**D5 pursuing life and Liberty: equality in the USA 1945-68.**

**KQ2 Martin Luther King and peaceful protest.**

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| images.jpg |

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| Martin Luther King speaking at the March on Washington |

· **In a Nutshell:** The social and economic position of black citizens in the USA in the 1940’s and early 1950’s?

· **Key Features and conceptual understanding:** Content and concepts.

· **Spinning conceptual understanding:** How differently are these events and developments interpreted? Concentrating on patterns of tackling essay questions stressing different concepts.

· **Cracking the Puzzle** – Preparing for revision and assessment.

(I)In a Nutshell: What was the role of Martin Luther King and peaceful protest?

**The key features and concepts**

Students should have an understanding of the forces opposed to equal rights and the ways in which this opposition expressed itself. Students should have knowledge and understanding of the aims, methods and effectiveness of the civil rights movement. They should understand the salient features of the Civil rights acts of 1957, 1960, 1964, 1965 and 1968 in order to assess the impact of the campaigns and the role of the federal authority.

**Activity 1: Introductory hook to Key features and concepts**

As a class you will be exploring a set of images which illustrate the range of methods employed by the peaceful civil rights movement. In addition to studying all the images, in your pair examine one image in detail considering:

* What it tell us
* What can be inferred from the image
* What further questions you have regarding the subject

**Activity 2 – On your marks…engaging conceptually with the key features through timeline.**

a.) Study the timeline and colour code the events of the period according to the following key (you may not need to use all the colours at this point):

o Red- Significant discrimination/ absence of Civil Rights Campaigning.

o Yellow- Regional desegregation/coordinated campaign.

o Green – Legislation against discrimination and civil equality.

b.) Use your analysis of the timeline to plot changes to the position of African Americans between 1955-1965. Use three different colours to plot changes to their political, economic and social position.

 **Position Of Black Americans 1955-1964**

**1955**

* [December 1](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/December_1) - [Rosa Parks](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rosa_Parks) refuses to give up her seat on a bus, starting the [Montgomery Bus Boycott](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Montgomery_Bus_Boycott).

**1956**

* [February 3](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/February_3) - [Autherine Lucy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Autherine_Lucy) is admitted to the [University of Alabama](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Alabama). Whites riot, and she is suspended. Later, she is expelled for her part in further legal action against the university.
* [February 24](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/February_24) - The policy of [Massive Resistance](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Massive_Resistance) is declared by [U.S. Senator](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Senate) [Harry F. Byrd, Sr.](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harry_F._Byrd%2C_Sr.).
* [May 28](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/May_28) - The [Tallahassee, Florida](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tallahassee%2C_Florida) bus boycott begins.
* [November 13](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/November_13) - In [*Browder v. Gayle*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Browder_v._Gayle), the [Supreme Court](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supreme_Court_of_the_United_States) strikes down Alabama laws requiring segregation of buses. This ruling, together with the ICC's 1955 ruling in Sarah Keys v. Carolina Coach banning Jim Crow in bus travel among the states, is a landmark in outlawing Jim Crow in bus travel.
* The [Southern Manifesto](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southern_Manifesto) opposing integration of schools, was created and signed by members of the Congressional delegations of Southern states, including 19 Senators and 81 members of the House of Representatives, notably the entire delegations of the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Virginia. On March 12, it was released to the press.
* Director J. Edgar Hoover orders the [FBI](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_Bureau_of_Investigation) to begin the [COINTELPRO](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COINTELPRO) program to investigate and disrupt "dissident" groups within the [United States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States).

**1957**

* January - [Southern Christian Leadership Conference](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southern_Christian_Leadership_Conference) formed. Dr. [Martin Luther King](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martin_Luther_King), Jr. is named chairman of the organization.
* [September 4](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/September_4) - Orville Faubus, governor of Arkansas, calls out the National Guard to block [integration](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Racial_integration) of [Little Rock Central High School](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Little_Rock_Central_High_School).
* September - President [Ike Eisenhower](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ike_Eisenhower) federalized National Guard and also ordered US Army troops to ensure [Little Rock Central High School](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Little_Rock_Central_High_School) in [Arkansas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arkansas) is integrated. Federal and National Guard troops escort the [Little Rock Nine](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Little_Rock_Nine).
* [Civil Rights Act of 1957](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_Rights_Act_of_1957) signed by President Eisenhower.

**1958**

* In [*NAACP v. Alabama*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NAACP_v._Alabama), the [Supreme Court](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supreme_Court) ruled that the NAACP was not required to release membership lists to continue operating in the state.

