Civil Rights Movement
Learning Goal

What was the Civil Rights Movement and how were Civil Rights achieved?

A. The end of the Civil War brought the **Reconstruction Amendments** and a lot of freedom; 1865 to 1870.
   1. **13th Amendment** - End of slavery.
   2. **14th Amendment** - A.A. citizenship.

B. Freedom did not last long…
   1. End of Reconstruction in 1877.
   2. Black codes and sharecropping kept A.A.’s down.
II. Origins of the Movement

A. 1896- *Plessy v. Ferguson*:
   1. Court ruled *separate-but-equal*.
      - Laws segregating A.A.’s are legal as long as equal facilities were provided.

B. *Jim Crow Laws* common in the segregated South.
   1. Segregation by custom and tradition becomes common too.

C. 1909, *NAACP*:
   1. Helps A.A.’s with financial and legal support against segregation.
NO
DOGS
NEGROES
MEXICANS

REST ROOMS
WHITE    COLORED

L & N

COLORED
SEATED IN REAR
THE NIAGARA MOVEMENT

Declaration of Principles
1905

The members of the conference, known as the Niagara Movement, assembled in annual meeting at Buffalo, July 11th, 12th and 13th, 1905, congratulate the Negro-Americans on certain undoubted evidences of progress in the last decade, particularly the increase of intelligence, the buying of property, the checking of crime, the uplift in home life, the advance in literature and art, and the demonstration of constructive and executive ability in the conduct of great religious, economic and educational institutions.

At the same time, we believe that this class of American citizens should protest emphatically and continually against the curtailing of their political rights. We believe in manhood suffrage; we believe that no man is so good, intelligent or wealthy as to be entrusted wholly with the welfare of his neighbor.

We believe also in protest against the curtailing of our civil rights. All American citizens have the right to equal treatment in places of public entertainment according to their behavior and deserts.

We especially complain against the denial of equal opportunities to us in economic life; in the rural districts of the South this amounts to peonage and virtual slavery; all over the South it tends to crush labor and small business enterprises; and everywhere American prejudice, helped often by iniquitous laws, is making it more difficult for Negro-Americans to earn a decent living.

Common school education should be free to all American children and compulsory. High school training should be adequately provided for all, and college training should be the monopoly of no class or race in any section of our common country.

We believe that, in defense of our own institutions, the United States should aid common school education, particularly in the South, and we especially recommend concerted agitation to this end.
D. A.A.’s migrate North and gain political power because they can vote there without discrimination.
   i. Vote (Northern) Democratically

E. 1942, **Congress of Racial Equality (CORE):**
   i. Use peaceful **sit-ins**.
   ii. Result: Many Northern businesses integrate… WORKS!
F. WWII’s **Double “V” Campaign:**
   1. Beat Hitler’s racism and racism at home.

G. 1948, **Executive Order 9981:**
   1. Desegregates the armed forces.
   2. **Sets a tone that the federal government should enforce desegregation.**

H. 1954, **Brown v. the Board of Education**
   1. Overturned *Plessy v. Ferguson* in public schools.
   2. Desegregate public schools with “… all deliberate speed.”
The Struggle for Civil Rights WS
MLK
Peaceful Protesting
Little Rock 9
Montgomery Bus Boycott
Freedom Riders
March on Birmingham
March on Washington
March on Selma
35. John F. Kennedy 1961-1963
III. JFK, LBJ, and Civil Rights

A. Cautious at first, did not want to upset Southern senators.
   1. Wanted to pass other bills.
   2. Did not challenge Civil rights head on initially.

B. Appoints Thurgood Marshall to post right below US Supreme Court in NY.

C. Creates Committee on Equal Opportunity to stop discrimination within govt. hiring.
D. Kennedy pushes for the **Civil Rights Act of 1964**:

1. Waits and announces it after:
   - Gov. Wallace blocks two A.A.'s from entering the U. of Alabama.
   - Medger Evers is murdered.

2. MLK leads March on Washington, D.C. to gain support for the act.
   - Aug. 1963, 200,000 march.
   - It’s peacefulness built momentum.

3. JFK is assassinated Nov. 1963.
   1. VP LBJ wholeheartedly continues JFK’s policies.
“I have a dream that one day this nation...”
I have a Dream

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3vDWWy4CMhE
36.
Lyndon B. Johnson 1963-1969
E. Laws under Lyndon B. Johnson:

1. **Civil Rights Act of 1964**
   - Segregation illegal (for ALL races) in most public places, schools, and workplaces.
   - Gave MORE power to enforce this.

2. **Voting Rights Act of 1965**
   - Federal examiners register voters, not locals.
   - Poll taxes and lit. tests ILLEGAL.

3. **Civil Rights achieves it’s two main goals with these!**
Is the fight for Civil Rights over?

Is really ever over???
IV. Closing-Out Civil Rights

*** Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 helped blacks tremendously, but was not enough!

A. Everyday problems persist.
   1. Inner-City poverty remained very strong.
      - ½ of black families lived in poverty; ½ the $.

B. Frustration led to riots in dozens of cities (65-68)
   1. 34 dead in L.A. and 43 dead in Detroit.
      - Army called in.
Inner-City Poverty
Whites to Suburbs
Watts Neighborhood, Los Angeles
Detroit Riots
C. Push for Economic Rights

1. **Kerner Commission** says to create 2 million inner-city jobs for blacks; no $ because of war in Vietnam.
2. **MLK’s Chicago Movement**: Better housing… eh.
3. **Civil Rights Act of 1968**: ended segregation in housing.

D. **Black Power**

1. Blacks look after their own future; power in their hands.
2. Malcolm “X”
3. Urban blacks join militant **Black Panthers**.
Two Different Kinds of Segregation... Two Different Struggles

**De jure segregation** - segregation by law.

**De facto segregation** - segregation by custom or beliefs; how people feel.
X vs. King
Debate

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h4PqLKWuwyU
MLK Assassination
Malcolm “X” Assassination
*** Malcolm “X” assassinated, 1965
  “Victims then, but not victims now.”

*** MLK assassinated, 1968

E. Movement carries on, but lacks unity and vision.
   1. Yet, new opportunities now, where there weren’t any before.