I. Black Insurgency

A. 1876-1930: conditions not present

1. no political opportunity

2. weak organizations/few resources

3. no cognitive liberation

B. Compromise 1877

C. System: 1876-1930

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

b. segregation

c. Wilson/Harding

3. judicial

a. Fourteenth Amendment

b. Plessy v Ferguson

4.social order violence

a. riots

b. lynching

c. 1920s Ku Klux Klan

D. Socioeconomic processes: 1930- 1960

1. economic

a. Cotton decline

b. automation

c. northern manufacturing

2. black migration

3. urbanization

4. WWII: freedom and equaltiy

5. Cold War: racism doesn’t look good

E. Consequences

1. increasing political opportunity

a. northern elite v southern elite

i. importance of black vote in North

ii. compromise v cold war

b. federal government “support”

i. judicial: Brown v Bd of Ed

ii. Truman’s Civil Rights Commission

iii. Roosevelt: lynching is murder

2. Indigenous groups: increasing size and resources

a. Black church

b. Black colleges

c. NAACP

3. Cognitive liberation

a. system is unjust, by its own standards

b. can be overthrown

c. lynching and Brown v Bd of Education

II. Heyday: 1961-65

A. Political opportunity: further factionalizing of elite

1. black vote in North more important than alliance with Southern elite

a. 1950-1965 2 million to NY, CA, IL

b. 1960 black vote decided election for Democrats

2. winning cold war more important than maintaining social oppression

a. “communism” vs “democracy”

b. wars of national liberation

c. winning their “hearts and minds”

3. public opinion

a. Negro question

b. white liberal support

B. organization: creation of formal movement organization

1. new organizations

a. CORE, SNCC, SCLC

b. used leaders and members and systems of indigenous organizations

c. indigenous organizations being displaced

2. movement consensus

a. focus: place

i. south

ii. 70% of movement actions in south

b. focus: issues

i. enfranchisement

ii. equality

c. consequences

i. concentration of resources

ii. movement consensus on goals

d. strategy

i. make the injustice of system visible

ii. undermine functioning of system

iii. gain popular support

e. tactics

i. non-violent direct action, civil disobedience

ii. break unjust laws

iii. examples: sit-ins, freedom rides, jail-ins, voter registration, marches

iii. violent reactions from white segregationists

C. Success: federal government , external resources

1. federal government

a. neutral

b. civil rights laws

i. Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1968

ii. Voting Rights Act of 1965

2 white liberal organizations

D. Backlash

III. Decline 1966-1970

A. Context

1. urban riots

2.proliferation of organizations

B. Political Opportunity

1. backlash and polarization

a. riots/uprisings

b. white suburbs threatened

2. class structure threatened

3. parties to the right: Wallace supporters

a. law and order

b. other problems

C. decline in organizational strength/consensus

1. proliferation of organizations

2. disagreement over goals

a. integration

b. class: institutional racism and discrimination,

i. poverty

ii. unemployment

iii. urban squalor

iv. discrimination: housing, education, jobs

v. police violence

3. disagreement over tactics

a. non-violence

b. violence

4. change in geography

D. Cognitive liberation: reversal

E. Responses

1. decrease in support except for NAACP

2. federal government

a. expenditures for law and order: weapons, training, manpower

b. COINTELPRO 1956-1971

i. infiltration

ii. dirty tricks

iii. legal harassment

iv. extra- legal violence

c. Black Panthers

3. consequences

a. leadership decimated

b. membership paranoia

c. resources absorbed

I. Social Movements 1960s/70s

A. black insurgency: influence (AIM, New Left-SDS, Free Speech Movement, Anti-Vietnam, Feminism.

B. How so?

1. cognitive liberation

a. view institutions and social arrangements of American society

through prism of the bi

i. questions of legitimacy

ii. hypocrisy

b. limited success of bi but example that change was possible

2. tactics: disrupt the system

a. AVW:

i. disrupt the draft: draft cards to draft offices

ii. stop flow of troops

iii. mass protests and arrests

b. American Indian movement:

i. occupation of Alcatraz, BIA, Wounded Knee

ii. Self-defense

c. New Left (SDS )

i. elite universities

ii. occupy universities buildings and offices

iii. SDS at Columbia

university and Vietnam war

university and workers

university and society

university and Harlem

3. Direct connection

a. BI and AVW

i. SNCC

ii. MLK

b. BI and AIM

c. BI and FSM

d. Feminism, BI, SDS, VAWM