

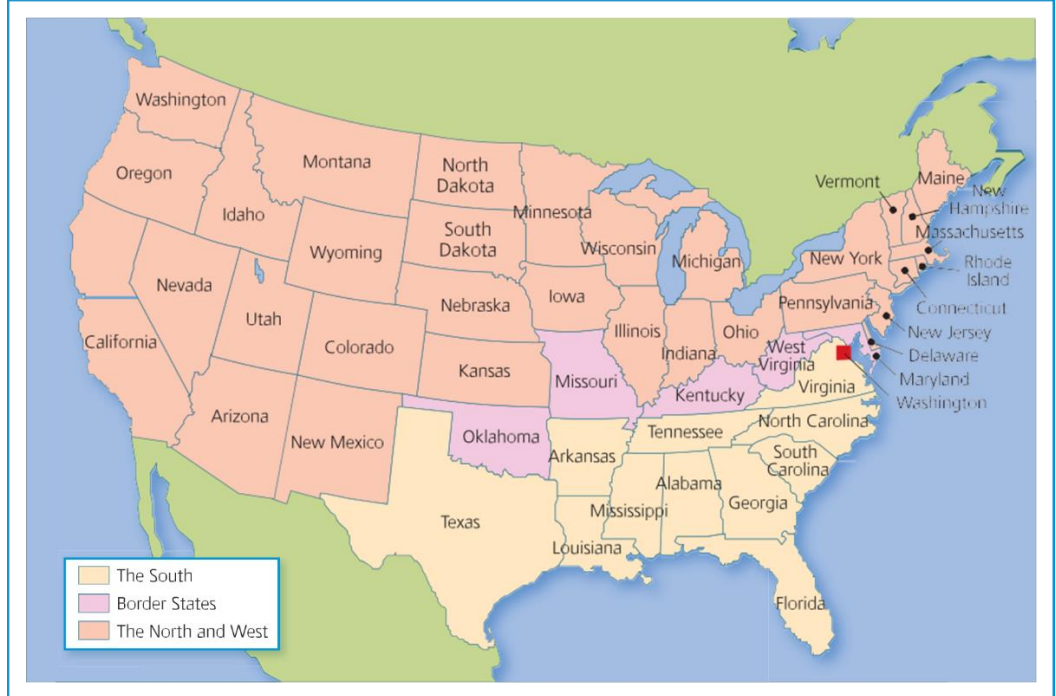
The Demand for Civil Rights

Headings

BLACK LIFE AFTER SLAVERY: THE PROMISE BETRAYED

A BRIEF PROMISE OF FREEDOM

Notes



- From 1619, Africans were brought to America and sold as slaves. Most of them lived in the Southern United States where slavery was legal.
- In 1861, a civil war broke out between the Southern and Northern states. One of the issues between them was slavery.
- The North won, and as a result the **13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the United States Constitution** ended slavery, promised equal protection of the law to both black and white people and granted black men the right to vote.
- Congress also passed **civil rights laws** which recognised African Americans as citizens, prohibited racial violence and ended discrimination in transport and public places.
- But this promise of equal treatment was soon broken. In law black people remained full citizens with the right to vote, but the Federal government left it to the states to enforce this right.

