



The Civil Rights Movement

Great Society Review
Civil Rights Introduction

Review

Which President was responsible for the creation of the Great Society?

Lyndon B. Johnson

What were the goals of the Great Society?

- 1.Reduce Poverty
- 2.Improve Education
- 3.Improve the Environment
- 4.End racial discrimination



Review

Describe some of the programs that President Johnson created to combat poverty.

1. Tax Reduction Act
2. Economic Opportunity Act
3. Medical Care Act
4. Appalachian Regional Development Act

Describe some of the programs that President Johnson created to improve education?

1. National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities
2. Elementary and Secondary Education Act



Review

Describe some of the programs that President Johnson created to improve the environment.

1. Clean Air Act Amendment
2. Wilderness Preservation Act

What other events were going on at the same time as the creation and implementation of the Great Society?

Vietnam and the Civil Rights Movement



Review

To what extent was the Great Society a success?

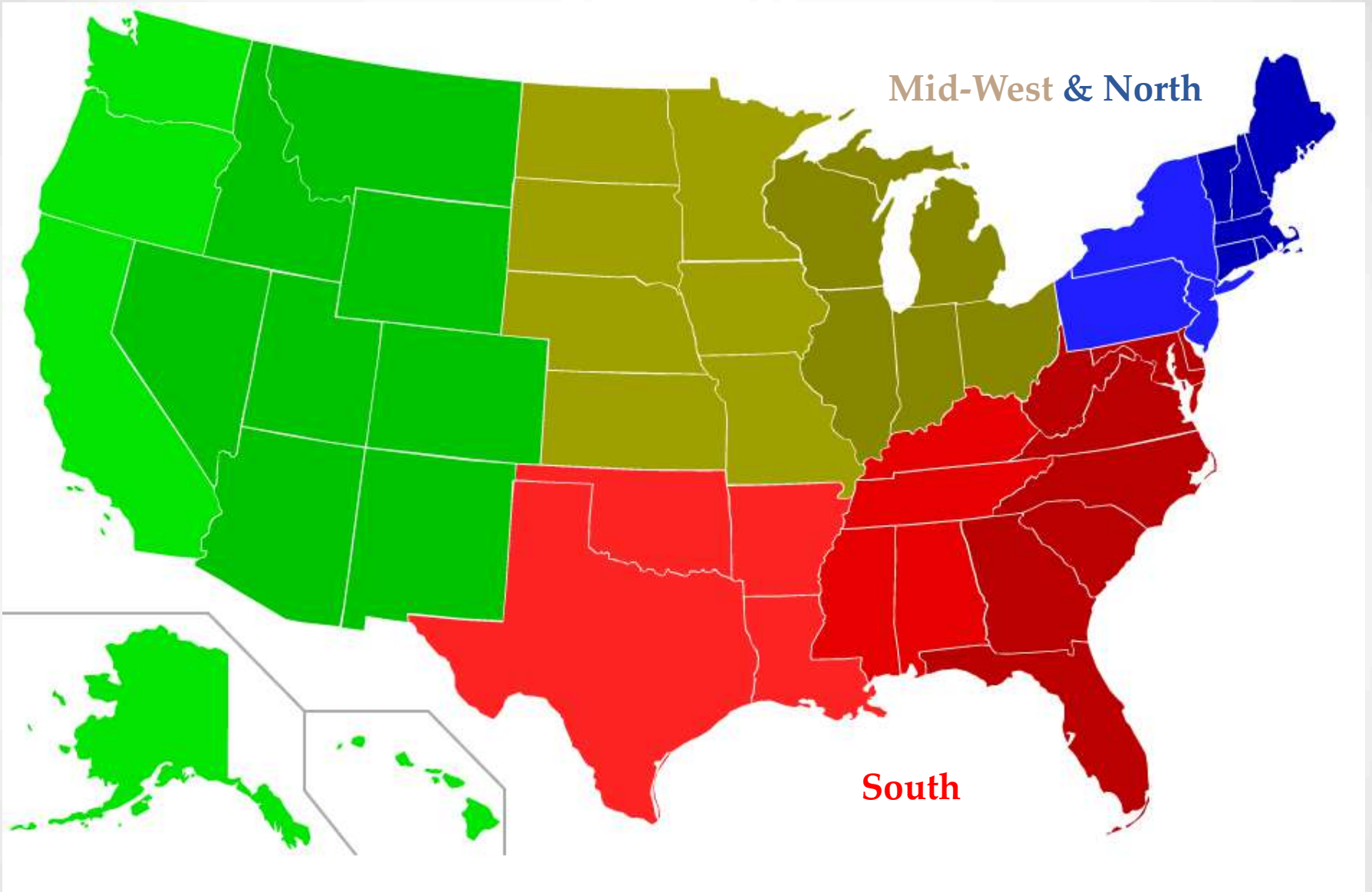


The Civil Rights Movement



**“I swear to the Lord
I still can’t see
Why Democracy means
Everybody but me.”**

*Langston Hughes
The Black Man Speaks*



The Two Different Black Americas

The Civil Rights Movement

What was the Civil Rights Movement?

