

16.1

The Civil Rights Movement Strengthens



As a Young Historian, I will be able to...

- Describe efforts to end segregation in the 1940s and 1950s.
- Explain the importance of the landmark case of Brown v. Board of Education.
- Describe the controversy over school desegregation in Little Rock, Arkansas.
- Discuss the Montgomery bus boycott and its impact.

Segregation Limits Equality

After World War 2, African Americans became increasingly dissatisfied with second-class status

De Jure Segregation- Segregation enforced by law

Plessy V. Ferguson found that you could separate blacks & whites by “separate but equal”

De Facto Segregation- Segregation by unwritten custom or tradition



Discrimination in the Country

Officials segregated everything from schools, hospitals, transportation, restaurants, cemeteries, etc

Jim Crow Laws- Discriminatory laws aimed at African Americans

After WW2 many African Americans were angry for serving their country, only to face racism back home

Congress of Racial Equality fought to end discrimination & improve race relations

Advancements

Jackie Robinson joined the Brooklyn Dodgers
paving the way for sports integration

Truman creates the Committee on Civil rights to
investigate race relations...with little
changes

To fight back against racist laws, the NAACP
began to collect lawyers to create strategies

Thurgood Marshall- Lawyers who headed the legal
team towards many victories



Changes

Sweatt v. Painter- Found that Texas broke 14th amendment by creating an unequal black law school

McLaurin V. Oklahoma State Regents- George McLaurin could go to class, but couldn't access school amenities such as the library

Brown vs. Board of Education

The NAACP fought to expand the college rules to all grade levels

Brown vs. Board of Education sought to challenge “separate but equal” in school segregation

Thurgood Marshall fought using the Clark Doll Test to show that segregation was not equal

Chief Justice **Earl Warren** fought to make Supreme Court decisions unanimous, such as this case



Public Responses

Hernandez V. Texas ended the exclusion of Mexican Americans from trial juries

Brown II V. The Board of Education ordered school segregation ended with “all deliberate speed”

The KKK staged a massive revival to organize “White Citizens councils” to stop integration of the South

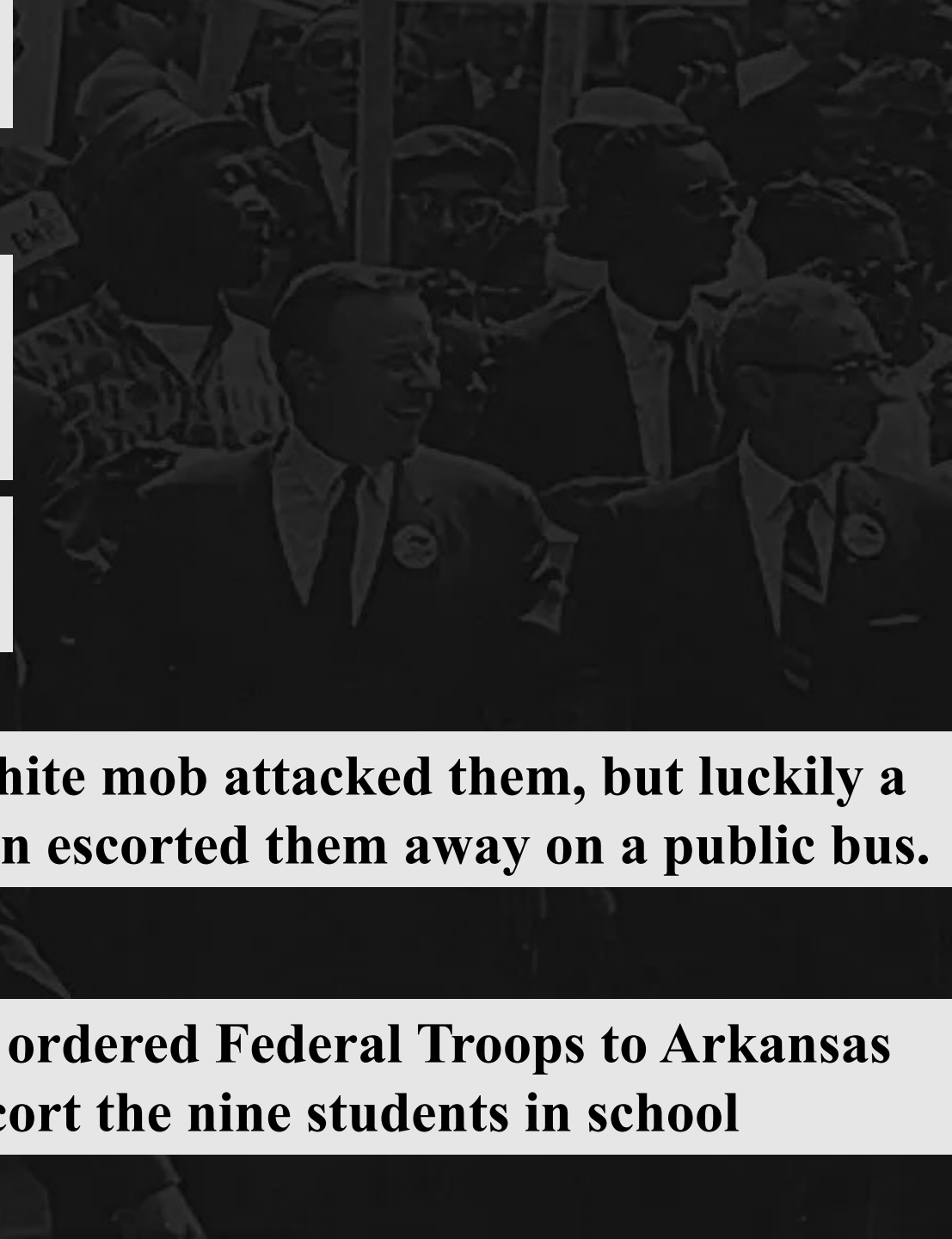
The Little Rock 9

**The Little Rock School Board (Arkansas)
established a plan to allow 9 young
African Americans enrollment**

**Governor Orval Faubus called the national guard
to block the students entry**

**An angry white mob attacked them, but luckily a
citizen escorted them away on a public bus.**

**Eisenhower ordered Federal Troops to Arkansas
to escort the nine students in school**





Lobbying

CORE- Congress of Racial Equality began to organize non-violent protests in the North

Civil Rights Act of 1957- The U.S. had the power to investigate violations of civil rights

December 1st, 1955 **Rosa Parks** refused to give up her spot on a bus to a white passenger

She was arrested in Montgomery Alabama setting up a movement

Montgomery Bus Boycott

Activists organized a boycott where the black community would refuse to ride the bus

Non-violent protest- Using peaceful tactics to bring attention to a cause

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.- Baptist minister who helped organize the boycott, urged desegregation via nonviolence

The boycott went for a year despite economic problems & threats by the KKK



The Boycott Succeeds

Dr. King becomes the leader of the MIA (Montgomery Improvement Association)

1956 the Supreme Court ruled segregation on buses was unconstitutional

Dr. King & Minister Ralph Abernathy form the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)

The organization would create protests & events for years to come