

Aim – Was there a best approach to advancing the cause of black civil rights during the 1950's and 60's?

- **Motivation** – Some historians have called the Civil Rights Movement of the 1950s and 60s “America’s Second Reconstruction.” Why?
- Discuss the extent to which the reforms such as the 14th and 15th amendments were effective in protecting the rights of African-Americans.

The Civil Rights Movement (1954-1968)

“America’s Second Reconstruction”

WHITE

COLORED



Jim Crow

Segregation

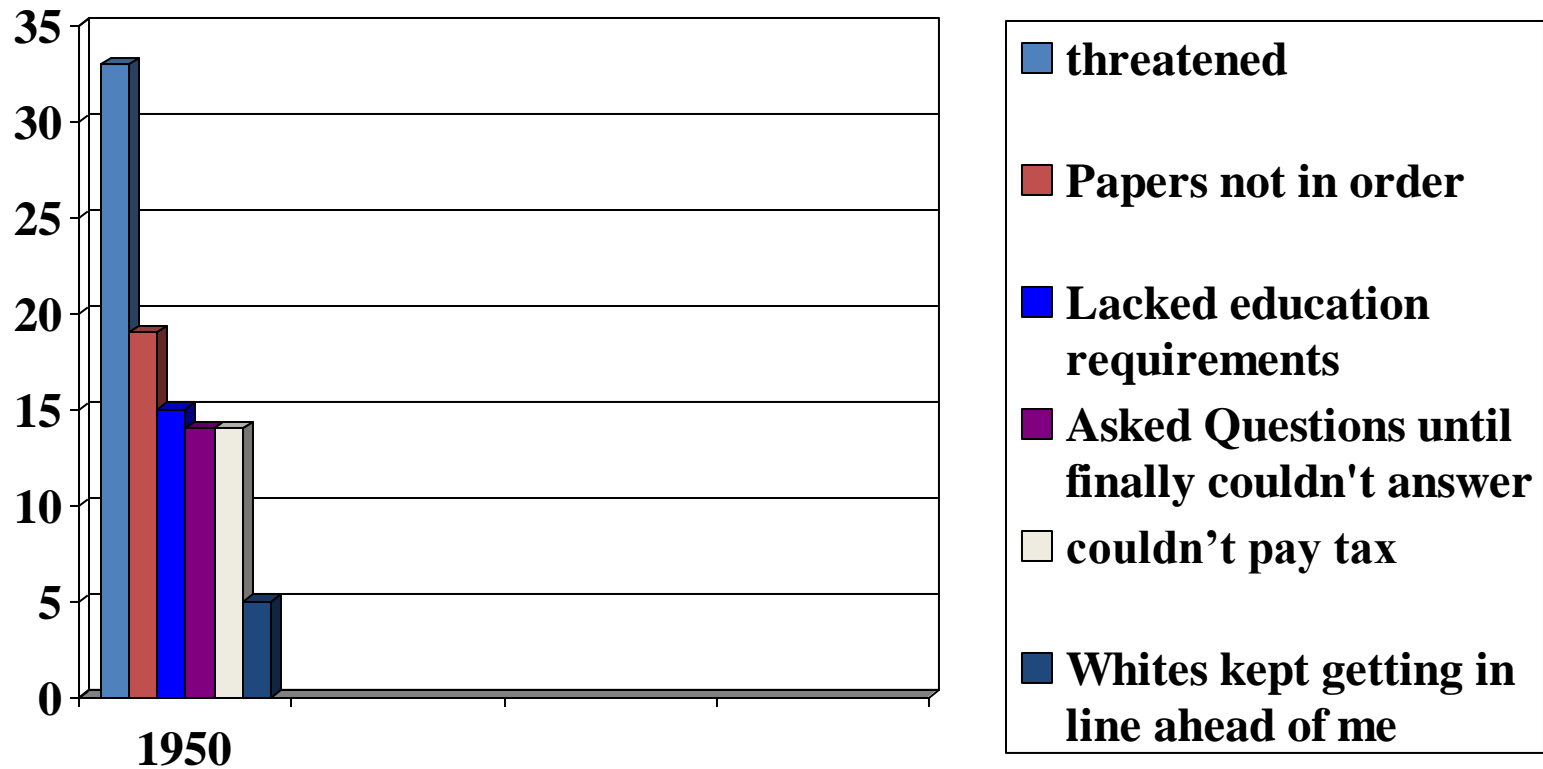


Jim Crow South 1890-1964

- Segregation
 - Plessy v. Ferguson
- Voting Restrictions
 - Poll taxes, literacy tests, grandfather clause
- Violence
 - Ku Klux Klan
 - Lynchings



