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# Civil Rights

## STUDY GUIDE

**1950-1970 THE Essential Civil Rights Review**

**Words To Know**

Integration	Segregation	Integration	Integration
Integrating	Segregating	Integrating	Integrating
Integrating	Segregating	Integrating	Integrating

**Key Dates**

- 1954 - *Brown v. Board of Education* (Supreme Court decision that segregation in public schools is unconstitutional)
- 1957 - Little Rock Nine (nine African American students who were the first to integrate Little Rock Central High School)
- 1960 - Sit-in (a form of protest in which people occupy a place, such as a lunch counter, to demand a change in policy)
- 1963 - March on Washington (a massive demonstration for civil rights in Washington, D.C.)
- 1964 - Civil Rights Act (federal law that prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin)
- 1965 - Voting Rights Act (federal law that prohibits discrimination on the basis of race when it comes to voting)
- 1968 - Fair Housing Act (federal law that prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin when it comes to housing)

**Key Figures**

- Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. (leader of the Civil Rights Movement)
- Malcolm X (leader of the Black Panther Party)
- Coretta Scott King (wife of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.)
- Reverend Jesse Jackson (leader of the SCLC)
- Stokely Carmichael (leader of the SNCC)
- James Ray (leader of the SCLC)
- James Bevel (leader of the SCLC)
- James Farmer (leader of the SCLC)
- James H. Ray (leader of the SCLC)
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**African Americans**

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**Civil Rights Organizations**

Organization	Key Dates	Key Figures
NAACP	1909	Thurgood Marshall
SCLC	1944	Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.
SNCC	1944	Stokely Carmichael
Black Panther Party	1966	Bobby Seale, Huey P. Newton
Malcolm X	1966	Malcolm X
Reverend Jesse Jackson	1966	Reverend Jesse Jackson
James Ray	1966	James Ray
James Bevel	1966	James Bevel
James Farmer	1966	James Farmer
James H. Ray	1966	James H. Ray
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**Supreme Court Rulings**

- 1954 - *Brown v. Board of Education* (Supreme Court decision that segregation in public schools is unconstitutional)
- 1957 - *Little Rock Nine* (Supreme Court decision that segregation in public schools is unconstitutional)
- 1960 - *Swann v. Board of Education* (Supreme Court decision that segregation in public schools is unconstitutional)
- 1964 - *Civil Rights Act* (Supreme Court decision that segregation in public schools is unconstitutional)
- 1965 - *Voting Rights Act* (Supreme Court decision that segregation in public schools is unconstitutional)
- 1968 - *Fair Housing Act* (Supreme Court decision that segregation in public schools is unconstitutional)

# Review Outline

Everything you MUST Know!!!



# THE Essential Civil Rights Review

## Words To Know

Segregation	Litigation	Desegregation	Affirmative Action
Lobbying	Scrutinize	Gerrymandering	Militant
Warren Court			

**The Civil Rights Movement** mainly addressed segregation & voting rights but, the rights and roles of women were addressed as well

- Civil Rights are the legal rights of people living in the United States
- The movement emphasized a democratic process for change
  - Lobbying – the act of persuading legislators to vote for legislation that favors an advocacy group
  - Non-violent protesting
  - Litigation – laws are the legal method of changing discriminatory practices;
  - Amendments to the U.S. Constitution
- **Impact – led to an increase in political participation by minorities**

## Southern politics

- George Wallace – Governor of Alabama; pro-segregation
- The Congressional bloc of southern Democrats – group of southern Democrats worked to block the Civil Rights Act of 1964
- James Meredith: transferred to University of Mississippi; Governor blocked his entrance; Kennedy sent 500 federal marshals to end protest; Meredith 1<sup>st</sup> black to attend.

# African Americans

MARTIN  
LUTHER  
KING, Jr.



