



Modern Civil Rights

Welcome!

These mini-lectures are an overview of your assigned readings—they should provide better understanding of what you are reading!

Just listen (if audio is provided, it plays automatically), then read the slide, and use the next arrowhead. If you are viewing this in PDF, use the down arrow at the top of the pdf.

Contents:

Limited progress, early court cases

Thurgood Marshall

Briggs & Bolling cases

Brown case/Earl Warren

Reactions to Brown

Rosa Parks & Montgomery

Martin Luther King/SCLC

Little Rock desegregation/reactions

Sit-ins/Freedom Rides

James Meredith & universities

March on Washington

Assassination/LBJ

Great Society

Conclusions. & A brief post test.



Civil Rights...

- Race laws based on 1896 Plessy v. Ferguson...separate but equal
- Very few early challenges
 - W.E.B. DuBois created NAACP 1905
 - Racial issues delayed in emergencies of world wars and depression

Limited Progress, 1930s...

- FDR & Eleanor Roosevelt gave limited support to Civil Rights
- Margold Report (NAACP), 1933
 - suggested tactics to challenge Plessy
- Legal Defense Fund (LDF) started in 1939

First Challenges...

- NAACP planned to challenge the separation of public education...
- Thurgood Marshall and others collected facts for a court case...
- President Truman's Civil Rights Commission supported action

Thurgood Marshall and NAACP lawyers gather evidence.



Lead counsel, Thurgood Marshall whom LBJ would later make a Supreme Court Justice

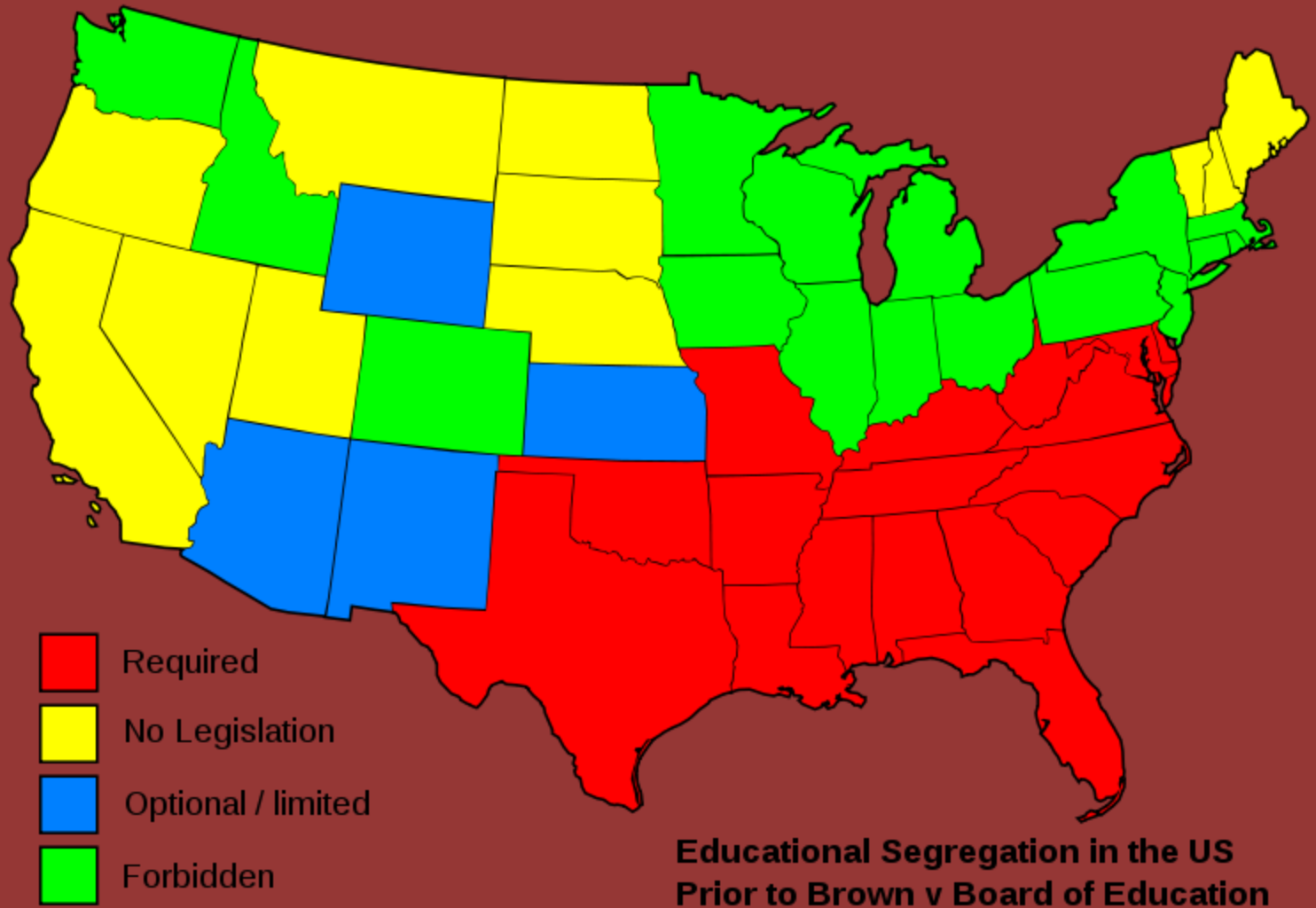


Law School Case...

- 1946--Univ. Texas Law School denied admission to blacks
- NAACP sued & Texas opened a small black law school;
- Texas won the law suit since separate schools were legally provided

Shall We Target Public Schools...?

- By the 1950s four approaches to separating the races in schools...
 - Northern states required integration
 - Southern states required segregation
 - Border states like Kansas allowed county option
 - Western states had no law either way



1949 Briggs v. Elliott

Modjeska Simkins organized a national charitable effort for the relief of the oppressed blacks of Clarendon County. Eventually, more than 100 Clarendon residents signed the petition. A case was brought first to provide transportation, then integration.

Combined with Brown petition

LIBRARY
SUPREME COURT, U. S.

Office - Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED
DEC 2 1952

BRIEF FOR RESPONDENTS HAROLD B. WILLEY, Clerk

Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1952-1957

No. 413-BH

SPOTTSWOOD THOMAS BOLLING, ET AL.,
PETITIONERS,

v.

C. MELVIN SHARPE, ET AL., RESPONDENTS.

VERNON E. WEST,
Corporation Counsel, D. C.,

CHESTER H. GRAY,
*Principal Assistant Corporation
Counsel, D. C.,*

MILTON D. KORMAN,
*Assistant Corporation Counsel, D. C.,
Counsel for Respondents,*

LYMAN J. UMSTEAD,
*Assistant Corporation Counsel, D. C.
Of Counsel,*

Bolling versus Sharpe
also combined with
Brown.

Brown Case begins...

- NAACP and Marshall focused on Kansas...(an option state)
- City of Topeka had two high schools--one for whites and one for blacks...
- Suit focused on inequalities...

Victory, 1954

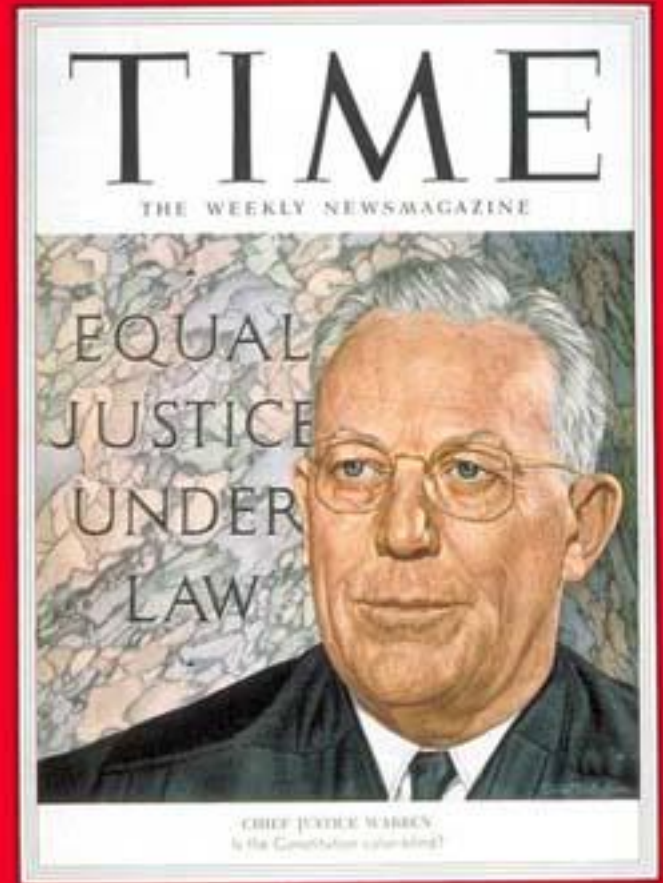
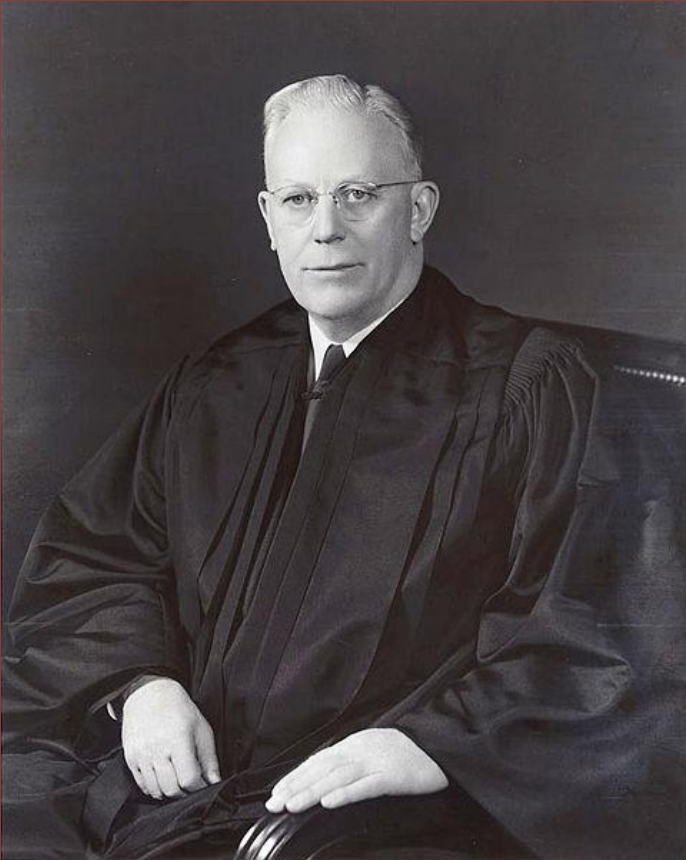
- Brown v. Topeka Board of Education
- Ruled that separation of race in public education was illegal
- Court required specified actions:
 - “to integrate with all deliberate speed”

“Pro” arguments...

