

# Civil Rights Movement

# Amendments

- 13<sup>th</sup> – End slavery
- 14<sup>th</sup> – Equal protection under the law & citizenship for former slaves
- 15<sup>th</sup> – Right to vote

# Jim Crow Laws

- Laws to keep the races separate – segregation laws
- Separate schools & sections in restaurants/public places
- Intimidate African-Americans
- Prevent them from voting & registering to vote

Poll taxes

Literacy tests

# Plessy v. Ferguson

- Established the idea that segregation was legal
- Established the doctrine of “separate but equal”
- Public facilities would be the same quality

# Brown v. Board of Education

- Overturned Plessy v. Ferguson – doctrine of “separate but equal”
- Allowed for integration of public schools
- Opened the door to challenge other segregation laws
- Fostered the idea that all Americans are entitled to equal access

# Rosa Parks

- Refused to give up her seat on a public bus to a white person
- Montgomery, AL – she was arrested
- African American churches, NAACP, news media, and Dr. King came to her defense
- Montgomery Bus Boycott
- Federal Court ruled law to be unconstitutional

# Martin Luther King

- Leader of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)
- Led the Montgomery Bus Boycott
- Used civil disobedience & non-violent protests to draw attention to the civil rights movement
- March on Washington – Aug. 28, 1963 – 250,000 joined Dr. King
- Gave his “I Have a Dream” speech
- As a result, government started to create new civil rights laws

# Greensboro, NC

- Sit-in at lunch counter
- Would not serve African Americans
- College students and others joined in
- They were abused – items thrown and spilled on them
- Effective protest tactic