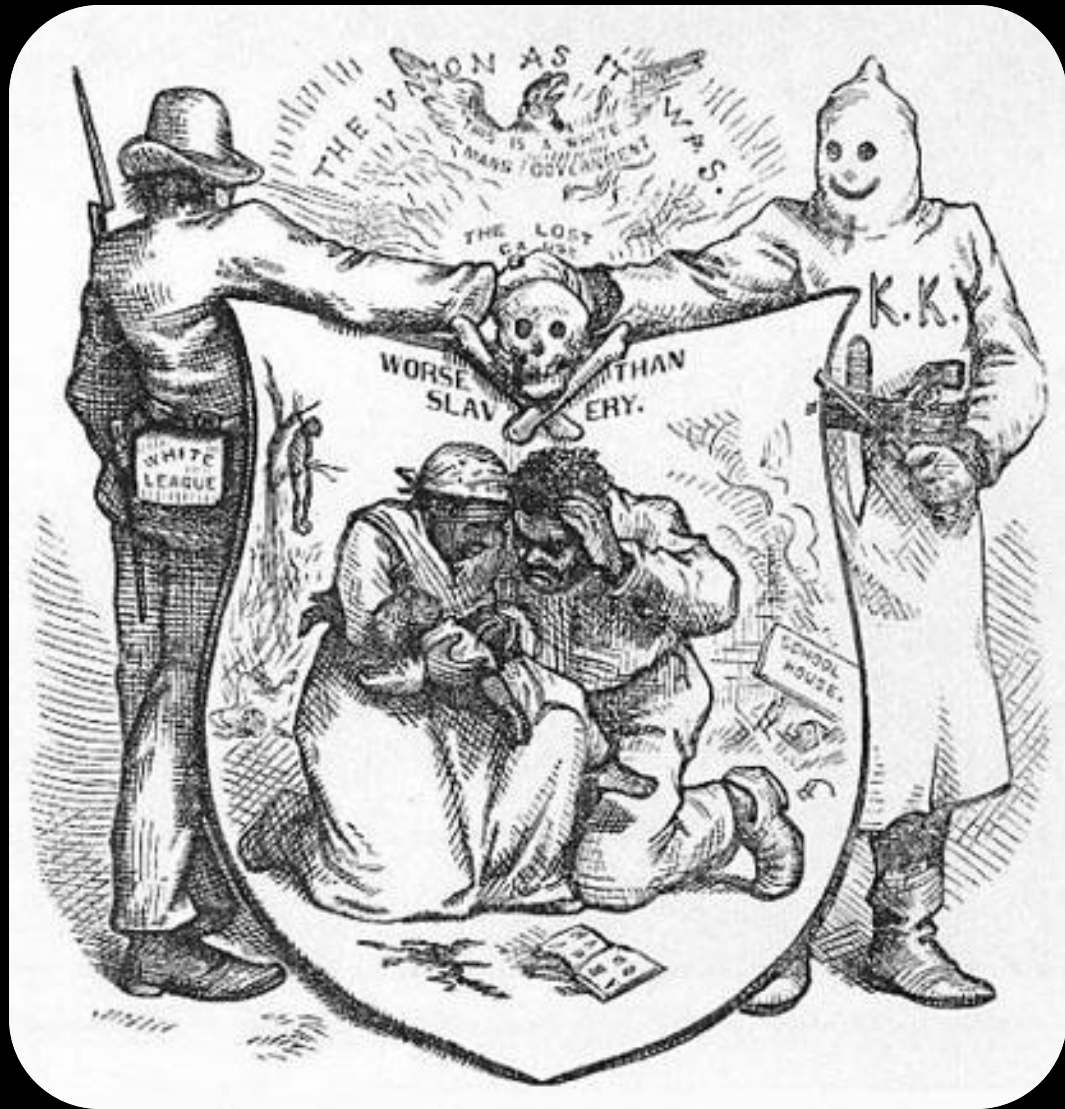




Origins of the Civil Rights Movement

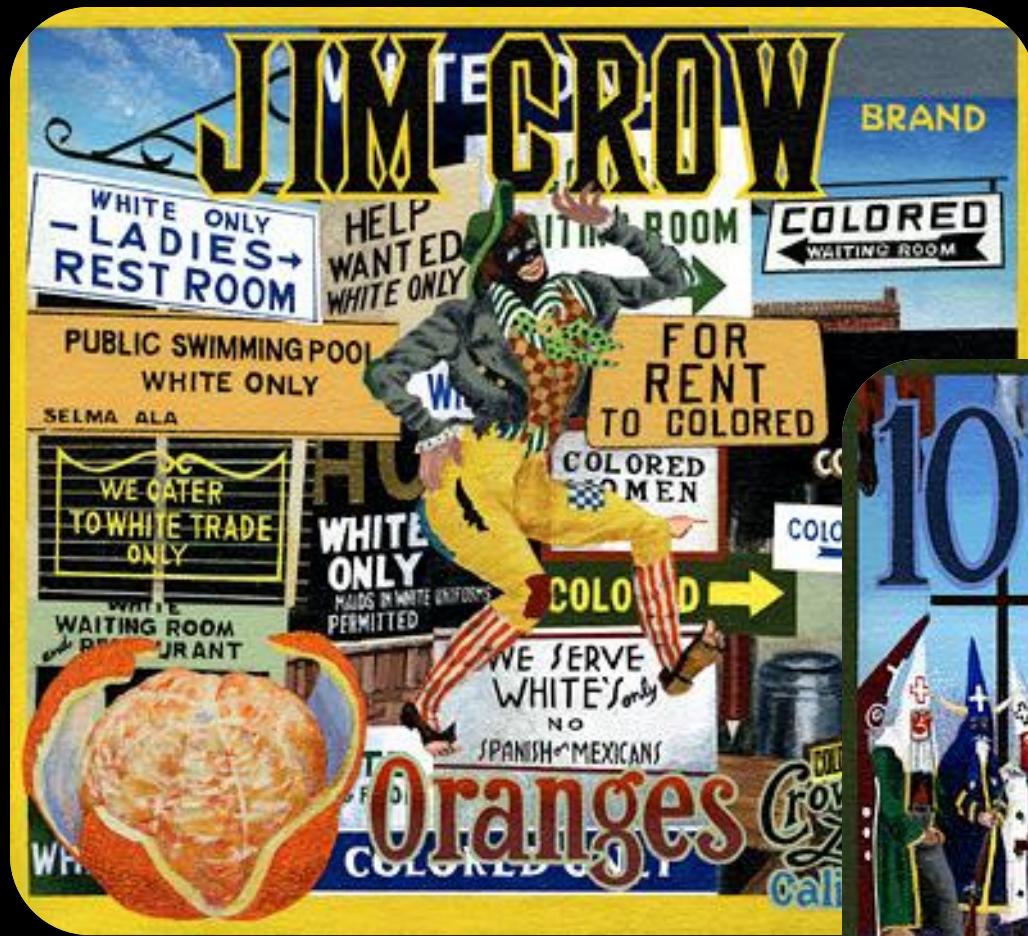
Post Civil War Equality

- 13th Amendment – ended slavery
- 14th Amendment – gave all people born in the U.S. or naturalized individuals citizenship and equal protection under the Constitution
- 15th Amendment – gave Americans the right to vote regardless of race, color, or previous conditions of servitude

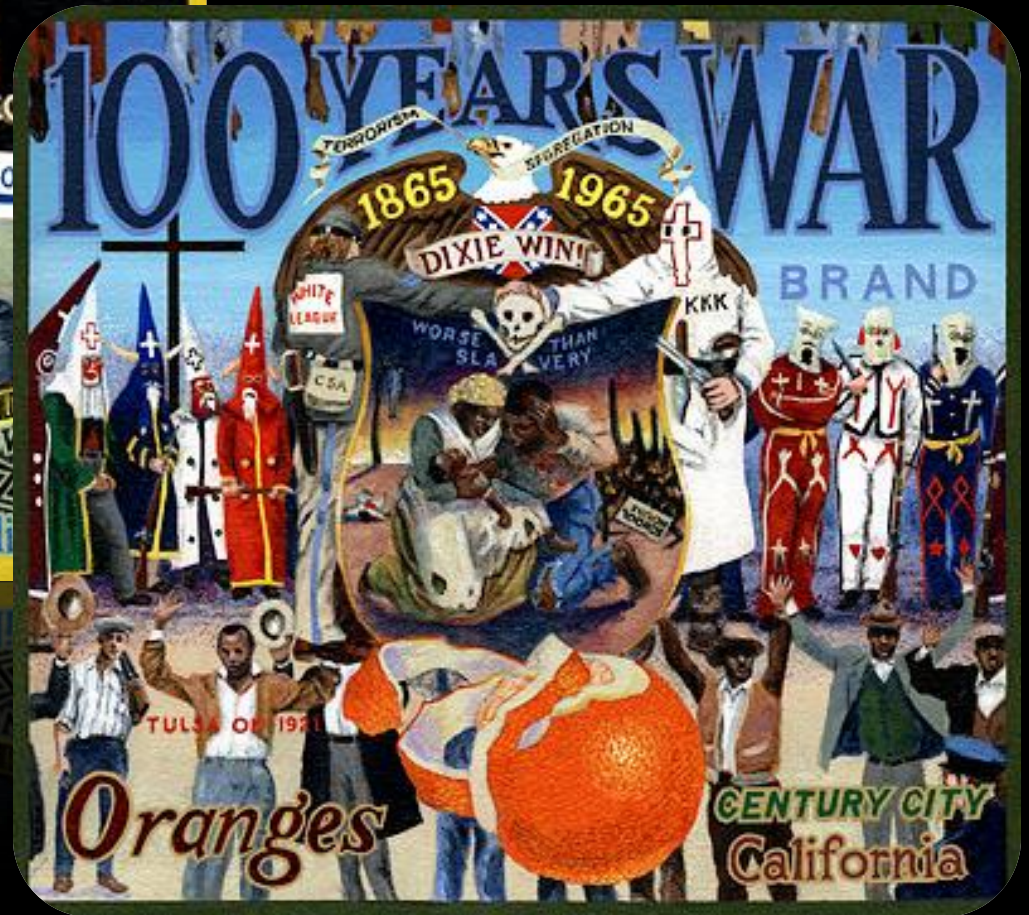


Origins of Segregation

- Jim Crow laws
 - Established after the Civil War during Reconstruction
 - Laws established in the South to separate blacks and whites in public and private facilities
 - Poll taxes, literacy tests, and grandfather clauses used to keep African Americans from voting
- Black Codes
 - Discriminatory laws severely restricting African American lives, prohibiting such activities as traveling without permits, carrying weapons, serving on juries, testifying against whites, and marrying whites
- *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896)
 - Supreme Court case establishing “separate but equal” was ok in the United States
 - Lasts for more than 50 years in the U.S.



Paintings by Ben Sakoguchi depicting the history of segregation and oppression



Why Civil Rights Movement?

