

Civil Rights Movement (Part 1)

Goals of the Civil Rights Movement

- 1.
- 2.

The Sit-In Movement

- Students staged _____ - _____ at _____
- Sit in _____ only areas, owners could not make money
- It had to be non-violent to be _____
- The leaders of the movement were afraid that students did not have the _____ to remain non-violent when provoked
- They did, however, remain _____

The Freedom Riders

- Teams of African-Americans and whites rode _____ into the _____ to protest the continued illegal _____
- Organized by James Farmer
- When they arrived in Anniston, Birmingham and Montgomery, angry mobs _____ them, slashed tires, threw rocks into windows. Riders were _____ by bats and chains
- Kennedy was about to have a meeting with Khrushchev. Wanted the riders to “_____.”
- James Farmer replied by continuing the rides
- Kennedy makes a _____ with a Senator from Mississippi: James _____
- Eastland convinces state to _____ use _____ against riders, Kennedy won't protest arrests
- Kept the deal, no violence ensued

MLK “We Need a Crisis”

- MLK _____ the Kennedy was _____ the Civil Rights Bill
- Decides to launch _____ in Birmingham, knowing it would cause violence
- Only way to get Kennedy to act

Violence in Birmingham

- MLK was arrested after 8 days of protests
- While in prison, wrote famous “Letters from a Birmingham Jail”
- Argued it was ok to _____ law because they were following a higher moral law based on divine justice
- _____ watched violence on TV
- Police used clubs, dogs, and high pressure fire hoses to respond to protests
- Outraged, Kennedy _____ aides to prepare new Civil Rights Bill

March on Washington

- The peace and dignity of the march had built a strong _____ for the Civil Rights Bill
- MLK's Famous “I Have a Dream” speech

Civil Rights Bill of 1964

- After several months of debate and political complications, Johnson _____ the Civil Rights Bill of 1964
- Gave the _____ government power to _____ racial segregation
- Made segregation _____ in most places of public accommodation
- Gave citizens of all races and nationalities _____ access to restaurants, libraries, theaters, etc.
- Attorney General had more power to bring _____ that forced school desegregation
- Established the _____ which monitors job discrimination

Summary:
