

Objective: To examine the gains made as a result of the civil rights movement. USHC 8.1/8.2



The Need for Change

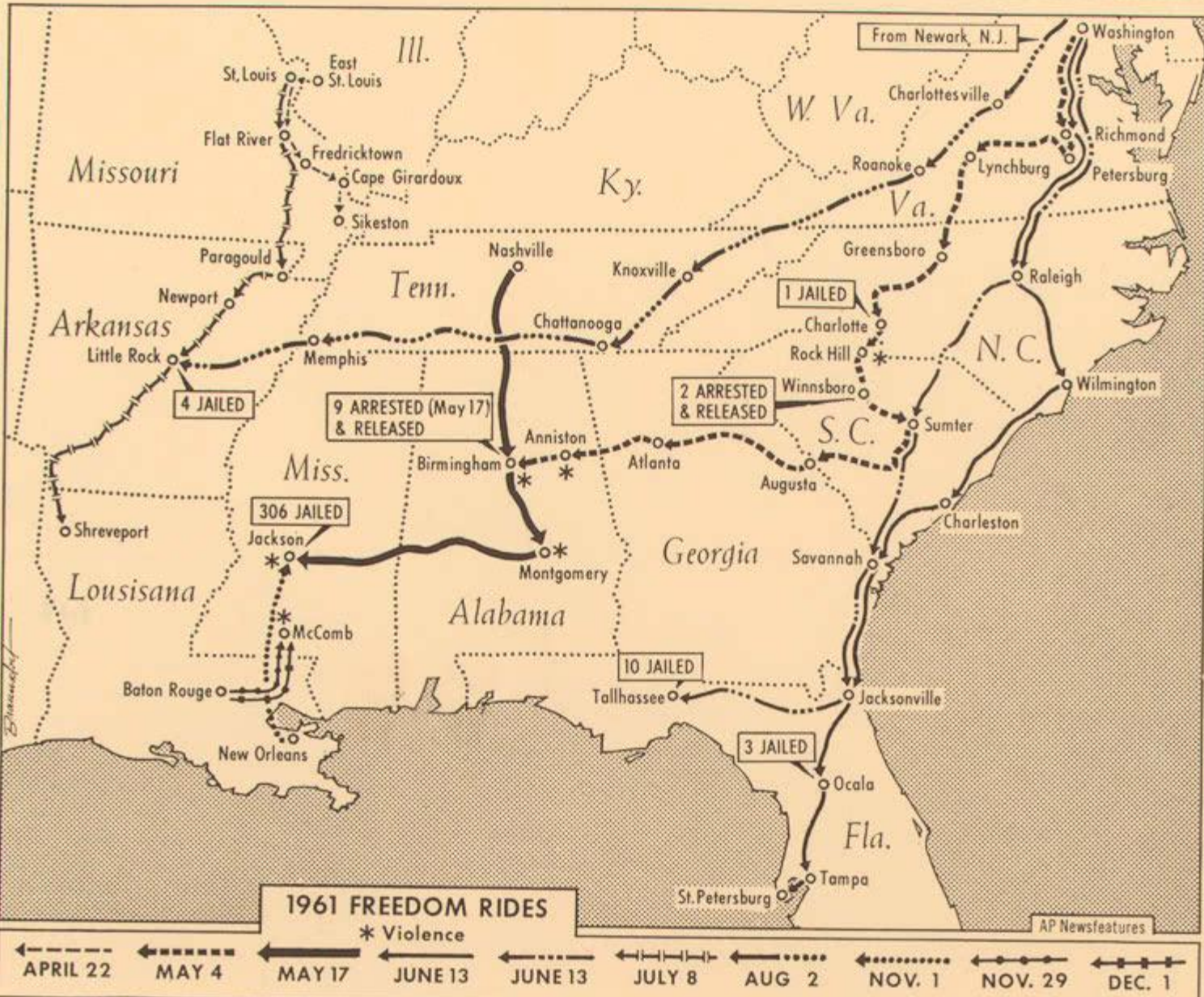
- Civil rights groups such as the *NAACP*, the *Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)*, and the *Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)* led the non-violent fight against segregation in the South.
- Blacks began to conduct *sit-ins* at white lunch counters throughout the South, refusing to leave until they were served.

RAFO20204-2/2/60-GREENSBORO, N.C.: A group of Negro students from North Carolina A&T College, who were refused service at a luncheon counter reserved for white customers, staged a sit-down strike at the F.W. Woolworth store in Greensboro 2/2. Ronald Martin, Robert Patterson and Mark Martin are shown as they stayed seated throughout the day. The white woman at left came to the counter for lunch but decided not to sit down. UPI TELEPHOTO fwb



BACKGROUND MAP

- CORE organized *Freedom Rides* in which people rode buses from town to town trying to integrate bus terminals.





"At our first stop in Virginia . . . I [was] confronted with what the Southern white has called `separate but equal.' A modern rest station with gleaming counters and picture windows was labeled `White,' and a small wooden shack beside it was tagged `Colored.'"
-- Freedom Rider William Mahoney



The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) set out to test the newly established interstate desegregation laws on transportation. An integrated group of Freedom Riders got as far as Anniston, Alabama where they were beaten, and the Greyhound bus was burned on May 4, 1961.

• The protesters continued their policy of civil disobedience even though they were frequently attacked.



- Dogs, fire hoses, and electric cattle prods were used to break up their protests.





March on Washington:

• In 1963, over 200,000 Americans marched on Washington, D.C. in a civil rights demonstration.