- World War II, African Americans felt U.S. fought for freedoms abroad, but did nothing about the situation at home
- Growing educated middle class of African Americans
- Segregation and discrimination were ideologically opposed to the fight against communism around the world



Origins of the Civil Rights Movement

- President Truman
 - Tries to avoid issue of Civil Rights to preserve support amongst Southern whites.
 - 1947 Presidential Committee on Civil Rights
 - Created report *To Secure These Rights* calling for an end to discrimination in federal hiring practices
 - Truman endorses the plan, issues executive order to end segregation in the military
 - Loses support amongst Southern whites, but increases support amongst African Americans

PRESIDENT TRUMAN WIPES OUT SEGREGATION IN ARMED FORCES

2nd Order Sets Up FEPC In All Government Jobs

In a dramatic and historic move, unprecedented since the time of Lincoln, President Harry Truman issued Monday afternoon two executive orders which force down near Jim Crowism in the Armed Forces of the United States and guarantee equal opportunity in the Federal government, and all of its branches.

Executive Order No. 1

Establishing President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services. Whereas it is essential that the highest standards of democracy be maintained in the Armed Forces of the United States and that the highest standards of equality of treatment and opportunity be maintained in all branches of our government...

SAVE This PAPER It Marks HISTORY

Aubrey Williams Bids Dixie Demos Farewell: 'Get Out And Stay Out'

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Continuing his attack on Dixie states who would not let the Democratic revolution overtake President Truman's civil rights program, Aubrey Williams, Negro states' attorney, bid farewell to the Dixie States in a speech here today. Williams, who has been active in the civil rights movement since the time of the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., said that he would no longer be active in the Dixie States. He said that he would continue to work for the civil rights of Negroes in the North and West.

Baltimore Sidelights Court Order Ending Goliath Link Jim Crow

BALTIMORE—A court order Monday ended the long-standing link between the city's largest business and the city's largest Negro business. The court order, issued by the Federal District Court, ended the link between the city's largest business and the city's largest Negro business. The court order, issued by the Federal District Court, ended the link between the city's largest business and the city's largest Negro business.

Demand Return To Dixie Of Coast Businessman Freed 21 Years Ago

OAKLAND, Calif.—Following unusual procedure, Gov. Earl Warren today ordered that a public hearing be held on the case of Wiley Egan, 67, who leaves his business and citizenship, and the state of Mississippi demands he be extradited for what his supporters claim was a well-known case of political persecution. Egan was freed from a 21-year prison term in 1945. He is now in Mississippi, where he has been active in the civil rights movement.

6 Killed, 19 Hurt As Trucks Collide On Memphis Highway

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Six workers, including two women, were killed and 19 others were injured today when two trucks collided on a highway near Memphis. The trucks were carrying a load of lumber. The accident occurred on a busy highway. The cause of the accident is still under investigation.

Chicago Defender 10th Edition WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY! PAY NO MORE

Under 'States' Rights' Posse, Bent On Lynching, Searches Woods For Prey

WASHINGTON—The Republican dominated 83rd Congress is on the spot, President Harry S. Truman said today. The Republican Party is bent on lynching, searches woods for prey, and is bent on lynching, searches woods for prey. The Republican Party is bent on lynching, searches woods for prey, and is bent on lynching, searches woods for prey.



Rumor Negroes Would Resist Scatters Mob

Wallace Says He'll Stay But Won't Predict Victory

PHILADELPHIA—Henry A. Wallace has no intention of abandoning his "Progress movement" whose following he secured his presidential candidacy at the founding convention of the old new Progressive Party which elected a wide and expanding attendance. Wallace said today that he would stay in the party, but would not predict a victory. He said that he would continue to work for the civil rights of Negroes.



Snub Truman's Wife; Friends Are Too Dark

WASHINGTON—The American people are snubbing Truman's wife, Bess Truman, because she is too dark. Her friends are also snubbing her because they are too dark. This is a joke on the part of the press. Bess Truman is a very popular woman and is loved by many people.

WRITE YOUR CONGRESSMAN—TODAY — Urge Him To VOTE FOR — PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION Civil Rights Means A Guarantee of Human Rights to You! WRITE YOUR Congressman In Washington TODAY!

EXECUTIVE ORDER

ESTABLISHING THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EQUALITY OF TREATMENT AND OPPORTUNITY IN THE ARMED SERVICES

WHEREAS it is essential that there be maintained in the armed services of the United States the highest standards of democracy, with equality of treatment and opportunity for all those who serve in our country's defense:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, by the Constitution and the statutes of the United States, and as Commander in Chief of the armed services, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. It is hereby declared to be the policy of the President that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion or national origin. This policy shall be put into effect as rapidly as possible, having due regard to the time required to effectuate any necessary changes without impairing efficiency or morale.

2. There shall be created in the National Military Establishment an advisory committee to be known as the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services, which shall be composed of seven members to be designated by the President.

