

## Civil Rights Movement Early Slave Rebellions

### 1712: New York Slave Revolt (unsuccessful)

After setting fire to a building, 23 enslaved Africans tried to escape. Many were captured, stood trial, and executed.

### 1739: Stono Rebellion (unsuccessful)

Largest slave uprising on a British colony. Some accounts put the number of those rebelling at 80. Most rebels were executed or sold in other markets.

### 1811: German Coast Uprising (unsuccessful)

Largest slave uprising in U.S. history in which up to 500 rebels participated. The rebellion was suppressed with much controversy in the details.

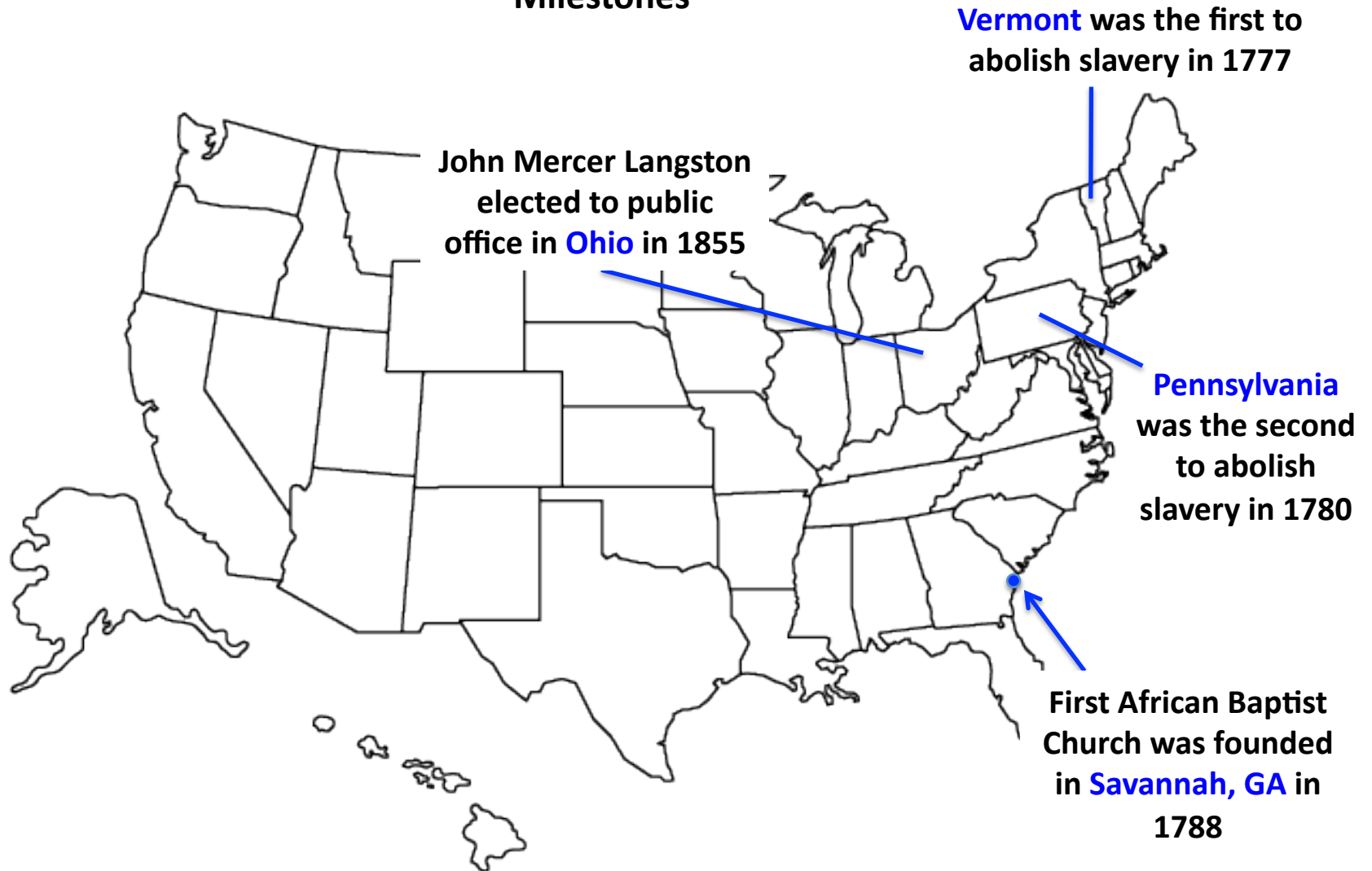
### 1526: San Miguel de Gualdape (successful)

Slaves rise up against their captives. They fled to the interior of the continent and are thought to have sought refuge with the natives.



