\*Brown v. Board of Ed. – 1954 – a case of 5 plantiffs that sued over the segregation laws. This was the first time that the NAACP had challenged the “separate but equal” doctrine that would overturn the Plessy v. Ferguson case. Thurgood Marshall was the lawyer for the plaintiffs. In the case, Marshall said that that the segregation did lifelong damage to black children, undermining their self esteem. And the judges agreed.

\*Little Rock 9 – Little Rock was set to meet the integration laws, and a group of 9 students were chosen/volunteered to be the first to integrate Central high School. The governor Orval Faubus – the Governor had different plans. He called up the national guard to keep them out of school. Eisenhower met with Fabus believing that he had gotten him to understand that the state can’t use federal forces to disobey a federal law. Faubus just removed the federal forces and left the local police to protect the students. When they arrived at school the next day, they went in a side door. When the protestors outside heard this, violence broke out against the black reporters that were at the school. It was heard by some to say “give them one student and that will calm them down. The police instead removed the students. This was the final straw for Eisenhower who sent a portion of the 101st Airborne to protect the students for the remainder of the year. The following year, the schools were closed – however, the white students were paid by the state to go to private schools

\*Montgomery Bus Boycott 1955 – which came as a result of Rosa parks led to the Supreme Court ruling that segregation in public transportation was illegal. The boycott lasted a little over a year. M.L.K.’s leadership grew and the SCLC was formed. This was a group a coalition of black minsters and civil rights activists who fought for desegregation.

\*James Meredith – best known as the first black student admitted into the University of Mississippi. This was in May 62 so it shows you that it was taking a long time for it to be accepted nationwide.

\*Birmingham and Civil Rights – most segregated city in the United States

\*Freedom Rides – were launched by CORE and the ICC to order buses and terminals desegregated. This was a mixture of black and white students as well as older Americans that were testing the laws that had been passed after *Boynton v. Virginia* that segregation on interstate busses was illegal. One bus was fired bombed and the riders were attacked when they left the bus. The other was attacked when they entered the waiting room in Birmingham – including a representative from the Federal Government.

\*Kennedy steps in and makes an agreement that he won’t interfere when protestors are arrested if the local police protect the riders. (didn’t happen though)

\* The movement continued in Birmingham for the next couple of years. In April 1963 (good Friday) M.L.K. joins the protestors and is arrested for violating an injunction against demonstrations. While in prison he writes the

\*Letter from a Birmingham Jail – said that the white moderates had to put aside his fear of disorder and commit to racial justice. When he was released from jail the organizers of the SCLC decided to include children in the protests.

\*Children’s march was met by police chief was Bull Connor who used water hoses, etc that resulted in a global outcry

Civil Rights Act of 1964

Nov 22, 1963 Kennedy was assassinated by Lee Harvey Oswald. It deeply affected Americans, and it left the civil rights issue in turmoil as the new President – Johnson was thought to not be very involved.

\*1963 March on Washington – this was the previous August. This is where MLK gave his I have a dream speech. It was only male speakers, no violence. It was a high point in cooperation between black and white Americans.

\*Civil Rights Act of 1964 – prohibited both racial and sexual discrimination in employment and public institutions – but it had nothing to do with voting

Freedom Summer

\*Freedom Summer – was about voting registration. The plan was to have over 1000 volunteers help to register blacks in Mississippi. They had the lowest percentage of AA registered voters although they were the majority in the state. Even before the volunteers arrived, 3 civil rights workers were killed. 2 white, 1 black. Because whites were killed, this got national attention. When they were looking for the bodies they found 9 other bodies that were A.A. and no one ever said anything about it.

\*Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party – challenged the all black delegation at the 1964 Democratic National convention. The party agreed to compromise and seat 2 delegates and make changes for next year, but the MFDP said that wasn’t enough. The actual delegates left too because they were mad that a compromise was even made

\*1965 Voting Rights Act – gave federal officials to oversee voter registration

New Voices

\*Black Panther Party – was founded in Oakland, advocated armed self defense in response to police brutality, wanted release of black prisoners, and had health clinics, schools. They did a lot of good things, but were looked at as a terrorist organization because they often had shoot outs with police.

\*Black Power –

It was first used by Stokley Carmichael when he became the President of the SNCC. After the failed attempts of the MFDP, many members of the SNCC began to question integration. In 1966, he formally expelled all the whites out of the organization and the groups focus switched from being about desegregation to self-determination, political power, third parties, and the integration of black studies in school curricula. The idea was taken from Marcus Garvey and was a result of frustrations over the federal government’s failure to stop violence against civil right workers, white workers attempts to determine the civil rights movement strategy (during the Freedom Summer, whites were brought in to help register voters and this irritated many black workers who saw it as them trying to take charge. , the civil rights movements failure to have any impact on the economic problems of black ghettos and the growing ideas of racial self assertion and black self determination

\*Malcolm X – born Malcolm Little – he converted to Islam while in prison in his early 20s when he was exposed to the Nation of Islam a black separatist group. He believed that blacks have economic and political autonomy and should demand their rights. He changed his militant/separatist ways when he went to Mecca and realized that Islam is about acceptance and wanted to give integration another change. He was killed by members of the Nation of Islam.

\*MLK – (wasn’t sure where to put this other than chronologically) was assassinated on April 4, 1968 when as he launched the Poor People’s Campaign. This was created on December 4, 1967, by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) to address the issues of unemployment, housing shortages for the poor, and the impact of poverty on the lives of millions of Americans. Previously his focus had been on gaining rights for African Americans and now the focus was gaining equality for all Americans. He was killed by James Earl Ray after giving a speech regarding Sanitation Workers in Tennessee.

Other major events with Equality that will be included on your test.

\*Miranda v. Arizona – those in police custody had certain rights

\*Stonewall riot – beginning of the Gay Rights revolution

\*Loving v. Virginia – determined that laws banning interracial marriage were unconstitutional.

\* United Farm workers and the Young Lords – focused on the rights of Latinos

\*Hart Cellar Act established a new racially neutral criteria for immigration

\*Swann v. Charolotte-Mecklenburg – led to the use of busing as a tool to achieve school integration – this is a result of de jure segregation that was taking place.

\*Title IX was passed that banned gender discrimination in higher education

\*Regents of the University of Ca v Bakke – said that affirmative was constitutional, but using racial quotas to determine eligibility for admission was not. Affirmative action was created under Johnson to increase the amount of employment and educational opportunities for minorities

\*Roe v. Wade – created a woman’s constitutional right to an abortion

The following are the terms that wil not be on the test, however I am including the notes because it will help you win at Trivia and Jeopardy later on in life.

Beats or beatniks – challenged the mass conformity of the 1950s. They were part of the counterculture.

Counterculture of the 1960s - was a rejection of mainstream values

New left – called for a democracy of citizen participation

Kitchen Debates – Khrushchev and Nixon – this is the first time the two met. They were at a display in the Soviet Union of what an American kitchen looked like. They debated the virtues of democracy and communism – or something like that

Soft Power – this is the ability to influence the world with American goods and popular culture – this is a reason that ISIS, Al Qaeda and the Taliban don’t like the U.S.

Free Speech Movement – began in LA to protest a campus ban on political literature. It continued to spread and was fueled the SDS led by Mario Savio who defined freedom as the freedom of expression

Port Huron Statement - offered a vision for social change on participatory democracy

Fair Deal – Truman’s domestic policy that included a national health plan that was never passed – seen as too socialist, wanted to increase the minimum wage, extend social security and expand public housing

Feminine Mystique – focused on the emptiness of consumer culture and the discontents of middleclass women. Written by Betty Friedan

Great Society – this was President Johnson’s plan to end poverty

Immigration reform Act of 1965 – increased the quotas set in 1924 and European immigration has decreased

NOW – campaigned for an end on the mass media’s false image of women, equal job opportunities for women, equal educational opportunities and equal opportunities in politics

Kennedy Nixon Debate – was televised and highlighted the impact on political campaigns – Nixon was sick – those who watched thought he lost, but those who listened on the radio said he won.

War on Poverty – President Johnson’s domestic policy that included head start, VISTA – a domestic peace corps, the office of economic opportunities and food stamps

Watergate – was about breaking into Democratic Party headquarters and Nixon denied it all.