

1. Quotes

“The black-led civil rights movement, joined at key moments by Latinos, Asian Americans, and Native Americans, redefined American liberalism.” **NAT**

This quote clearly reflects that discrimination and civil rights violations were universally within many minority communities across the country. Although their discrimination might’ve differed, this new idea of liberalism revolved around the idea that individuals deserved state protection from discrimination.

“During the war the United States was far from ready to extend full equality to its own black citizens.” **WXT**

This quotes demonstrates the United States mentality in that although African Americans were contributing to the economy through things such as manufacturing work, and serving within the military there was still a large disparity perpetuated by racism.

2. Visual Images



This image depicts the signing of the Civil Rights Act, which ended segregation in public places and banned employment discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex or national origin, is considered one of the crowning legislative achievements of the civil rights movement.**PCE**

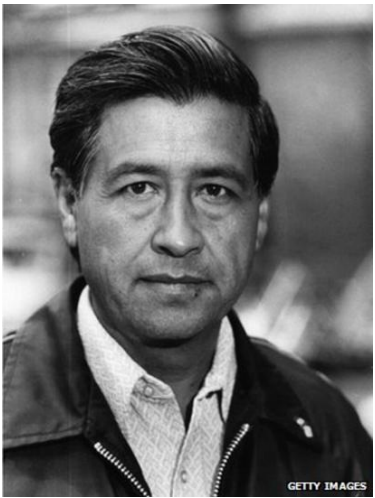


The image depicts The March on Washington a political demonstration held in 1963 by civil rights leaders to protest racial discrimination and to show support for major civil rights legislation that was pending in Congress.**PCE**

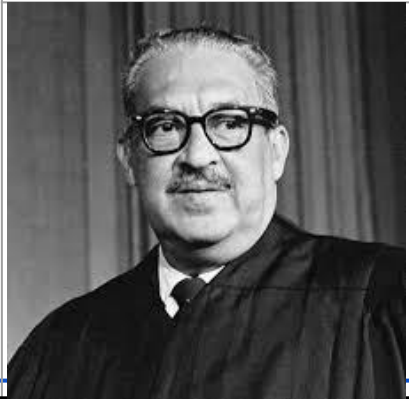
3. Significant Individuals



Martin Luther King Jr: A Baptist minister and social rights activist in the United States in the 1950s and '60s. He was a leader of the American civil rights movement. He organized a number of peaceful protests as head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, including the famous March on Washington



Cesar Chavez: A prominent union leader and labor organizer. Hardened by his early experience as a migrant worker, Chavez founded the National Farm Workers Association in 1962. While stressing nonviolent methods, Chavez drew attention for his causes via boycotts, marches and hunger strikes



Thurgood Marshall: The first African American Supreme Court justice, played a vital part in ending legal segregation during the Civil Rights Movement through the landmark 1954 case Brown v. Board of Education.

4. Personal Summary Statement

This chapter highlighted the rapidly developing social environment within the United States, spearheaded and campaigned by differing Civil rights movements involving African, Mexican, Native, and Asian Americans all desiring laws and legislature be put in place that prevents further discrimination and marginalization. At the same time you would see the rise in leaders such as MLK and Cesar Chavez who were essentially the embodiments of their respective movements, movements that were relatively peaceful following policies of nonviolence. In contrast to such developments you would also see radicalism present within groups such as the Black Panthers who in their quest for equal and fair opportunities began to establish negative connotations regarding the Civil Rights movement.

5. Section Answers

Interpreting The Past, Q1: Jackson describes King’s work as a new beacon of hope for the hopeless African American community at the time. Ransby believes King’s work didn’t align with the people’s stand against racial injustice.

Thinking Like a Historian, Q2: The first photograph shows African Americans taking their stand against racism while the police contained them despite blacks protesting in a calm manner. The second photo shows the stand against racism as both African American men raised their hands in honor of the black community.

America In The World, Q2: King and Nkrumah both share the same hopes of a brighter future for all people, where everyone is equal.

Analyzing Voices, Q1: The phrase “two societies” was referencing isolation between the country, where the nation was essentially segregation between whites and blacks.