- “Race has no place in education”
- “Separation of races creates a permanent inferiority”
- Data featuring test scores and psychological research supported the case

Arguments against...

- President Eisenhower: it was a “damn fool mistake” to put Earl Warren on the Supreme Court
- Southern Governors: boasted white and black children would never attend school together



Earl Warren, Chief Justice, had earlier Demanded that FDR put Japanese-Americans In camps during the war, now “hero” of Integration.

FOLKS AND THINGS

By 2054 This Bill Should Be Terrific

By Thomas L. ... I ... was that ...

A ... was ...

STATE THE TOPEKA JOURNAL



Home Edition

By ...

Topeka, Kansas, Monday, May 17, 1954 - Twenty-Four Pages

Official City Paper

FIVE CENTS

SCHOOL SEGREGATION BANNED

Turnpike Bonds

... So

“Today, education is perhaps the most important function of state and local government. Compulsory school attendance laws and the great expenditures for education both demonstrate our recognition of the importance of education to our democratic society...

WE CONCLUDE THAT IN THE FIELD OF PUBLIC EDUCATION THE DOCTRINE OF 'SEPARATE BUT EQUAL' HAS NO PLACE. SEPARATE EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES ARE INHERENTLY UNEQUAL.”

Oliver L. Brown, et al. vs Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas, United States Supreme Court, May 17, 1954.



Supreme Court Refutes Doctrine of Separate but Equal Education

High Tribunal Fails to Specify When Practice of Dual Schools Must Be Dropped by States

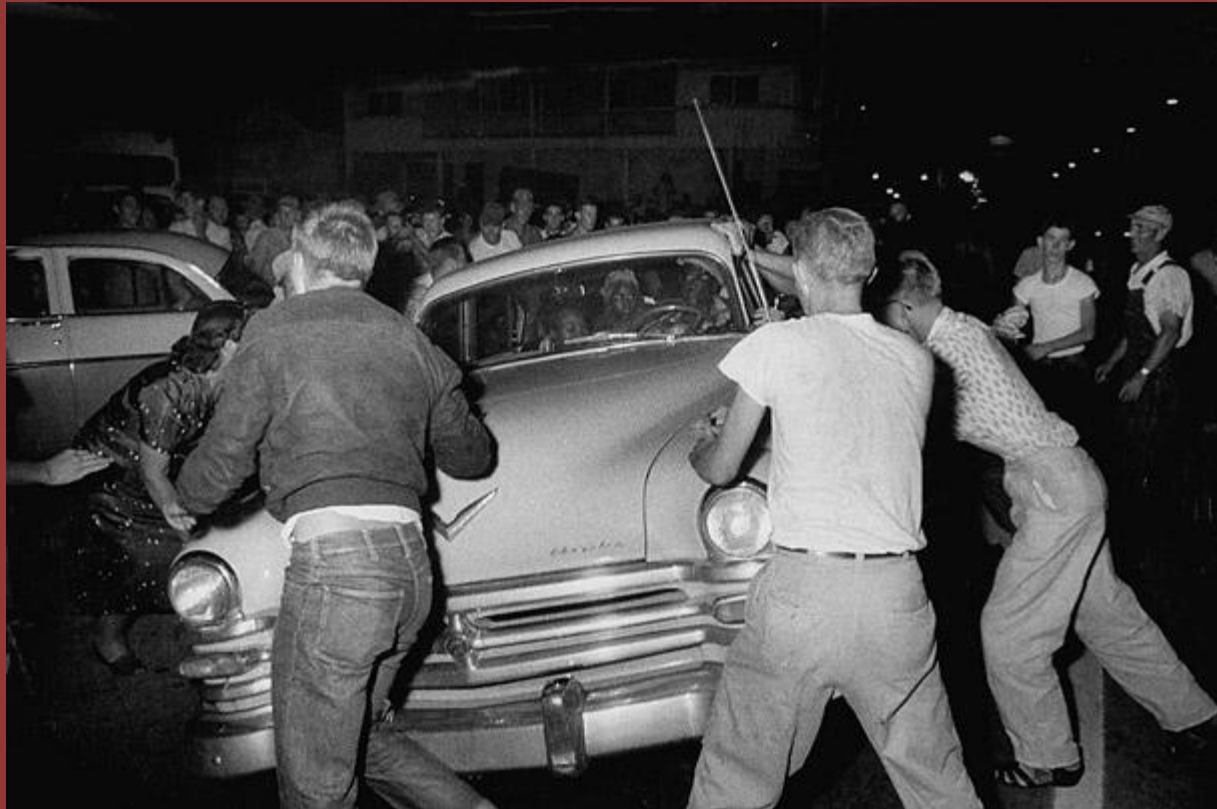
Washington, May 17 (AP)—The Supreme court ruled unanimously Monday that segregation of Negro and white students in public schools is unconstitutional. But it said it will hear further arguments this fall on how and when to end the practice.

... more time will ... before the ...
Court Ruling Hailed

... Segregation Already Ending School Officials

... Topeka Board of ...

Whites reacting by vandalizing cars owned by African Americans





White reactions...

- Southern cities formed White Citizen Councils to protest
- Many whites-only private schools formed
- Many other whites in north and west supported decision

Montgomery...

- Cities in Alabama forced blacks to sit in the back of the bus
- In 1955 Rosa Parks refused
- Dr. M.L. King Jr. & others organized a bus boycott
- Whites resorted to violence





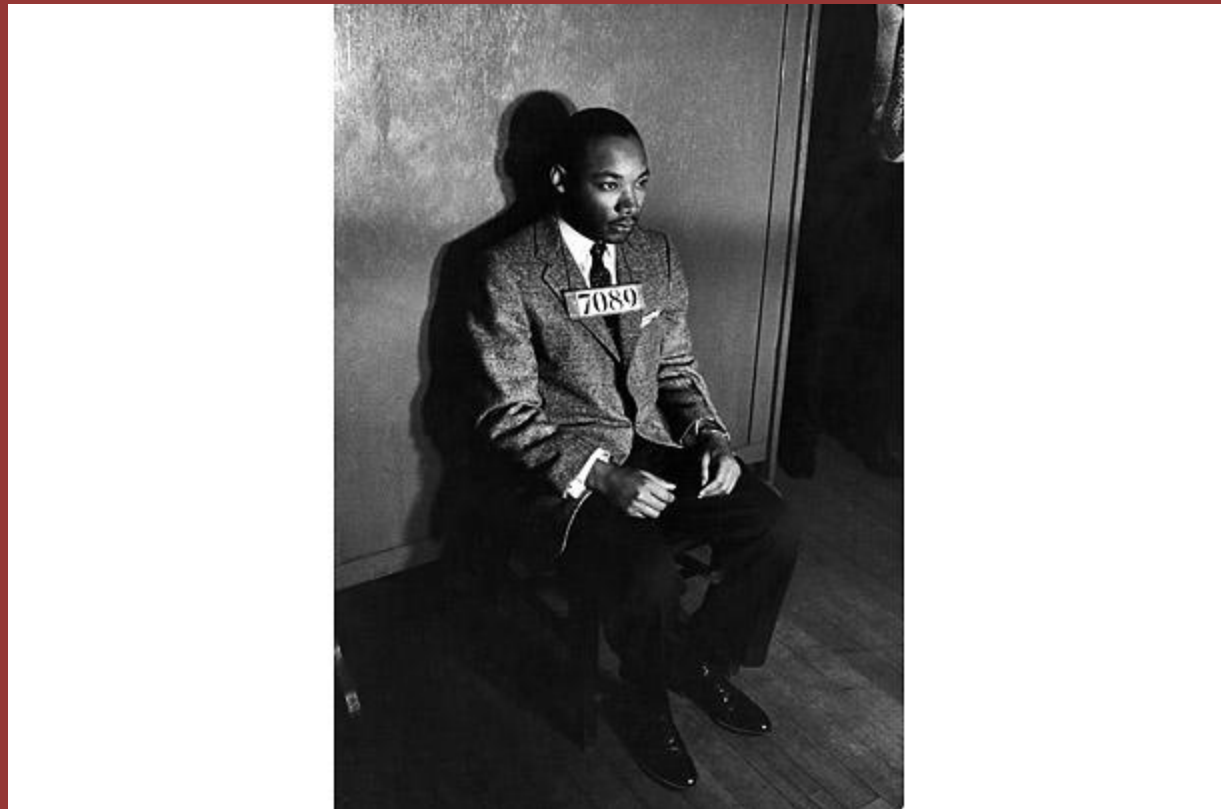






Arrested

Three months into the strike, 156 protesters, including King, were arrested for violating a 1921 law against "hindering" a bus. King was ordered to pay a \$500 fine or serve 386 days in jail. He ended up spending two weeks in prison, a move that backfired because it called national attention to the protest.



sumpathy



Rosa Parks

- "I worked on numerous cases with the NAACP," "but we did not get the publicity. There were cases of flogging, peonage, murder, and rape. It was more a matter of trying to challenge the powers that be, and to let it be known that we did not wish to continue being second-class citizens."



Courts Act...

