Important People, Organizations, Events of Black Civil Rights Movement

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| Booker T.  Washington | 1800s figure. Atlanta Compromise. Said blacks should concentrate on trade education and worry about social issues later when blacks are economically set |

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| W.E.B. Du Bois | Early 1900 . Niagara Movement, led to NAACP. Said BT Washington was wrong, that blacks should demand equality and  respect immediately |

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| Marcus Garvey | Came up with Black Nationalism. 1920s Harlem. Separate black and white society. Return to Africa Movement. Black Star Line to take AAs back to Africa |

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| Plessy v.  Ferguson (1897) | Supreme Court case that established “separate but equal” doctrine. Legalized segregation of races. |

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| Brown v. Board  of Education (1954) | Public schools must integrate. Struck down Plessy v. Ferguson |

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| Bull Connor | Public Safety Commissioner in Birmingham. Ordered beatings of protestors, including the Freedom Riders. Actions hurt anti- arguments. |

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| rosa Parks | Got arrested for not moving seats on a Montgomery city bus. Did it in order to establish a court case that could strike down segregation on city transportation. |

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| Montgomery Improvement Association | Started by MLK and other religious leaders in Montgomery. Started the Montgomery Bus Boycott. |

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| SCLC  (Southern Christian Leadership Conference) | Started by MLK. Leading civil rights group that was a proponent of civil disobedience and protest |

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| SNCC  (Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee | Group for young people to join in the . Got its  start with the Woolworth lunch counter sit-in in Greensboro, NC. Organized the Freedom Rides |

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| Stokely Carmichael | Helped start the SNCC.  Later in the , broke from MLK and coined the term Black Power.  Proponent of violence in  self-defense and separation of black/white societies. |

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| James Meredith | First black student at  Univ. of Mississippi.  Would later become a  lawyer for the NAACP. |

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| Little Rock 1957 | National Guard blocked entrance to HS at the direction of governor. Eisenhower had to send US Army there to enforce segregation at Central High School with 9 black students |

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| Freedom Rides | Protesting interstate bus segregation in the South. Participants were beaten when they arrived in Birmingham. |

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| 14th Amendment | Provides all citizens of the United States equal protection under the law. Basis for all legal arguments against segregation. |

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| Medgar Evers | NAACP member who was killed the day U of Alabama integrated. Outrage led to announcing by JFK of the writing of what would become Civil Rights Act of 1964 |

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| Civil Rights Act  of 1964 | Outlawed segregation & discrimination in the  United States. Originally proposed by Kennedy, passed under Johnson |

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| Voting Rights Act of 1965 | Removed all state/local laws restricting to participation of citizens in the political process, including literacy tests and local registration boards. |

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| Letter from Birmingham Jail | Work by MLK that explained the goals of the and the tactics. Published in newspapers. Helped gain support for |

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| March on Washington | Aug. 1963. 200k-plus people showed up to show support for CRA ’64. MLK gave “I Have a Dream” speech. |

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| Black Power Movement | Central idea was that blacks should take control of the social, political and economic aspects of life. Also promoted violence in self-defense and racial distinctiveness and separation. |

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| Malcolm X | Leading figure of the radical movement of the . Spokesman for Nation of Islam. Promoted violence in self-defense. Changed beliefs on racial separation after visiting Mecca. Left Nation of Islam. Murdered by three NOI members. |

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| Elijah  Muhammed | Leader of the Nation of Islam. Promoted belief that blacks should create their own society in America isolated away from the influences of white society. |

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| Black Panthers | Militant Civil Rights group formed in Oakland, Calif. Wanted to start an armed revolution to force white society to accept black society. |

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| 13th Amendment  (1865) | Abolished slavery in the United States. |

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| 14th Amendment  (1868) | Defines who is a citizen. Anyone born in the United States is a citizen. Also provides for equal protection under the law for all citizens. |

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| 15th Amendment  (1870) | No citizen can be denied the right to vote based on race, color or previous condition of servitude. |

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| Hiram Revels | First African American congressman. Senator from Mississippi elected in 1870. |

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| Freedman’s Bank | Set up during Reconstruction to attempt to help freed slaves get on their feet. Was not renewed after first year, so was failed to have much impact on AAs. |

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| Ida B. Wells | Early CRM figure. Newspaper editor in Memphis in late 1800s, early 1900s. Led an anti-lynching crusade after witnessing three friends being lynched. |

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| UNIA | United Negro Improvement Association, started by Marcus Garvey in Harlem during the 1920s. Set up black owned groceries and other businesses to give AAs economic independence. |

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| Back to Africa/Black Nationalism | Both ideas of Garvey. Africa movement self-explanatory. Nationalism was about having a separate black society and being proud of your color and discovering African heritage and roots. Led to creation of AA studies courses in schools, colleges, etc. |

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| Selma March (1965) | Organized by MLK to protest voter registration restrictions in the South. Selma was chosen b/c AAs made up 90+% of population, but only 3% of voters. Protestors were beaten, led to passing of VRA ‘65 |

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| DeJure/DeFacto Segregation | deJure is legal segregation, enforceable by the law. DeFacto is segregation that is “traditional”. Example: Used to be in the South blacks would have to move off the sidewalk for passing whites. There was no law stating it, that’s just how it was. |

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| Black Codes (Reconstruction) | Revised slave codes that applied to freed slaves (now freedmen) in the South during Reconstruction. But limits on their freedoms |

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| 1. Phillip Randolph | Black activist during 1930s and 40s. Head of union, brotherhood of sleeping car porters. Organized march on Washington that was avoided when FDR created the FEPC to address racial discrimination in hiring/promoting by companies with gov’t contracts during WW2. |