6. Key Concepts

Concept 8.2 1.A

Blacks in the South had little to no opportunities within voting and in general having a political standpoint that held some semblance of influence. Thurgood Marshall successfully argued and won a state case that would have blacks be able to go to college.

Concept 8.2 1.B

The Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka was a landmark decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in which the Court ruled that American state laws establishing racial segregation in public schools were unconstitutional.

Concept 8.2 2.B

Organization such as the Indian Movement and Japanese American Citizens League would support and fight against racial injustice within these communities, similar to African Americans in the United States.

1. Quotations

"Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere. We are caught in an inescapable network of mutuality, tied in a single garment of destiny. Whatever affects one directly, affects all indirectly."

Martin Luther King Jr. was the most important person during the Civil Rights period and this quote embodies his message and motivation to eradicate racism.

“The time has come for an all-out world war against poverty. The rich nations must use their vast resources of wealth to develop the underdeveloped, school the unschooled, and feed the unfed. Ultimately a great nation is a compassionate nation.”

This quote is important as it encapsulates the sentiments Martin Luther King and his contemporaries had against a system which was refusing to help or acknowledge African Americans.

2. Visual Images

8. POL



Many different non-violent protests for equality among others topics were at the heart of the civil rights movement.



Non-violent protesters were often met with violent responses from white police officers and other officials who condemned their attempts at gaining equality.

4. Reflection

This period of reform was an extremely important formative period for modern America. The struggle and eventually victory of American Civil Rights activists paved the way for a more equal and just American society. The most interesting part of the Civil Rights movement to me is how different races who had also been oppressed by white Americans stood up with African Americans to gain better rights for themselves as well. Women, Native Americans, Asians, Chicanos and Mexicans all vied for better treatment in America during this time of reform. Other minority groups like LGBT rights activists and feminists also worked to gain recognition and rights during the Civil Rights movements of the 60s.

3.Key Individuals



Rosa Parks
Born in 1913,Rosa Louise McCauley Parks was an American civil rights activist best known for her role in the Montgomery bus boycott. After refusing to give up her seat in a bus to a white person she was arrested for civil disobedience. Thanks to her sacrifices and work for Montgomery, Parks became an icon for the civil rights movement and for the resistance to racial segregation.



Martin Luther King Jr.
Born in 1929, Martin Luther King Jr. was an American christian minister and civil rights activist and leader until his assassination 1955. Before his assassination, King was the forefront leader of the African American civil rights movement. Organizing many events, giving many speeches like the “I have a Dream” speech, and publishing works like *Letter From Birmingham Jail*, King was and has been one of the most pivotal activists of American history.



Malcolm X
Born in 1925, Mālīk ash-Shabāzz, or Malcolm X, was an American Muslim minister and human rights activist best known for his role in the civil rights movement. X was a radical proponent of block supremacy and black empowerment, going to support the segregation of black and white Americans. Overall, Malcolm X was looking to achieve the same goals as the civil rights movement but though very different means and for a very different outcome.

5. Chapter Questions

America In the World

1. As an African, Wolde-Giorghis is exceptionally privy to all kinds of information regarding the oppression of Africans in America. He brings the perspective of someone who has been oppressed and prevented from speaking out.

Analysing Voices

3. The Kerner Commission meant that the segregation of America was becoming more and more visible and was having a greater and greater effect on society; so much so in fact that the commission thought that America was splitting into white and black societies.

Interpreting The Past

1. Thomas F. Jackson describes King’s work as one that showed great hope. He said that King had “picked up the shards of his shattered dreams and reassembled them.” Barbara Ransby describes King as one who did not identify closely enough with the people he sought to lead. Making him seem unfit or different from the rest of the people.

Thinking Like A Historian

2. In the first picture we have a individual being attacked by a police dog, he appears to be a normal person protesting in the streets of his town. In the second picture we have olympic medalists protesting on the podium. The contrast here is the position and resistance to the protesting. The medalists, Tommie Smith and John Carlos have much more social power than the individual pictured in the first image. This reveals that there were many different forms of protest and that African Americans had many diverse perspectives on the Civil Rights movement.

