

Civil Rights (including all African-American History of the 20th century)

- I. Post Civil War problems
 - A. Emancipation Proclamation didn't end slavery
 1. Formation of the Ku Klux Klan
 2. move to sharecropping as a kind of legal servitude
 - B. Slavery not the end of problems
 1. disenfranchisement
 2. black codes
 3. Jim Crow Laws
- II. Plessy vs. Ferguson
 - A. Homer Plessy sat in the whites only train car and refused to move
 - B. Arrested – sued, arguing that he was denied equal protection under the law (14th amendment)
 - C. 1896 – Supreme Court ruled that it was OK to provide “separate but equal” treatment to blacks & whites
- III. Informal ways to keep African-Americans in line - KKK
 - A. lynching
 - B. Threats – burning crosses
- IV. Bad conditions due to Plessy, the KKK, & opportunities due to WWI – led to the Great Migration
 - A. African-Americans moved from rural South to urban North
- V. 1920s – the Harlem Renaissance
 - A. African-Americans had more hope than ever before
 1. able to purchase homes in Harlem, in neighborhoods intended for white middle class (there were too many)
 - B. golden age of jazz
- VI. Thurgood Marshall (lawyer for NAACP, argued 32 Civil Rights cases before the Supreme Court – won 29 of them)
 - A. Brown vs. Board of Education – 1954
 1. “with all deliberate speed”
 2. Eventually enforced by the Supreme Court themselves
 3. Little Rock Nine
- VII. Emmett Till
- VIII. Montgomery Bus Boycott
 - A. Rosa Parks
 - B. Martin Luther King, Jr.
 1. elected President of Montgomery Improvement Association (to run boycott)
- IX. Groups
 - A. Southern Christian Leadership Conference
 1. Formed to perform nonviolent protests against a lack of African-American Civil Rights
 2. Leader: Martin Luther King, Jr.
 - B. Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC, or “snick”)

1. University students for civil rights
- X. Woolworth's lunch counter sit-in
- A. South tended to side against protestors – nationally, more for civil rights than against
 1. Even many Southerners stood for civil rights – even joining the protestors
- XI. Freedom Riders
- A. Six European-Americans and seven African-Americans set out from D.C. to ride TOGETHER through the South
 - B. Anniston, Alabama – attacked by mob
 - C. Birmingham, Alabama – beaten and arrested by police
 1. Then driven to Tennessee
 2. Returned to Birmingham and occupied the whites-only bus terminal (the driver refused to transport them)
 3. U.S. Attorney General Robert Kennedy called and yelled at bus officials, until they transported the people
 - D. Alabama officials promised Kennedy they would protect riders, but reneged on promise
 - E. Mob greeted them in Montgomery, attacked them
 1. Attack carried in newspapers nationwide
 - a. Even anti-black Southern papers that criticized the riders now criticized the police
 2. Justice Department (Kennedy) sent 400 U.S. marshals to protect the riders
- XII. Ole Miss (University of Mississippi)
- A. James Meredith (Air Force Veteran) sued, & won right to attend all-white U of M
 1. Governor Ross Barnett tried to block him – even went on TV asking residents to help block him
 - B. Riots broke out (many people had come at Barnett's request mentioned above)
 1. Took 5,000 soldiers, 200 arrests, & 15 hours to stop the rioters
 - C. Police had to protect James for months (accompanying him to class)
- XIII. Back to Birmingham
- A. King & SLCC show up, led marchers
 1. King arrested
 - B. Children's March
 1. Arrested
 - C. Second Children's March
 1. Attacked with fire hoses, attack dogs, & clubs
 - D. Unable to withstand negative publicity, Birmingham desegregated
- XIV. March on Washington
- A. Led by MLK
 1. "I have a Dream"
- XV. Civil Rights Act of 1964
- A. Prohibited discrimination based on race, religion, national origin, and gender
 - B. All public buildings open to ALL of the public

XVI. Voter Registration

- A. SNCC attempted to register voters in the South
 - 1. Several killed, dozens beaten, & lots of businesses burned or bombed
- B. Selma
 - 1. Attempt to register voters
 - a. Included protests in favor of a federal voting rights act
 - b. In fact, the protestors hoped that Selma residents would react poorly, end up on the news, and get Pres. Johnson to sign a voting rights act
 - 2. Over 2,000 arrest, then one killed (Jimmie Lee Jackson)
 - 3. King led a protest march – 600 marchers walk the 50 miles from Selma to Montgomery (the state capitol)
 - a. Attacked along the entire way with tear gas & clubs
 - b. Yep, televised
 - 4. Another march – this time with 3,000 people and federal protection
- C. Voting Rights Act of 1965 passed

XVII. Non-peaceful

- A. Black Panthers
- B. 1968 – assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King

XVIII. Civil Rights Act of 1968

- A. No discrimination in housing

XIX. The Results

- A. Not totally done – still had prevailing attitudes of racism in most of America
 - 1. Racism no longer fashionable in most circles
- B. Had to undo centuries of intentionally keeping them down
 - 1. Affirmative Action?