3. The Committee is authorized on behalf of the President to examine into the rules, procedures and practices of the armed services in order to determine in what respect such rules, procedures and practices may be altered or improved with a view to carrying out the policy of this order. The Committee shall confer and advise with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary

Orgins Con't

- *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* (1954)
 - Supreme Court case overturning *Plessy v. Ferguson* declares segregation illegal.
 - Led to desegregation of schools in the South.
 - Many Southern states refused to comply
- President Eisenhower
 - Backs Civil Rights Act of 1957 and 1960
 - Makes Civil Rights Commission permanent
 - Adds Civil Rights Division to the Department of Justice to combat disenfranchisement of black voters



Little Rock Nine

- 1957 nine African American students attempted to enroll in Little Rock Central High School
- Angry mobs of whites blocked the entrance to the school supported by the state
- Eisenhower sent troops to Little Rock to escort the students into the school
 - Showed the federal government supported desegregation

City Edition **ARKANSAS DEMOCRAT** Today's News Today
 EIGHTY-SIXTH YEAR—No. 218 LITTLE ROCK, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1957 24 PAGES PRICE 12¢



Armed Troops Turn Back 9 Negroes At Central High School
 By GEORGE HENRY.
 Nine Negro students attempting to integrate into Little Rock Central High School today were turned back by National Guardsmen, two officers of Governor Faubus.
 There were no incidents except for some carhops as a crowd followed a lone Negro girl who walked the length of the front of the school in advance of the main group of seven which was halted some minutes later.
 The governor, who ordered troops around the high school Sunday night, decided yesterday he was blocking integration as ordered by the federal courts and contended he was only maintaining "law and order" in the face of threatened violence.
 Today, Negro leaders accompanying seven of the nine students asked a federal district officer if he were preventing their entering the school on the orders of the governor. The officer replied, "That is right."
 By a squad of platoon sergeants and corporals, returned their rifles. They were directed to drop their rifles but when all but one of the state troopers asked, "What do you think of all this?" an unidentified white man told the Negroes to leave the school as they were not to be accompanied there.
 The group of seven Negro students, who were escorted to Central High School by a squad of platoon sergeants and corporals, returned their rifles. They were directed to drop their rifles but when all but one of the state troopers asked, "What do you think of all this?" an unidentified white man told the Negroes to leave the school as they were not to be accompanied there.
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Faubus Says Guard Told To Stop Negroes
 By R. H. HANFORD.
 Governor Faubus yesterday said a messenger today he had ordered troops to Arkansas National Guard High School. He said the order was issued to Adj. Gen. James B. Connelley, who is in charge of the state guard. Faubus said he did not consider this order a violation of the federal court order to integrate the school.
 The messenger said he had been told by the messenger that the order was issued to Adj. Gen. Connelley, who is in charge of the state guard. Faubus said he did not consider this order a violation of the federal court order to integrate the school.
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Judge Orders Probe for 'Interference'
 By MARGARET FRIZZ.
 Federal Judge Ronald B. Davis has ordered "forthwith" a probe to determine whether or not the state has interfered with the integration of Central High School. The judge's order is an all-out investigation by all officers of the state of any act of "interference" with the integration of Central High School.
 The federal district judge who issued the order said he was not satisfied with the investigation under this act. He said he was not satisfied with the investigation under this act. He said he was not satisfied with the investigation under this act.

Solon Calls For Curbs On Credit
 The federal district judge who issued the order said he was not satisfied with the investigation under this act. He said he was not satisfied with the investigation under this act. He said he was not satisfied with the investigation under this act.

Integration Order Hits 3 Schools
 All Senior High in Little Rock Included in Ruling
 By ROBERT BROWN.
 The federal district judge who issued the order said he was not satisfied with the investigation under this act. He said he was not satisfied with the investigation under this act. He said he was not satisfied with the investigation under this act.

Problems Too Numerous To Talk About
 The federal district judge who issued the order said he was not satisfied with the investigation under this act. He said he was not satisfied with the investigation under this act. He said he was not satisfied with the investigation under this act.

Crowd Jeers as Negro Students Attempt to Enter Central High
 By ROBERT BROWN.
 A crowd of whites and Negroes gathered today to watch the nine Negro students attempt to enter Central High School. The crowd jeered and whistled as the students walked toward the school. The crowd jeered and whistled as the students walked toward the school.

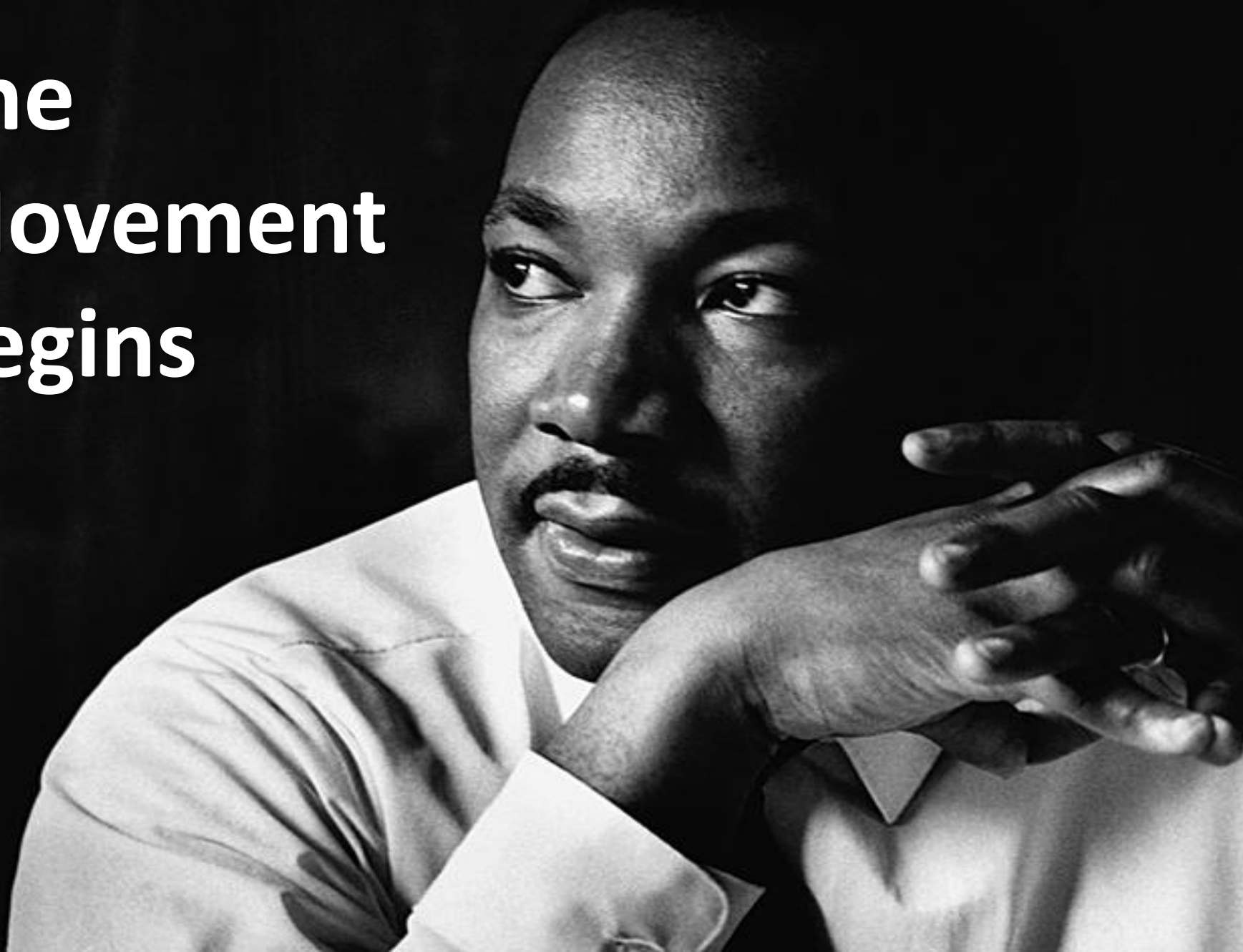
He Was Right
 By ROBERT BROWN.
 The federal district judge who issued the order said he was not satisfied with the investigation under this act. He said he was not satisfied with the investigation under this act. He said he was not satisfied with the investigation under this act.