6. Key Concepts

Concept 8.2 1.A

- Martin Luther King Jr. and his contemporaries used a variety of tactics to persuade and pressure the American government and its people to accept African American equality and to honor it.

Concept 8.2 1.B

- *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* was groundbreaking as it repealed the “separate but equal” conclusion of *Plessy v. Ferguson* that had hampered the civil rights movement.

Concept 8.2 1.D

- Other oppressed minority groups like the feminists, gays, and lesbians formed groups like the Gay Liberation movement, which sought to capitalize and contribute to the work of the civil rights movement and gain rights for other groups.

Concept 8.2 1.G

- Environmental awareness followed social awareness in the mid 20th century as different acts like the Water Quality Act and the Solid Waste Disposal Act sought to better conserve American nature.

Quotations

The 1960s wrought enormous cultural change. The United States that entered the decade looked and sounded little like the one that left it. Rebellion rocked the supposedly hidebound conservatism of the 1950s as the youth counterculture became mainstream. Native Americans, Chicanos, women, and environmentalists participated in movements demonstrating that rights activism could be applied to ethnicity, gender, and nature. Even established religious institutions such as the Catholic Church underwent transformations, emphasizing freedom and tolerance. In each instance, the decade brought substantial progress and evidence that activism remained fluid and unfinished.”

The rapid growth of home ownership and the rise of suburban communities ho much of the energy and character of the sixties emerged from the civil rights movement, which won its greatest victories in the early years of the decade. The movement itself was changing. Many of the civil rights activists pushing for school desegregation in the 1950s were middle-class and middle-aged. In the 1960s, a new student movement arose whose members wanted swifter changes in the segregated South. Confrontational protests, marches, boycotts, and sit-ins accelerated.”

But it wasn’t just advertising: the culture was changing and changing rapidly. Conservative cultural norms were falling everywhere. The dominant style of women’s fashion in the 1950s, for instance, was the poodle skirt and the sweater, tight-waisted and buttoned up. The 1960s ushered in an era of much less restrictive clothing. Capri pants became popular casual wear. Skirts became shorter. When Mary Quant invented the miniskirt in 1964, she said it was a garment “in which you could move, in which you could run and jump.”18 By the late 1960s, the hippies’ more androgynous look became trendy. Such trends bespoke the new popular ethos of the 1960s: freedom, rebellion, and individuality.”

Key Concepts

8.2.1.A
The Chicano movement confronted discrimination in schools, politics, agriculture, and other formal and informal institutions. Organizations like the Mexican American Political Association (MAPA) and the Mexican American Legal Defense Fund (MALDF) buoyed the Chicano movement and patterned themselves after similar influential groups in the African American civil rights movement.

8.2.2.A
White resistance intensified. While much of the rhetoric surrounding the 1960s focused on a younger, more liberal generation’s progressive ideas, conservatism maintained a strong presence on the American political scene. Few political figures in the decade embodied the working-class, conservative views held by millions of white Americans quite like George Wallace. Wallace’s vocal stance on segregation was immortalized in his 1963 inaugural address as Alabama governor with the phrase: “Segregation now, segregation tomorrow, segregation forever!”

8.2.1.A
SCLC leader Martin Luther King Jr. was jailed, prompting his famous handwritten letter urging not only his nonviolent approach but active confrontation to directly challenge injustice. The campaign further added to King’s national reputation and featured powerful photographs and video footage of white police officers using fire hoses and attack dogs on young African American protesters. It also yielded an agreement to desegregate public accommodations in the city: activists in Birmingham scored a victory for civil rights and drew international praise for the nonviolent approach in the face of police-sanctioned violence and bombings.

Important People



Martin Luther King Jr.
Martin Luther King Jr. was a Baptist minister and civil-rights activist who had a seismic impact on race relations in the United States, beginning in the mid-1950s. King headed the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). Through his activism and inspirational speeches, he played a pivotal role in ending the legal segregation of African-American citizens in the United States.



