

## Brown v. Board of Education

Stated that separate but equal is not legal...ended segregation in public schools

## Brown II

desegregation of public schools must begin with "all deliberate speed"



Little Rock 9

Was a group of 9 African American kids who tried to enter Central High School which at the time was a white school. Arkansas State Police was ordered not to permit them into the school. Eventually after a week and help from President Eisenhower through nationalization of the Arkansas National Guard, the kids were allowed in the school.

## Civil Rights Act of 1957

This law gave the federal government more jurisdiction over Civil Rights issues



Emmett Till

was an African-American boy who was murdered in Mississippi at the age of 14 after reportedly flirting with a white woman. The two white men who murdered him suffered no consequences. This moment fueled the black freedom movement.

Rosa Parks

Started the Montgomery Bus Boycott by refusing to give up her seat on a Montgomery Bus

NAACP

The first black civil rights organization started by W.E.B. Dubois

SCLC

Southern Christian Leadership conference formed with MLK jr as president. Ministers

SNCC

Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (Staged sit-ins)



CORE  
(Congress Of Racial Equality)

An interracial group founded in 1942 by James Farmer to work against segregation in Northern cities. Responsible for Freedom Rides

## New Frontier

- President Kennedy's domestic policy.
- Promised equality, employment, and aid to the poor.
- Created the Peace Corps and funded space program.

## Robert F. Kennedy

Attorney General for JFK, his younger brother. Focused on ensuring civil rights.

## Freedom rides

Protests by black and white activists who rode buses through southern states to test their compliance with the ban on segregation on interstate buses



James Meredith

First black man to attend Ole Miss. He put pressure on Kennedy to desegregate. They tried to stop him, but he got in. Thus, integrating the University of Mississippi.

## Ross Barnett

- Gov of Miss 1960-'64
- segregationist
- active opposition to Meredith's effort to desegregate Miss in 1962 made landed him in jail briefly and made him wildly popular among his white electorate
- showed the strength of racist sentiment in the S and the willingness of Southern leaders to actively oppose federal law in favor of popular segregationist custom

march on washington

a huge civil rights demonstration in washington D.C in 1963 where MLK gave his most famous speech

Lee Harvey Oswald

Man who assassinated JFK

Warren Commission

Investigate and concluded that Oswald had shot the president while acting on his own  
Sig: Attempt to end the conspiracy theories regarding the murder of JFK

Medgar Evers

Director of the NAACP in Mississippi and a lawyer who defended accused Blacks, he was murdered in his driveway by a member of the Ku Klux Klan who was not convicted until decades later.

civil rights act of 1964

outlaw segregation in public facilities and discrimination in employment, education, and voting; created the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission



Summer

Freedom

-Mississippi Summer Project - setup of freedom schools and houses -Robert Parris Moses When blacks were trained in non-violent resistance. They went to Mississippi to help blacks get registered to vote. Some were murdered and beaten. (summer of 1964), organized by CORE and SNCC

Mississippi burning

bodies of 3 civil rights workers one of whom was black were found in a dam after an investigation is ordered by president johnson in Philadelphia, Mississippi

Voting rights act of 1965

legislation that abolished literacy tests as a requirement to register to vote.

24th amendment

Abolished poll taxes

Selma

MLK Jr. organized a demonstration in Alabama in 1965. The police's violent response convinced Johnson to propose the Civil Rights Act of 1965

## Selma

three marches in 1965 that marked the political and emotional peak of the American civil rights movement. They grew out of the voting rights movement in Selma, Alabama, launched by local African-Americans who formed the Dallas County Voters League (DCVL).

## Fannie Lou Hamer

Gave a speech at the Democratic National Convention. Until you go out and make change happen, praying won't do anything. "I am sick and tired of being sick and tired". Speech was interrupted on t.v to show Presidential address to the nation.  
-worked with the MFDP, became first african american to take a seat as an official delegate at a national- party convention.

## Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party

-organized by black and white Mississippians with help of SNCC -goal to challenge the "white-only" Democratic Party, in which black were not able to participate in electoral process-organized Freedom Days, and Freedom Schools



Black Power

-a call for black people to begin to define their own goals and to lead their own organizations-created positive self identity-Stokely Carmichael and Charles V. Hamilton define black power as self defense and self definition -  
•“Repossessed what had formerly been a stigmatized identity. It made “black into a badge of pride and proclaimed black as beautiful.”-white people felt threatened

## Nation of Islam

a religious group, popularly known as the Black Muslims, founded by Elijah Muhammad to promote black separatism and the Islamic religion

# Malcolm X

Well-known supporter of the Nation of Islam and black leader; he spoke in support of black separatism, black pride, and the use of violence for self-protection; he was later assassinated



Black Panthers

Call for African Americans to define their own goals. More militant group that wanted to counter violence with violence

# Stokley Carmichael

coined the term black power -  
black pride - black panthers

# Kerner commission

Group appointed by president Johnson to study the causes of urban violence and recommended the elimination of de facto segregation in American society

[AUDIO]AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

Any action directed toward implementing and advancing the concept of equal opportunity.

## Civil Rights Act of 1968

Forbid discrimination in most housing and provided penalties for those attempting to interfere with individual rights

## Cesar Chavez

-He was an American farm worker, labor leader. - co-founded the National Farm Workers Association. -He became the best known Latino civil rights activist.



Cesar Chavez

He was an American farm worker, labor leader, and civil rights activist. Chavez helped found the National Farm Workers Association. UFW

## United Farm Workers

Organized by Ceaser Chaves, this union represented Mexican-American workers engaged in the lowest agricultural work. In 1965, Chavez made a rebellion against people who hired mexican-american workers in CA eventually winning mimium wage.

## Bilingual Education Act

Directed school districts to set up classes for immigrants in their own language while they were learning English



**Feminism**

the belief of the political, social, and economic equality of men and women

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**National organization for women**

An organization formed to work for the economic and legal rights of woman

**National Organization for Women**

NOW. established by Betty Friedan. took up the legal battle for gender discrimination in schools and businesses.

**Equal Rights Amendment**

ERA Despite its epic fail (wasn't ratified...), it created a wider range of options and advancement for women in business and public service.

Roe V. Wade

Supreme court case that legalized abortion

AIM (American Indian Movement)

Pushed civil rights for Indians in 1968. Congress passed the Indian Civil rights Act which recognized tribal law in reservations separate from state laws

Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA)

Comprehensive legislation that is designed to protect individuals with disabilities against discrimination.