**1960**

* [February 1](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/February_1) - Four black students sit at the Woolworth's lunch counter in [Greensboro](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greensboro%2C_North_Carolina), [North Carolina](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_Carolina), sparking six months of the [Greensboro Sit-Ins](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greensboro_Sit-Ins).
* [February 17](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/February_17) - Alabama grand jury indicts [Martin Luther King](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martin_Luther_King) (MLK) for [tax evasion](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tax_evasion).
* [February 20](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/February_20) - [Virginia Union University](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virginia_Union_University) students stage sit-in at Woolworth's lunch counter in [Richmond](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richmond%2C_Virginia).[5]
* [March 3](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/March_3) - [Vanderbilt University](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vanderbilt_University) expels [James Lawson](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Lawson) for sit-in participation.
* [March 7](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/March_7) - [Felton Turner](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Felton_Turner) of [Houston](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Houston) beaten and hung-upside down in a tree, initials [KKK](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/KKK) carved on his chest.
* [March 19](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/March_19) - San Antonio, Texas becomes first city to integrate lunch counters.
* [March 20](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/March_20) - Florida Governor [Leroy Collins](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leroy_Collins) calls lunch counter segregation “unfair and morally wrong.”
* [April 8](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/April_8) - Weak civil rights bill survives Senate [filibuster](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Filibuster).
* April 15-17 - The [Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Student_Nonviolent_Coordinating_Committee) (SNCC) is formed in [Raleigh](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raleigh%2C_North_Carolina), [North Carolina](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_Carolina).
* May - [Nashville sit-ins](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nashville_sit-ins).
* [May 6](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/May_6) - [Civil Rights Act of 1960](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_Rights_Act_of_1960) signed by President [Dwight Eisenhower](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dwight_Eisenhower).
* [May 28](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/May_28) - All-white Alabama jury acquits [MLK](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MLK).
* [June 24](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/June_24) - MLK meets Senator [John F. Kennedy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_F._Kennedy) (JFK).
* [June 28](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/June_28) - [Bayard Rustin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bayard_Rustin) resigns from [SCLC](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SCLC) after condemnation by Rep. [Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adam_Clayton_Powell%2C_Jr.).
* [July 31](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/July_31) - [Elijah Muhammad](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elijah_Muhammad) calls for an all-black state. Membership in [Nation of Islam](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nation_of_Islam) estimated at 100,000.
* August - Rev. [Wyatt Tee Walker](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wyatt_Tee_Walker) replaces [Ella Baker](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ella_Baker) as SCLC’s Executive Director.
* [October 19](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/October_19) - MLK and fifty others arrested at sit-in at Atlanta’s Rich’s Department Store.
* [October 26](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/October_26) - MLK’s earlier probation revoked; he was transferred to Reidsville State Prison.
* [October 28](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/October_28) - After intervention from [Robert F. Kennedy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_F._Kennedy) (RFK), King is free on bond.
* [December 5](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/December_5) - In [*Boynton v. Virginia*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boynton_v._Virginia), the [U.S. Supreme Court](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/U.S._Supreme_Court) holds that [racial segregation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Racial_segregation) in bus terminals s illegal because such segregation violates the [Interstate Commerce Act](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interstate_Commerce_Act). This ruling, in combination with the ICC's 1955 decision in Keys v. Carolina Coach, effectively outlaws segregation on interstate buses and at the terminals servicing such buses.

**1961**

* [January 11](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/January_11) - Rioting over court-ordered admission of first two African Americans at the [University of Georgia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Georgia) leads to their suspension.
* [January 31](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/January_31) - Member of the [Congress of Racial Equality](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Congress_of_Racial_Equality) (CORE) and nine students arrested in Rock Hill, South Carolina.
* [March 6](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/March_6) - President [John F. Kennedy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_F._Kennedy) issues [Executive Order 10925](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Executive_Order_10925), which establishes a Presidential committee that later becomes the [Equal Employment Opportunity Commission](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Equal_Employment_Opportunity_Commission).
* [May 4](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/May_4) - The first group of [Freedom Riders](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom_Riders), with the intent of integrating interstate buses, leaves Washington, D.C. by Greyhound bus. The group, organized by the [Congress for Racial Equality](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Congress_for_Racial_Equality) (CORE), leaves shortly after the [U.S. Supreme Court](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/U.S._Supreme_Court) has outlawed segregation in interstate transportation terminals.[6]
* [May 14](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/May_14) - The [Freedom Riders](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom_Rider)' bus is attacked and burned outside of Anniston, Alabama. A mob beats the [Freedom Riders](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom_Riders) upon their arrival in Birmingham, Alabama. The [Freedom Riders](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom_Riders) are arrested in Jackson, Mississippi, and spend forty to sixty days in Parchman Penitentiary.[6]
* [May 17](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/May_17) - Nashville students, coordinated by [Diane Nash](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diane_Nash) and [James Bevel](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Bevel), take up the [Freedom Ride](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom_Ride).
* [May 20](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/May_20) - [Freedom Riders](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom_Riders) were assaulted in Montgomery, Alabama.
* May 21-22 - MLK, the [Freedom Riders](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom_Riders), and congregation of 1,500 at Rev. [Ralph Abernathy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abernathy)’s First Baptist Church in Montgomery are besieged by mob of segregationists; Attorney General [Robert F. Kennedy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_F._Kennedy) sends federal marshals to protect them.
* May 29 -- [Attorney General](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Attorney_General) [Robert F. Kennedy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_F._Kennedy), citing the [1955](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1955) landmark ICC ruling in [Sarah Keys v. Carolina Coach Company](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarah_Keys_v._Carolina_Coach_Company) and the [Supreme Court](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supreme_Court)'s 1960 decision in [Boynton v. Virginia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boynton_v._Virginia), petitions the ICC to enforce [desegregation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Desegregation) in interstate travel.
* June-August - [U.S. Dept. of Justice](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/U.S._Dept._of_Justice) initiates talks with civil rights groups and foundations on beginning Voter Education Project.
* July - [SCLC](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SCLC) begins citizenship classes; [Andrew J. Young](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andrew_J._Young) hired to direct the program. [Bob Moses](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bob_Moses) begins voter registration in McComb, Mississippi.
* September - [James Forman](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Forman) becomes SNCC’s Executive Secretary.
* [September 23](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/September_23) - [Interstate Commerce Commission](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interstate_Commerce_Commission), at [Robert F. Kennedy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_F._Kennedy)’s insistence, issues new rules ending discrimination in interstate travel, effective November 1, 1961, six years after the ICC's own ruling in [Keys v. Carolina Coach Company](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Keys_v._Carolina_Coach_Company&action=edit&redlink=1).
* [September 25](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/September_25) - Voter registration activist Herbert Lee killed in McComb, Mississippi.
* [November 1](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/November_1) - All interstate buses required to display a certificate that reads: “Seating aboard this vehicle is without regard to race, color, creed, or national origin, by order of the Interstate Commerce Commission.” [7]
* [November 1](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/November_1) - SNCC workers Charles Sherrod and Cordell Reagon and nine Chatmon Youth Council members test new ICC rules at Trailways bus station in Albany, Georgia.[8]
* [November 17](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/November_17) - SNCC workers help encourage and coordinate black activism in Albany, Georgia, culminating in the founding of the [Albany Movement](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albany_Movement) as a formal coalition.[8]
* [November 22](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/November_22) - Three high school students from Chatmon’s Youth Council arrested after using “positive actions” by walking into white sections of the Albany bus station.[8]
* [November 22](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/November_22) - Albany State College students Bertha Gober and Blanton Hall arrested after entering the white waiting room of the Albany Trailways station. [8]
* [December 10](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/December_10) - [Freedom Riders](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom_Riders) from Atlanta, SNCC leader Charles Jones, and Albany State student Bertha Gober are arrested at Albany Union Railway Terminal, sparking mass demonstrations, with hundreds of protesters arrested over the next five days.[9]
* December 11-15 - Five hundred protesters arrested in Albany, Georgia.
* [December 15](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/December_15) - Dr. King arrives in Albany, Georgia in response to a call from Dr. W. G. Anderson, the leader of the [Albany Movement](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albany_Movement) to desegregate public facilities.[6]
* [December 16](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/December_16) - Dr. King is arrested at an Albany, Georgia demonstration. He is charged with obstructing the sidewalk and parading without a permit.[6]
* [December 18](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/December_18) - Albany truce, including a 60-day postponement of King's trial; MLK leaves town.[10]