George Wallace
George Wallace was the governor during the Civil Rights Movement. He is best remembered for his staunch segregationist and populist views. Wallace notoriously opposed desegregation and supported the policies of "Jim Crow" during the Civil Rights Movement, declaring in his 1963 inaugural address that he stood for "segregation now, segregation tomorrow, segregation forever



James Meredith
James Meredith is an American civil rights activist, writer and Air Force veteran. A Mississippi-native, Meredith joined the military after high school and attended an all-black college before becoming the first African American student to attend the University of Mississippi in 1962. After he graduated, Meredith earned a law degree and became involved in politics.

Chapter 26
The Sixties

Name
22 April 2020

Personal Summary

Through reading this chapter, I learned a lot about how segregated the American society really was. Every group other than a white male has been oppressed by American society. It is crazy how much can change as well when these minority groups stand up for themselves, but also how it takes so much effort to truly bring a change in equality for everyone in the United States. It is also unbelievable to think the horrors and upgrade that happened because blacks wanted equality. How many whites saw desegregation as a bad thing, and how they treated protesting blacks. It makes us wonder how the norms of American society was always for the privileged, white, and wealthy.

Questions for Analysis

America in the World
1. He makes it very apparent how disgusted he is at American society, as since he is from Ethiopia he did not face the same treatment back home.

Interpreting the Past
1. The two societies show the growth of the American economy resulting in more opportunities. However the segregation resulted in African Americans have a lower socio economic opportunity.

Thinking Like a Historian
1. Americans saw Kraut as a insult of American food. Germans did not adopt the English naming and language of food resulting in propaganda.

Analyzing Voices
1. These accounts highlights and shows the horror that women saw from the war as they were more exposed compared to WWI. nation

Key Images



The 1960’s allowed for a culture of freedom and free reign from the stability in the 50’s

The civil rights movement was a large part of the 60’s as African American demanded equality.



Chapter 26: Walking into Freedom Land: The Civil Rights Movement

Name
APUSH, p3
04/01/2020

1) Quotes

"Since racial injustice had been part of American life for hundreds of years, why did the civil rights movement arise when it did?"

The rise of the Civil Rights Movement arose as built up struggles regarding race and discrimination for blacks lasted for decades. Blacks now took a stand against the rights for all men.

"African Americans were the most prominent, but not the only, group in American society to organize against racial injustice:"

Mexican and Japanese Americans also endured many of the struggles the blacks faced prior to the Civil Rights Movement.

7) Thematic Learning Objectives

POL The Civil Rights Act of 1964 is a landmark civil rights and U.S. labor law in the United States that outlawed discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.

CUL As crucial as legal equality was, how much did it matter if white society still regarded nonwhites as inferior. This idea fueled empowerment groups amongst Latino, African-American, and American Indians.

NAT Empowerment groups such as the black nationalist sought to separate themselves from the larger white populace, rather than forcing integration with this reluctant group.



The March on Washington was a massive protest march that occurred in August 1963, when some 250,000 people gathered in front of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. for jobs and freedom.



Martin Luther King

Martin Luther King Jr. was an American Baptist minister and activist who became the most visible spokesperson and leader in the civil rights movement. His famous "I Have A Dream" speech elevated his role in the African American community as a vocal leader on civil rights.



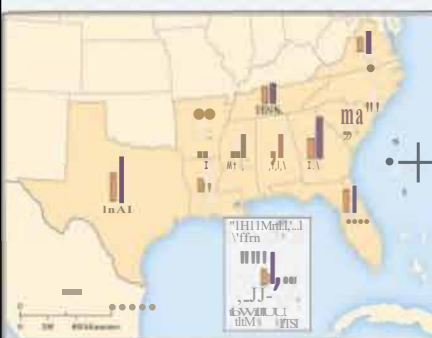
Malcolm X

Malcolm X was an American Muslim minister and human rights activist who was a popular figure during the civil rights movement. He was another African American leader to push freedom and racial equality for all African Americans during the 1960s.



Rosa Parks

Rosa Parks was an American activist in the civil rights movement best known for her pivotal role in the Montgomery bus boycott. The United States Congress has called her "the first lady of civil rights" and "the mother of the freedom movement".