THE PROMISE BETRAYED

Keywords

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THE PROMISE BETRAYED	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In the former slave states of the South, the white majority quickly found ways to stop black men (and later women) from voting:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Voters had to pay a poll tax in cash. It was collected at a time when poor farmers (white as well as black) had not yet sold their crops and so had no cash.• Voters had to pass literacy tests (i.e. show they were able to read). But white officials set the tests. They made the tests impossibly hard for black people and very easy for white people.• Terrorist gangs, like the Ku Klux Klan, intimidated black people who tried to put their names on the voters' register.• As a result, by 1900, only 3% of black men were registered to vote across the South.
THE FAILURE OF THE SUPREME COURT	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The function of the US Supreme Court is to see that the Constitution is observed, but for many years it did little to protect black people:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In 1883, it said that discrimination in private housing and transport was legal.• In 1893, it decreed that local government could provide 'separate but equal' facilities for black people and white people.• These decisions opened the way for racial segregation and the reduction in the quality of services given to racial minorities.
THE JIM CROW LAWS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• From the 1890s to the 1960s, states passed over 400 laws (known as Jim Crow laws) that legalised segregation and discrimination based on race.• They divided schools, cinemas, parks, beaches, trains, etc., into 'whites only' and 'coloreds only' areas. Inevitably, the 'coloreds only' part was far from equal in quality and standard to the 'whites only' one.• In some places, black people were forbidden to work in the same room as white people. This limited the jobs they could get.• Laws also banned marriage between Europeans and people of other races (this was called miscegenation).
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THE JIM CROW LAWS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Southern states passed 80% of the Jim Crow laws, but some Northern and Western states had similar laws, often aimed at Chinese people or Native Americans.• By 1949, only 15 states, all in the North, did not discriminate in some way against racial minorities.
LIFE UNDER JIM CROW	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Every day, black people suffered small humiliations as a result of the Jim Crow laws.• The 'separate but equal' rule meant that:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Black people could order food in a restaurant, but had to collect it at the back door and eat it outside.• In cinemas they could only sit on the balcony; in buses, they had to sit at the back.• They were not allowed to use many public facilities, like toilets, libraries, parks or beaches.• 'White' ambulances would not pick up injured black people, nor would 'white' hospitals receive them.• Black men knew they must never look directly at or touch a white woman, even by accident. Lynching – killing someone without a trial, often by hanging – was the common punishment for breaking this rule.
TERRORISING BLACK PEOPLE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• White people used intimidation and terrorism to control black people. Anyone who tried to assert their rights could be evicted from their farms, sacked from their jobs or even lynched by white mobs• Between 1882 and 1968, almost 5,000 lynchings were reported in the press, but many more went unreported.• Lynch-mobs subjected their black victims to sadistic tortures that included burning, dismemberment or being dragged behind cars.• Some Southern newspapers reported lynchings with approval and the participants, including children, often posed for photographs in front of their victim's body.• The all-white state police seldom intervened, but if they did, all-white juries would always find white people innocent.
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RACIAL STEREOTYPING	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• White people claimed discrimination was justified because black people were mentally, culturally and morally inferior to white people.• This view was reinforced by constant stereotyping in the press, on radio, in theatre, films and advertising.• Black people appeared in the media either as evil or as lazy and stupid:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The first full-length American movie, <i>The Birth of a Nation</i> (1915), showed black men as dangerous rapists and the Ku Klux Klan as heroes.• Films showing slavery, like the very popular <i>Gone with the Wind</i> (1939), suggested that slaves were happy with their lot and felt lost and bewildered when freed.
POVERTY AND LACK OF EDUCATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In reality, poverty and lack of education made it difficult for Southern black people to show what they could do.• Up to the 1920s, most were poor 'share-croppers'. They farmed land belonging to white men and paid for it with a share (up to 66%) of the crops they grew.• Primary schools for black children lacked basic facilities, like books or blackboards and black teachers were paid half as much as white teachers.• Until the 1940s, there were hardly any high schools for black students and they were not admitted to state-run universities.• From the 1920s, many black people moved into Southern cities or went North to look for work, but discrimination and poor education limited them.• Black women worked mainly as cooks or maids. Black men only got jobs white men did not want. Black people were paid less than white people for doing the same work.
AFRICAN AMERICANS DEVELOP THEIR OWN CULTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Most African Americans turned away from white society. They set up their own churches, businesses and clubs.• They founded their own colleges which produced the lawyers, teachers and doctors who led the campaign for civil rights.
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AFRICAN AMERICANS DEVELOP THEIR OWN CULTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• They developed black music such as jazz and rhythm and blues, and black artists like Billie Holiday and Paul Robeson, won the interest and respect of the wider white community outside the South.
