

Name: _____

America's History: Chapter 27 Video Guide

Big Idea Questions	Guided Notes	Areas of Concern
	<p style="text-align: center;">The Emerging Civil Rights Struggle, 1941 – 1957</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rights Liberalism: belief that the government must protect people from _____• Life Under _____<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Jim Crow laws were prevalent in the South• Poll taxes, literacy tests, and “white primaries” discouraged African Americans from voting• Housing in the _____ was heavily segregated<ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____ used to discourage blacks from living in white neighborhoods• Origins of the Civil Rights Movement<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nazi racism was attacked during WWII• The _____ aided the Civil Rights Movement<ul style="list-style-type: none">• US claimed democracy was better than communism• African American _____ students played a large role in the movement in the 1960s• _____ showed demonstrations and violence against blacks• World War II: The Beginnings<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Executive Order 8802:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____ proposed a March on Washington• FDR barred discrimination in defense industries• The Double V Campaign:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Victory over _____ and victory over _____ at home• James Farmer - founding member of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Play an instrumental role in the _____• Many African American veterans benefitted from the _____• Cold War Civil Rights<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Civil Rights and the New Deal Coalition:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• “To Secure These Rights” government report under Truman’s administration that advocated government involvement to ensure _____ for blacks• Executive Order # 9981 - _____ US military<ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____ War was the first war fought with desegregated units• States’ Rights Democratic Party (Dixiecrats)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Southern Democrats led by _____, who ran for president in 1948• Race and Anticommunism:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Racism in the US aided the Soviet Union in the Cold War• Mexican Americans and Japanese Americans	

What court case established judicial review?

- Mexican Americans faced similar discrimination - _____ taxes and poor, rundown neighborhoods
- _____ - United Farm Workers (UFW)
- *Mendez v. Westminster* (1947):
 - Segregated Mexican schools were not allowed
- California's Alien Land Law was overturned
 - Forbade _____ immigrants from owning land
- Fighting For Equality Before the Law
 - _____
 - NAACP lawyer, future justice of the Supreme Court
 - *Smith v. Allwright* (1944) - white primaries were _____
 - Lead attorney in _____
 - ***Brown v. Board of Education***:
 - Overturned " _____ " established by Plessy
 - Led to resistance by Southerners:
 - _____ - schools would shut down, rather than desegregate
 - The _____ - Southern Congressmen argued the Supreme Court overstepped its power
 - _____ :
 - Eisenhower used troops to protect 9 black students at Little Rock High School

Forging A Protest Movement – 1955 – 1965

- Legislating Civil Rights, 1963 - 1965
 - The Battle for Birmingham:
 - Eugene "Call me Bull" Connor - ordered the police to use force against _____
 - Images appeared in newspapers and tv
 - Letter from a Birmingham Jail
 - MLK justified his approach - inspired by _____
 - _____ tried to prevent black students from the University of Alabama
 - The March on Washington and the Civil Rights Act:
 - August, 1963 - King, one of many speakers, delivered his famous " _____ " speech
 - 250,000 in attendance
 - ***Civil Rights Act of 1964 - Specifically mentioned in the new curriculum***
 - Outlawed discrimination based on _____

Have you seen
the movie
Selma?

- Government could cut off \$ where discrimination occurred
- Legislating Civil Rights, 1963 - 1965
 - _____ Summer
 - SNCC, CORE, NAACP, and SCLC helped register voters in 1964
 - Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party - sought to attend the Democratic National Convention in Atlantic City
 - The convention did not recognize the party and they were left out
 - Selma and the Voting Rights Act
 - “ _____ ” - attack of marchers from Selma to Montgomery by state troopers
 - Voting Rights Act of 1965:
 - Barred _____ tests
 - Federal government could register voters
 - 24th Amendment - barred _____
 - Many Southern whites switched from the _____ Party to the _____ Party

Beyond Civil Rights

- Black Nationalism
 - Many meanings - _____, etc.
 - Nation of Islam
 - Popular among African Americans in _____
 - Malcolm X
 - Urged _____ for self-defense
 - Eventually he split from the NOI, and was murdered on February 21, 1965
 - Black Power
 - _____ - became leader of SNCC, advocated Black Power
 - Focused on black pride and strengthening black _____
- Black Nationalism
 - Black Panther Party
 - Founded in 1966 by Bobby Seale and Huey Newton
 - Urged _____ African Americans in pursuit of self-defense
 - Popular in urban areas
 - Focused on community programs - free _____ for children
 - Young Lords
 - Inspired by Black Panthers
 - Hoped for self-determination for _____ in the US and the country
 - Sought to improve conditions in neighborhood cities, particularly East _____

- The New Urban Politics
 - Gary, Indiana and Cleveland, Ohio elected black mayors
 - National Black Political Convention:
 - Toyed with the idea of creating a third party, eventually continued to support the _____
 - Sought national _____ and elimination of the death penalty
- Poverty and Urban Violence
 - _____ Riots of 1965:
 - Weeklong riot in which 34 people were killed
 - After more riots in 1967, the Kerner Commission investigated origins of violence
 - "Our nation is moving toward two societies, one black, one white - _____."
 - _____ spoke out against the war in Vietnam - LBJ focused on the war more than poverty and issues at home
 - On April 4, 1968, MLK was _____ by James Earl Ray
- Rise of the Chicano Movement
 - _____ - helped create the United Farm Workers (UFW)
 - Led a _____ strike to bring attention to the plight of Mexican-American workers
 - 1968 - 28 day hunger strike, met with Presidential Candidate and Attorney General, _____
- The American Indian Movement
 - Faced the most challenges of any minority group:
 - Stunningly high _____, poor housing and schools
 - Indians of All Tribes (IAT) and American Indian Movement (AIM):
 - Used protests to bring attention to their plight
 - 1969 - IAT took over _____ Island
 - Trail of Broken Treaties - protest across the country by many Native American groups
 - Media attention was widespread of various Native takeovers

Quick Recap

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