**1962**

* [January 18](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/January_18)-20 - Student protests over sit-in leaders’ expulsions at Baton Rouge’s [Southern University](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southern_University), the nation’s largest black school, close it down.
* February - Representatives of [SNCC](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Student_Nonviolent_Coordinating_Committee), [CORE](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CORE), and the [NAACP](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NAACP) form the [Council of Federated Organizations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Council_of_Federated_Organizations) ([COFO](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COFO)). A grant request to fund [COFO](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COFO) voter registration activities is submitted to the Voter Education Project (VEP).
* [February 26](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/February_26) - Segregated transportation facilities, both interstate and intrastate, ruled unconstitutional by [U.S. Supreme Court](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/U.S._Supreme_Court).
* March - SNCC workers sit-in at US Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy's office to protest jailings in [Baton Rouge](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baton_Rouge).
* [March 20](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/March_20) - FBI installs wiretaps on [NAACP](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NAACP) activist [Stanley Levison](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stanley_Levison)’s office.
* [April 3](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/April_3) - Defense Department orders full racial integration of military reserve units, except the National Guard.
* June - Leroy Willis becomes first black graduate of the [University of Virginia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Virginia) College of Arts and Sciences.
* June - SNCC workers establish voter registration projects in rural Southwest Georgia.
* [July 10](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/July_10)-[August 28](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/August_28) SCLC renews protests in Albany; MLK in jail July 10-12 and [July 27](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/July_27)-[August 10](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/August_10).
* [August 31](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/August_31) - [Fannie Lou Hamer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fannie_Lou_Hamer) attempts to register to vote in [Indianola, Mississippi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indianola%2C_Mississippi).
* [September 9](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/September_9) - Two black churches used by SNCC for voter registration meetings are burned in Sasser, Georgia.
* [September 20](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/September_20) - [James Meredith](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Meredith) is barred from becoming the first black student to enroll at the [University of Mississippi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Mississippi).
* [September 30](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/September_30)-[October 1](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/October_1) - Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black orders [James Meredith](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Meredith) admitted to Ole Miss. Meredith enrolls; riot ensues. Photographer Paul Guihard & Oxford resident Ray Gunter are killed.
* October - Leflore County, Mississippi, supervisors cut off surplus food distribution in retaliation against voter drive.
* [October 23](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/October_23) – [Federal Bureau of Investigation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_Bureau_of_Investigation) (FBI) begins Communist Infiltration (COMINFIL) investigation of [SCLC](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SCLC).
* [November 7](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/November_7)-8 – [Edward Brooke](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_Brooke) selected Massachusetts Attorney General, Leroy Johnson elected Georgia State Senator, [Augustus Hawkins](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Augustus_Hawkins) electedfirst black from California in Congress.
* [November 20](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/November_20) - Attorney General [Robert F. Kennedy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_F._Kennedy) authorizes FBI wiretap on [Stanley Levison](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stanley_Levison)’s home telephone.
* [November 20](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/November_20) - President [John F. Kennedy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_F._Kennedy) upholds 1960 campaign promise to eliminate housing segregation by signing [Executive Order 11063](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Executive_Order_11063) banning segregation in Federally funded housing.