Rumor Alerts Guard
 A rumor that federal soldiers might be sent to Little Rock to enforce the integration of Central High School has alerted the National Guard. The rumor has caused the guard to be on high alert. The rumor has caused the guard to be on high alert.

Two Russian Ships Sail English Channel
 Two Russian ships, the "Krasnaya Zvezda" and the "Krasnaya Armiya," sailed through the English Channel today. The ships were carrying a large amount of cargo. The ships were carrying a large amount of cargo.

Auto Traffic Scoreboard
 Little Rock, Ark. (AP)—Auto traffic in Little Rock today was the heaviest since the school crisis began. The traffic was the heaviest since the school crisis began.

The Movement Begins



Montgomery Bus Boycotts

- December 1955 Montgomery Alabama
- Rosa Parks, a black woman, refused to give up her seat to a white man
 - Parks was arrested
- NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) immediately filed a lawsuit against the city
- African American community boycotted the city bus services and organized carpools walked to work
- City bus revenues (earnings) drop by 60%
- Boycott lasts for 381 days, leads to desegregation of the public transportation system

POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY OF MONTGOMERY

Date 12-1-55 19__

Complainant J.F. Blake (w) Phone No. _____
Address 27 No. Lewis St. Reported By Same as above Phone No. _____

Offense Misc. Date and Time Offense Committed 12-1-55 6:06 pm
Address In Front of Empire Theatre (On Montgomery Street)

Place of Occurrence _____
Person or Property Attacked _____ Value Recovered _____

How Attacked _____
Person Wanted _____
Value of Property Stolen _____

Details of Complaint (list, describe and give value of property stolen)

We received a call upon arrival the bus operator said he had a colored female sitting in the white section of the bus, and would not move back.
We (Day & Mixon) also saw her.
The bus operator signed a warrant for her. Rosa Parks, (cf) 634 Cleveland Court.
Rosa Parks (cf) was charged with chapter 6 section 11 of the Montgomery City Code.

Warrant #11254

Officers F.B. Day
D.W. Mixon

Division _____ Patrol _____ Time _____

THIS OFFENSE IS DECLARED:
 UNFOUNDED
 CLEARED BY ARREST
 EXCEPTIONALLY CLEARED
 (NOT CLEARED)



Martin Luther King Jr.



- 26 year-old minister of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church
- Chosen to be the spokes person for boycott
- Promoted nonviolent civil disobedience even in the face of danger and violence
- 1957 formed the SCLC (Southern Christian Leadership Conference) to promote the idea of nonviolent civil disobedience throughout the South
 - Planned movement and organized protests
 - Branches were established in key southern cities

SNCC

- Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
“Snick”
- Organized by young college students to support the Civil Rights movement
- Supported MLK’s desire of nonviolent civil disobedience
- Used a variety of methods to protest such as sit-ins, freedom rides, and voter registration drives



Sit-ins

- Young African Americans and white supporters would sit at white-only lunch counters and refuse to move until they were served or arrested
 - Often televised, it brought the violence against African Americans to all Americans
 - Protestors endured arrests, beatings, suspensions from school, tear gas, fire hoses, and police brutality
- By late 1960 sit-ins led to desegregation at lunch counters in 48 cities in 11 states.



