Fuquay, Michael W. “Civil Rights and the Private School Movement in Mississippi, 1964-1971.”

| Takeaways | * Following the Civil Rights Act segregationists in Missipi shifted their focus from resisting desegregation in public schools to creating private schools. (Segration Academies) * Despite being technically “private” many of these schools received tuition vouchers and state textbooks |
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| Questions | * I wonder how many private schools are just long-standing segregation academies. * I wonder how these segregation academies affected the white students. |
| Applications | * Typically a conservative would not approve the idea of using state funding for private matters but I guess it changes when racism is involved. |

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Myers, Christopher. “White Freedom Schools: The White Academy Movement in Eastern North Carolina, 1954-1973.” The North Carolina Historical Review 81, no. 4 (October 2004): 393-425.

| Takeaways | * Following the Brown V. Board of Education white communities people in Northern States started their own segregation academies. * As public schools desegregated, white parents and school officials began to become more conservative and anti-government. ‘Anti-Communist’ |
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| Questions | * N/A |
| Applications | * The document underscores the tension between local autonomy in education versus federal oversight, which is happening to this day with things like the River View school situation. * Fear is probably the biggest political motivator ever. |

| Takeaways | * There was a fear of black dominance in white schools that largely fueled the white flight movement. * They framed integration as an attack of their freedoms, which is actually crazy. |
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| Questions | * White flight has to be an example of eco-chambers right? * Was there more that the Fed government could do? |
| Applications | * The desire to control Education is still seen today in our politics with the book bannings that are being done. |