CORE & SNCC would board buses in the South and protest the practices of segregation on public transportation.
- These protests became known as freedom rides.
- CORE =Congress of Racial Equality
- Their beliefs coincided with SCLC, SNCC, & the NAACP
- Organized most of the freedom rides (SNCC organized the others)
- Men and women who were black or white participated in the integrated bus rides

MLK's "Letter From a Birmingham Jail"

- In April 1963 MLK is arrested in Birmingham for protesting.
- Letter is King's response to criticism that racism should be fought in the courts, not in the streets.
- Included the famous line:
"Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere."



MLK's "March on Washington"



- In response to support from President Kennedy on Civil Rights issues, the SCLC planned the "March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom" in August 1963.
- On the steps of the memorial dedicated to the "Great Emancipator", MLK delivered his famous "I Have A Dream Speech".

The slide features several decorative leaf icons in a light blue color, arranged in a vertical line on the left side of the page. The icons are stylized with three leaves per stem.

Civil Rights Act of 1964

- In response to the March on Washington and the death of JFK, President Johnson backed the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
- "No memorial oration or eulogy could more eloquently honor President Kennedy's memory than the earliest possible passage of the civil rights bill for which he fought so long." – President Lyndon Johnson
- Act outlawed discrimination of African Americans and women in the government job sector, voting requirements and racial separation in public schools.







March on Selma

- To protest voting discrimination in the South, both SNCC and SCLC organized a nonviolent march from Selma, AL to Montgomery in March 1965.
- March turned violent when state troopers interfered to quell protest.
- Violence came to be known as “Bloody Sunday”; televised accounts of the incident only served to spread the message of the movement.