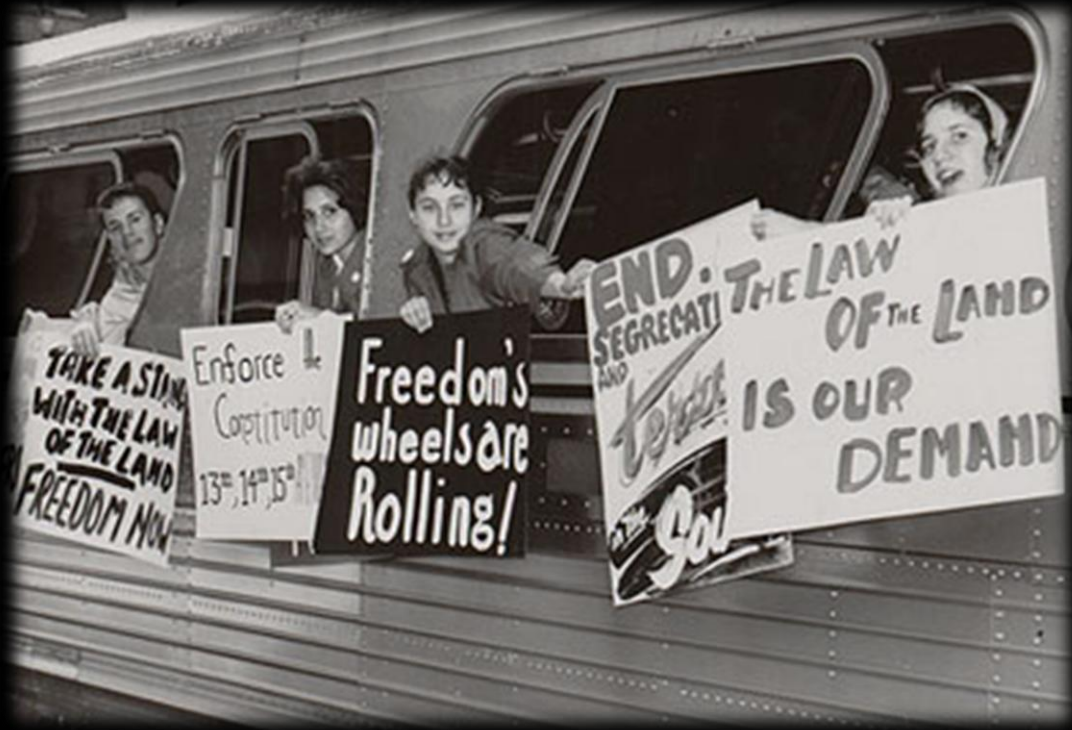
Birmingham Alabama

- 1963 Martin Luther King Jr. begins a campaign to desegregate the city
- Protestors used sit-ins, marches, and boycotts
- King and many of his fellow demonstrators were arrested repeatedly
 - Other demonstrators simply took their place
- White resistance to the movement increased and often became violent
 - King's home was bombed
 - Police attacked demonstrators, used fire hoses, and attack dogs against demonstrators
 - Bombing of the 16th Street Baptist Church killing 4 children
- Played out on TV and newspapers, angered many Americans
- City officials reluctantly end segregation



Freedom Summer and Freedom Riders

- Organized by CORE (Congress for Racial Equality)
- Two buses began in northern states destined for the South
- Tested the Supreme Court ban on segregated seating on interstate bus routes and segregated facilities in bus terminals.
- Riders on Bus One were attacked and severely beaten once they crossed into Alabama.
- Bus Two was fire bombed by white protestors after it had blown a tire and was forced to pull over
- Bus company refused to allow the freedom riders to continue