After the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the percent of black voter registration greatly increased in the South.

5. "Thinking Like a Historian, Interpreting the Past, America in the World, Analyzing Voices"

5) Section Questions

Thinking Like A Historian:
2. The first photograph shows African Americans taking their stand against racism while the police contained them despite blacks protesting in a calm manner. The second photo shows the stand against racism as both African American men raised their hands in honor of the black community.

Interpreting The Past:
Jackson describes King's work as a new beacon of hope for the hopeless African American community at the time. Ransby believes King's work didn't align with the people's stand against racial injustice.

America In The World:
2. King and Nkrumah both share the same hopes of a brighter future for all people, where everyone is equal.

Analyzing Voices:
3. The phrase "two societies" meant the isolation between the country, where the nation was essentially separated by whites and blacks.

4) Reflection

Chapter 26: "Walking Into Freedom Land: The Civil Rights Movement", details the time in history finally highlights the wave of African American influence on the American community as their place in society deserved to be as equal as whites. The Civil Rights Movement also attacked Mexican, Japanese, and Native Americans, similar to the reasons why blacks were treated unfairly. Leaders such as MLK and Rosa Parks demonstrated a stand against authority. Blacks would come together to protest for equal rights and equal economic opportunities. The March on Washington in 1963 would build support for African Americans as they fought for racial injustice.

6) Key Concepts

Concept 8.2 1.A

- Blacks in the South had little to no stand on voting and having a political standpoint. Thurgood Marshall successfully argued and won a state case that would have blacks be able to go to college.

Concept 8.2 1.B

- The Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka was a landmark decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in which the Court ruled that American state laws establishing racial segregation in public schools are unconstitutional.

Concept 8.2 2.B

- Organization such as the Indian Movement and Japanese American Citizens League would support racial injustice for these communities, similar to African Americans in the United States.

Chapter 26: Walking into Freedom Land: The Civil Rights Movement

By: Name _____

3. Key Individuals



Cesar Chavez

Mexican-American Cesar Chavez was a prominent labor activist and union leader. Cesar Chavez is well known for his attempts to create improved working conditions for the thousands of workers who worked on farms under harsh conditions and low wages. Chavez and his coalition of Organized Farm Workers fought grape growers in California by staging peaceful demonstrations. He was also jailed many times during his fight against terrible migrant worker conditions



Martin L. King Jr.

Martin Luther King, Jr., was an American Baptist pastor and civil justice leader in the 1950s and 1960s. He was a member of the Campaign for American Civil Rights. As the leader of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, he organized a variety of peaceful protests including the popular March on Washington. In 1955, King became one of the leaders for the Montgomery Bus Boycott that led to desegregation on public buses.



Malcolm X

Although MLK promoted nonviolent direct action and peaceful resistance to securing equitable civil rights, Malcolm X was the spokesman for the Nation of Islam, the Black Muslim movement that actively opposed white America. While the civil-rights movement struggled against racial discrimination, Malcolm X demanded that African Americans be totally segregated from whites. He proposed that African Americans would return to Africa and that, interim, a separate country should be created for black people in America

1. Quotations

- "Brown has been the Law of the Land when a single act struck at the heart of black America." The Supreme Court Trial, Brown V Board displayed the progress towards desegregation in America. Advocated by MLK, these peaceful protests were also met with backlash from opposers.

"Soon after Park's arrest, the black community turned for leadership to the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr., the recently appointed pastor of Dexter Street Baptist Church." The protests made by Park and the leadership of MLK eventually led to the desegregation of busses in the United States which displayed progress towards racial equality.

2. Visual Images 26. SOC



March on Washington, in full March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom, political demonstration held in Washington, D.C., in 1963 by civil rights leaders to protest racial discrimination and to show support for major civil rights legislation that was pending in Congress.



The raised fist logo may represent unity or solidarity, generally with oppressed peoples. The black fist, also known as the Black Power fist is a logo generally associated with black nationalism and sometimes socialism. Its most widely known usage is by the Black Panther Party in the 1960s.

