***Legal Activism***

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1954)** – Supreme Court case that overturned Plessy v Ferguson; said that “separate but equal is inherently unequal”; called for schools to be integrated

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1896**) – Supreme Court Case that established “separate but equal”; upheld social and legal policies of segregation

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1961)** – Supreme Court applies the 4th Amendment rights of privacy and protection against “unreasonable search and seizures” to the states

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1963)** – Supreme Court case which ruled that states are required by the 6th Amendment to provide an attorney to defendants in criminal cases who cannot afford their own.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1966)** – Supreme Court Case that established the “Miranda Warnings” that all people accused of a crime in the United States must be informed of their rights. Ernesto Miranda was not informed of his rights and was initially convicted based on information gathered when he didn’t know his rights

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1967)-** Supreme Court case that invalidates all laws prohibiting interracial marriage.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** - outlawed discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex or national origin. It prohibits unequal application of voter registration requirements, racial segregation in schools, employment, and public accommodations.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-** known as the *fair housing act*; legislation in the US that provided for equal housing opportunities regardless of race, religion, or national origin and made it a federal crime to “by force or by threat of force, injure, intimidate, or interfere with anyone…by reason of their race, color, religion, or national origin”. Signed by Lyndon Johnson during the King Assassination riots

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** – prohibits discrimination in voting; prevents the use of literacy tests, and grandfather clauses; required the provision of bi-lingual ballot materials and voter assistance for those who were illiterate.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** – the rights of citizens in all elections shall not be limited due to failure to pay poll taxes or other taxes

**Civil Rights**

*Activism, new legislation, and the Supreme Court advance equal rights for African Americans. But disagreements among civil rights groups lead to a violent period for the civil rights movement.*

**Section 1:** **Taking on Segregation Activism and a series of Supreme Court decisions advance equal rights for African Americans in the 1950s and 1960s.**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ System
	1. Plessy v. Ferguson
		1. Civil Rights Act of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ act outlawed segregation
		2. In 1883, all-white Supreme Court declares Act unconstitutional
		3. 1896 Plessy v. Ferguson ruling: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but equal constitutional
		4. Many states pass \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ laws separating the races
			1. Facilities for blacks always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to those for whites
	2. Segregation Continues into the 20th Century
		1. After Civil War, African Americans go \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to escape racism
		2. North: housing in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ areas, whites resent job competition
	3. A Developing Civil Rights Movement
		1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ creates job opportunities for African Americans
			1. Need for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ men makes armed forces end discriminatory policies
			2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ends government, war industries discrimination
			3. Returning black \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fight for civil rights at home
2. Challenging Segregation in Court
	1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Legal Strategy
		1. Professor Charles Hamilton Houston leads NAACP legal campaign
		2. Focuses on most glaring inequalities of segregated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		3. Places team of law students under Thurgood \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			1. win \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out of 32 cases argued before Supreme Court
	2. Brown v. Board of Education
		1. Marshall’s greatest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka
			1. In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ case, Court unanimously strikes down school segregation
3. Reaction to the Brown Decision
	1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to School Desegregation
		1. Within 1 year, over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ school districts desegregate
		2. Some districts, state \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, pro-white groups actively resist
		3. Court hands \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, orders desegregation at “all deliberate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”
		4. Eisenhower at first refuses to enforce compliance; considers it impossible
	2. Crisis in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		1. Since 1948, Arkansas integrating state university, private groups
		2. Gov. Orval Faubus has National Guard turn away \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ students
		3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ face abusive crowd when they tried to enter school
		4. Eisenhower has Nat. Guard, paratroopers supervise school attendance
		5. African-American students harassed by whites at school \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	3. 1957 Civil Rights Act—federal government power over schools, voting
4. The Montgomery Bus Boycott
	1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Segregation
		1. 1955 NAACP officer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ arrested for not giving up seat on bus
		2. Montgomery Improvement Association formed, organizes bus \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		3. Elect 26-year-old Baptist pastor Martin Luther King, Jr. as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	2. Walking for Justice
		1. African Americans file \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, boycott buses, use carpools, walk
		2. Get support from black community, outside groups, sympathetic whites
		3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Supreme Court outlaws bus segregation
5. Martin Luther King and the SCLC
	1. Changing the World with Soul Force
		1. King calls his brand of nonviolent resistance “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”
			1. civil \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, massive demonstrations
		2. King remains \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in face of violence after Brown decision
	2. From the Grassroots Up
		1. King, others found Southern Christian Leadership Conference (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
		2. By 1960, African-American students think pace of change too slow
			1. Join Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
6. The Movement Spreads
	1. Demonstrating for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		1. SNCC adopts \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but calls for more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ strategy
		2. Influenced by Congress of Racial Equality (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) to use sit-ins:
			1. refuse to leave segregated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ counter until served
		3. First sit-in at Greensboro, NC, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shown nationwide on \_\_\_
		4. In spite of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, arrests, movement grows, spreads to North
		5. Late 1960, lunch counters desegregated in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cities in \_\_\_\_\_\_ states

**Section 2: The Triumphs of a Crusade Civil rights activists break through racial barriers. Their activism prompts landmark legislation.**