- The Montgomery boycott lasted until the Supreme Court declared segregated busing illegal....
- King was a national hero via TV
- Only later did Parks get credit





Follow-up

- King formed SCLC--Southern
- Christian Leadership Conf.
- Preached non-violence, even in face of violent white reactions
 - asked followers to act “courageously with love”

King's organizers, Wyatt Tee Walker, and Andrew Young



Little Rock...1957

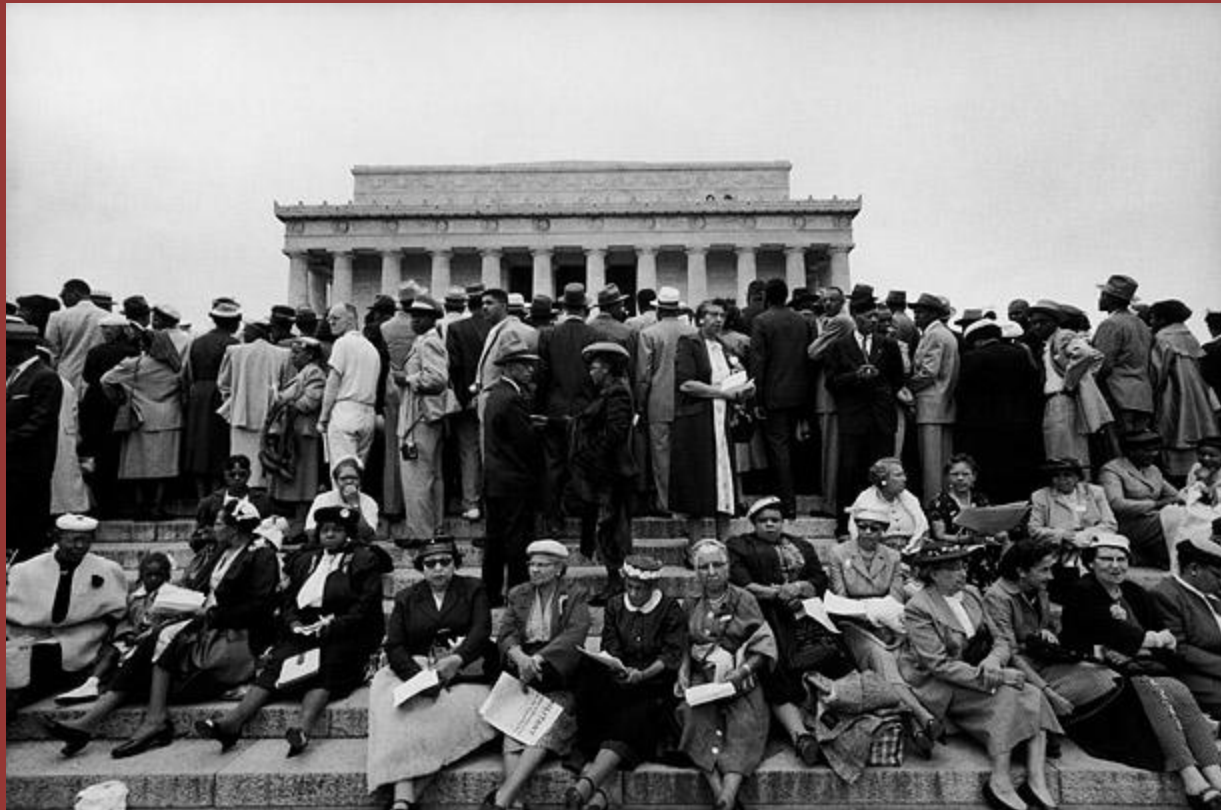
- Little Rock, AK & Clinton, TN--First test of school integration
- Gov. Faubus used national guard to halt integration
 - despite cooperation between parents
- Pres. Eisenhower forced to use federal troops to open school

In 1957, the Little Rock Nine: Terrence Roberts, Carlotta Walls LaNier, Melba Patillo Beals, Elizabeth Eckford, Ernest Green, Gloria Ray Karlmark, Jefferson Thomas, Minnijean Brown Trickey, and Thelma Mothershed Wair were determined to get a good education.





1957 prayer pilgrimage pressures government to protect integrated children....





White mobs attacked Black homes after the Little Rock.....



The first integration in Arkansas was quickly followed by Tennessee and other Southern States.....

Only a beginning...

- The 1950s started a national movement
- Violence and television coverage shocked many Americans into supporting civil rights
- The President & Congress would act in the 1960s...
- Assassinations, war, social upheavals and civil rights create more tensions....

Feb. 1, 1960 Sit Ins



Refused service.....



Boycotting Grant's Store.....



Immediate Impact

- Grew to 500 protesting
- More sit-ins across State, then Tenn.
- N.C.A&T Pres. refuses to “keep” students on campus
- By July counters desegregated
- SNCC formed
- “Workshops” on nonviolence spread

BLOODY RIDES

- CORE, 1961 FREEDOM RIDES
- PRESIDENT'S BROTHER GETS ANTI-KKK INJUNCTION
- ICC BAN ON SEGREGATED BUSES





National Guard protected riders...