5. Sectional Questions

Freedom in the United States of America

Wolde offers a significant and interesting perspective on racial integration coming from an African American where many African Americans were advocating for it. Wolde notes distinctive differences between blacks and whites at the time making it impossible and Utopian-like if equal, integrated societies became a reality in the United States.

Race and Geography in the Civil Rights Era

During the Civil Rights Era, desegregation became one of the prime areas where activists sought to accomplish. This was achieved when schools and busses ended segregation. However, nothing stopped De Facto segregation where whites left to suburban areas to avoid interracial communities.

Was Martin Luther King Jr. A Radical or a Reformer

MLK was often viewed as a reformer for holding idealistic views and also a radical at the time. Jackson places MLK as a radical presenting his preachings as utopian-like out of the plight of African Americans. Ransby views MLK as a reformer in which his public political outcry was manifested by his religious preachings as a minister.

Civil Rights and Black Power: Strategy and Ideology

The two photographs examine the civil rights era with two different perspectives on protests. The picture in Birmingham aligns more with MLK's views of peaceful protests while this is similar to the picture in the Olympics, it displays views similar to Malcolm X and Black power which is more militant.

4. Reflection

"Chapter 26: Walking into Freedom Land: The Civil Rights Movement" targets the civil rights era and the social progress made during this time period. African Americans who had been experiencing racial injustice since the birth of the nation, were taking action on racially charged systems within the country to further promote racial equality by noting the injustices in society. Rosa Parks and her bus protest marked the beginning of the bus boycotts led by Martin Luther King which eventually led to the desegregation of busses. Thanks to the leadership of MLK, African Americans began to perform peaceful protests such as sit-ins which disrupted businesses in America. On top of that, the Brown V. Board decision led to the desegregation of schools. Notable alternative movements such as the Black Power movements led by Malcolm X displayed a sharp contrast from King's peaceful approach. All in all, it is interesting as this became one of the most monumental parts in American history.

Concept 8.3.I F

Many Mexican American immigrants endured harsh working conditions and usually experienced poverty in which prominent leaders sought to make known. 26. WXT

Concept 8.2.I B

The Supreme Court Decision of Brown V. Board of Education was a momentous decision that sought to end racial inequality, however, it was also met with backlash as many people thought the Judiciary Branch was exploiting its power.

Concept 8.2.I F

Groups such as the Black Panthers examined black oppression and black poverty within America. They advocated for a socialist system that would promise equality for blacks. 26. PCE

Chapter 26: Walking into Freedom Land: Civil Rights Movement

3-Key individuals:

PCE



Cesar Chavez

Chavez became known for his strides in the Chicano movement, which was commonly known as a nonviolent campaign for workers’ rights in California that worked in the industry of Grape picking. His work lead to a nationwide boycott of grapes. He pushed more activism among Mexican-Americans for education, bilingual content, and social inclusion. Many Mexican-Americans began to associate pride with their race; however, there was still interracial conflict between the movement of chicanos and non born Mexicans or other latinos.



Thurgood Marshall

As the first African-American Supreme Court Justice, Marshall fought through his legal position for the Civil Rights propositions. Questioning the Plessy V. Ferguson policy. He had the ability to not only support the Brown V. Education Board decision but also vote in favor of it, which was a monumental step for the movement.



Rosa Parks

SOC

Bravely taking the step to defy the policy of segregation within bus transportation, and choosing not to move for a white man from her seat, Parks startled the nascent of the peaceful movement to boycott the transit system. Only ending the boycott when the Supreme Court ruled the Alabama segregated seating law unconstitutional. She remained an influential activist in the movement.

1-Quotes

“ Racial Segregation and economic exploitation defined the lives of of the majority of African Americans in the postwar decades,” Lives were happy daze for the white population but lives for POC’s continued to remain suppressed from success.
“The campaign further added to King’s national reputation and featured powerful photographs and video footage of white police officers using fire hoses and attack dogs on young African American protesters.” This shows the development of technology and its impact in allowing people to spread their message.