- LEADER** of the Civil Rights Movement; preached nonviolent approach and demanded equal rights for African Americans
- “I have a Dream” speech – The March on Washington (1963): MLK & 200,000 DEMONSTRATORS PRESSURE CONGRESS TO PASS NEW CIVIL RIGHTS LAW
  - **ASSASSINATED** in Memphis, TN on April 4, 1968



ROSA  
PARKS

African American civil rights activist; in Montgomery, Alabama (1955), refused to give up her seat on the city bus for a white man; led to bus boycott for more than 1 year & drew national attention to the movement



SHIRLEY  
CHISOLM

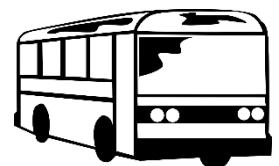
1st African American elected to congress & 1st African American to seek the presidential nomination. “Chisolm Trail” because she paved the way for African Americans and women

THURGOOD  
MARSHALL



First African American appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court (1967)

**Freedom Rides** – African Americans were forced to sit separately on public transportation. The Freedom Rides brought attention to the fight to end this discrimination



**Voting Rights Act** 1965 – removed barriers to voting so African Americans could exercise their 15<sup>th</sup> amendment rights

# Civil Rights Organizations

Organization & Date Founded	Key People	Key Features
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) 1909	Thurgood Marshall	Focused on legal cases to end segregation & gain legal equality
Nation of Islam 1930	Elijah Muhammad Malcom X	Advocated the separation of races
Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) 1942	James Farmer	Organized peaceful protests to gain civil rights
Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) 1957	Martin Luther King, Jr. Ralph Abernathy	Church-based group committed to non-violent resistance; organized demonstrations & protest campaigns
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee 1966	James Lawson Ella Baker Stokely Carmichael	Grass-roots movement of young activists organized voter education projects in the South
Black Panther Party 1966	Huey Newton Bobby Seale	Militant group advocating armed confrontation; organized antipoverty campaigns

## Supreme Court Rulings

*(At this time the Supreme Court is informally called the Warren Court because of Chief Justice Earl Warren – known for liberal views)*



- **1954 - Brown v. Board of Education** – argued by Thurgood Marshall, challenged the “separate-but-equal” philosophy of Plessy v. Ferguson. The U.S. Supreme Court ruled that segregation in public schools was prohibited by the U.S. Constitution.
  - Reminder! **1896 - Plessy v. Ferguson** – “separate but equal” segregated facilities: such as bathrooms, theaters, railroad cars, etc., remained segregated by race and often unequal
  - **1957 - Little Rock Crisis: “Little Rock Nine”** Nine African American students were blocked from entering public school by Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus and National Guard. Many Southern states resisted the Brown v. BOE ruling and did not want to integrate schools.
    - President Eisenhower issued an Executive Order that ordered US troops to Arkansas to escort students to enter desegregated school
- **1964 - Escobedo v. Illinois** - Police must honor a person's request to have an attorney present during interrogation. Made government look at due process laws as outlined in the 5th amendment
- **1966 - Miranda v. Arizona- police must warn a suspect of his right to an attorney and the right to remain silent before interrogation**
- 1973 - Roe v. Wade - legalized abortion

## Civil Rights Legislation

Executive Order 9981 (1948)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Abolished discrimination based on race, color or religion in all branches of the Armed Forces</li> <li>✓ Led to the end of segregation in the military</li> </ul>
Civil Rights Act of 1964	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Banned segregation in public accommodations</li> <li>✓ Increased federal authority to enforce school desegregation</li> <li>✓ Outlawed discrimination in employment based on race, color or gender</li> </ul>
24 <sup>th</sup> Amendment (1964)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Eliminated poll tax as a requirement to vote</li> </ul>
Voting Rights Act 1965	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Banned literacy tests as a voting requirement</li> <li>✓ Empowered the federal government to oversee elections &amp; voter registration</li> </ul>
Fair Housing Act 1968	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Banned discrimination in housing</li> </ul>

## Chicano/Hispanic

- Faced prejudice, limited access to education, housing, & employment.
- **United Farm Workers Organizing Committee** (UFWOC) **Cesar Chavez** Hispanic labor leader & farm worker who worked for Fair wages & better working conditions for migrant worker
- **Chicano Mural movement** – 1970s Mexican-American artists in the Southwest began using the walls of city buildings, housing projects, schools, and churches to depict Mexican-American culture to demonstrate **Cultural Pride**
- Hector P. Garcia – Mexican American civil rights advocate; Organized the American G.I. Forum (1948) to improve veteran benefits, education, housing, voter registration, hospitalization, & employment.
- Bilingual Education Act- schools to set up classes for immigrants in their own language and English.