FALL 1962

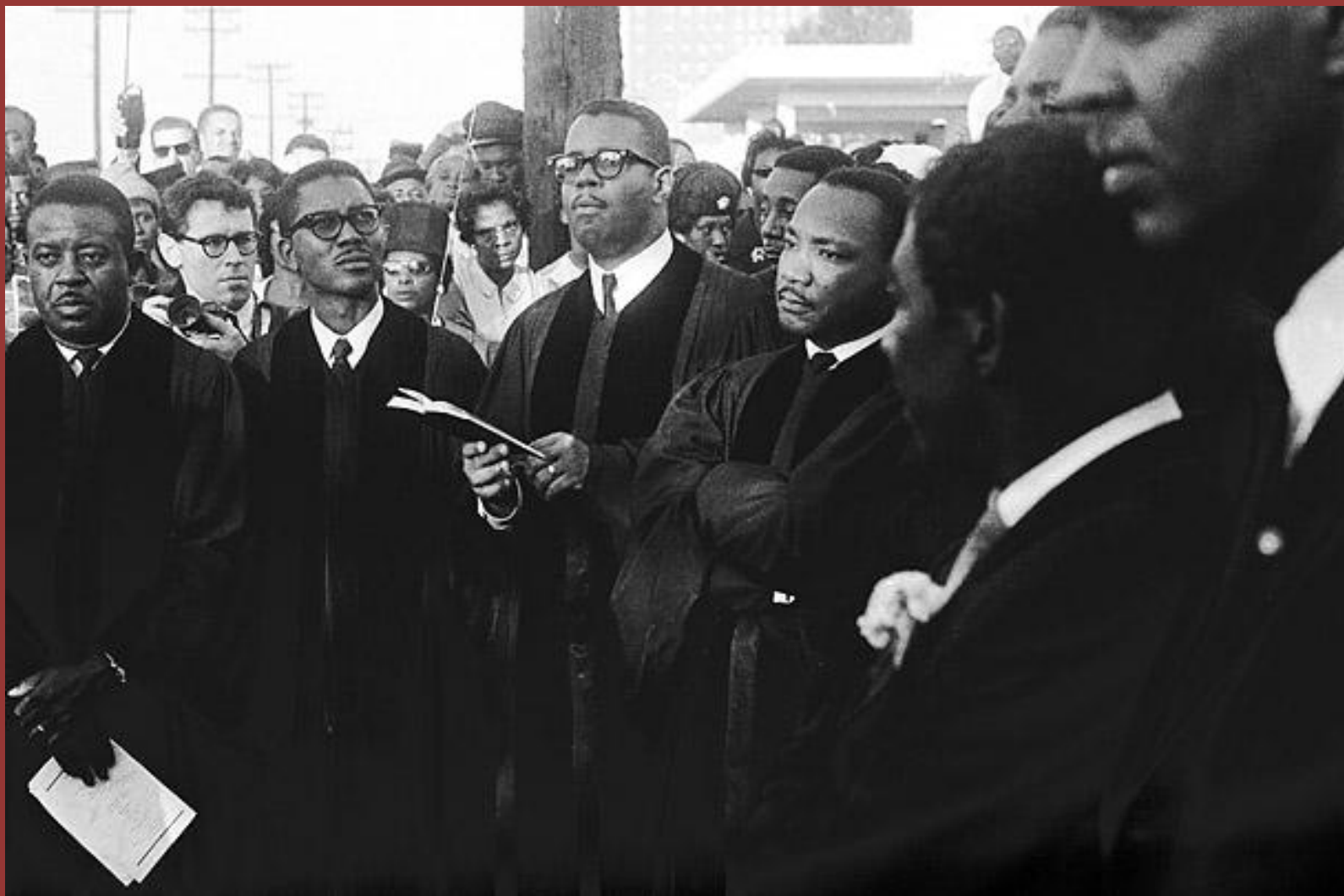
- JAMES MEREDITH
 - UNIV. MISSISSIPPI
 - WHITE MOB
 - FEDERAL MARSHALS
 - THEN FEDERAL TROOPS



SPRING 1963

- VIOLENCE AT UNIVERISTY ALABAMA
- BIRMINGHAM=
BOMBINGHAM
- JFK INTERVENES
- HOSES, DOGS, ELECTRIC CATTLE
PRODS

16th St. Baptist Church—bombing killing four young black girls became national media event



Alabama Gov. George Wallace





MARCH ON WASH.