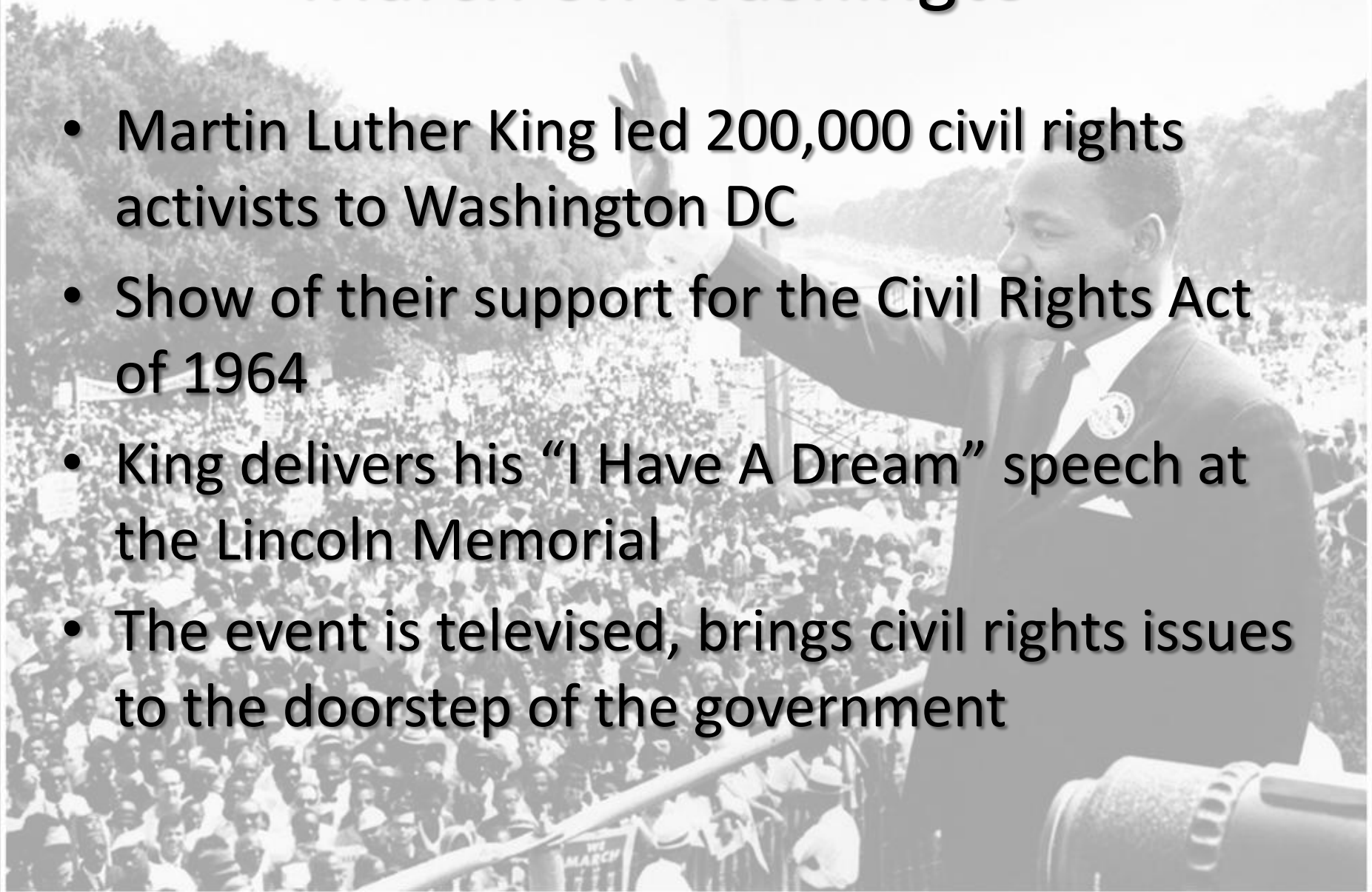


Freedom Rides Continue

- SNCC volunteers organized a second ride from Nashville to Jackson Mississippi
- Upon arrival in Birmingham, the riders were beaten and driven back to Tennessee, but they returned to Birmingham
- U.S. Attorney General Robert Kennedy convinced the bus company to allow the rides to continue
- Riders were once again attacked upon arrival in Montgomery
- Newspapers and television covered the attacks which outraged many Americans
- President Kennedy orders 400 federal marshals to protect the riders for the remainder of their journey
- Interstate Commerce Commission banned segregation in all interstate travel facilities (waiting rooms, restrooms, lunch counters)

March on Washington

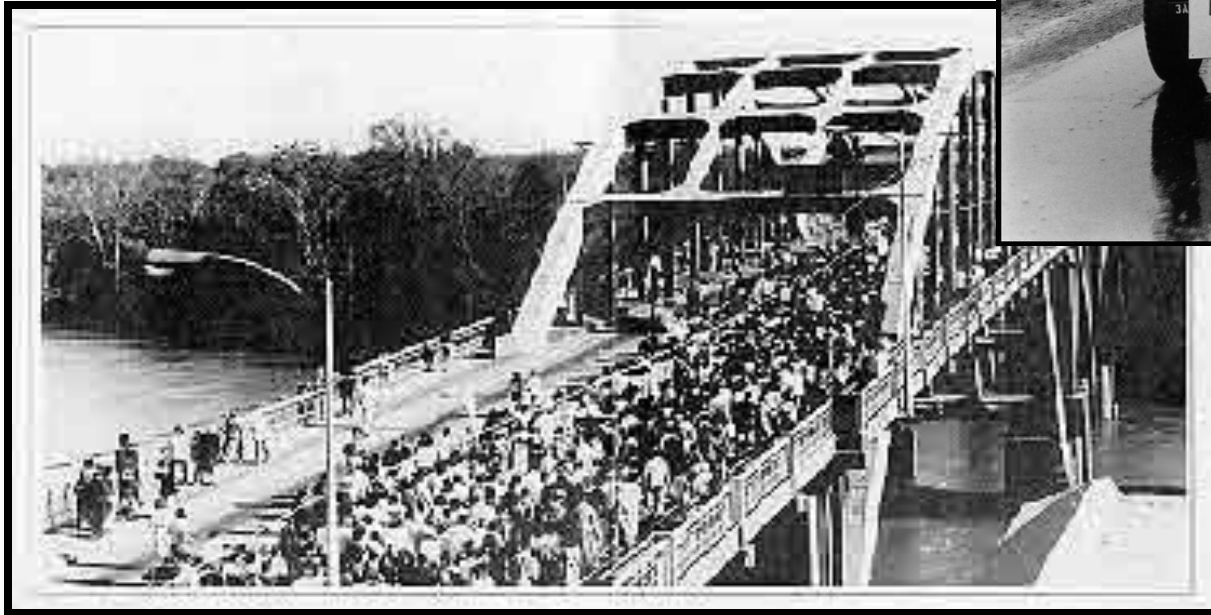
- Martin Luther King led 200,000 civil rights activists to Washington DC
- Show of their support for the Civil Rights Act of 1964
- King delivers his “I Have A Dream” speech at the Lincoln Memorial
- The event is televised, brings civil rights issues to the doorstep of the government



Selma Alabama



- 1965 King and his supporters plan a march from Selma to Montgomery
- Goal to publicize the disenfranchisement of the black vote
- As soon as the march began Alabama state troopers attacked the marches
- President Lyndon Johnson sent out the Alabama National Guard to protect the marchers



Government Action



- Civil Rights Act of 1964 – the act effectively ended legal segregation and discrimination.
 - Ended in public places such as hotels, restaurants, and schools
 - Equal Employment Opportunity Commission created preventing racial and gender discrimination in the work place
- Voting Rights Act of 1965 – allowed African Americans to register to vote quickly and easily without fear of reprisal

Johnson Signs Civil Rights Bill Into Law in Ceremony at White House
JOHN H AVERILL
Los Angeles Times (1923-Current File); Jul 3, 1964;
 ProQuest Historical Newspapers Los Angeles Times (1881 - 1987)
 pg. 1

Civil Rights Bill Becomes Law

Johnson Signs Civil Rights Bill Into Law in Ceremony at White House

BY JOHN H. AVERILL
 Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — President Johnson signed the civil rights bill into law Thursday night with a plea to all Americans to "close the springs of racial poison."

The signing of the bill came 4½ hours after the House, by a vote of 289 to

Text of President's statement, Page 7, Part 1.

126, gave it final congressional approval.

"This is a proud triumph," the Chief Executive said as he prepared to sign the most sweeping civil rights bill since Reconstruction days at a historic ceremony in the White House.

Thus did Mr. Johnson write an end to a year-long struggle that generated the Senate's longest filibuster on record and the first successful Senate vote to silence a civil rights filibuster.

The Senate passed the bill June 19, exactly one year to the day after the late President Kennedy asked Con-

gress to enact it. Then on Thursday afternoon, the House, which first passed the bill Feb. 10, accepted the bipartisan compromise which the Senate substituted for the House bill.

In signing the bill in the East Room of the White House, the President pledged himself to enforce the new law and announced immediate steps to assure compliance.

To the applause of some 200 administration, congressional, Negro and other leaders who witnessed the signing, the President said he is nominating former Gov. LeRoy Collins of Florida to head up efforts for voluntary compliance.

Collins, now president of the National Assn. of

Broadcasters, was named director of the Community Relations Service created by the new law to help states and communities solve discrimination problems.

Mr. Johnson also said he will appoint "an advisory committee of distinguished Americans to assist Gov. Collins" and that he is asking Congress for additional funds to implement the new law.

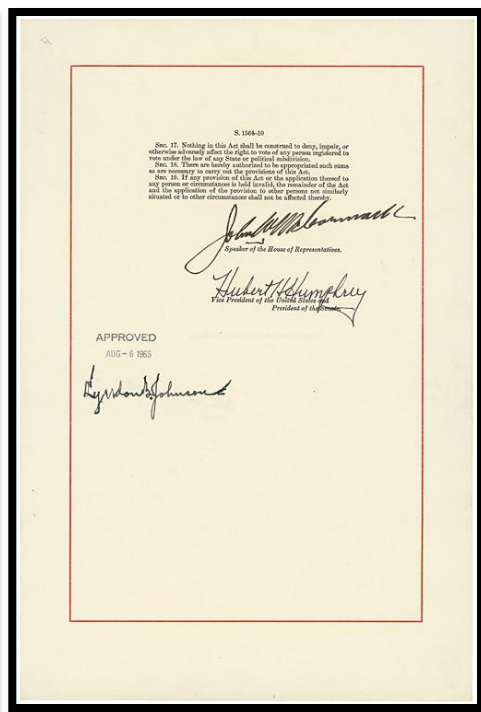
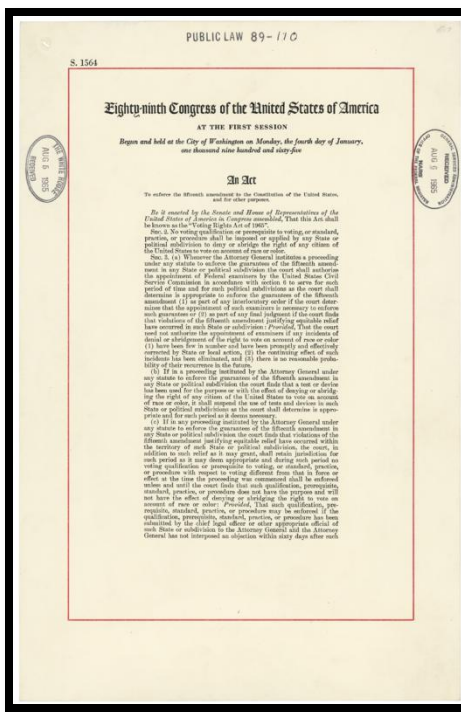
The President sat at a small table as he read his nationally televised 10-minute statement.

His words were conciliatory, aimed at calming the passions of a South embittered and angered by the rising tide of Negro demands for erasing racial barriers and by the long congressional struggle over the civil rights bill.

The law is the most comprehensive anti-discrimination measure enacted by Congress in almost a century.

Among other things, the 11-part statute arms the federal government with exten-

Please Turn to Pg. 3, Col.



Movement Splits

- Division grows between the Southern (voting rights) and Northern (poverty) African Americans
- Beginning in 1964 race riots break out in major cities (Watts, Detroit, and DC) with no goal except express frustration and outrage over economic inequality in America

Malcolm X

- Promoted black pride and self reliance amongst African Americans
 - Self defense against white violence
 - Separation from white society
- Becomes a prominent spokesman for the movement after joining the Nation of Islam
- After his pilgrimage to Mecca he begins to promote the idea of “Ballots or Bullets”
- February 21, 1965 Malcolm X was assassinated

End of an Era

- November 22, 1963 President John F. Kennedy is assassinated by Lee Harvey Oswald in Dallas Texas
- April 3, 1968 Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated by James Earl Ray
- June 1968 Robert Kennedy was assassinated while campaigning for the presidency by a Jordanian immigrant over U.S. support of Israel

Legacy of the Civil Rights Movement

- Ended segregation by bringing legal protection to the civil rights of all Americans.
- Civil Rights Act of 1968
 - Ended discrimination in housing
- African Americans gain greater pride in their racial identity
- By 1970 2/3 of eligible African Americans were registered to vote
- Affirmative action programs put in place to protect civil rights of Americans