1. Riding for Freedom
	1. CORE’s Freedom Rides
		1. 1961, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tests Court decision banning interstate bus segregation
		2. Freedom riders—blacks, whites sit, use station facilities \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		3. Riders brutally \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by Alabama mobs; one bus \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	2. New Volunteers
		1. Bus companies \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to continue carrying CORE freedom riders
		2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ volunteers from TN replace CORE riders; are violently stopped
		3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Kennedy pressures bus company to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ transporting riders
	3. Arrival of Federal Marshals
		1. Alabama officials don’t give promised protection; mob \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ riders
			1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ throughout nation denounce beatings
		2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sends \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ U.S. marshals to protect riders
		3. Attorney general, Interstate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Commission act:
			1. ban \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in all interstate travel facilities
2. Standing Firm
	1. Integrating Ole Miss
		1. 1962, federal court rules \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ may enroll at U of MS
		2. Governor Ross Barnett refuses to let Meredith register
		3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ orders federal marshals to escort Meredith to registrar’s office
		4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ makes radio appeal; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of white demonstrators riot
		5. Federal officials accompany Meredith to classes, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his parents
3. Heading into Birmingham
	1. April 1963, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ demonstrate to desegregate Birmingham
		1. King arrested, writes “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from Birmingham Jail”
		2. TV news show police attacking \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ marchers—fire hoses, dogs, clubs
		3. Continued \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ boycott, bad \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ end segregation
	2. Kennedy Takes a Stand
		1. June, JFK sends troops to force Gov. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to desegregate U of AL
		2. NAACP’s Medgar Evers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; hung juries lead to killer’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	3. Marching to Washington
		1. The Dream of Equality
			1. August 1963, over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people converge on Washington
			2. Speakers demand \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ passage of civil rights bill
			3. King gives “I Have a Dream” speech
	4. More Violence
		1. September, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Birmingham girls killed when bomb thrown into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		2. LBJ signs Civil Rights Act of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			1. prohibits discrimination because of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, religion, gender
4. Fighting for Voting Rights
	1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Summer
		1. Freedom Summer—CORE, SNCC project to register blacks to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in MS
		2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ beaten, killed; businesses, homes, churches \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	2. A New Political Party
		1. Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party formed to get \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in MS party
		2. Fannie Lou \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—voice of MFDP at National Convention—wins support
		3. LBJ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ losing Southern white vote, pressures leaders to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		4. MFDP and SNCC supporters feel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	3. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Campaign
		1. 1965, voting rights demonstrator \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Selma, AL
		2. King leads \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ protest marchers; TV shows police violently stop them
		3. Second march, with federal protection, swells to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people
	4. Voting Rights Act of 1965
		1. Congress finally passes Voting Rights Act of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		2. Stops \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tests, allows federal officials to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ voters
		3. Increases black \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ enrollment

**Section 3: Challenges and Changes in the Movement Disagreements among civil rights groups and the rise of black nationalism create a violent period in the fight for civil rights.**

1. African Americans Seek Greater Equality
	1. Northern Segregation
		1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ segregation exists by practice, custom; problem in North
		2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ segregation is segregation required by law
		3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ black migration to Northern cities results in “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”
		4. 1960s, most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ blacks live in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; landlords ignore ordinances
			1. Black unemployment \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as high as white
		5. Many blacks angry at treatment received from white \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	2. Urban Violence Erupts
		1. Mid-1960s, numerous clashes between white authority, black civilians-many result in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		2. Many whites baffled by African-American \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			1. Blacks want, need equal opportunity in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, housing, education
			2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for War on Poverty, Great Society redirected to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ War
2. New Leaders Voice Discontent
	1. African-American \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		1. Nation of Islam, Black Muslims, advocate blacks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from whites
			1. believe whites source of black problems
		2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—controversial Muslim leader, speaker; gets much publicity
			1. Frightens \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & moderate blacks; resented by other Black Muslims
	2. Ballots or Bullets?
		1. Pilgrimage to Mecca changes Malcolm X’s attitude toward whites
		2. Splits with Black Muslims; is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1965 while giving speech
	3. Black Power
		1. CORE, SNCC become more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; SCLC pursues traditional tactics
		2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Carmichael, head of SNCC, calls for Black \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:
			1. African Americans control own lives, communities, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ whites
	4. Black Panthers
		1. Black Panthers fight police \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, want black self-sufficiency
		2. Preach ideas of Mao Zedong; have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ confrontations with police
		3. Provide social services in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, win popular support
3. 1968—A Turning Point in Civil Rights
	1. King’s Death
		1. King \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Black Power movement, preaching of violence
		2. Seems to sense own death in Memphis speech to striking workers
		3. Is shot, dies the following day, April 4, 1968
	2. Reactions to King’s Death
		1. King’s death leads to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ urban rioting in U.S. history - over 100 cities affected
	3. Robert Kennedy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ two months later
4. Legacy of the Civil Rights Movement
	1. Causes of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		1. Kerner Commission names \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as main cause of urban violence
	2. Civil Rights Gains
		1. Civil Rights Act of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ prohibits discrimination in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		2. More black students finish high school, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; get better jobs
		3. Greater pride in racial identity leads to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		4. More African-American participation in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ voter registration results in more black elected officials
	3. Unfinished Work
		1. Forced busing, higher taxes, militancy, riots reduce \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ support
		2. White flight \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ much progress toward school integration
		3. Unemployment, poverty \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than for whites
		4. Affirmative action—extra effort to hire, enroll \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ groups
			1. 1960s, colleges, companies doing government business adopt \_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. Late 1970s, some criticize policy as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ discrimination