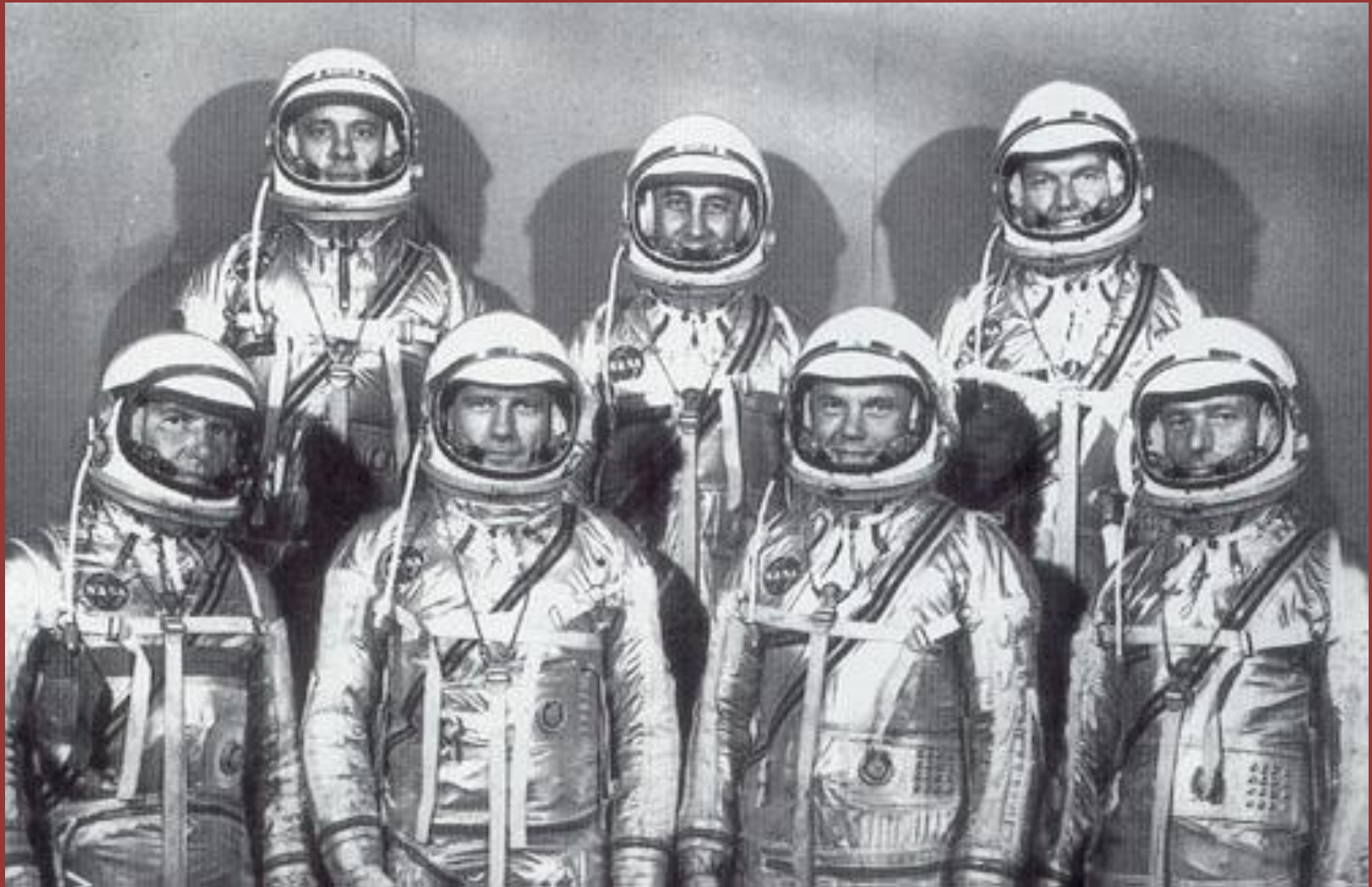
- AUGUST 1963
- 250,000 PEOPLE
- “I HAVE A DREAM”
- TREMENDOUS APPEAL



SPACE....

- MORE MONEY--NASA
- FEAR OF RUSSIANS
 - FIRST IN SPACE APRIL '61
- JOHN GLENN
 - FEBRUARY 1962

The Right Stuff



Peace Core In Ethiopia

- Farming
- Weaving
- Digging Wells
- Education
- Language
- Health



Senegal Classroom

- US History
- Geography
- Agriculture
- Hygiene





Great Society--OEO

- OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
- ACTION AGENCIES
- JOB CORPS
- YOUTH CORPS
- VISTA

MANY MORE

- MEDICARE
- HOUSING & AID TO CITIES
- EDUCATION GRANTS
- APPALACHIA RELIEF
- NEA/NEH
- VEHICLE SAFETY

CIVIL RIGHTS' TURN

- 1964 CIVIL RIGHTS ACT
 - BANNED DISCRIMINATION IN PUBLIC PLACES
 - IN FEDERAL PROGRAMS
 - POWER TO COURTS TO SPEED INTEGRATION

1965 VOTING RIGHTS

- BAN LITERACY TESTS
- BAN POLL TAXES
- FEDERAL EXAMINERS TO REGISTER VOTERS



IMPACT BY 1970??

- BLACK VOTERS WENT FROM 20% TO 60%
- BLACKS BELOW POVERTY LINE WENT FROM 42% TO 29%

OTHER GAINS

- POVERTY AMONG SENIORS CUT IN HALF
- GNP UP 30%
- OVERALL POVERTY FROM 25% TO 11%

Counterculture

- Dropping, Acting Out--Hippies
- Protesting in verse--Bands
- Escapism with drugs--No Hope Without Dope
- And “free love”--Sexual Freedom League