**1963**

* January - Incoming [Alabama](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alabama) governor [George Wallace](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Wallace) calls for "segregation now, segregation tomorrow, segregation forever" in his inaugural address.
* April-May - The [Birmingham campaign](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Birmingham_campaign), organized by the [Southern Christian Leadership Conference](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southern_Christian_Leadership_Conference) ([SCLC](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SCLC))and the [Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Alabama_Christian_Movement_for_Human_Rights&action=edit&redlink=1) challenges city leaders and business owners in [Birmingham, Alabama](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Birmingham%2C_Alabama) with daily mass demonstrations.
* [April](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/April) [Mary Lucille Hamilton](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Mary_Lucille_Hamilton&action=edit&redlink=1), Field Secretary for the [Congress of Racial Equality](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Congress_of_Racial_Equality), refuses to answer a judge in Gadsden, Alabama, until she is addressed by the honorific "Miss". It was the custom of the time to address white people by honorifics and people of color by their first names. Hamilton was jailed for contempt of court and refused to pay bail. The case *Hamilton v. Alabama*, 376 U.S. 650, was filed by the [NAACP](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NAACP) It went to the Supreme Court, which ruled in 1964 that courts must address persons of color with the same courtesy extended to whites.
* [April 16](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/April_16) - [Letter from Birmingham Jail](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Letter_from_Birmingham_Jail) written by [Martin Luther King](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martin_Luther_King).
* [April 23](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/April_23), [CORE](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Congress_of_Racial_Equality) activist [William L. Moore](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_L._Moore) is killed in [Gadsden, Alabama](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gadsden%2C_Alabama).
* [May 2](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/May_2)-4 - Birmingham's juvenile court is inundated with African-American children and teenagers arrested after Rev. [Fred Shuttlesworth](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fred_Shuttlesworth) launches a "D-Day" youth march, which spans three days to become the [Children's Crusade](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Children%27s_Crusade_%28civil_rights%29).[11]
* [May 9](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/May_9)-10 - After images of fire hoses and police dogs turned on protesters are shown on television, the [Children's Crusade](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Children%27s_Crusade_%28civil_rights%29) lays the groundwork for the terms of a negotiated truce on Thursday, May 9 - an end to mass demonstrations in return for rolling back oppressive segregation laws and practices. MLK and Rev. [Fred Shuttlesworth](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fred_Shuttlesworth) announce the terms of the settlement on Friday, May 10, only after MLK holds out to orchestrate the release of thousands of jailed demonstrators with bail money from [Harry Belafonte](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harry_Belafonte) and Attorney General [Robert F. Kennedy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_F._Kennedy).[12]
* [June 9](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/June_9) - [Fannie Lou Hamer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fannie_Lou_Hamer) is among several [SNCC](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Student_Nonviolent_Coordinating_Committee) workers badly beaten by police in the [Winona, Mississippi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Winona%2C_Mississippi) jail after their bus stops there.
* [June 11](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/June_11) - "The Stand In The Schoolhouse Door": [Alabama](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alabama) Governor [George Wallace](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Wallace) stands in front of a schoolhouse door at the [University of Alabama](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Alabama) in an attempt to stop [desegregation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Desegregation) by the enrollment of two black students, [Vivian Malone](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vivian_Malone) and [James Hood](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Hood). Wallace only stands aside after being confronted by [federal marshals](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Marshals_Service), Deputy Attorney General [Nicholas Katzenbach](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nicholas_Katzenbach), and the Alabama [National Guard](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_National_Guard). Later in life he apologizes for his opposition to [racial integration](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Racial_integration) then.
* [June 11](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/June_11) - President [John F. Kennedy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_F._Kennedy) (JFK) makes his historic civil rights speech, promising a bill to Congress the next week. About civil rights for "Negroes", in his speech he asks for "the kind of equality of treatment which we would want for ourselves."
* [June 12](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/June_12) - [NAACP](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NAACP) worker [Medgar Evers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medgar_Evers) is murdered in [Jackson](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jackson%2C_Mississippi), [Mississippi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mississippi).
* Summer - 80,000 blacks quickly registered to vote in Mississippi by a test project to show their desire to participate
* [June 19](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/June_19) – JFK sends Congress (H. Doc. 124, 88th Cong., 1st session.) his proposed Civil Rights Act.[14]
* [August 28](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/August_28) - [March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/March_on_Washington_for_Jobs_and_Freedom) is held. Dr. [Martin Luther King](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martin_Luther_King) gives his [*I have a dream*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/I_have_a_dream) speech. [15]
* [September 15](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/September_15) - [16th Street Baptist Church bombing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/16th_Street_Baptist_Church_bombing) in [Birmingham, Alabama](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Birmingham%2C_Alabama) kills four young girls. [Spike Lee](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spike_Lee) will later make the 1997 documentary [4 Little Girls](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/4_Little_Girls) about this atrocity.
* [November 22](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/November_22) - President Kennedy is assassinated. The new President, [Lyndon Johnson](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lyndon_Johnson), decides that accomplishing JFK's legislative agenda is his best strategy, which he pursues with the results below in 1964-1965.[16]

**1964**

* [January 23](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/January_23) - [Twenty-fourth Amendment](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Twenty-fourth_Amendment_to_the_United_States_Constitution) abolishes the [poll tax](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poll_tax) for Federal elections.
* Summer - Mississippi [Freedom Summer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom_Summer) - voter registration in the state. Create the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party to elect an alternative slate of delegates for the national convention, as blacks are still officially disfranchised.
* [June 21](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/June_21) - [Mississippi Civil Rights Workers Murders](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mississippi_Civil_Rights_Workers_Murders), three civil rights workers disappear, later to be found murdered.
* [June 28](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/June_28) - [Organization of Afro-American Unity](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Organization_of_Afro-American_Unity) is founded by [Malcolm X](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malcolm_X), lasts until his death.
* [July 2](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/July_2) - [Civil Rights Act of 1964](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_Rights_Act_of_1964) signed.[16]
* August - Congress passes the [Economic Opportunity Act](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_Opportunity_Act_of_1964) which, among other things, provides federal funds for legal representation of [Native Americans](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Native_Americans_in_the_United_States) in both civil and criminal suits. This allows the ACLU and the [American Bar Association](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Bar_Association) to represent Native Americans in cases that later win them additional civil rights.
* August - The [Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mississippi_Freedom_Democratic_Party) delegates challenge the seating of all-white Mississippi representatives at the [Democratic national convention](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1964_Democratic_National_Convention).
* [December 10](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/December_10) - Dr. [Martin Luther King](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martin_Luther_King) is awarded the [Nobel Peace Prize](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nobel_Peace_Prize), the youngest person so honored.[17]
* [December 14](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/December_14) - In [*Heart of Atlanta Motel v. United States*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heart_of_Atlanta_Motel_v._United_States), the Supreme Court upholds the [Civil Rights Act of 1964](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_Rights_Act_of_1964).