ARC

2-Visual Images

SOC



This photo depicts the social conditions placed by the white population onto the people of color



This photo shows the social demonstrations that were being spearheaded by the African-American population to demand equal rights.

6-Key Concepts

ARC

III. The Civil Rights Movement Continues

- “So much of the energy and character of the sixties emerged from the civil rights movement, which won its greatest victories in the early years of the decade. The movement itself was changing. “

IV. Lyndon Johnson’s Great Society

- “The Great Society’s legislation was breathtaking in scope, and many of its programs and agencies are still with us today. Most importantly, the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965”

VI. Culture and Activism

- “Native Americans, Chicanos, women, and environmentalists participated in movements demonstrating that rights activism could be applied to ethnicity, gender, and nature.”

VII. Beyond Civil Rights

- “Despite substantial legislative achievements, frustrations with the slow pace of change grew. Tensions continued to mount in cities, and the tone of the civil rights movement changed yet again. Activists became less conciliatory in their calls for progress. “

5-Primary Sources

WXT

Lyndon Johnson on Voting Rights and the American Promise (1965)

- 1965, Lyndon Baines Johnson directed a joint session of Congress to push for the Voting Rights Act. Johnson advocated for policy, he borrowed the language of the civil rights movement and tied the action to American history.

Lyndon Johnson, Howard University Commencement Address (1965)

- 1965, President Johnson delivered the commencement address at Howard University, the nation’s most pre-eminent historically black university. Johnson described why “opportunity” was not sufficient to secure the civil rights of disadvantaged Americans.

National Organization for Women, “Statement of Purpose” (1966)

- The National Organization for Women was founded in 1966 by leading American feminists, including Betty Friedan, Shirley Chisolm, and many others. The organization’s “statement of purpose” laid out the aims of the group and the objectives of its feminist vision.

LBJ and Civil Rights Leaders (1964)

- As civil rights protests moved the American South, civil rights legislation made its way through Washington D.C. President Lyndon B. Johnson sat with civil rights leaders in the White House.

4-Personal Summary:

This chapter touches on the political, social, and economic issues during the 1960s- domestically and internationally. Protests were led against the Vietnam War, while minority groups, like Native Americans, Mexican farmworkers, and women’s liberation groups, commanded change. The Civil Rights Movement, led by significant figures such as Martin Luther King Jr. and Rosa Parks, led the change to the status quoc Brown v. Board of Education desegregated schools, a step to equality was in progress. Yet, there was a lot of reconstruction left to do.

Chapter 26

Name

Person 1 Cesar Chavez



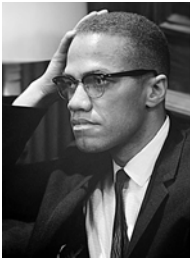
While the fight for civil rights was going on, Cesar Chavez brought attention to another pressing issue, which was the very poor conditions for migrant farm workers. A Mexican migrant worker himself, Chavez founded the National Farm Workers Association in 1962, and in 1968 he started a boycott on California grape growers, calling for better labour conditions for the workers, which eventually worked. Chavez went on to do hunger strikes to call attention to the issues facing migrant workers, and started a campaign against pesticides, which posed risks to workers exposed to them.

Person 2 James Farmer



James Farmer was a key player in helping push the civil rights movement. Farmer would become the national chairman of the Congress of Racial Equality, which he helped found, and would eventually become the national director. CORE helped improve race relations and stop discriminatory policies. Farmer was also famed for launching freedom rides, where African Americans would ride the buses through South America. This of course was very dangerous and brutal, with beatings of freedom riders happening quite often.

Person 3 Malcolm X



Malcolm X was a Black Muslim speaker, who believed in militant separatism, though he said violence should be used for self defence. Malcolm also did not believe in the more mainstream civil rights movements, such as boycotts and marches. Whereas other might have wanted to change the minds of those in opposition to the civil rights movements, Macom looked to strengthen the African American community, and ignore hostile whites. After leaving Islam, Malcolm eventually adopted less extreme views, but was assassinated in 1965.

