### The Emerging Civil Rights Struggle, 1941 – 1957

- **Rights Liberalism:** belief that the government must protect people from ________________________________

- **Life Under ________________________________**
  - 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
    - ___________________________ used to discourage blacks from living in white neighborhoods

- **Origins of the Civil Rights Movement**
  - Nazi racism was attacked during WWII
  - The ___________________________ aided the Civil Rights Movement
    - 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**
  - Executive Order 8802:
    - ___________________________ proposed a March on Washington
    - FDR barred discrimination in defense industries
  - The Double V Campaign:
    - Victory over ___________________________ and victory over ___________________________ at home
    - James Farmer - founding member of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)
      - Play an instrumental role in the _______________
    - Many African American veterans benefitted from the ___________________________

- **Cold War Civil Rights**
  - Civil Rights and the New Deal Coalition:
    - “To Secure These Rights” government report under Truman’s administration that advocated government involvement to ensure ___________________________ for blacks
    - Executive Order # 9981 - ___________________________
      - US military
      - ___________________________ War was the first war fought with desegregated units
    - States’ Rights Democratic Party (Dixiecrats)
      - Southern Democrats led by ___________________________
        - __________________________, who ran for president in 1948
  - **Race and Anticommunism:**
    - 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:
    • Toyped 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

• ______________________________
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• ______________________________
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