

# Split in the civil rights movement worksheet answers

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Candace Roy Definition Civil rights are defined as the apolitical rights of a citizen; in particular those guaranteed to American citizens by Amendments 13 and 14 to the Constitution and by acts of Congress (Merriam-Webster Online). The 13th Amendment to the Constitution abolished slavery in the US, and the 14th Amendment ensured African-Americans their legal citizenship and equal protection under the law (National Archives Experience). Movement is defined in part as a series of organized activities working towards a goal; also: an organized effort to promote or achieve a goal (Merriam-Webster Online). The Civil Rights Movement was an era dedicated to activism for equal rights and treatment of African-Americans in the United States. During this period, people gathered for social, legal, political and cultural changes to prohibit discrimination and end segregation. Historical Roots (a partial list) Many important events involving discrimination against African-Americans continued the era known as the Civil Rights Movement. The import and enslavement of Africans marked the beginning of the dark experience in America. In 1808, there was a ban on the import of slaves. The ban was in the vein because trade continued. In 1863, President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation officially ended slavery. However, the proclamation could not instantly transform the attitudes of many citizens or the legacy of a country that considered African-Americans to be less human. In 1865, the Emancipation Proclamation was confirmed by the 13th Amendment of the Constitution which outlawed slavery and involuntary servitude. In 1896, Plessy v. Ferguson has established a separate but equal accommodation policy for African-Americans. In 1954, the Supreme Court ruled that racial segregation in public schools was unconstitutional. The Brown case against the Topeka Education Board, presented by Thurgood Marshall, overthrew Plessy against Ferguson. It was an important step in initiating integration. In 1957, the governor of Arkansas tried to prevent nine black students from entering Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas. President Eisenhower sent federal troops to enforce the court order. The Civil Rights Act of 1957 protected The freedom of African-Americans to vote. 1960, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that segregation was illegal at interstate bus and train stations. A group of citizens called Freedom Riders tested this travel decision across the southern portion of the country on buses. The Freedom Riders faced violence in Alabama. President Kennedy stepped in to ensure their safety. In 1962, President Kennedy sent federal troops to the University of Mississippi so that protesters would not prevent James Meredith, black student of the school, to participate. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibited discrimination in public places and through any program that receives funding from the federal government. The Civil Rights Act established the Employment Opportunity Equality Commission (EEOC), a US government agency that issues complaints of discrimination to court, in an effort to enforce laws prohibiting professional discrimination. The 1965 Voting Rights Act suspended the use of voter qualification tests, creating a sharp increase in black voter registration. These tests were used to disqualify African-Americans from their voting rights. Links with the philanthropic sector The Civil Rights Movement has contributed greatly and benefited from the nonprofit and philanthropy sector. Many non-profit organizations were created in this era specifically to help orchestrate events. These organizations, many mostly volunteer staff, acted as facilitators for change. Philanthropy has assisted with many legal and political efforts that have been necessary to promote change in government. Without philanthropic help, many of the non-profit organizations created during the Civil Rights Movement would not have been able to carry out their missions. Key ideas related to affirmative action programs seek to strengthen class or workplace diversity, often to remedy the cumulative effect of prejudices. Black Power is a term that refers to the purpose of black self-determination. This idea was supported by African-Americans who wanted control over their communities, as well as schools, institutions, services and products. Deprivation of rights refers to the denial of voting rights - most often to African-Americans. Despite illegality, many southern states have used strategies to ban African-American voters. Integration during the Civil Rights Movement refers to the incorporation of African-Americans outside areas that were typically designated by race, for example, public schools. Jim Crow refers to laws and policies that have imposed African-American discrimination by designating the use of many places, such as parks, schools, and restaurants for whites only or for color. Segregation refers to the intentional separation (usually by law) of African-Americans from whites. Sit-ins were a tactic often used by African-American students during the Civil Rights Movement. Students would sit at restaurant counters designated for whites only in an effort to force desegregation. These sites were successful, which led to the end of Jim Crow to many units. Important People Related to Ella Baker Topic: Baker was an early senior advisor to the Nonviolent Student Coordination Committee. It was also part of the National Association for the Advancement of Color People and the Southern Christian Leadership Council (SLC). Baker believed that civil rights activism should focus on individual communities Stokely Carmichael: Carmichael, known as Kwame Ture after 1979, supported the Black Power ideas and is known as the originator of the term. He became chairman of the Nonviolent Student Coordination Committee in and incorporated Black Power into the civil rights group. he also lined up with the Black Panther Party. He wrote a book called Black Power with Charles Hamilton. Medgar Evers: Evers was the first field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Persons. He was murdered outside his home in Jackson, Mississippi. Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.: King is considered the most prolific leader in the Civil Rights Movement. He was a founder of the SLC and was known for his nonviolent approach to ending discrimination. Martin Luther King supported his famous I Have a Dream Speech at the 1963 Washington March, a demonstration of 250,000 people to promote civil rights. The following year he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. He was murdered in Memphis, Tennessee in 1968. His birthday is celebrated as an official U.S. holiday on the third Monday in January. Thurgood Marshall: Marshall became the first African-American u.S. Supreme Court judge in 1967. Marshall was a senior advisor to the National Association for the Advancement of Color People from 1938 to 1950. Rosa Parks: Parks is credited with launching bus boycotts. This black community protest came after she violated a city ordinance by refusing to give her place to a white man on a separate bus in Montgomery, Alabama. Buses were desegregated over a year later. Malcolm X: X was born Malcolm Little. He changed his name after being released from prison and joined the Nation of Islam, which was led by Elijah Mohammed, who believed in black separatism. He later left the US and began the African-American Unity Organization. He was assassinated in 1965 while giving a speech. Non-profit organizations related to the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) was formed in 1942. The group initially focused on integration, but changed to support ideas of black power until the mid-1960s. CORE participated in sit-ins, Freedom Rides, voter education and the Washington march. They organized the Mississippi Summer Freedom Project, which helped register African-American voters ( ). The National Association for the Advancement of Colored Persons (NAACP) was founded in 1909 by a group of black and white people. NAACP usually fought to obtain rights for African-Americans through the legal system. It is one of the most prominent organizations that supported the civil rights movement ( ). The Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SLC) was formed in 1957 by rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and other Southern Christian civil rights supporters. The SLC has helped coordinate many protests and programs dedicated to the peaceful realization of civil rights for African-Americans Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC): formed in 1960 by black and white college students; since then it has disbanded. The SNCC opposed US participation in the Vietnam War; Vietnam; to the Mississippi Project, which helped African-Americans register to vote; and recruited young people to participate in desegregation activities. The group was particularly influential in organizing sit-ins. Related websites Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights, at , reports on civil rights issues. The site also acts as a record for more recent events related to this issue. The PBS website contains interactive information about the U.S. Civil Rights Movement . A more recent video series focuses on Black America after Martin Luther King the U.S. Civil Rights Commission website at reports on government activities related to civil rights. It provides a guide to filing an application for civil rights violations. Bibliography and Internet sources AARP. Voices of civil rights. Congress of Racial Equality. CORE-Online. www.core-online.org Encarta. United States Civil Rights Movement. Microsoft Encarta online encyclopedia. Civil\_Rights\_Movement\_in%20\_the%20\_United\_States.html#endads. Ibiblio, please. Six years from the Nonviolent Student Coordination Committee. . Merriam-Webster Online. . Experience of the National Archives. Constitution of the United States. The United States government. . Pbs. The Rise and Fall of Jim Crow. (2002) . This paper was developed by a student who took a course in philanthropic studies taught at Grand Valley State University. University.

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