

CIVIL RIGHTS

Unit 5 Study Guide

Segregate

- the enforced separation of different racial groups in a country, community, or establishment



Integrate/Desegregate

- bring (people or groups with particular characteristics or needs) into equal participation in or membership of a social group or institution.



College Integration (Starts in 1946)

- ***Sweatt v. Painter*** – began integration of college level facilities, set precedence for public school integration and *Brown v. Board of Education*.
<http://www.npr.org/sections/thetwo-way/2012/10/10/162650487/sweatt-vs-texas-nearly-forgotten-but-landmark-integration-case>
- **Hamilton Holmes and Charlayne Hunter** – 1961 desegregation of UGA, first male and female African American students to the university, both received threats and were harassed to try and make them quit. <http://desegregation.uga.edu/history/>
- **James Meredith** – 1962 first African American student to attend the University of Mississippi <http://www.biography.com/people/james-meredith-9406314>

Fighting Segregation in Public Education

- ***Brown v. Board of Education*** – beginning of the end of public school segregation, people began questioning segregation in all public facilities.

http://www.pbs.org/wnet/supremecourt/rights/landmark_brown.html

- Georgia's General Assembly cut funding to schools that desegregated to fight against the *Brown v. Board of Education* ruling.

<http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/education/sibley-commission>

- **Sibley Commission** – group who were willing to accept token desegregation, but overall strongly opposed integrating schools.

<http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/education/sibley-commission>

- 1957 – **Central High School**, Little Rock, Arkansas – Gov. Faubus resisted the school's integration using the National Guard. Pres. Eisenhower sent in the federal troops to enforce integration. <http://www.nps.gov/nr/travel/civilrights/ak1.htm>

Civil Rights Movement and Sports

- **Jackie Robinson** –first African American male to officially play in Major League Baseball <https://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/jackie-robinson/>
- **Branch Rickey:** baseball executive that made the decision to bring Jackie Robinson into the major league of baseball
<http://www.biography.com/people/branch-rickey-9458118#in-the-front-office>
- White Americans changed their views about minorities
- Sports showed integration could be successful

NAACP

- Nation Association of the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP): group that fought, and continues to fight, for the rights of African Americans.
<http://www.naacp.org/>
- Thurgood Marshall – African American who worked for the NAACP and won 21 court cases. He was then appointed as a Supreme Court Justice.
<http://www.biography.com/people/thurgood-marshall-9400241>

Non-violent Movements

- **Southern Christian Leadership Conference:** the purpose was to gain full equality for African Americans. <http://sclcnational.org/our-history/>
- **Montgomery Bus Boycott 1955** – Starts with Rosa Parks, bus companies lost lots of business. <http://www.ushistory.org/us/54b.asp>
- **Sit-in Movements:** Sit-in began with African American college students sitting at “whites only” lunch counters in the 1960’s.
<http://www.ushistory.org/us/54d.asp>
- **Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee:** advocacy group in the 1960’s that used nonviolent resistance effectively.
<http://www.history.com/topics/black-history/sncc>

Nation of Islam

- Goal was to gain economic power for African Americans.
http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/eyesontheprize/story/11_noi.html
- Malcolm X joined while he was in jail and brought many African American to the movement. <http://www.ushistory.org/us/54h.asp>

MLK and Malcolm X

- <http://www.cyberlearning-world.com/nhhs/project/1998/xandking.htm>
- Martin Luther King, Jr. – Believed in nonviolent protest and that people of all colors need each other. <http://www.biography.com/people/martin-luther-king-jr-9365086>
- Malcolm X – Believed that African American should defend themselves with any means necessary. He encouraged African Americans to seek success without the help of other races. <http://www.history.com/topics/black-history/malcolm-x>

1964 Civil Rights Act

- Equal protection of the law. <http://www.history.com/topics/black-history/civil-rights-act>
- President Kennedy pushed Civil Rights legislation as a result of the Birmingham Bombing. <http://www.jfklibrary.org/JFK/JFK-in-History/Civil-Rights-Movement.aspx>
- Birmingham Bombings: <http://www.history.com/topics/black-history/birmingham-church-bombing>

Voting Civil Rights Movement

- **Freedom Summer Campaign** - dramatically increasing voter registration in Mississippi, comprised of black Mississippians and more than 1,000 out-of-state, predominately white volunteers, faced constant abuse and harassment from Mississippians white population. Turned so violent at times that at least 3 civil rights workers were found dead. <http://www.history.com/topics/black-history/freedom-summer>
- Voting for African Americans was hard during the Civil Rights Movement. They were intimidated by violent threats and actions.

County Unit System

- <http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/government-politics/county-unit-system>
- a voting system used by the state of Georgia to determine a victor in statewide primary elections from 1917 until 1962
- generated great controversy due to the fact that it gave the votes of counties with smaller populations a significantly greater weight than counties with larger populations
- This means that rural areas, with a smaller population, dominated mostly by white Americans had a greater impact on voting than black Americans in urban areas, with a larger population.