A social movement whose goals resided in ending racial discrimination and segregation, mainly in the south, against Black Americans.

What were the goals of the Civil Rights Movement?

Equality under the constitution.

Question

What's the difference between segregation, racism, and discrimination?

Segregation – “Separate but Equal”

Racism – The belief that one race is superior to the other

Discrimination – Refusing or restricting access based on race, sexuality, gender, etc...



Some Numbers...

Population of the United States on the 1960 Census?

179.3 million

Black population?

18.9 million

10.4%

**Percentage of blacks living
below the poverty threshold in 1959?**

55.1%

A History of Segregation, Discrimination, and Racism in America

Amendments Passed During Reconstruction

13th Amendment

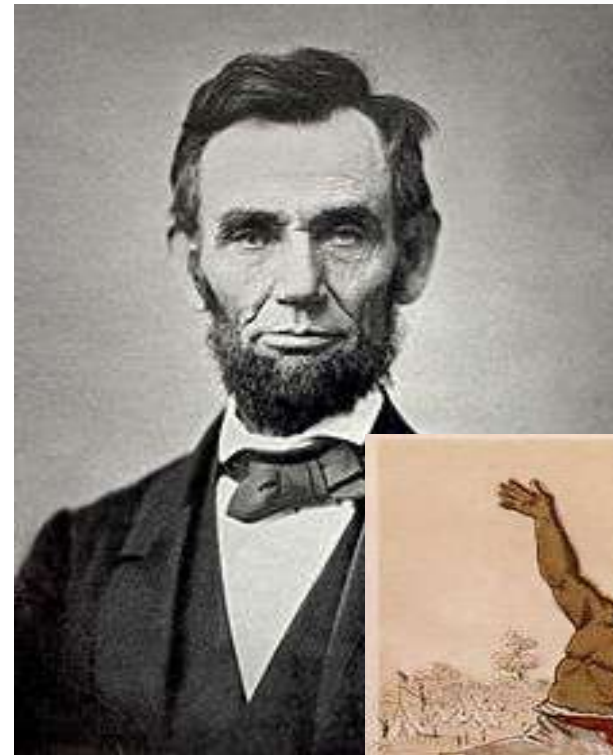
Abolished forced servitude in
the United States

14th Amendment

“Anchor baby” Amendment

15th Amendment

Suffrage to all men without
regard to color or race



A History of Segregation, Discrimination, and Racism in America

The Civil Rights Act of 1875

“All person... shall be entitled to full and equal enjoyment... of inns, public... land or water, theaters, and... public amusement.”

Was this constitutional?

NO.

Why was this unconstitutional?

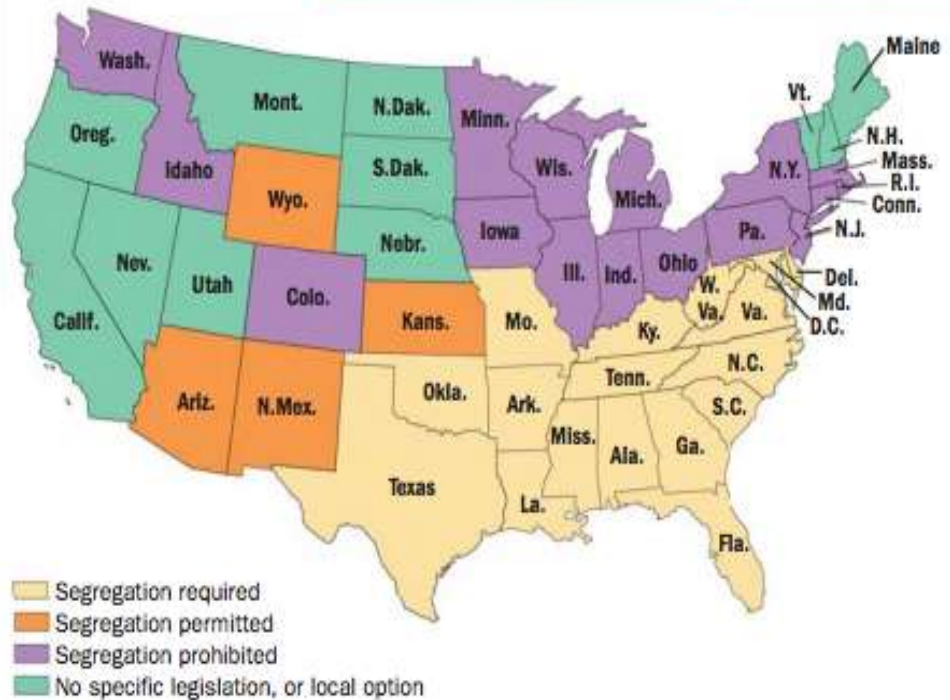


So, What Was The South Like?



These photos of the public schools for white children (*top*) and for black children (*above*) in a Southern town in the 1930s show that separate facilities were often unequal in the segregation era.

U.S. School Segregation, 1952



GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER

Region In which regions were schools segregated by law? In which were segregation expressly prohibited?

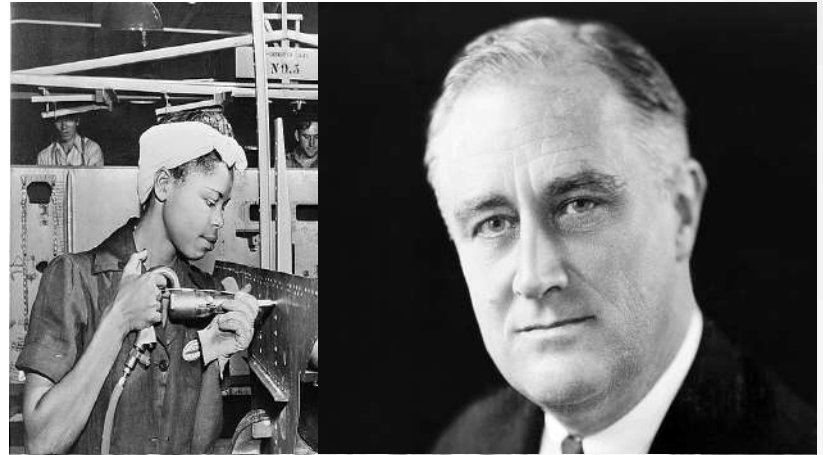
What Set The Stage?

Three Things

1. The demand for soldiers during WWII means job opportunities for Black Americans.

2. Roughly 700,000 Black Americans serving abroad.

3. FDR ending segregations and discrimination during the war in federal agencies.



The Civil Rights Movement

NAACP

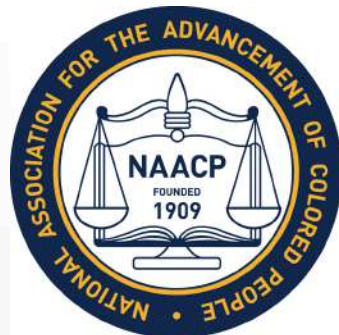
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Ensure equality for all persons and to eliminate
race based discrimination.

Why discuss the NAACP?

Thurgood Marshall and
Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas

["The Second Emancipation"](#)



WWW.NAACP.ORG

NAACP

Question

How did the south react to the Brown v. Board of Education Topeka, Kansas ruling?



Reaction to Brown v. BoE

How did states stop it?

Cut state funding to integrated schools.

Funded whites only private schools.

Did it work?

Yes.

By the end of **1956**, only **700** out of **10,000** school districts in the south had desegregated or were in the process of desegregating.

The Civil Rights Movement

Little Rock, Arkansas



The Little Rock Nine

Montgomery, Alabama



Montgomery Bus Boycott





Elizabeth Eckford



Hazel Bryan



[Elizabeth & Hazel](#)

The Montgomery Bus Boycott



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FE6Yvy--5aw>

Impact of the Bus Boycott

Did it work?

Yes. Black Americans...

Walked

Took black cabs at a lowered rate

Arranged carpools

100 boycott leaders were arrested in hopes of ending the boycott, but this only drew more attention to Montgomery.

Outcome?

Segregation on buses ruled unconstitutional.



Most importantly, the boycott gave rise to Martin Luther King Jr.



**"Today the choice is no longer between violence and nonviolence.
It is either nonviolence or nonexistence."**

Martin Luther King Jr.



*Groups like the Southern Christian Leadership Conference
and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee*

**How and why does a belief non-
violence succeed more often than not?**

Question



...

Was non-violence always successful during the Civil Rights Movement?

Question



1955
The Murder of Emmett Till