THE ROLE OF THE BLACK CHURCHES	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Black churches, mostly Baptist and Methodist, played an important part in black life.• Most churches were self-governing, so in them black people could take on leadership roles and earn public respect in ways not available in the wider community.• Ministers were often spokesmen for their communities.• Southern Ministers usually did not attack discrimination directly because it was too dangerous to do so. But in the North, Ministers could be much more outspoken in condemning racial discrimination.
THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Some African Americans campaigned against discrimination, though at first they got little support from the white community, the Federal government or the courts.• In 1909, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) was set up. It was a multi-racial organisation which hoped to resist Jim Crow laws by:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Publicising lynching and other injustices• Getting black people to register to vote, starting in the North• Urging the Federal government to outlaw discrimination• Taking states and cities to court on issues like school conditions, all-white juries and voting rights.• These campaigns began to pay off in the 1930s and 1940s.
GRADUAL IMPROVEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• During the Second World War, President Roosevelt yielded to black pressure and forbade racial discrimination in war industries.• As a result, over two million black people got well-paid jobs in arms factories, mainly in the North. Another million black people joined the American forces though they remained segregated.
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GRADUAL IMPROVEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• At the end of the war, many black servicemen took advantage of the GI Bill which gave government funds to soldiers who wanted to go to college. This significantly raised the educational level of the black community.• To win the support of black voters in the North, Harry Truman ended segregation in the armed forces, prohibited job discrimination by the Federal government and gave government backing to NAACP court cases.• By 1950, the NAACP had won important legal victories. The Supreme Court said that literacy tests, poll taxes and other tricks to stop black people voting were illegal. It also outlawed segregation in juries, in housing and in transport between the States.
WHY CHANGE CAME	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Northern States accepted these rulings. By 1950, legal segregation had largely disappeared there, though economic discrimination remained.• But in border and Southern states, a large majority of whites supported segregation and voted for segregationist politicians. They would not change the Jim Crow laws unless the Federal government forced them to do so.• By 1950, a number of developments made it likely that this would happen:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There were now educated black leaders who were able to make the case for equality.• Due to the work of the NAACP more black people could vote so politicians became interested in helping them.• Nazi racist policies in the Second World War led to a revulsion against racism everywhere.• Discrimination against black people was bad for America's image as 'leader of the free world' during the Cold War.• TV images of lynchings made a bigger impact on Northern voters than newspaper or radio reports.
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THE CIVIL RIGHTS CAMPAIGN BEGINS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In the mid-1950s, a campaign began to win full civil rights for black people.• Three events marked the start of this campaign:
THE START OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS CAMPAIGN	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Supreme Court's judgement in the Brown Case• The lynching of Emmett Till• The Montgomery Bus Boycott
MAY 1954: THE BROWN JUDGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The NAACP won court cases that forced school districts to observe the '<i>separate but equal</i>' rule.• They must pay black teachers the same as white teachers and raise standards in black-only schools.• In 1952, they backed a case that attacked the '<i>separate but equal</i>' rule itself.• Linda Brown was an 8-year-old from Kansas. She lived beside a white school, but had to walk take a bus to get to her black school. Her father took a case to end segregation.• In court, lawyers for the NAACP claimed that segregated schools made black children feel inferior and made it difficult for them to learn.• The Supreme Court accepted this argument. It ruled that school segregation must end with '<i>all deliberate speed</i>'.• The Brown Judgement caused outrage in the South, where whites feared that mixed schools would lead to their greatest fear – mixed marriages.
AUGUST 1955: THE LYNCHING OF EMMETT TILL	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Racial tension rose in Mississippi after the <i>Brown Judgement</i>. The Ku Klux Klan revived and several black men were murdered for trying to get black people to register as voters.• In August 1955, Emmett Till, a 14-year-old black boy from Chicago, went to visit relatives in Mississippi. A white woman claimed he had whistled at her, and as a result her husband and a friend brutally murdered him.• Surprisingly, they were arrested and put on trial, but the all-white jury quickly found them not guilty. They would later admit their guilt in an interview a year later.• Because Emmett Till was so young and came from Chicago, the case attracted media attention throughout America. The verdict brought home to other Americans what life was like for black citizens in the Deep South.
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THE END OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Over the next ten years the campaign to win full citizenship for black people continued through a series of confrontations with white Southern authorities.
