sitI. Civil Rights Movement (1954-68)

A. System of Power: South

1. economic

a. 90% of blacks in south

b. cotton tenancy or debt bondage

c. benefited: Northern and Southern elites

2. political/social

a. disenfranchisement

i. poll tax

ii. literacy test

iii. grandfather clause

iv. exclusionary primaries

v. voter registration

b. segregation

c. Wilson/Harding

3. judicial

a. 14th, 15th Amendment

b. 1897 Plessy v Ferguson

4.social order violence

a. riots: Tulsa

b. lynching

c. 1920s Ku Klux Klan

d. sundown towns

B. Lack of justice

1. 1870-1965 the government ignored the fact of

political disenfranchisement

a. no president

b. no Congress

c. no Supreme Court

2. Lynching was not a crime

3. Woodrow Wilson

4. Warren G. Harding

5. Truman's Civil Rights Commission

II. Social Movement

A. 1954 Supreme Court Brown vs Board of Education

1. strikes down Plessy

a. "separate but equal" is "unequal"

b. "all delibeate speed"

2. How?

a. May 1955

b. "prompt and reasonable compliance"

c. excluded segregated suburbs

3. "souther manifesto" 101 congressmen 1956

4. White Citizens Councils to fight for de jure segregation in south

5. 1957-60 only 49 schools attempted integration

B. 1955 Rosa Parks and Montgomery Bus Boycott

1. Boycotters walked to work

a. early limited demands

i. courtesy

ii. black drivers in black neighborhoods

iii. easing of segregation but not end

b. later full integration

2. Govt unsympathetic:

a. injunction

b. boycott/injunction

3. federal government - absent

a. civil rights movement threatened democratic

party

b. afraid to lose Southern Democrats or Dixiecrats

4. Nov 1956 won US supreme court and integrated

5. External pressure

a. cold war

b. winning the hearts and minds of Third World

C. 1957 desegregate Central High School in Little Rock, Ark

1. harass one lonely girl, Ike force to bring in paratroopers

2. Faubus closed schools for rest of year

3. power of television

4. US Constitution

D. Sit- ins at segregated lunch counters

1. 4 students in 1960 at Greensboro, NC

2. harassed by whites, verbal and physical abuse

3. by end of year 70,000

E. Organizations and civil rights groups with broad popular base

1. black churches and universities

2. CORE, SNCC, SCLC: social injustice of segregation

3. method: non-violent civil disobedience or direct action

a. if laws and policies and institutions reflect social

injustice

b. then moral obligation to change them

c. direct action: force a confrontation to make injustice visible

i. mass violation of laws and codes

ii. boycotts, demonstrations, marches

iii. mass voter registrations

iv. freedom rides

d. to show it is so important one is willing to go to

jail

e. disrupt the system so that it has difficult functioning

f. goal:

i. win over population

ii. win over enemy who is victim of system

that dehumanizes

iii. establish just order

F. Freedom Rides- CORE

1. make sure govt was upholding integration laws

on interstate travel

2. Black and white college students required whites

to ride Alabama 1961

G. Voter registration

1. extremely dangerous

2. threats and intimidation and violence

3. long lines, no food or water

4. Selma to Montgomery - Bloody Sunday 1965

5. Freedom Summer 1964 -Mississippi Burning

a. James Chaney

b. Andrew Goodman

c. Michael Schwerner

d. beaten by police and KKK

e. FBI

H. Marches, demonstrations, picketing

1. March on Washington

2. Birmingham

I. how did US leaders and institutions respond to a social

Movement for equality

1. mass arrests

2. violence: police dogs and water hoses

1. Ike and Kennedy, resisted helping

2. COINTELPRO

a. target King

b. help KKK

III. Success:? Johnson and the Great Society

A. Civil Rights Act of 1964,

1. Based on Congresses power to regulate commerce

2. equal access to restaurants, bars, theaters, hotels,

gasoline stations, and similar establishments serving the

public

3. bars discrimination in the hiring, promotion and wages of employees of medium size and large firms

a. no "whites only" adds

b. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

4. excludes

a. owner operator of small business

b. religious school can take into account religion of

teacher

B. Civil Rights Act of 1968

1. prohibits discrimination in housing because of race,

religion, ethnicity, or sex (covers 3/4)