**1965**

* [February 21](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/February_21) - [Malcolm X](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malcolm_X) is shot to death in [Manhattan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manhattan), [New York](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_York_City), probably by members of the Black Muslim faith.
* [March 7](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/March_7) - [Bloody Sunday](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bloody_Sunday_%281965%29): Civil rights workers in [Selma](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Selma%2C_Alabama), [Alabama](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alabama) begin a march to [Montgomery](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Montgomery%2C_Alabama) but are stopped by a massive police blockade as they crossed the [Edmund Pettus Bridge](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edmund_Pettus_Bridge). Many marchers are severely injured and one killed.
* [March 15](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/March_15) - President [Lyndon Johnson](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lyndon_Johnson) uses the phrase "[We shall overcome](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/We_Shall_Overcome)" in a speech before Congress on the voting rights bill.[18]
* [March 25](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/March_25) - White volunteer [Viola Liuzzo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Viola_Liuzzo) is shot and killed by [Ku Klux Klan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ku_Klux_Klan) members in Mississippi -- one of whom was an [FBI](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_Bureau_of_Investigation) informant.
* [June 2](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/June_2) - Black deputy sheriff [O'Neal Moore](http://www.odmp.org/officer.php?oid=9566) is murdered in [Varnado, Louisiana](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Varnado%2C_Louisiana).
* [July 2](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/July_2) - [Equal Employment Opportunity Commission](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Equal_Employment_Opportunity_Commission) opens.
* [August 6](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/August_6) - [Voting Rights Act](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Voting_Rights_Act) of 1965 signed by President Johnson.[18]
* [August 11](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/August_11) - [Watts riots](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Watts_riots) erupt in south Los Angeles.[18]
* [September](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/September) - [Raylawni Young Branch](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Raylawni_Young_Branch&action=edit&redlink=1) and [Gwendolyn Elaine Armstrong](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Gwendolyn_Elaine_Armstrong&action=edit&redlink=1) become the first African-American students to attend the University of Southern Mississippi.
* September 15 - [Bill Cosby](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bill_Cosby) co-stars in [*I Spy*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/I_Spy), a first for a black person on American television.
* [September 24](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/September_24) - President Johnson signs [Executive Order 11246](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Executive_Order_11246) requiring Equal Employment Opportunity by federal contractors.

**1966**

* [January 10](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/January_10) - [NAACP](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NAACP) local chapter president [Vernon Dahmer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vernon_Dahmer) is injured by a bomb in [Hattiesburg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hattiesburg%2C_Mississippi), [Mississippi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mississippi). He dies the next day.
* October - [Black Panthers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_Panthers) founded by [Huey P. Newton](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Huey_P._Newton) and [Bobby Seale](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bobby_Seale) in [Oakland](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oakland%2C_California), [California](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/California).
* November - [Edward Brooke](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_Brooke) is elected to the [U.S. Senate](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Senate) from [Massachusetts](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Massachusetts). He is the first Black senator since 1881.
* unknown - [Julian Bond](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Julian_Bond) is seated in the [Georgia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Georgia_%28U.S._state%29) House of Representatives by order of the Supreme Court after his election.

**1967**

* [June 12](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/June_12) - In [*Loving v. Virginia*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Loving_v._Virginia), the Supreme Court rules that prohibiting [interracial marriage](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interracial_marriage) is unconstitutional.
* [June 13](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/June_13) - [Thurgood Marshall](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thurgood_Marshall) is the first African American appointed to the [U.S. Supreme Court](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supreme_Court_of_the_United_States).
* [August 2](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/August_2) - The movie [*In the Heat of the Night*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/In_the_Heat_of_the_Night_%28film%29) is released, starring Sidney Poitier.
* [December 11](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/December_11) - The movie [*Guess Who's Coming to Dinner*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guess_Who%27s_Coming_to_Dinner) is released, also with Sidney Poitier.
* unknown - In the trial of accused killers in the [Mississippi civil rights worker murders](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mississippi_civil_rights_worker_murders), the jury convicts 7 of 18 accused men. Conspirator [Edgar Ray Killen](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edgar_Ray_Killen) is later convicted in 2005.

**1968**

* [February 8](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/February_8) - The [Orangeburg Massacre](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orangeburg_Massacre) occurs during university protest in South Carolina.
* [April 2](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/April_2) - On a primetime television special, [Petula Clark](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Petula_Clark) touches [Harry Belafonte](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harry_Belafonte)'s arm during a duet. [Chrysler Corporation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chrysler_Corporation), the show's sponsor, had insisted the moment be deleted, but Clark stood firm, destroyed all other takes of the song, and delivered the completed program to [NBC](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NBC) with the touch intact.
* [April 4](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/April_4) - Dr. [Martin Luther King](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martin_Luther_King) is shot and killed in [Memphis, Tennessee](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Memphis%2C_Tennessee) by [James Earl Ray](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Earl_Ray).
* [April 11](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/April_11) - [Civil Rights Act of 1968](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_Rights_Act_of_1968) is signed. The [Fair Housing Act](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fair_housing) is Title VIII of this Civil Rights Act - it bans discrimination in the sale, rental, and financing of housing.
* October - [Tommie Smith](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tommie_Smith) and [John Carlos](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Carlos) raise their fists to symbolize black power and unity after winning the gold and bronze medals, respectively, at the [1968 Summer Olympic Games](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=1968_Summer_Olympic_Games&action=edit&redlink=1).
* [November 22](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/November_22) - First [interracial](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interracial) kiss on American television, between [Nichelle Nichols](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nichelle_Nichols) and [William Shatner](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Shatner) on [*Star Trek*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Star_Trek%3A_The_Original_Series)
* unknown - In [*Powe v. Miles*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Powe_v._Miles), a federal court holds that the portions of private colleges that are funded by public money are subject to the Civil Rights Act.
* unknown - [Poor People's Campaign](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poor_People%27s_Campaign) marches on Washington, DC.

