

Notes — Week 11

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Period 3

- Letter to Martin Luther King (April 12, 1963)
 - Criticizes MLK for inciting violence and disorder
 - Law enforcement “urged” to show restraint
 - Commends law enforcement, puts down protesters
- In 1955:
 - Joanne Robinson is an important figure leading the Civil Rights movement
 - Emmett Till murdered
 - Dr. King joins the movement
- Around the time the movement began, there were 50,000 people living in Montgomery
- The Montgomery Bus Boycott lasted 13 months
- November 1956 — US Supreme Court ruled that Alabama’s racial segregation laws for buses were unconstitutional
 - Limited to buses and Alabama (segregation allowed elsewhere)
- Two forms of fighting: civil disobedience and litigation
- Leading group for African-Americans at the time was the NAACP
- Thurgood Marshall first African-American on the Supreme Court
- The Little Rock Nine in 1957 (integration of Central High School)
 - Media is one of the biggest factors pushing change (more press coverage)
 - Many people have television (allows mass communication)

- Governor of Arkansas used the National Guard to bar the kids from entering the school; when this didn't work, he closed ALL public schools in Arkansas
 - Took 18 years to fully integrate Arkansas schools
- George Wallace of Alabama called for segregation forever; in the South, segregation was part of politics
- From 1957 to 1963 there were over 20 unsolved bombings in Alabama
- “Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere” — Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., *Letter from a Birmingham Jail*
- KKK members were part of city politics (police, government, etc.)
- Bail rates were increased to keep more people in jail (contrary to amendment 8)
- Bull Connor held an elected position
- When children marched with parents, firemen refused to attack the protesters with hoses