|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Segregation  Desegregation | The separation of peoples |
| Separate-but-equal | Laws segregating blacks from whites were legal, as long as they provided equal facilities. From the *Ferguson v Plessy* case. |
| Jim Crow laws | Laws complying with the Separate-but-equal ruling. Often not equal. |
| Sit in | A peaceful protest used to force restaurant owners to desegregate. Most famous-Greensborough. |
| NAACP | National association for the advancement of colored people; a group that supported court cases that were against segregation. |
| CORE | Congress of racial equality; used the sit-in strategy to desegregate restaurants. |
| Defacto-segregation | Segregation by custom and tradition, even when there are no segregation laws in place. |
| Plessy v. Ferguson | Supreme court ruling that birthed the “Separate but Equal” clause. |
| Brown v. Board of Education | Ruled that segregation of public schools was unconstitutional under the fourteenth amendment. |
| Civil Rights Act of 1957 | Protected the right of African American voting. |
| Freedom Riders | Groups of northern African Americans that rode busses into the south to protest against bus segregation. |
| Civil Rights Act of 1964 | A more comprehensive civil rights act that allowed for federal action |
| Black Panthers | A violent group of revolutionists who claimed that the only way to achieve civil rights was through full-scale revolt. |