NAME\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period\_\_\_\_

Chapter 26

**The Civil Rights Movement**

* The Civil Rights Movement Takes Shape
	+ The Civil Rights Movement took place during the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ What did African Americans and other minorities struggled to win during this time period?
* “Separate But Equal”
	+ The 1896 Supreme Court case *Plessy v. Ferguson* established the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” doctrine.
	+ This doctrine stated that federal, state and local governments would allow\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as long as the separate facilities were equal.
	+ As a result, schools in the North and South maintained separate schools for white and black students. However, schools for black students received far less funding.
* “Separate but unequal”
	+ Identify the **NAACP**.

* Barriers begin to crumble
	+ Why is ***Jackie Robinson*** significant to American history?
* The military is integrated
	+ Which American President integrated the Armed Forces?
* Civil rights and the courts
	+ Identify **Warren Court**.
* Brown v. Board of Education
	+ Why did Linda Brown’s father and the NAACP take legal action against the school district of Topeka, Kansas?
* Brown v. Board of Education Continued
	+ On May 17, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the Supreme Court issued a unanimous ruling on Brown v. Board of Education to end segregation in schools and all other public facilities.
	+ Why did the Supreme Court overturn the Plessy doctrine of “separate but equa?l”
* Little Rock Nine
	+ Shortly after the “Brown” ruling, the Court ordered all public schools to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or integrate.
	+ Name the school that became the battleground for integration in 1957. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ The school board allowed nine outstanding Black students to attend Central High School aka the “Little Rock Nine.” However, the Arkansas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_worked to prevent desegregation and used the National Guard to block the students from entering the school.
* The Little Rock Nine continued
	+ The situation was resolved once \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_placed the Arkansas National Guard under federal control.
	+ In spite of being harassed and attacked by some of the white students,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the nine black students remained at the school.
* Rosa Parks
	+ On December 1, 1955, Rosa Parks, a seamstress and NAACP worker, boarded a bus and sat in the section reserved for black passengers. When the bus became full, the driver told Parks and three others to give their seats to the white passengers. When Parks refused, the police were called and she was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Montgomery Bus Boycott
	+ To protest Rosa Parks arrest, Martin Luther King Jr. led the Montgomery Bus Boycott.
		- Thousands of black residents stopped riding the busses. Bus ridership fell by 70% for 381 days, boycotters carpooled, took taxis, rode bicycles and walked to their destinations.
		- Finally, in November 1956, the Supreme Court ruled that segregation on public transportation was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Martin Luther King Jr.
	+ Martin Luther King Jr.’s belief in and passion for nonviolence led to the boycotts, sit-ins, and marches that helped African Americans gain equal treatment.
	+ King’s work helped bring an end to legal segregation and led to new laws guaranteeing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for all Americans.
* Sit-ins at Woolworth
	+ In the early 1960’s, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or disobeying unfair laws, became a weapon against segregation.
	+ In February of 1960, black students sat in the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” section of the lunch counter to protest segregated businesses. Even though they weren’t served, they remained there until closing and returned the next day with dozens more students.
	+ Similar sit-ins took place around the South. Eventually, some restaurants and businesses (including Woolworth) began the process of integration.
* The March on Washington
	+ To demonstrate support for the civil rights bill, African American leaders held the March on Washington
		- a massive demonstration for civil rights.
	+ On August 28, 1963, Martin Luther King Jr. stood before more than 200,000 people and delivered his now famous”\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” speech.
* Civil Rights Laws
	+ After he became president, Lyndon Johnson promised to continue Kennedy’s plans for civil rights legislation. Johnson worked with Congress and African American leaders to help ensure equality for all Americans.
		- Here Johnson is shown signing the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_as Martin Luther King Jr. and other leaders look on.
* Civil Rights Laws Continued
	+ **Civil Rights Act of 1964-** The act banned segregation in public places. It also outlawed discrimination in the workplace on the basis of color, gender, religion or national origin.
	+ **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-** This law gave the federal government new powers to protect African Americans voting rights.
* Malcolm X
	+ Malcolm X helped inspire the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_movement which called for African American independence. Black Power activists believed that blacks should reject integration.
	+ Additionally, Malcolm X believed that African Americans should work for political and social independence and that African Americans had the right to defend themselves, using **violence** if necessary.