Dr. Timothy Leary

- Human Be-In
1967
- San Francisco
- Runaways
- Love-Ins



Hog Farm Commune



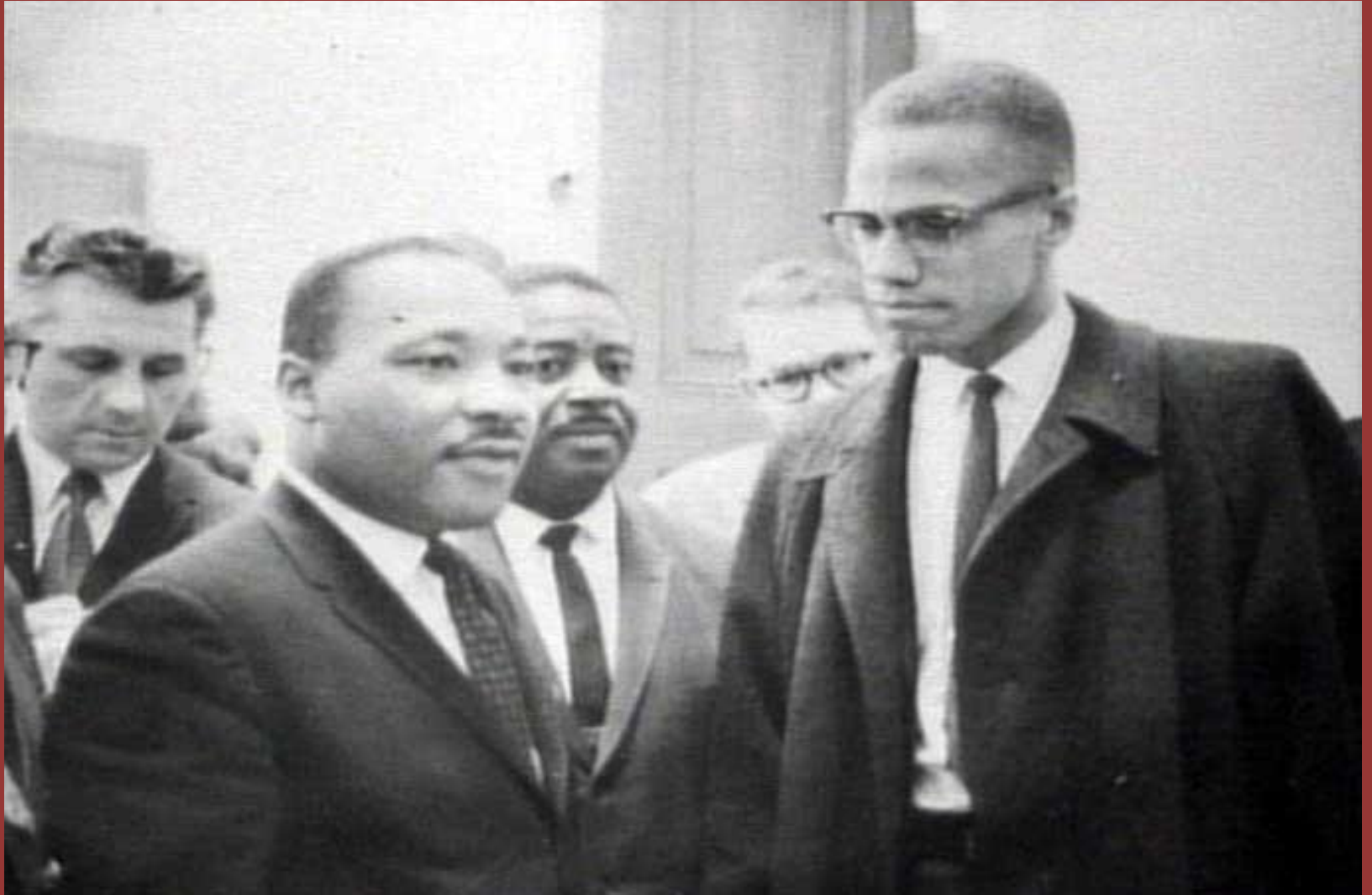




Black Panthers—Advocated violence if need be



Malcolm X



1968 “WE SNAPPED”

- RACE
REACTIONS
GOT
UGLY.....
- AND SO DID
VIETNAM....



CONCLUSIONS

...Focus on legal challenges to the Plessy v. Ferguson begins civil rights era.

...Brown v. Topeka establishes integration with “deliberate speed”.

...Rosa Parks & Martin Luther King become leaders in Montgomery.

...Little Rock’s Central High becomes first integrated school.

...Sit-ins, boycotts, and Freedom rides gain national televised audience.

...Integration at Southern universities comes next.

...King’s “I Have a Dream” speech attracts large audience.

...Kennedy’s assassination brings Lyndon Johnson into the Presidency.

...Johnson’s Great Society and Civil Rights laws change modern America.



A Brief Post Test! Read the question, then click on the best answer to see feedback.

Early legal efforts at earning civil rights centered on universities. True. False.

The famous Brown case included cases from Briggs and Bolling law suits. True. False.

Thurgood Marshall was the Chief Justice who heard the Brown case. True. False.

The reactions to the Brown cases included resistance and violence. True. False.

Rosa Parks helped Civil Rights by refusing to sit in the back of the bus. True. False.

Martin Luther King led the Montgomery bus boycott. True. False.

Peaceful Sit-ins started a black colleges. True. False.

Attacks on Freedom Riders caused the National Guard to protect protestors. True. False.

James Meredith never enrolled in the University of Mississippi. True. False.

Birmingham was the site of a church bombing that killed four young girls. True. False.

LBJ lobbied for passage of the Great Society and Voting Rights. True. False.

By 1970 the Great Society programs dramatically reduced poverty in America. True. False.

The Hog Commune symbolized the hippie lifestyle of the 1960s. True. False.





Good! That is Correct!

**[Click to return to the Post
Test!](#)**



Yikes! Try that again!

**[Click to return to the Post
Test!](#)**