

# 16 – The Civil Rights Movement

Essential Content: U.S. History, *Final draft*

**After an intense struggle between 1954 and 1968, African Americans overcame segregation and discrimination. Employing Dr. Martin Luther King’s program of non-violent protest, they achieved civil rights, voting rights, and equal opportunity.**

Textbook Chapter 21. California State Standard 11.10. **Test Thursday, March 12.**

<b>Learning Targets</b> – Basic, essential information	<b>Additional Basic</b>	<b>Proficient</b>	<b>Exemplary</b>
1. De jure segregation ended with Brown v Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas, in 1954. (pp. 702-703, 708-709))	Thurgood Marshall N.A.A.C.P.	“Separate is inherently unequal,” Earl Warren.	
2. Dr. Martin Luther King began to design strategy of non-violent confrontation during the Montgomery, Alabama Bus Boycott of 1956. (pp. 704-706)	Rosa Parks	Southern Christian Leadership Conference	The Urban League Congress of Racial Equality
3. The integration of Central High in Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1957 proved to be a temporary victory. (p. 703)	Central High School, Little Rock, Arkansas	James Meredith, Old Miss, 1961	Eisenhower’s use of U.S. soldiers
4. Civil Rights activists designed campaigns of civil disobedience with sit-ins in 1960 and freedom rides in 1961. Provoked by King’s confrontational action, White violence erupted in the spring of 1963. (pp. 706 – 712)	MLK’s “Letter from the Birmingham Jail”	Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee	desegregation of Woolworth’s lunch counter, Greensboro, N.C., 1960
5. The March on Washington, 1963, led to the Civil Rights Act of 1964. (p. 714)	MLK’s “I Have a Dream”	outlaw discrimination	
6. The Selma March led to the Voter Rights Act of 1965. (pp. 715 – 716)	Freedom Summer, 1964	24 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	George Wallace
7. Southern (and Northern) White backlash in the mid-1960’s led to an era of increasing racial tension, violence, and “long, hot summers.” (pp. 717 – 719)	Watts Riot, 1965 Detroit riots, 1967	Birmingham church bombing, 1965	
8. Following King’s assassination, black frustration in the late 1960’s led to the Black Pride movement. Some Black leaders advocate separation rather than integration. (pp. 719 – 721)	Malcolm X Cassius Clay becomes Mohammed Ali	The Black Panthers SNCC expels Whites	Nation of Islam
9. During Nixon’s presidency, government agencies and the Federal Courts used affirmative action in effort to implement desegregation. (pp. 722 – 723)	hiring quotas reverse discrimination	de facto segregation Civil Rights Act of 1968	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
10. Federal Court requirements, especially “forced bussing,” led to White backlash. (pp. 796 – 798)	American Independent Party, 1968	Bakke v U.C. Regents (pp. 818-819)	Real Estate redlining
11. The Civil Rights Movement extended its reach to American Indians and Mexican Americans. (pp. 768 – 773)	Cesar Chavez United Farm Workers	American Indian Movement	
12. Although an African-American underclass still exists, equal opportunity has largely been achieved.	Jesse Jackson (p. 843)	Shirley Chisholm (p. 722)	