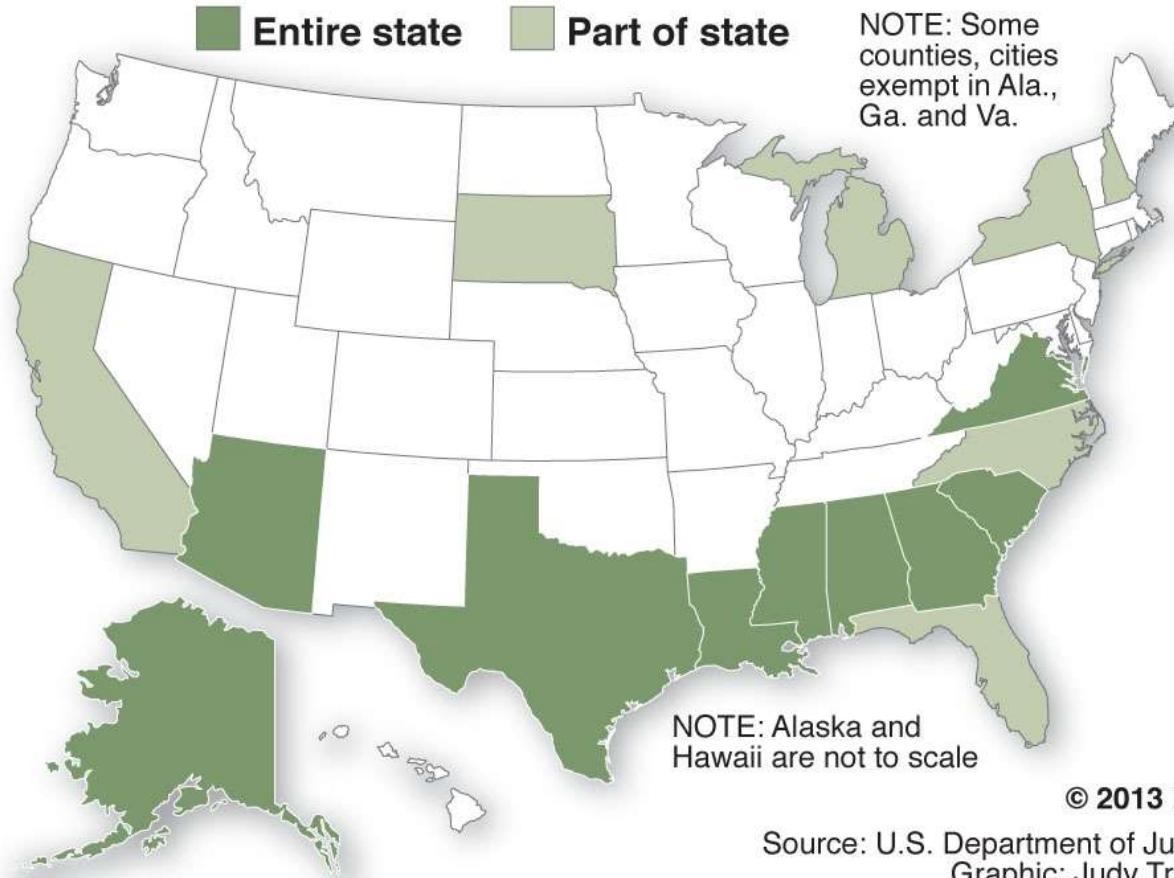


Voting Rights Act of 1965

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- Signed into law in August 1965 by President Johnson.
 - Act expanded on the 15th Amendment.
 - Prohibited tactics that disenfranchised African American voters including literacy tests.
 - Led to passage of 24th amendment to Constitution that formally outlawed the poll tax.
 - The Act also called for mandated federal oversight of elections in several states (and counties) with a history of voter intimidation.
 - Unless otherwise released, these specific states and counties are still required to submit any changes to voting procedures to the Justice Department to protect minority voting rights.

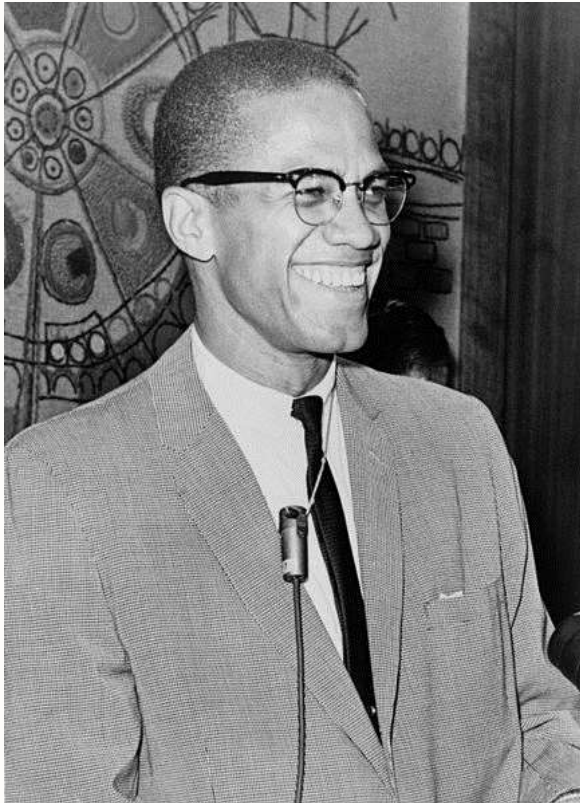
Voting Rights Act states

States with a history of discriminatory voting practices that are subject to Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act; states require federal approval for any changes in voting laws.





Malcolm X Supports Violence



- In sharp contrast to the non-violent protests of SNCC and SCLC, Malcolm X believed blacks should use violence to profess black supremacy.
- Believed in strict separation of races.
- Preacher for the Nation of Islam.
- After changing his views on Civil Rights, Malcolm X was assassinated by members of the Nation of Islam in 1965.

Emergence of the Black Panthers

- Black Panther Party –group formed in Oakland in 1966 to battle discrimination against blacks by the government.
- Group was very militant; used violence to accomplish many of the goals.
- Black Panthers protested use of black soldiers in Vietnam War.



Racial Riots Sweep the Nation

- In response to Civil Rights progress and the influence of the Black Panthers, violent clashes between protestors and police occur throughout the nation.
- Most famous of these were riots in Watts neighborhood of LA, Detroit, MI and Newark, NJ.



MLK Assassinated



- April 1968 – While in Memphis, MLK is assassinated outside the Lorraine Hotel by James Earl Ray.
- “Free at last, God Almighty I’m free at last.”
- Despite his death, King’s message lives on today.
- In 1983, President Reagan signed a bill establishing the MLK federal holiday celebrated every January.