(II) Key features and conceptual understanding: Depth studies illustrating the nature of

# **What do we need to focus on?**

There are many international incidences which, as case studies, help to reveal changes in relations between the Superpowers.

Students should have an understanding of

* The forces opposed to equal rights and the ways in which this opposition expressed itself.
* The aims, methods and effectiveness of the civil rights movement.
* The salient features of the Civil rights acts of 1957, 1960, 1964, 1965 and 1968
* Assess the impact of the campaigns and the role of the federal authority.

**Activity 3 -** The forces opposed to equal rights and the ways in which this opposition expressed itself.

#

**Activity 4 - The aims, methods and effectiveness of the civil rights movement.**

i) MLK’s influences

Martin Luther King remains a controversial figure within American history. His role in the success of the Civil Rights movement is often debated. However, to begin with it is important to understand his motivations for becoming involved in the events of the 1950s and 1960s. It is also important to understand what shaped his outlook to these events. Complete the following table given to you by your teacher using Sanders.

## Early factors that influenced the work of Martin Luther King

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Philosophy |   |
| Baptist ChurchP88/89 | Generations of the King’s family had served in the Baptist church… Initially King had not wanted to be a minister, because.. Eventually he became a pastor of a “rich folks church” In Montgomery Alabama because… |
| The NAACPP88/89 | King’s family had been members of the NAACP. He felt that the value of this was… King encouraged his congregation to… |
| Experiences as a young manP88/89 | King’s family had been well educated. King himself was educated at…. As a young man he experienced several examples of racial prejudice. For example… |
| Attitude to ViolenceP88/89/90 | King’s life was always threatened with violence. However, he advocated a non-violent approach to protesting. He had been inspired by the example of Mohandas Gandhi who encouraged non-violent resistance to British rule in India. In so doing Gandhi had displayed a moral authority (Satyagaha) which king wished to emulate and benefit from. His close family remained concerned about King’s involvement in the Civil Rights movement. Their fears were borne out by…  |

ii) MLK’s role 1955-64

During the 50s it is difficult to state that there was a clearly defined mass movement towards claiming Civil Rights. There were however, a number of significant incidents of local resistance from which the beginnings of a mass movement can be seen to have grown. With regards to King, the key issue is to decide whether or not he played a key role of leadership, or whether each disturbance would have ignited the same response without him.

**For each of the following developments you must include**

**1** **A summary of what the development was**

**2** **The extent of King’s involvement**

**3** **Identify the achievements of the development**

**4** **Identify the limitations of the development**

It is suggested you use four different coloured pens to record each factor.

a) The Montgomery Bus Boycott, 1956. P73-78 and P95-96

b) Little Rock, 1957. P78-81.

c) SCLC, 1957-60. P96-97.

d) SNCC, and sit-ins, 1960. P97-98.

e) Freedom Rides, 1961. P98-99.

f) Albany, 1961-62. P99-101.

g) Birmingham, 1963. P101-104.

h) The March on Washington, 1963. P104-105

i) The Civil Rights Act, 1964 P105-107

iii) MLK’s role 1964-68

Following the March on Washington King was uncertain as to which strategy to adopt. He did not know whether to follow the lead of spontaneous protests or to orchestrate a reaction from a racist white community to attract attention. He endeavoured to repeat his propaganda success of Birmingham by focusing on other key cities in tension

Using Sander’s “Race Relations in the USA” make notes on the following aspects of the developments involving King between 1964-68. For each of the following developments you must include.

1 **A summary of the development**

2 **Extent of Kings involvement in the development**

3 **Identify the achievements of the development**

4 **Identify the limitations of the development**

It is recommended that you use a different colour pen to record each factor of the developments.

a) New York City, P106.

b) Birmingham, P106.

c) St Augustine’s, P106-107

d) Selma, P107-109.

e) Meredith March, P109-110.

f) Watts, P110.

g) Chicago, P110-114.

**Activity 5**

Martin Luther King remains a controversial figure within American history. His role in the success of the Civil Rights movement is often debated. However, to begin with it is important to understand his motivations for becoming involved in the events of the 1950s and 1960s. It is also important to understand what shaped his outlook to these events. During the 50s it is difficult to state that there was a clearly defined mass movement towards claiming Civil Rights. There were however, a number of significant incidents of local resistance from which the beginnings of a mass movement can be seen to have grown. With regards to King, the key issue is to decide whether or not he played a key role of leadership, or whether each disturbance would have ignited the same response without him. Following the March on Washington King was uncertain as to which strategy to adopt. He did not know whether to follow the lead of spontaneous protests or to orchestrate a reaction from a racist white community to attract attention. He endeavoured to repeat his propaganda success of Birmingham by focusing on other key cities in tension

 **Activity 6- Evaluating MLK’s contribution. Success or failure**

Read pages 89-94 and the bottom of P114 to P117 (2nd edition) and P121-147(3rd edition) from Sander’s ‘Race Relations in the USA’, and your notes from the campaigns, read up on King. Your teacher will divide the class into two groups, one group must make notes on King’s successes, the other his failures. The class will then have a debate on whether Martin Luther King was a success or a failure in making progress in race relations in America.

**Activity 7**

Complete the mystery game for exploring the factors that hindered progress before 1965.