2. outlaws redlining and blockbusting

3. increased penalties for those depriving people of their

civil rights esp by violience ( but)

a. excluded law enforcement, national guard, or

Armed Services who are suppressing

b. riot or civil disturbance

4. included a section

a. 5 years in prison for anyone crossing state

line to incite riot (def: violence of 3 or more)

b. first prosecuted SNCC H. Rap Brown for speech

c. later the Chicago 8

C.Voting Rights Act of 1965

1. Forbids discrimination in voting and registration.

2. federal agents to register voter

3. oversee participation in elections

4. eliminated literacy tests

5. In Miss 1965-70 up 900%

6. Act needs to be renewed, 1970,1975,1982 until 2002

a. requires state and localities to clear with federal

officials any change that would reduce voting

power of minority group

b. congressional districts are redrawn can be

challenged if they are redrawn to keep blacks

and Hispanics from having a majority

II. Anti-war movement

A. civil rights movement

1. 1965 in Miss"in memory of the burned children of Vietnam”

2. SNCC US is pursuing a policy of aggression in violation

of international law

3. SNCC invaded an induction center in Atlanta

4. MLK: “Beyond Vietnam”

B. SDS (Students for Democratic Society)

C. Resistance becomes popular

1. draft card burnings and turn ins evasions

1. evasions 1969 33,960 delinquent
2. mass protest
   1. Vietnam Day 1965

b. Democratic National Convention 1968

c. National anti-war ally in 1969 2 million people nat

d. Washington after 1970 of hundreds of thousands

e. Washington 1971 fourteen thousand arrested, largest mass arrest

4. Fr. Philip Berrigan and Daniel Berrigan raided draft

offices, destroyed records

5.judges

a.dismissing or informing the jury of the right

to vote your conscience or jury nullification

b. small or no sentences - Camden 28

6. Universities

a. military research

b. Dow chemical recruiting

c. ROTC

7. GIs

a. search and avoid

b. refusal to fight

c. AWOL

d. fragging

e. black arm bands on moratorium day

f. peace symbols on uniforms

g. base anti-war newspapers

h. off base anti-war coffee shops

E. Kent State - killing students - may 4, 1970

1. National Guardsman fired into student demonstrators,

students at 400 colleges went on strike as protest

2. 1969-70 1785 student demonstrations including 313

buildings occupied

3. protests against ROTC caused the ,canceling of many of those programs, supplied half the officers could not

fill quoata

IV. Movement goes north

A. Eeconomic rights

"what good does it do to be able to sit at a lunch counter if a person can't afford a hamburger."

B. The urban ghetto

1. Blacks were making 55% of whites, and

2. 20% unemployment

3. businesses and jobs were fleeing to the suburbs

4. the urban ghetto was becoming more impoverished

a. fewer social resources

b. fewer life chances

C. massive riots in norther cities in the late 60s

1. Watts, Newark, Chicago, Detroit, Hartford

2. eight major uprisings, 33 serious, 123 minor,

83 died almost all black

3. 45 deaths in Detroit, 44 by police

3. violence against property

a. slum lords

b. price gouging merchants

D. National Advisory Committee on Urban Disorders

1. causes "white racism"

a. police violence against blacks

b. de facto segregation

i. steering

ii. redlining

iii. schools

2. conditions of the urban ghetto

"Pervasive discrimination and segregation in employment, education, and housing . . .growing concentrations of impoversished Negroes in our major cities, creating a growing crisis of deteriorating facilities and services and unmet human needs . . ."

E. War on Poverty

1. Economic Opportunity Act of 1964

a. education and train the poor

b. Job corps, community action programs, Work

Experience, and Head Start

2. Welfare and Medi-caid

3. never really financed

4. financial support to Vietnam War

V. Transformation of social movement

A. Society is organized violence, depriving people of the

necessities of life because of color is violence

B. Black Power as ideology

1. Huxley, "Rights are taken not given"

2. Independence, no paternalism

3. in some cases separation

4. violence can be justified

C. Black Panthers : “Power to the People”

1. exercised the right to bear arms guaranteed in

Constitution

2. followed police to make sure they didn't violate

rights of blacks

3. Weapons in homes and BP office

3. programs for feeding poor FBI memo “nefarious”

4. demonized in press

5. Panthers and supporters targeted by police and

FBI

a. manufactured evidence

b. false testimony

c. infiltration

F. FBI

1. Ignored pleas to defend the constitutional rights of

blacks and prevent violence

2. however, 1956-71 COINTELPRO massive counterintelligence

a. harrassing and breaking up militant black

groups,

b. 295 actions against black groups 1956-1971

3. Senate report in 1976 FBI tried to destroy MLK

a. treated him like an enemy agent

4. Dec 4, 1969 FBI killed Fred Hampton and Mark Clark

as they slept

G. NY Times 1978

1. Places which experience urban riots have changed

very little by late 1970s

2. wages were still 60%, disease, hunger, poor health and

health care, inadequate schools