



## Summary 1960-75

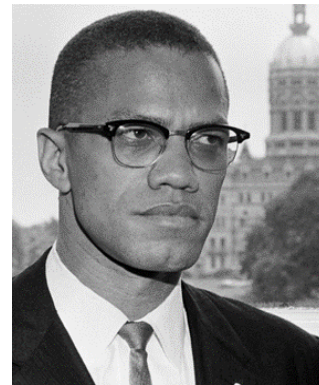
From 1960, support for the civil rights movement grew. Different civil rights groups worked together, planning larger non-violent direct action protests in the South. However, while methods of protest changed, the reaction of white people in the South did not. The violence from white people prompted disgust in the country and from the watching world. This criticism forced the federal government to act, and by 1966 a Civil Rights and Voting Act were in place to protect the rights of black Americans. This made many white Americans think the fight for civil rights was over, but this was not the case. By the late 1960s, black Americans were rioting across the country, particularly in the North. More militant methods of protest surfaced with Malcolm X, the Black Power Movement and the Black Panthers. Key leaders were assassinated—Malcolm X and Martin Luther King— which sparked further rioting.



The Civil Rights Act of 1964	The Voting Rights Act of 1965	The Civil Rights Act of 1968
Banned discrimination in voter registration tests, in public spaces and job discrimination. Gave the government the power to force school desegregation and to remove federal funding from discriminating state projects.	Federal officials to run voter registration in any state and in all states where under 50% of those qualified to vote were registered.	Passed quickly after Martin Luther King's assassination. Fair housing and gave federal protection to civil rights workers. But it also made the punishment for rioting more severe.

<b>1960</b> Greensboro sit-in movement	<b>1961</b> First Freedom Ride & Aniston bomb attack	<b>1962</b> Voter Education Project	<b>1962</b> James Meredith case at Mississippi University	<b>1963</b> Birmingham Demonstrations—closed all public spaces to avoid desegregation. Martin Luther King organised demonstrations and the local police reacted violently
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## Enquiry Question: How did the Civil Rights Movement gain momentum between 1960 and 1975?



### Key Figures

<b>James Meredith</b>	After his initial rejection from the University of Mississippi (known as Ole Miss), the Supreme Court ordered the university to admit him. Mobs protested against this and troops guarded him for the whole year it took for
<b>Martin Luther King</b>	Civil Rights leader who came to prominence during the Montgomery Bus Boycott
<b>Malcolm X</b>	A popular figure during the civil rights movement. Initially a member of the Nation of Islam, which later assassinated him when he left the group. Initially rejected non-violent direct action, but after a pilgrimage to Mecca he changed his views (more willing to consider integration, accept white help)
<b>Stokely Carmichael</b>	A chairman of SNCC, set up the Lowndes County Freedom Organisation as a political party to represent black Americans. At first he believed in non-violent direct action, but his views shifted to stress more militant methods
<b>Huey P. Newton and Bob-</b>	Established the Black Panthers in 1966, which were one of the largest and one of the most feared Black Power Groups.

<b>1963</b> The March on Washington. 250,000 demonstrators, King makes his 'I have a dream' speech	<b>1964</b> Freedom Summer & Mississippi Murders	<b>1964</b> Civil Rights Act	<b>1965</b> Assassination of Malcolm X	<b>1965</b> Voting Rights Act	<b>1968</b> Kerner Report	<b>1968</b> Assassination of Martin Luther King	<b>1968</b> Black Power Protest at Mexico Olympics
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## TIMELINE OF PROTEST, PROGRESS AND RADICALISM

<b>Federal</b>	The central US government responsible for laws that govern the whole country.
<b>State</b>	All US states have their own governments and laws.
<b>Supreme Court</b>	The top court for the whole of the USA. It has the power to overrule state laws if necessary.
<b>Literacy Test</b>	Baffling tests designed to prevent black Americans from voting.
<b>Senators</b>	US politicians, members of the Senate.
<b>Lynching</b>	The murder of African Americans.

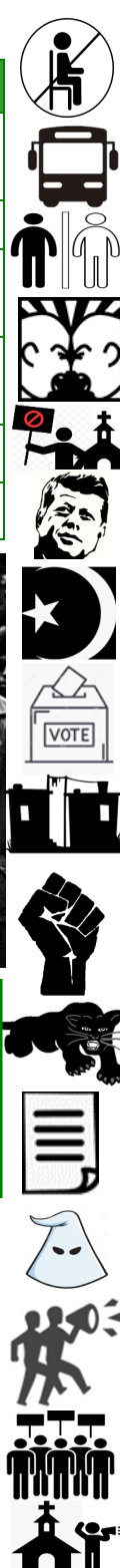


*Was it more important to change laws across the country, or reduce the opposition in the pro-segregationist areas?*  
*Could Ole Miss have become desegregated without direct federal intervention?*

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zpcwmn/revision/1>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZaVlucxNeTY>

<https://spartacus-educational.com/USAcivilrights.htm>



<b>Sit ins</b>	Staying at a counter in protest at their refusal to serve you based on skin colour. Non violent
<b>Freedom Rides</b>	Black volunteers travelled on interstate buses to check that integration was happening e.g. in Mississippi 1961 27 freedom riders jailed for sitting in the whites-only section of a bus station
<b>Separatism</b>	Keeping races apart
<b>Campaign C</b>	A new strategy used for the campaign in Birmingham Alabama in 1963. 'Confrontation' was the method adopted in their attempts to end segregation in Birmingham.
<b>ACMHR</b>	(Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights) organised boycotts and lawsuits to desegregate Alabama, Birmingham.
<b>New-Frontier</b>	After being re-elected in 1960, this was President Kennedy's new idea aimed at equality for Black Americans,
<b>Nation of Islam (NOI)</b>	Aimed to provide black Americans with an alternative religion and to keep blacks and whites separate. Malcolm X was originally a member
<b>Lowndes County Freedom Organisation</b>	A political party set up by Stokely Carmichael and other members of the SNCC to represent black Americans and to encourage them to utilise their right to vote after the Voting Rights Act of 1965
<b>Ghetto</b>	Area of a city inhabited by people who were deprived (poor, uneducated)
<b>Black Power Movement</b>	A new way to protest which emerged as an alternative to non-violent direct action. It used militant action and spoke of revolution. It rejected help from white people and argued against forced integration
<b>Black Panthers</b>	An extreme group of black nationalists who believed that Black Americans should arm themselves (have weapons) and force the whites to give them equal rights.
<b>Ten Point Programme</b>	A list written by Huey P. Newton, a leader of the Black Panthers, which outlined the beliefs and goals of what the Black Panthers wanted to achieve.
<b>Ku Klux Klan (KKK)</b>	(Ku Klux Klan) A secret society of white people in the South who believed in white supremacy and used violence against black people (and other minority groups).
<b>The Kerner Report</b>	Produced in 1968 after President Johnson's enquiry into the race riots, detailing what caused the riots and attempts to improve living conditions.
<b>SNCC</b>	(Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee)
<b>SCLC</b>	(Southern Christian Leadership Council) set up church-based protests, Martin Luther King was one of its leaders.