1956–1965: THE CAMPAIGN CONTINUES	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1957: School integration in Little Rock, Arkansas<ul style="list-style-type: none">• When nine black students entered Little Rock’s all-white Central High School, white mobs attacked them in front of TV cameras. After the world watched white supremacists shrieking ‘lynch her’ at a terrified 15-year-old girl, a reluctant President Eisenhower sent in Federal troops to protect the students.• 1960: ‘Sit-ins’<ul style="list-style-type: none">• At Woolworth’s store in Greensboro, North Carolina black people could buy food in the café but not eat it there. On 1 February 1960, four black students bought food, quietly sat down to eat and refused to leave until they had finished.• ‘Sit-ins’ spread across the South. Over 70,000 people, mostly students, entered segregated toilets, cinemas, parks, etc. Following non-violent principles, they allowed themselves to be beaten and imprisoned without retaliation.• In October, Martin Luther King joined a sit-in in Atlanta. He was arrested and sentenced to hard labour. This pushed the race issue into the Presidential campaign.• The Republican candidate, Richard Nixon, ignored it, but the Democrat, John F. Kennedy, supported King. A majority of black people voted for Kennedy, helping him to win.• 1961: The Freedom Ride<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Supreme Court had outlawed segregation on inter-state trains and buses, but Southern states had ignored the ruling. To force the Federal government to act, an inter-racial group of students set out on a two-week ‘Freedom Ride’ across the South.• White supremacists met them with horrifying violence, which left two dead. Most state police either ignored violence of white mobs or joined in.• Media coverage and international embarrassment forced Kennedy to send Federal marshals to protect the students and end segregation on inter-state transport.
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1956–1965: THE CAMPAIGN CONTINUES	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1962: The battle at Mississippi State University<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No black student ever attended Mississippi State University before James Meredith applied.• After Federal courts ordered the university to admit him, Kennedy sent Federal Marshals to protect him. A mob of 3,000 white racists attacked them and Kennedy sent in 13,000 troops to restore order.• All this violence sickened many Southern whites and businessmen realised that the riots damaged the South's image. Support for segregation began to collapse.
1963: BIRMINGHAM AND THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In Birmingham, Alabama black people were excluded from many jobs, the Ku Klux Klan was active and the police chief, Bull Connor, was famous for his mindless brutality.• Knowing this, King agreed to a march protesting at the lack of black jobs. When Bull Connor turned police dogs on peaceful black marchers, more protests broke out and Kennedy had to propose a Civil Rights Act.• To put pressure on Congress to pass it, black activists organised a March on Washington. Over 250,000 people turned up and King electrified them with his famous '<i>I have a dream</i>' speech.• After Kennedy was assassinated, President Lyndon Johnson used his considerable political skills to get the Civil Rights Act through Congress.
1964: FREEDOM SUMMER	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In Mississippi white supremacists, aided by the State police, shot, beat up or killed anyone who tried to get black people to register to vote.• To draw attention to this, civil rights activists organised a 'Freedom Summer'. Volunteers from the North, many of them white students, set up schools for black children and encouraged their parents to register.• Violence flared when white supremacists beat up volunteers. In June two white and one black students were brutally killed.• The death of white students shocked the country. The FBI identified the killers, but Mississippi State officials refused to try them for murder.
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1965: SELMA AND THE VOTER REGISTRATION ACT	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• When Alabama State troopers attacked a peaceful march in Selma, a black Second World War veteran exclaimed '<i>the Germans were never as inhuman as the troopers of Alabama</i>'.• King went to Selma to complete the interrupted march. They were under constant attack and a black minister was murdered.• President Johnson went on TV to say that '<i>it is wrong – deadly wrong – to deny any of your fellow Americans the right to vote in this country</i>'. By then many members of Congress, even conservatives, had come to the same conclusion.• In 1965, Congress passed the Voter Registration Act. Literacy tests and other tricks which stopped black people from registering were declared illegal, and the Federal government took on responsibility for implementing the rules.
RACIAL ISSUES IN THE NORTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The civil rights campaign focused on the South and did little for black people in the North.• Most of them lived in ghettos in big cities. Poor education and high unemployment meant that they missed out on the affluence that other Americans enjoyed in the 1960s.• They were harassed by white police and suffered from gang violence and drug abuse.• In 1965, their anger exploded into fierce riots in the Watts area of Los Angeles. Thirty-four people died and property worth \$40 million was destroyed.• President Johnson set up an enquiry and some cities tried to improve conditions in the ghettos.• Martin Luther King went to Chicago where howling mobs of Americans of Polish, Italian and Irish descent stopped a protest march. Lack of support from local black leaders and the Chicago city government forced him to withdraw.
DIVISIONS IN THE MOVEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Divisions now appeared in the civil rights movement as some black leaders lost faith in non-violence:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 'Black Power' and 'Black Pride' groups emphasised the ethnic heritage of African Americans by wearing African dress and adopting African names.• 'Black nationalists' wanted black people to have their own state, funded by compensation from white Americans for the wrong of slavery. Some also advocated violence.• The 'Black Panthers', a tiny group with links to crime and drugs, talked of killing white people.
