

# Civil Rights

## *Part One*



**Part One**

**Part Two**

**Part Three**

## Thematic Icons



**Economics**



**Geography**



**Historical concepts**



**Government**

## Icons



**Flash activity** (these activities are not editable)



**Teacher notes** included in the Notes page

For more instructions, see the *User Guide*.



# Timeline





# Reconstruction legislation



In some Southern counties, black people outnumbered white. If white people were to maintain political power, they had to find ways to **disenfranchise** the black communities.

The **Ku Klux Klan** and other terrorist organizations threatened, attacked and **lynched** black people who tried to exercise their rights and any whites who supported them.



In some states black people were kept away from the polls by not only the fear of violence, but also by legal barriers.



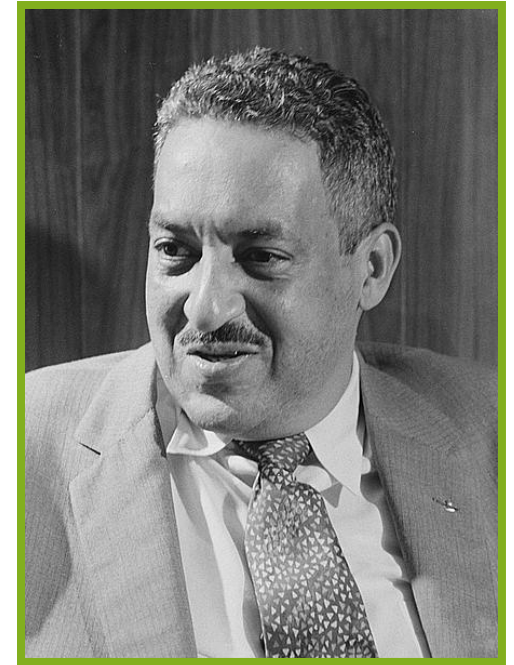
How did these questions make you feel?



*Plessy v. Ferguson* had legalized segregation in 1896.

In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the NAACP set to work attacking segregation in the courts.

**Thurgood Marshall** became the NAACP's chief legal officer in 1940. He went on to win 29 out of 32 desegregation cases before the Supreme Court.



Among other things, these cases prohibited segregation on interstate buses and required state graduate schools to admit black applicants.



# Brown v. Board of Education

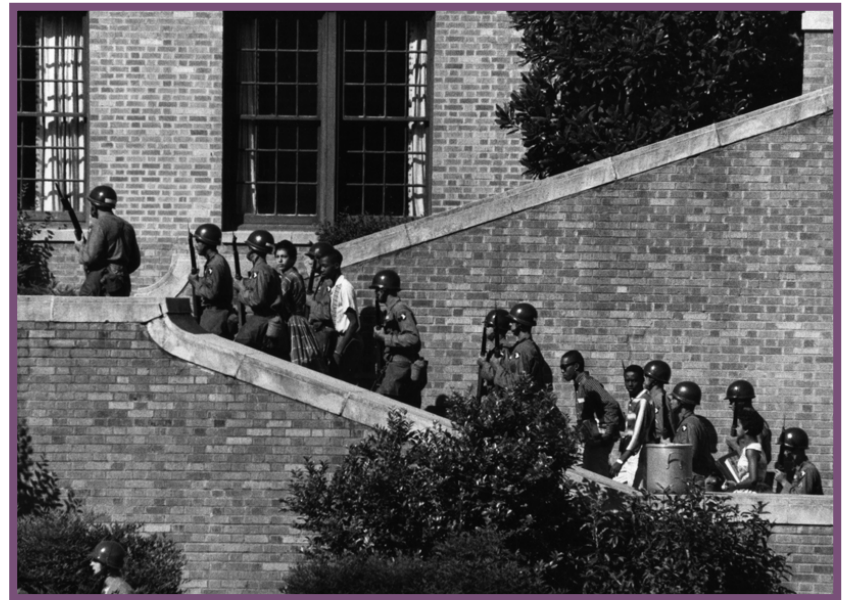




# The “Little Rock Nine”

When nine black students enrolled at Arkansas’s Little Rock Central High School, Governor Orval Faubus sent the National Guard to prevent them from entering the school.

President Eisenhower had said he would not enforce integration. However, he could not ignore a direct challenge to federal authority.



In 1957, Eisenhower sent federal troops to ensure that the “**Little Rock Nine**” were able to attend class.





# Civil Rights Act of 1957



Black students at integrating schools across the country faced angry mobs, verbal abuse, threats and death.

Federal troops repeatedly had to intervene to protect these students' rights.



Soon after Little Rock, the government passed the **Civil Rights Act of 1957**. It permitted the Department of Justice to intervene on behalf of individuals whose civil rights were being violated. This included the right to go to an integrated school, and the right to vote.





In the North, segregation was often “**de facto**”: caused by prejudice or custom rather than law.



Because blacks and whites lived in different areas, they attended different schools. To integrate these schools, local governments introduced **busing**.

Students were bused to schools outside their neighborhoods. This angered many students and parents, and contributed to racial tensions in Northern cities.





# Montgomery Bus Boycott



Although segregation had been banned in schools, it was still legal in public facilities like restaurants and transportation.

In 1955, **Rosa Parks** refused to give her seat to a white man on a Montgomery city bus. The driver had her arrested.



The local NAACP formed the **Montgomery Improvement Association (MIA)** to organize a boycott.

For over a year, Montgomery's black citizens refused to ride the buses. Finally, in 1956, the Supreme Court banned segregation on public buses.