# Civil Rights Movement

## Milestones



# The Underground Railroad was a secret network for helping slaves escape from servitude in the years before the Civil War.

The image is a composite illustrating the Underground Railroad. On the right, a map of the United States shows blue arrows tracing the paths of fugitive slaves from the Southern states (Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas) through the Midwest (Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota) to the Northeast (New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas) and West (California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico). The map also shows the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and the Bahamas.

On the left, there are three rows of portraits of key figures in the Underground Railroad, each with a vertical caption:

- John Brown**: A portrait of a man in a dark suit and bow tie.
- Frederick Douglass**: A portrait of a man in a dark suit and bow tie.
- Matilda Joselyn Gage**: A portrait of a woman in a dark dress and white lace collar.
- Harriet Tubman**: A portrait of a woman in a brown dress and headscarf.
- William Lloyd Garrison**: A portrait of an older man in a dark suit.
- Sojourner Truth**: A portrait of a woman in a white headscarf and brown dress.

On the far left, there is a partial map of the United States showing the Pacific Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, with a scale bar and the text "All standard".

## 19<sup>th</sup> Century Laws

### For

- 1864:** 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment abolished slavery before the Civil War ended.
- 1865:** Civil War ends and the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment is enforced across the nation.
- 1866:** Civil Rights Act guaranteed blacks basic economic rights to contract, sue, and own property.
- 1868:** 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment provides for equal protection under the law.
- 1870:** 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment protects against discrimination in a person's right to vote.
- 1875:** Civil Rights Act passed to provide equal treatment.

### Against

- 1857:** Supreme Court's Dred Scott Decision determined that slaves were property and were not entitled to any rights.
- 1865:** Black Codes were created throughout the south and imposed severe restrictions on freedmen (former slaves).
- 1883:** Supreme Court finds the Civil Rights Act of 1875 to be unconstitutional.
- 1887:** Jim Crow Laws established comprehensive racial segregation throughout the south.
- 1896:** Supreme Court's decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson* determined that "separate but equal" accommodations were constitutional.
- 1898:** Supreme Court's decision in *Williams v. Mississippi* determined that literacy tests and poll taxes were constitutional.



**The Harlem Renaissance was a cultural movement that lasted from the 1910s – 1930s and centered around the Harlem neighborhood in New York City.**



**Langston Hughes  
(poet and novelist)**



**Louis Armstrong  
(jazz trumpeter)**



**Zora Neale Hurston  
(folklorist)**

**Many prominent figures gained notoriety through this movement and influenced others in the U.S. and throughout the world.**



**Marcus Garvey  
(publisher and journalist)**



**Lois Jones  
(teacher and artist)**



**Mamie Smith  
(blues singer)**

## Civil Rights Organizations

Organization	Strategies	Leaders
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**National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) was founded in 1909**

**Challenging laws in the courts.**



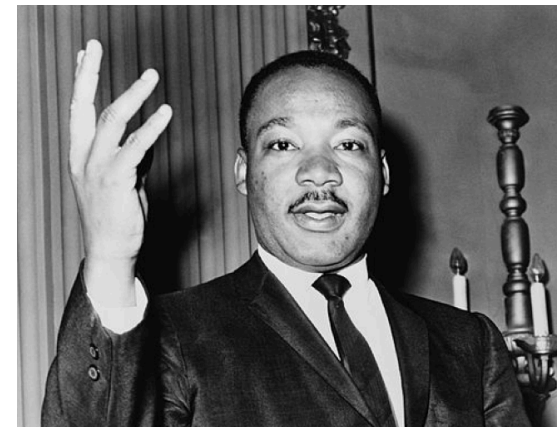
W.E.B. DuBois was one of the founding members

**Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) was founded in 1942**

**Non-violent direct action through civil disobedience. This included sit-ins, boycotts, protests, and "jail-no-bail," which was a way to overburden the jails by breaking unjust laws.**

**Founded by a group of interracial students in Chicago**

**Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) was founded in 1957**

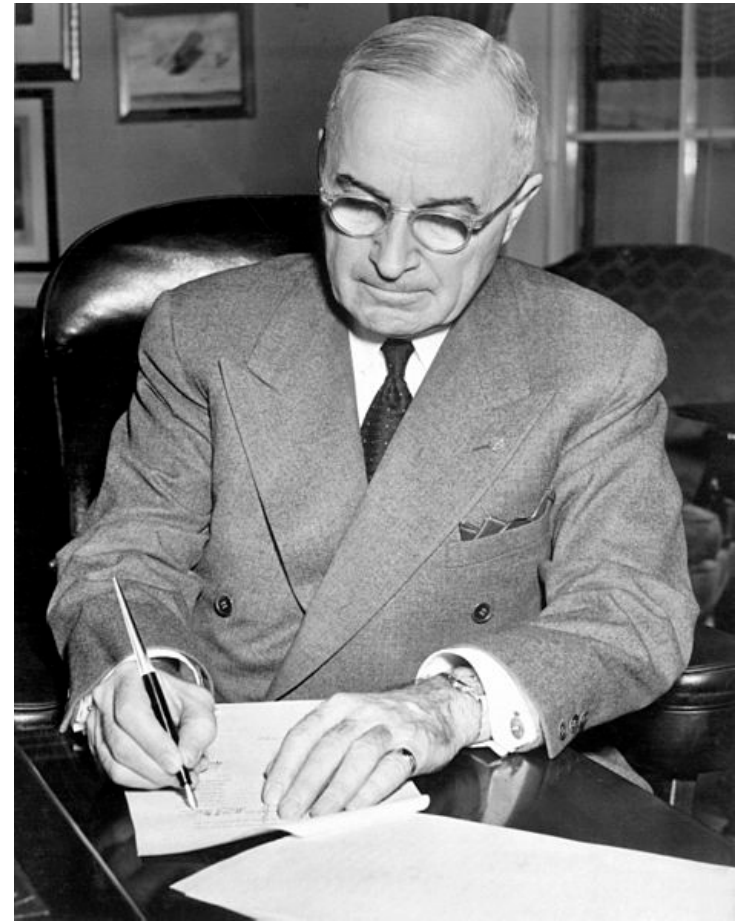


Martin Luther King Jr. was elected their first president

**Landmark  
Civil Rights Legislation &  
Supreme Court Cases**



**FDR signed Executive Order 8802, which prohibited racial discrimination in the national defense industry.**



**Truman desegregated the armed forces by signed Executive Order 9981**

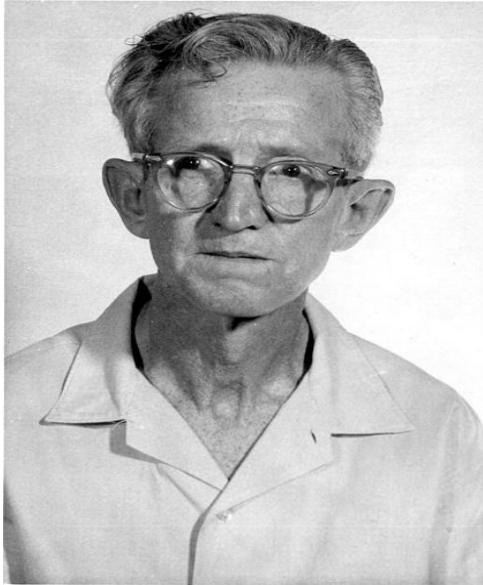
The decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896) set a precedent that allowed for “separate but equal” accommodations.

Charles Hamilton Houston and his protégé, successor, and first black Supreme Court Justice, Thurgood Marshall, began their strategy of challenging segregation in the schools by arguing that accommodations were not equal and violated the equal protection clause of the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment.