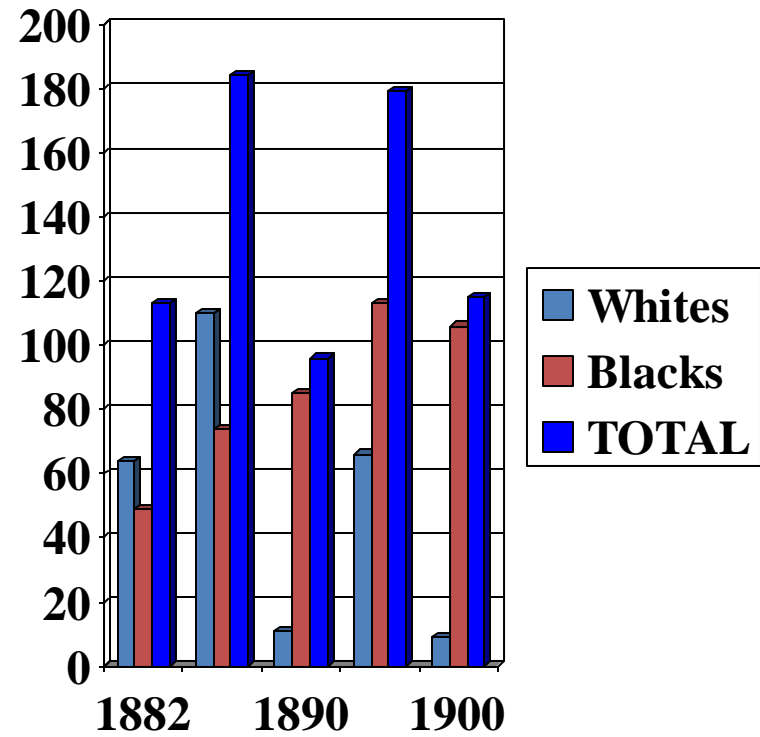
Why Blacks who tried were not always able to register to vote



Billie Holiday “Strange Fruit”

- [Billie Holiday - Strange Fruit - YouTube](#)

Lynchings



- **WHY IS THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT OFTEN CALLED AMERICA'S SECOND RECONSTRUCTION?**
- **What were the goals of the Civil Rights Movement?**

Goals of the Civil Rights Movement



End Segregation
in Schools

End Discrimination/
Segregation in Public
Accommodations

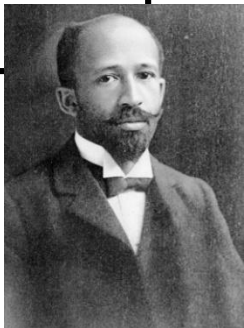
Voting Rights
And representation

Economic
Opportunity

Emmett Till

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PoaKysHwLI8>

Early Civil Rights Organizations – NAACP,



Origins

Support from the Supreme Court

- Brown v. BOE
- Empowered activists



World War II Experience
-Fighting for Democracy against Nazi Racism
-Many recognized the hypocrisy

The Cold War – Inconsistency of Jim Crow and democratic ideals

Institutional Reforms – early desegregation
-Major League Baseball – 1947
-Military – 1948



Segregation in Schools

- Brown v. Bd. Of Ed
 - 14th Amendment Case (Equal Protection Clause)
 - Even if “tangible factors” are equal, Segregation in schools is inherently unequal – stamps blacks with a “badge of inferiority”



Psychologist Kenneth Clarke



[Doll Test https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a7sX1cn5aO4](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a7sX1cn5aO4)



Aim – Was there a best approach to advancing the cause of black civil rights during the 1950's and 60's?

- De-segregation Efforts
- **Little Rock Nine**
 - Arkansas Governor Faubus called the State National Guard to prevent 9 Black students from entering Central High School
 - President Eisenhower used federal troops to enforce court de-segregation order

De-segregation Efforts - Little Rock

- [Eyes on the Prize pt 2/14 - YouTube](#)



Three Approaches

- Read and Annotate
- Discuss: The Approach to advancing the cause of Black Civil Rights :
 - A Group of Birmingham Clergyman
 - Martin Luther King
 - Stokely Carmichael

Three Approaches

Birmingham

Ministers

Negotiate don't demonstrate

Use the courts - lawsuits

MLK

Non-Violent Direct Action

- Boycotts, Marches, Civil Disobedience

-Will create a crisis and force Negotiation

Black Nationalism

-Stokely Carmichael (SNCC) – Black Power

-Malcom X – Nation of Islam

-Black Panthers

-Separatism

-Develop pride in one's culture and history

-Self-defense against violence

Integrating Public Accommodations – Non-violent direct action











Non-Violent Direct Action

- [Children's Campaign – Birmingham](#) (31min)
- [Birmingham campaign](#) (21:42)
- [Birmingham short - start at 30:30](#)
- [Birmingham edited \(10 mins. Long\)](#)

MLK Letter from Birmingham Jail

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ttRIHWxAEaQ> (SNCC)
- What is “non-violent direct action”? Why did MLK believe that it would help bring about change?
- How did MLK justify breaking laws? What is the difference between a just law and an unjust law? How did MLK believe people should act towards unjust laws?
- Do you find this letter persuasive? Explain.

Black Nationalism

- Reading – Stokely Carmichael
 - Explain two ways in which Carmichael's approach to advancing black civil rights is different from MLK's.
 - Why do you think some labeled "black power" as a racist ideology? What was S.C.'s response to these charges?

Malcolm X





BLACK POWER



Successes Of Civil Rights Movement

1. **End to segregation in schools (Brown v. BOE)**
2. **Civil Rights Act of 1964**
 - Prohibits Discrimination in Public accommodations (restaurants, theaters, public transportation etc.)
 - [President Johnson signs 1964 Civil Rights Bill – YouTube](#)
3. **24th Amendment (1964)** – Ends poll taxes
4. **Voting Rights Act of 1965** – Ends literacy tests