

# THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

## OVERVIEW:

### The Status of African Americans at the end of WWII:

### Origins of the Civil Rights Movement:

-Early Civil Rights reformers

-Early Government Actions

### 1954-55: The Turning Point:

-*Brown v. the Board of Education*

-Emmett Till

-Montgomery Bus Boycott

### Why did the Civil Rights Movement occur when it did?

-World War II

-Media

-Growth of Southern Cities

-Cold War

## **TWO PHASES: I. SOUTHERN/KING PHASE**

### **Groups & Strategies of the Early African American Civil Rights Movement:**

- NAACP
- Congress of Racial Equality
- Southern Christian Leadership Conference
- Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

### **Major Events of African American Civil Rights Movement:**

- sit-ins
- freedom rides
- integration of Ole Miss
- desegregation of Birmingham
- March on Washington
- Civil Rights Act of 1964
- Freedom Summer
- March to Selma
- Voting Rights Act of 1965

## **TWO PHASES: II. NORTHERN/BLACK POWER PHASE**

### **-Northern Problems**

**-Malcolm X/Nation of Islam**

**-Stokely Carmichael & “Black Power”**

**-The Black Panthers**

**-Assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr.**

### **Legacy of the Civil Rights Movement:**

**-affirmative action**

**-*Bakke v. the Regents of the University of California***

**-“white flight”/increased *de facto* segregation**

**-Native Americans**

**-Reservation problems**

**-Termination Policy**

**-Great Society impact**

**-American Indian Movement (AIM)**

**-Latinos**

**-definition**

**-migrant workers**

**-United Farm Workers Organizing Committee**

**-Women**

**-Betty Freidan**

**-National Organization of Women**

**-Title IX**

**-Equal Rights Amendment**

**-Other groups**