**Activity 8 - The forces opposed to equal rights and the ways in which this opposition expressed itself.**

Use the page references from Paterson and Willoughby and Sanders whose page numbers are defined in italics, and your previous notes on the effectiveness of the civil rights campaign to complete the following table of notes.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Opposition force** | **Why and how it expressed its opposition to the civil rights campaign** |
| **Public Opinion**P109-110, 115, 130-131, 132, 137 |  |
| **Organisations- White Citizens Councils**P110, 113, 213*KKK Sanders P104, 134,137* |  |
| **Local authority and state resistance**P110, 115-116, 132-133, 136-137,141, 212 |  |
| **Federal Government resistance**P133-134, 138, 212, 223-224, 228 |   |

**Activity 9**

Complete the mystery game considering why progress was achieved by 1965.

iv) The end of MLK’s life

**Use Sanders P114-118, to consider Kings position at the end of his life.**

**Limitations**

**Marginalized by extremists**

**Economic discrimination not solved**

**Strengths**

**Made the movement more inclusive**

**Publicity role continued**

**v)** **Evaluating MLK’s contribution. Success or failure**

Read pages 89-94 and the bottom of P114 to P117 from Sander’s Race Relations in the USA, and your notes from the campaigns, read up on King. Your teacher will divide the class into two groups, one group must make notes on King’s successes, the other his failures. The class will then have a debate on whether Martin Luther King was a success or a failure in making progress in race relations in America.

**Activity 10 - How far was the 1964 and 1965 civil rights acts a success for the civil rights movement?**

With your teacher read through the various Civil Rights Acts from Willoughby and Peterson and complete the notes on each evaluating its level of success at gaining civil rights.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Terms of Civil Rights Acts | Success of the Act | Limitations to the Act |
|  1957  | P214 | P214 |
|   1960 | P214 | P214-215 |
|   1964    | P147, 180-181 | P181 and 229 |
|   1965    | P151, 181-182 | P182 and 229 |
|   1968    |   |  |

**Activity 11 - Assess the impact of the campaigns and the role of the federal authority.**

i) **Impact 1956-64**

Your teacher will divide the class into four groups. Each group will be asked to use their knowledge, Peterson and Willoughby to complete a one page handout on the role of the following factors in the progress made in the Civil rights campaign by 1964.

1 Role of King as an individual. P122-125, 143-145.

2 Impact of the Civil Rights Organisations (SNCC, NAACP, CORE, and SCLC) P130-131, 251-252, 254-255, and 258.

3 Growing public support P130-132, 144-145, and 252.

4 Federal Government responses (Brown, Little Rock, Freedom Rides, March on Washington and Civil Rights Act of 1964) P112, 114-115, 133, and 145-147.

ii) **Impact 1964-68**

Your teacher will divide the class into four groups. Each group will be asked to use their knowledge, Peterson and Willoughby to complete a one page handout on the role of the following factors in the progress made in the Civil rights campaign by 1968. **Change page references to cover 1964-68**

1 Role of King as an individual. P122-125, 143-145.

2 Impact of the Civil Rights Organisations (SNCC, NAACP, CORE, and SCLC) P130-131, 251-252, 254-255, and 258.

3 Growing public support P130-132, 144-145, and 252.

4 Federal Government responses (Brown, Little Rock, Freedom Rides, March on Washington and Civil Rights Act of 1964) P112, 114-115, 133, and 145-147.

(III) **Spinning Conceptual understanding:** How differently are these events and developments interpreted?

**Activity 13 Mind mapping of the key features and conceptual understanding**

**i) Analyse key features essay pattern**

How extensive was opposition to...?

How far is it accurate to describe.....as....?

**ii) Analyse causation essay pattern**

Why did...?

How far was...in increasing opposition/support...?

How far was...the main case of...?

How far do you agree that...because of...?

**iii) Analyse consequence/effects essay pattern**

How far was...a success?

How far is it accurate to say achieved/achieved little for....?

**iv) Analyse change/continuity essay pattern**

How far did...improve...?

How far did....change in the years...?

**v) Analyse significance essay pattern**

How important was...in contributing to the development of...?

How important was....in the outcome of...?

How important was....in the beginning of...?

**(IV) Cracking the Puzzle**- Preparing for Revision and Assessment.

**Activity 14 : Complete Trigger Memory Activity 1955-1968** using your background notes. An explanation on how to complete this is in your guidance booklet.

**Activity 15 : There are many excellent Civil Rights websites** which can be used to revisit the material covered so far. These include -

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/African-American\_Civil\_Rights\_Movement

http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/USAcivilrights.htm

 http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/

http://americanhistory.about.com/od/civilrights/Civil\_Rights\_Movement.htm

**Activity 16: Consolidating your knowledge of devolpments by 1968 through playing games**

Your teacher will load one of three multiple choice games for your class to play. Enjoy demonstrating your knowledge to answer the quiz questions on either Penalties, Fling or MC generator.

**Activity 17 : Revisit the examination criteria and advice on tackling the examination questions given in the guidance booklet.** Apply these techniques to the specimen examination. You may be asked to work individually, in pairs or in groups.

**Past questions from this syllabus D5 pursuing life and Liberty: equality in the USA 1945-68.**

**Jan 09**

9 How important was the contribution of Martin Luther King to the civil rights

movement in the years 1955–68?

10 How far had the status of Hispanic and Native Americans improved by the late 1960s?

**Jun 09**

9 How far did the position of Black Americans improve in the years 1945–55?

10 How far do you agree that the Black Power movement hindered Black civil rights in

the 1960s?

**Jan 10**

9 To what extent was the Federal Government responsible for improving the status of

black people in the United States in the years 1945–64?

10 How far was the effectiveness of the civil rights movement in the 1960s limited by

internal divisions?

**Jun 10**

9 How accurate is it to say that the status of black people in the United States changed

very little in the years 1945–55?

10 How far was peaceful protest responsible for the successes of the civil rights

movement in the years 1955–64?

**Jan 11**

**9** To what extent was the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) responsible for the successes of the civil rights campaign in the years 1945–57?

