

Chapter 21/29-The Civil Rights Era 1955-1970

1. Vocabulary

Section 1: Taking on Segregation

Thurgood Marshall
Brown vs. Board of Education
Rosa Parks
Martin Luther King Jr.
Southern Christian Leadership Council (SCLC)
Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)
Sit-Ins

Section 2: Triumphs of the Crusade

Freedom Riders
James Meredith
Medgar Evers
Fannie Lou Hamer
Civil Rights Act of 1964
Freedom Summer
Voting Rights Act of 1965

Section 3: Challenges and Changes in the Movement

De Facto Segregation
De Jure Segregation
Malcolm X
Nation of Islam
Black Panthers
Black Power
Stokely Carmichael
Kerner Commission
Civil Rights Act of 1968
Affirmative Action
Louis Day Hicks

II. Summary:

During the 1950s, African Americans rebelled against their second-class status. The ranks of civil rights advocates swelled, and African Americans, joined by some white liberals, began following the non-violent ideas of Martin Luther King Jr. They fought for equality first in the South and eventually in the North. Met with violence at every turn, many African-Americans abandoned King's ideas and developed new philosophies. Whatever their ideas, these civil rights activists inspired hope to other minorities in the 1950s and 60s.

III. Essential Questions:

- Does Lyndon Johnson deserve to be called the “civil rights president?”
- How was civil disobedience used to fight for civil rights?
- Did the civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s effectively change the nation?