## Native Americans

- **American Indian Movement (AIM) 1968-** to protest government policies & injustices suffered by Native Americans
- March on Washington for jobs & Freedom

## Women

- Women's civil rights movements – National Organization for Women (NOW)
  - Feminism: **Betty Freidan -The Feminine Mystic; CO-FOUNDER OF NOW.**
- ERA – Equal Rights Amendment: “proposed” amendment to guarantee equal rights for women. Never ratified

## TEKS:

2d - explain the significance of the following years as turning points: 1898 (Spanish-American War), 1914-1918 (World War I), 1929 (the Great Depression begins), 1939-1945 (World War II), 1957 (Sputnik launch ignites U.S.-Soviet space race), 1968-1969 (Martin Luther King Jr. assassination and U.S. lands on the moon), 1991 (Cold War ends), 2001 (terrorist attacks on World Trade Center and the Pentagon), and 2008 (election of first black president, Barack Obama).

9a - trace the historical development of the civil rights movement in the 19th, 20th, and 21st centuries, including the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 19th amendments;

9b - describe the roles of political organizations that promoted civil rights, including ones from African American, Chicano, American Indian, women's, and other civil rights movements;

9c - identify the roles of significant leaders who supported various rights movements, including Martin Luther King Jr., Cesar Chavez, Rosa Parks, Hector P. Garcia, and Betty Friedan;

9f - describe presidential actions and congressional votes to address minority rights in the United States, including desegregation of the armed forces, the Civil Rights acts of 1957 and 1964, and the Voting Rights Act of 1965;

9g - describe the role of individuals such as governors George Wallace, Orval Faubus, and Lester Maddox and groups, including the Congressional bloc of southern Democrats, that sought to maintain the status quo;

9h - evaluate changes and events in the United States that have resulted from the civil rights movement, including increased participation of minorities in the political process; and

17d - identify actions of government and the private sector such as the Great Society, affirmative action, and Title IX to create economic opportunities for citizens and analyze the unintended consequences of each; and

21a - analyze the effects of landmark U.S. Supreme Court decisions, including Brown v. Board of Education, and other U.S. Supreme Court decisions such as Plessy v. Ferguson, Hernandez v. Texas, Tinker v. Des Moines, Wisconsin v. Yoder, and White v. Regester;

23c - explain how participation in the democratic process reflects our national ethos, patriotism, and civic responsibility as well as our progress to build a "more perfect union."

24b - evaluate the contributions of significant political and social leaders in the United States such as Andrew Carnegie, Thurgood Marshall, Billy Graham, Barry Goldwater, Sandra Day O'Connor, and Hillary Clinton.

25b - describe both the positive and negative impacts of significant examples of cultural movements in art, music, and literature such as Tin Pan Alley, the Harlem Renaissance, the Beat Generation, rock and roll, the Chicano Mural Movement, and country and western music on American society;

26a - explain actions taken by people to expand economic opportunities and political rights, including those for racial, ethnic, and religious minorities as well as women, in American society;

26c - explain how the contributions of people of various racial, ethnic, gender, and religious groups shape American culture;

26d - identify the political, social, and economic contributions of women such as Frances Willard, Jane Addams, Eleanor Roosevelt, Dolores Huerta, Sonia Sotomayor, and Oprah Winfrey to American society;

**RELEASED TEST QUESTIONS:**

2013: 50, 44, 8, 34, 45, 1, 6

2014: 41, 26, 44, 39, 9, 67

2015: 55, 16, 29, 30, 3, 37, 51, 39, 54

2016: 11, 58, 49, 15, 51, 53, 5, 3, 31

2017: 29, 39, 13, 22

2018: 12, 21, 3, 32, 36



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