**10**  How far were the forces opposed to civil rights responsible for the failures of the civil rights movement in the 1960s?

**June 2011**

**9** How far do you agree that the impact of the Second World War was the main reason why the position of African Americans improved in the years 1945–55?

**10** How accurate is it to say that Martin Luther King’s policy of peaceful protest was the most important reason for the successes of the civil rights movement in the years 1955–68?

**Jan 2012**

**9** How successful was Martin Luther King’s campaign for civil rights in the years 1955–68?

**10** To what extent did the status of ethnic minorities, apart from African Americans,change in the 1960s?

**June 2012**

**9** How far do you agree that the years 1945–55 saw only limited progress in improving the status of African Americans?

**10** How accurate is it to say that the growth of Black Power was the most important

factor in the weakening of the civil rights movement in the 1960s?

**Jan 2013**

**9.** How accurate is it to say that peaceful protests were the most important reason for the improvement in the civil rights of African Americans in the years 1955–68?

10 How far did the status of women and Native American Indians change during the

1960s?

**June 2013**

9 How far were the Federal Government and the Supreme Court responsible for changing the status of African Americans in the years 1945–68?

10 To what extent did the aims and methods of Martin Luther King differ from those of Black Power activists?

**June 2014**

9 How accurate is it to say that the role of the Supreme Court was the most important factor in improving the status of African Americans 1945-55?

10 How far do you agree that Black Power in the 1960’s did more to hinder than promote the rights of African Americans?

**Unit 1 Markscheme**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Level | Mark | Level Descriptor |
| 1 | 1-6 | Candidates will produce mostly simple statements. These will be supported by limited factual material which has some accuracy and relevance, although not directed at the focus of the question. The material will be mostly generalised. There will be few, if any, links between the simple statements. Low Level 1: 1-2 marks The qualities of Level 1 are displayed; material is less convincing in its range and depth.Mid Level 1: 3-4 marks As per descriptor High Level 1: 5-6 marks The qualities of Level 1 are securely displayed; material is convincing in range and depth consistent with Level 1. The writing may have limited coherence and will be generally comprehensible, but passages will lack both clarity and organisation. The skills needed to produce effective writing will not normally be present. Frequent syntactical and/or spelling errors are likely to be present.  |
| 2 | 7-12 | Candidates will produce a series of simple statements supported by some accurate and relevant factual material. The analytical focus will be mostly implicit and there are likely to be only limited links between the simple statements. Material is unlikely to be developed very far. Low Level 2: 7-8 marks The qualities of Level 2 are displayed; material is less convincing in its range and depth.Mid Level 2: 9-10 marks As per descriptor High Level 2: 11-12 marks The qualities of Level 2 are securely displayed; material is convincing in range and depth consistent with Level 2. The writing will have some coherence and will be generally comprehensible, but passages will lack both clarity and organisation. Some of the skills needed to produce effective writing will be present. Frequent syntactical and/or spelling errors are likely to be present.  |
| 3 | 13-18 | Candidates' answers will attempt analysis and will show some understanding of the focus of the question. They will, however, include material which is either descriptive, and thus only implicitly relevant to the question's focus, or which strays from that focus. Factual material will be accurate but it may lack depth and/or reference to the given factor. Low Level 3: 13-14 marks The qualities of Level 3 are displayed; material is less convincing in its range and depth.Mid Level 3: 15-16 marks As per descriptor High Level 3: 17-18 marks The qualities of Level 3 are securely displayed; material is convincing in range and depth consistent with Level 3. The writing will be coherent in places but there are likely to be passages which lack clarity and/or proper organisation. Only some of the skills needed to produce convincing extended writing are likely to be present. Syntactical and/or spelling errors are likely to be present. |
| 4 | 19-24 | Candidates offer an analytical response which relates well to the focus of the question and which shows some understanding of the key issues contained in it. The analysis will be supported by accurate factual material which will be mostly relevant to the question asked. The selection of material may lack balance in places. Low Level 4: 19-20 marks The qualities of Level 4 are displayed; material is less convincing in its range and depth.Mid Level 4: 21-22 marks As per descriptor High Level 4: 23-24 marks The qualities of Level 4 are securely displayed; material is convincing in range and depth consistent with Level 4. The answer will show some degree of direction and control but these attributes may not be sustained throughout the answer. The candidate will demonstrate the skills needed to produce convincing extended writing but there may be passages which lack clarity or coherence. The answer is likely to include some syntactical and/or spelling errors.  |
| 5 | 25-30 | Candidates offer an analytical response which directly addresses the focus of the question and which demonstrates explicit understanding of the key issues contained in it. It will be broadly balanced in its treatment of these key issues. The analysis will be supported by accurate, relevant and appropriately selected which demonstrates some range and depth. Low Level 5: 25-26 marks The qualities of Level 5 are displayed; material is less convincing in its range and depth.Mid Level 5: 27-28 marks As per descriptor High Level 5: 29-30 marks The qualities of Level 5 are securely displayed; material is convincing in range and depth consistent with Level 5. The exposition will be controlled and the deployment logical. Some syntactical and/or spelling errors may be found but the writing will be coherent overall. The skills required to produce convincing extended writing will be in place.  |

**KQ2- TMA**

**Using your notes for the unit and the textbooks provided complete the keyword revision sheet below, with pictures to help prompt your memory.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Keyword** | **Picture** | **Explanation** |
| **MLK** |  |  |
| **Montgomery** |  |  |
| **Little Rock** |  |  |
| **Albany** |  |  |
| **Birmingham** |  |  |
| **Kings Achievements** |  |  |
| **Kings Failures** |  |  |
|  **White opposition** |  |  |
| **Federal Government opposition** |  |  |
| **Civil Rights****Acts** |  |  |