Quotations

“The battle for civil rights entered a new phase in Greensboro, North Carolina, on February 1, 1960, when four black college students took seats at the whites - only lunch counter at the local Woolworth’s five - and- dime store. This simple act was entirely the brainchild of the four students, ...” This quote is talking about Greensboro sit- ins. Much like the African Americans that took seats at the segregated Woolworths, other young African American students did the same in other college towns throughout the South. The protests of these students was in the end successful, as lunch counters including the one at Woolworths, were integrated. “In March 1965, James Bevel the SCLC called for a march from Selma, Alabama, to the state capital, Montgomery, to protest the murder of a voting - rights activist. As soon as the six hundred marchers left Selma, crossing over the Edmund Pettus Bridge, mounted state troopers attacked them with tear gas and clubs.” This quote is talking about the actions leading up to the Voting Right Act. The amount of African Americans turning out to vote was very low, and this was mainly due to preventative measures outside their control. The Voting Rights Act looked to solve this issue by stopping racial discrimination when it came to voting.

Key concepts

Concept 8.2 1.A
Because the vast majority of southern African Americans were prohibited from voting, state legislatures there were closed to the kind of organized political pressure possible in the North. Thurgood Marshall and Charles Hamilton Houston won a state case that forced the University of Maryland Law School to admit qualified African Americans.

Concept 8.2 1.B
In Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka (1954), Linda Brown had been forced to attend a distant segregated school rather than the nearby white elementary school. Marshall contended that such segregation was unconstitutional because it denied Linda Brown the “equal protection of the laws.” In a unanimous decision on May 17, 1954, the Supreme Court agreed, overturning the “separate but unequal” doctrine.

Concept 8.2 2.B
Besides just African Americans demanding social and economic equality, Latins, American Indians, and Asian Americans also looked for those same qualities. Organizations like the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL), United Farm Workers (UFW), and American Indian Movement (AIM) looked to better their respective races’ lives in the US.

Questions

America in the World
2. Both King and Nkrumah seem to be focused on progressing into the future with the hope of more equality and more freedom, but doing so through peaceful means. King points out the success of Ghana freedom was accomplished without arms or violence, while Nkrumah says that it is time to move away from the past, almost signaling forgiveness. Both these men have very peaceful values and outlooks.

Analyzing Voices
3. When the Kerner commission refers to two societies, they are saying that the divide between whites and blacks has deepened to the point where there are now two sides. The nation split into black and whites and growing division and unwillingness for equality and change are only making relations between the two races worse and worse.

Interpreting the Past
2. Jackson says that King possessed traits of a radical because he possessed ideas about what should be done concerning the poor financial situation for many blacks, which according to Jackson are a result from King’s dreams being shattered. I think that Jackson believes a key aspect to a radical is drastic ideas for what to do. Ransby on the other hand draws the distinction of Baker being militaristic, while King was sophisticated and overall more passive in contrast to Baker.

Thinking Like a Historian
2. I think the main difference between the two photos is the means for which the protestors deliver their message. The first photo shows open disobedience and resistance mainly through drastic actions, while the second photo shows protest through silent and more passive means. It should also be noted that the second photo takes a much broader protest to the whole of America.

Visual Images

The image on the right shows the Montgomery Bus Boycott, which was a civil rights protest against the segregation of the public transit system. The boycott was between 1955 and 1956, and the boycott was famously led by Dr. King. This boycott would set up how many other boycotts would look.



The image on the right shows Dr. Hector Garcia, who was the founder of the American GI Forum. The forum was a Hispanic veterans and civil rights organization, and looked to protect the civil rights of Hispanic by state and federal laws.



Reflection

I found this chapter insightful, as I did not realize the different groups within the civil rights movement. I never really learned about the black power or black panther movement, and just associated them with the civil rights movement. I did not know the goals and how they differed between people like King and Malcolm X, so it was nice to clarify those differences in this chapter. Additionally I was surprised by the other civil rights movements going on at the same time for different races such as the Hispanics and Native Americans. I suppose this is because they have often been overshadowed by the monumental figure like Dr. King, so it was interesting to read about the other commonly overlooked movements.