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THE ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• After Chicago, King recognised that civil rights were not enough. He opposed the Vietnam War, noting that far more was spent killing Vietnamese than improving living conditions for the poor.• He began a campaign for government funds to develop depressed areas.• In April 1968, he went to Memphis, Tennessee to help a strike by sanitation workers. The protest turned violent and a depressed King returned to his hotel. The next morning he was assassinated.• In over 100 cities across America, his death was marked by violent riots in which 46 people died.
THE RESULTS OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS CAMPAIGN	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• For many of those involved, King's death marked the end of the civil rights campaign. The results were mixed.• Black people with money or education could now get jobs that had previously been closed to them.• Black people could register to vote and some were elected to office. In 1967 the first black mayor was elected, and in 1989 the first black governor.• Legal segregation disappeared though that did not mean that the races mixed a great deal.• In theory schools were no longer segregated, but in practice they continued to be. In cities, North and South, whites moved into white suburbs and sent their children to local, mainly white schools or to private schools. Older state schools in the city centres became, in practice, mostly black.• To deal with this inequality, the Supreme Court ordered that children be 'bussed' from one school district to another, but this was not successful and was later reversed.• After Ronald Reagan became President in 1980, the Federal government reduced the help it gave to poor (mostly black) communities and largely ceased the pursuit of social justice.
MARTIN LUTHER KING (1929–1968)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Born in Atlanta, Georgia, the son and grandson of well-known Baptist ministers, Martin Luther King got his early education in segregated schools and colleges in the South but later studied in integrated universities in the North.• He joined the NAACP and was elected to its executive council. In 1954 he became pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama.
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MARTIN LUTHER KING (1929–1968)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• He was elected President of the Montgomery Improvement Association (MIA) which led the bus boycott and took a successful case to the Supreme Court.• In 1957 he formed the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) to mobilise the moral authority and leadership of black churches behind the non-violent campaign for civil rights.• King was influenced by the German theologian Reinhold Niebuhr who said that evil could not be overcome by reason but must be confronted. The non-violent campaign of Gandhi against British rule in India also inspired him.• King and the SCLC wanted to bring the deprivation and indignities suffered by Southern black people to the notice of white Americans. They used the violent reaction of Southern authorities to publicise the situation and strengthen their demands for justice.• King's skilful rhetoric, moderate goals, great personal courage and insistence on non-violence built a powerful coalition of poor and prosperous black people with liberal white sympathisers, including Christian and Jewish leaders.• The movement successfully forced a reluctant Federal government to enact civil rights legislation and to enforce it in the South.• The coalition broke up after 1965 due to the passing of the Civil Rights Acts, the explosion of black violence in northern cities, divisions among black leaders and King's growing opposition to the war in Vietnam.• Martin Luther King was murdered in Memphis by a Nazi sympathiser, James Earl Ray, on 4 April 1968.
THE CAMPAIGN FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Although American women had gained the right to vote in 1919, they still suffered from discrimination into the 1960s. The campaign for civil rights for black people made women more aware of their situation and encouraged them to demand equal treatment with men.
HOUSEWIVES AND MOTHERS: 1945–1965	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Before 1940, few married women worked outside the home, but when war came, they replaced men in the arms factories and produced the weapons needed for victory.
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HOUSEWIVES AND MOTHERS: 1945–1965	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• When the war ended the men returned to their jobs and women were expected to return to being housewives and mothers. This view of women's role continued up to the 1960s.• In books and films, the stereotypical girl was frivolous and empty-headed. Her main aim was to marry a strong, handsome man who would take care of her for the rest of her life.• This stereotype had an impact on women's career opportunities:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The number of women going to university declined in the 1950s.• Women found it hard to get jobs in government, business or the media except as secretaries or cleaners.• Able, well-qualified women were usually paid less than their male colleagues for the same work and did not get promotion.• Most women gave up paid work when they married (usually around 20) and depended on their husband's income. Divorce was rare among ordinary Americans.• There were few women in politics.
THE CHANGING ROLE OF WOMEN	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• By the end of the 1950s the lives of American housewives were starting to change. There were several reasons for this:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Life in the new suburbs could be lonely for a wife, separated from family and friends.• It could also be boring as labour-saving devices like dishwashers reduced the amount of work to be done around the house.• Women who were well educated felt they were wasting their education on housework and childminding.• Full employment meant that there was a demand for more workers so women easily found jobs outside the home.• Depending on a husband for money was humiliating so even poorly paid part-time work gave a woman some independence.
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MARILYN MONROE (1926–1962)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Marilyn Monroe seemed to reflect exactly what America wanted women to be in the 1950s.• Born Norma Jeane Mortenson, she had a troubled childhood, being moved around between her natural mother, foster parents and an orphanage.• Married at 16, she went to work in a factory while her husband served in the army. Spotted by a photographer, she became a fashion model.• After her picture appeared in several magazines, the film studio Twentieth Century Fox gave her a contract in 1946. Shortly after, she dyed her hair blonde and changed her name to Marilyn Monroe.• After playing minor parts, she had her first starring role in 1953 in the film <i>Niagara</i>. This led to a string of hit films, like <i>Gentlemen Prefer Blondes</i> (1953), <i>The Seven Year Itch</i> (1955), and the ever-popular <i>Some Like it Hot</i> (1959).• In these and other films she was typecast as a sex-symbol, the stereotypical brainless 'dumb blonde'.• Monroe herself longed to be taken seriously as an actress, but she was not given the roles which would let her show her talent.• Her private life was unhappy. Her first marriage failed, as did her second to the sports star Joe DiMaggio. She then married Arthur Miller, one of America's most respected playwrights, and supported him when he was accused of communist sympathies during the McCarthy period.• He wrote the script for her last film, <i>The Misfits</i>, but their marriage too ended in divorce. Unhappiness led to drug use and she became difficult to work with.• She was found dead of a drugs overdose in August 1962. Because she was reported to have had affairs with several rich and famous Americans, including President Kennedy, rumours still surround the circumstances of her death.
CAMPAIGNING FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Early in the 1960s, inspired by the black civil rights movement, women too began to demand• their rights.• One of the leaders of the campaign was Betty Friedan.
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BETTY FRIEDAN (1921–2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• From a prosperous Jewish family, Betty Goldstein took a degree in psychology, but gave up work after marrying Carl Friedan and having children.• She found life as a wife and mother in the suburbs frustrating and lonely. She sent a questionnaire to women who had been in university with her and found most of them shared her feelings.• This formed the basis of her book, <i>The Feminine Mystique</i>, which appeared in 1963.• Based on interviews with thousands of housewives, Friedan claimed that the happy suburban housewife was a myth. This myth, which she called '<i>the feminine mystique</i>', kept women passive and childlike and stopped them using their talents and education to find fulfilment in work.• Friedan argued that there was a gap between what society expected of women and what women wanted for themselves. She called this '<i>the problem that has no name</i>'.• Her book influenced many women to change their way of life.• In 1966, she helped to found the National Organisation of Women (NOW). It campaigned for equal pay for women, access to contraception and abortion and equal opportunities in all walks of life.• She also helped to found the National Women's Caucus. It campaigned for more women in political life and for an Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) to the Constitution.• Friedan organised rallies and made speeches in support of these causes, but she rejected the arguments of more radical feminists who blamed men. In 1963, she said: '<i>Some people think I'm saying: "Women of the world unite; you have nothing to lose but your men." It's not true. "You have nothing to lose but your vacuum cleaners."</i>'
THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The women's movement had considerable success.• The 1964 Civil Rights Act outlawed discrimination on the grounds of gender as well as race.• The Federal government insisted that companies applying for government contracts must women and men on equal terms.• More women went to university and major universities, like Yale and Princeton, admitted women for the first time.
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THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• More women got high-profile jobs in the media, became involved in politics and were elected to office.• Some states legalised abortion, and in a case (<i>Roe v Wade</i>) in 1973, the US Supreme Court upheld a woman's right to have one.• But the top jobs in politics and business remained closed to women and the Equal Rights Amendment failed to pass.
DIVISIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The women's movement split in the 1970s. Some extremists blamed men for all the ills of society and wanted to live without them.• These views were rejected by Friedan and the majority of women, but they strengthened the position of people who rejected feminist arguments and still accepted the idea that a woman's place was in the home.
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EXAM QUESTIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What attempts were made to tackle racial inequality in the US, 1945-1989? (HL 2023)• How did the Montgomery bus boycott, 1955-1956, begin, and what was its importance for the US civil rights movement? (HL 2022 DP)• What were the key developments in race relations, 1945-1989? (HL 2022)• [DBQ] To what extent did the Montgomery bus boycott bring about change? (HL 2021)• During the period 1945-1989, to what extent did the movement for racial equality achieve meaningful change in the US? (HL 2019)• What was the contribution of Martin Luther King to the events of the Montgomery bus boycott and to other aspects of US life? (HL 2017)• Why did the Montgomery bus boycott (1956) take place, how was it carried out, and to what extent was it successful? (HL 2015)• Why did race relations remain a major issue in the US, 1945-1989? (HL 2013)• What was the significance of one or more of the following in US history: Hollywood, 1945- 1968; the Montgomery bus boycott; religion in modern American culture? (HL 2012)• What was the contribution of Martin Luther King to US affairs? (HL 2011)• [DBQ] How important was the Montgomery bus boycott to the American civil rights movement? (HL 2009)• In what ways did the Montgomery bus boycott, 1956, advance the cause of the civil rights movement? (HL 2007)• During the period, 1945-1989, what was the impact of one or more of the following on American society: racial conflict; urban poverty; organised crime? (HL 2006)

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National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People (NAACP)

1. Founded in 1909
2. In 1913 NAACP criticises President Wilson for introducing segregation into the Federal Government and refusing to condemn lynching.
3. In 1930 NAACP stop John Parker's appointment to Supreme Court – Parker favours racial laws
4. Supreme Court bans segregated buses and trains that cross state lines in 1946
5. Truman bans discrimination in Federal Government in 1948
6. In 1954 NAACP wins court case that bans segregation in schools
7. Montgomery Bus Boycott in 1955

"Jim Crow"

1. Name given to racial segregation laws introduced in the Southern states of USA in the 19th and 20th centuries
2. "Jim Crow" was a slave character that displayed all the stereotypes of African Americans – ignorant and clumsy and thankful to his white master.
3. Stereotyping of African Americans caused huge resentment in USA during the civil rights era

Montgomery Bus Boycott

1. December 1955 – Rosa Parks arrested after she refuses to give her seat to a white passenger on a segregated bus.
2. The black community boycott the city's buses
3. Martin Luther King becomes leader of the protest movement
4. King and others were arrested for organising a boycott
5. Car-pooling, taxis brought people to work, many walk
6. Bus companies in financial trouble – shop sales dropped as black people stayed at home
7. State court bans segregation on buses
8. Boycott lifted in December 1956
9. Buses shot at, churches bombed
- 10 Eventually bus service integrated

Little Rock High School 1957

1. After school desegregation nine black students due to attend Little Rock High School
2. Arkansas Governor Faubus orders 270 National Guard troops to the school to 'maintain law and order'
3. National Guard prevent black students attending school
4. Students refused entry and abused by a large crowd of protesting white people
5. On 23 Sept the nine students get into the school through delivery entrance
6. Widespread rioting and attacks on black people
7. President deploys US army
8. Troops stay for a year
9. Faubus shuts schools to prevent de-segregation
10. De-segregation implemented in Little Rock in 1960

The Civil Rights Movement

1. Protests organised throughout the South
2. Black voting rights campaign launched in 1963
3. Mass protests in Birmingham, Alabama – a KKK stronghold
4. Chief of Police, 'Bull' O'Connor orders use of watercannon, police dogs and electric cattle prods to attack children taking part in the protests. Hundreds arrested
5. National Television broadcast the attacks on the protestors winning widespread support for civil rights movement
6. President Kennedy sent officials to negotiate with the city authorities
7. Protestors granted most of their demands
8. Kennedy introduces Civil Rights Bill – delayed by Congress.