- *Gaines v. Canada* (1938) required states to “equalize” black school facilities.
- *Sipuel v. Board of Regents of University of Oklahoma* (1948) found it unconstitutional to deny entrance to graduate school solely based on race.
- *Sweatt v. Painter* (1950) determined that Texas failed to provide separate but equal education.
- *McLaurin v. Oklahoma State Regents* (1950) found it unconstitutional to require students to sit in separate sections within the same educational environment.
- *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954) was a class action lawsuit in which the Supreme Court overturned *Plessy v. Ferguson* and declared that racial segregation in public schools violated the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
- The decision in *Brown II* (1955) was supposed to work out the mechanics of desegregation but instead said that schools should integrate with “all deliberate speed,” which was vague and allowed states to stall the desegregation process.





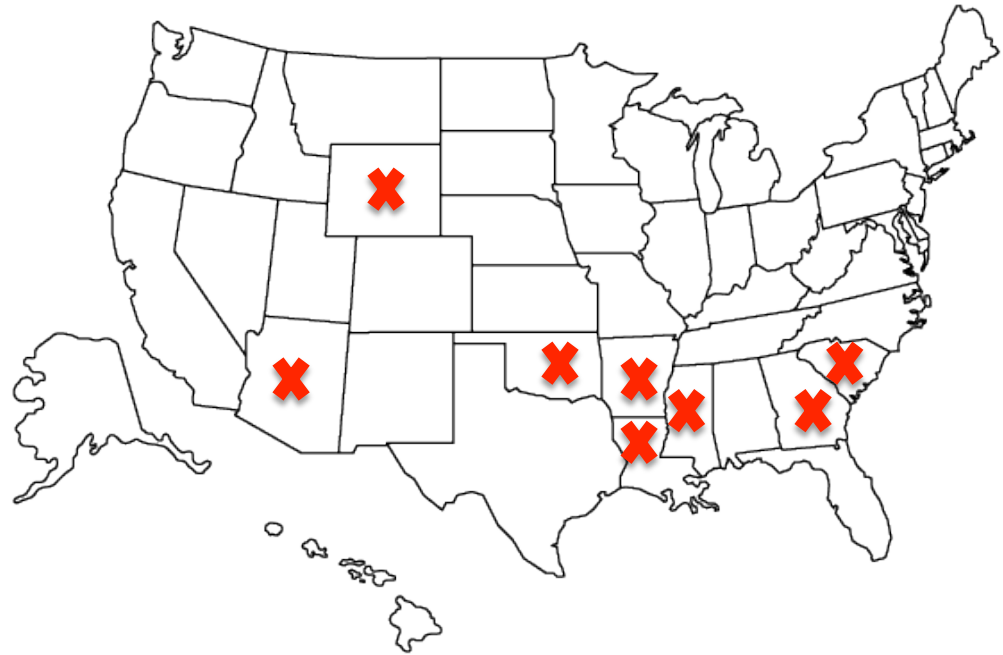
***Gideon v. Wainwright* (1963)**  
provided an attorney for anyone  
accused of a crime. Prior to this,  
only those accused of a capital  
crime were allowed representation.



**President Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which ended segregation and discrimination based on race, ethnicity, nationality, religious affiliation, or gender in public accommodations and the workforce.**

**The 24<sup>th</sup> Amendment was passed in 1964, which abolished poll taxes in any state as a condition to vote.**

**The following states never ratified the amendment but many put language in their constitutions that is similar to the federal amendment:**



**Voting Rights Act of 1965 and reauthorization ended literacy tests and protected people from being denied the right to vote based on race.**

# Key Events of the Civil Rights Movement

Emmitt Till was a 14 year old boy who was murdered in Money, MS for making a pass at a white woman, which brought awareness of the injustices that were taking place throughout the south (1955).

The Mississippi Summer Project started in June 1964, which aimed to register as many African-Americans as possible but also had unintended results.

The Montgomery Bus Boycott lasted over a year but was successful in desegregating the bus system in Alabama (1955-6).

The March on Washington was one of the largest rallies in American history and called for civil and economic rights for all people (1963).

The Little Rock Nine were nine black students that had to be escorted to class by the U.S. military to ensure their safety after being integrated into the school system (1957).

The first Freedom Ride started in Washington, D.C. in which interracial demonstrators boarded buses and traveled to the deep south (1961).

The Sit-in Movement was started after the first demonstration in Greensboro, NC., where students sat at all-white lunch counters until they were served (1960).