Black Militancy

1. Rejection of civil rights movement being dominated by white liberals
2. Stokely Carmichael – blacks need to control civil rights movement – 'Black Power' slogan
3. Malcolm X spokesman Black Muslims promoted black nationalism – Malcolm X assassinated 1965
4. Black Panthers established as paramilitary group in 1966
5. ML King begins to focus on poverty in black ghettos
6. Rioting in many northern cities in 1966/67
7. King assassinated in April 1968 provoked widespread rioting
8. Black Power salute at Mexico 1968 Olympics

"I Have a Dream"

1. In August 1963 King organised rally in Washington
2. 200,000 took part and King made "I Have a Dream" speech
3. Civil Rights Act passed
4. Attacks on black community continue in South

Outcomes

1. Laws changed but discrimination still existed
2. New black middle-class emerged
3. "Affirmative Action" introduced – blacks get preferential treatment in jobs and training
4. As the civil rights movement ended black areas become haven for poverty, drugs and crime
5. In 1980's twice as many blacks as whites unemployed
6. President Reagan cuts welfare programmes driving blacks into even more poverty
7. In 1990 Blacks make up 12% of population mainly crowded into ghettos in the North-east, Mid-west and Pacific Coast

The Demand for Civil Rights

Montgomery, Alabama

1. State Capital and one of the most segregated cities in USA
2. Black people were prevented from voting by various means and were not allowed to hold public office
3. 63% of all black women were employed as domestic workers (servants etc)
4. The average income of a black worker in Montgomery was half that of a white worker
5. Black people had use different parks, theatres, restaurants than white people

Segregation on the Buses

1. Black people were not allowed to sit in the front of the bus, even if there were empty seats
2. The front four rows were for white passengers
3. If the four rows were full then a black person had to give up their seat to a white person
4. If a white person sat beside a black person then the black person had to stand
5. All the bus drivers were white
6. They made the black passengers pay at the front, then get off the bus and get on again through the back door
7. Black people who did not obey the law were fined and jailed

Rosa Parks

1. 43-year old seamstress
2. Secretary of the Montgomery NAACP
3. On 1st December 1955 Rosa Parks refused to give her seat to a white passenger on a bus
4. The police were called and she was arrested
5. The leader of the NAACP in Montgomery, Edgar Daniel Nixon paid her bail and they planned to go to the Supreme Court and organise a boycott of the buses

The Bus Boycott

1. Women's Political Committee organised a one-day bus boycott for 5th December 1955 – Rosa Parks was due in court
2. Black civic and religious leaders appealed to the black community for calm
3. Thousands of leaflets distributed telling people of the bus boycott
4. Religious leaders (including Martin Luther King) urged those attending church to join the boycott
5. Black taxi drivers agreed to charge the bus fare
6. Boycott received widespread support from black community
7. Montgomery Improvement Association set up to run the Boycott. Martin Luther King elected leader

Martin Luther King

1. Popular Church Minister
2. Active in NAACP
3. He was 'young', 'energetic' and a 'brilliant public speaker'
4. King set up a Transportation Committee to raise funds to provide alternative transport
5. Car pooling established and taxi services set up
6. On 8th December King met with the Mayor and the owner of the bus company. They told him 'Comes the first rainy day and the Negroes will be back on the buses'
7. It rained the next day and the boycott continued
8. King became well known all over the USA

Reaction of a Section of the White Community

1. Psychological Pressure – Rumours were spread that King was spending money raised to support the boycott
2. False Media Reports – On 22 January 1956 the city authorities announced that the boycott was over. King told people to ignore the false reports
3. Police Harassment – Police arrested car pool drivers for giving lifts to black people. Black people waiting for lifts were arrested for 'loitering'
4. In February 1956 89 black leaders were arrested using an old law against boycotts
5. The Ku Klux Klan roamed the streets attacking black people, wrecking cars and bombing churches

Results of the Bus Boycott

1. The Bus Boycott lasted 381 days
2. Black people endured hardship getting to work – businesses lost millions of dollars
3. The Supreme Court ruled that segregation on buses was unconstitutional
4. Ku Klux Klan continued to use violence
5. Many whites were appalled at the violence
6. Eventually violence stopped
7. Boycott ended segregation on buses but many black people continued to sit at the back of the bus out of habit

Importance of Bus Boycott

1. First organised mass movement of black people in USA
2. Ended segregation on buses in Alabama
3. Proved that direct non-violent action could work
4. Inspired hope for change in black communities, particularly those who had lost faith in justice system
5. Focused attention of nation on civil rights
6. Gave Martin Luther King a national platform to promote civil rights and mobilise campaigns
7. Instilled a new sense of pride in the black community in USA
8. Inspired other minority groups to struggle for equality (Native Americans)