· Martin Luther King, Jr. gave his now-famous speech in which he proclaimed, *“When we let freedom ring, when we let it ring from every village and every hamlet, from every state and every city, we will be able to speed up that day when all of God’s children, black men and white men, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands and sing in the words of the old Negro spiritual, ‘Free at last! Free at last! Thank God Almighty, we are free at last!’”*

Civil Rights Laws:

- The *Civil Rights Act of 1964* did the following:
 - protected the rights of all citizens to vote
 - outlawed segregation in hiring and in all public places

Signing of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 by President Lyndon B. Johnson as Martin Luther King Jr. looks on





EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION

**IS
ILLEGAL**

Federal law prohibits discrimination because of RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, NATIONAL ORIGIN, SEX, AGE (40 YEARS AND OVER), AND/OR PHYSICAL OR MENTAL HANDICAP AND RETALIATION FOR PARTICIPATING IN ACTIVITIES PROTECTED BY THE CIVIL RIGHTS STATUTES.

Employees or applicants for employment with NOAA who believe that they have been discriminated or retaliated against may contact an EEO Counselor. The Counselor will attempt to resolve the matter and furnish information about filing a complaint of discrimination.

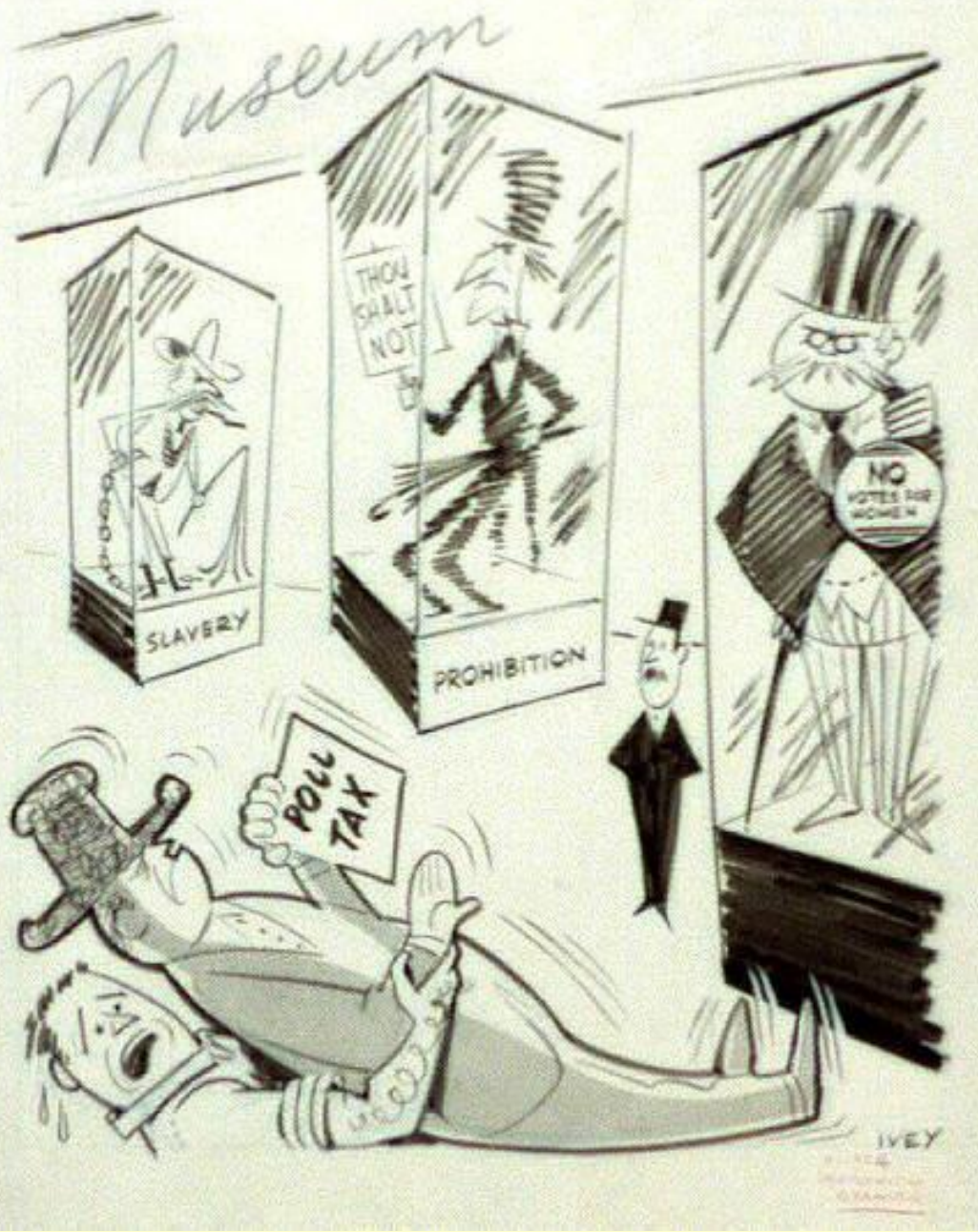
To preserve your rights under the law, you must contact an EEO Counselor within 45 CALENDAR DAYS of the date of alleged discrimination.

TO INITIATE EEO COUNSELING OR FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT:

**Civil Rights Office, NOAA
VOICE (301) 713-0500
TDD (301) 713-0982
1-800-452-6728**



"Here's another one for you."



• The *Twenty-fourth Amendment* was ratified in 1965, which banned poll taxes.

No. **S38**

Birmingham, Ala.

4/9

1896

Received of

J. M. Gibbons

(Col.) (White.)

the sum of

Two 25/100

Dollars

in full of amount of Poll Tax for the year 1895.

Poll Tax,

Assessor's Fee,

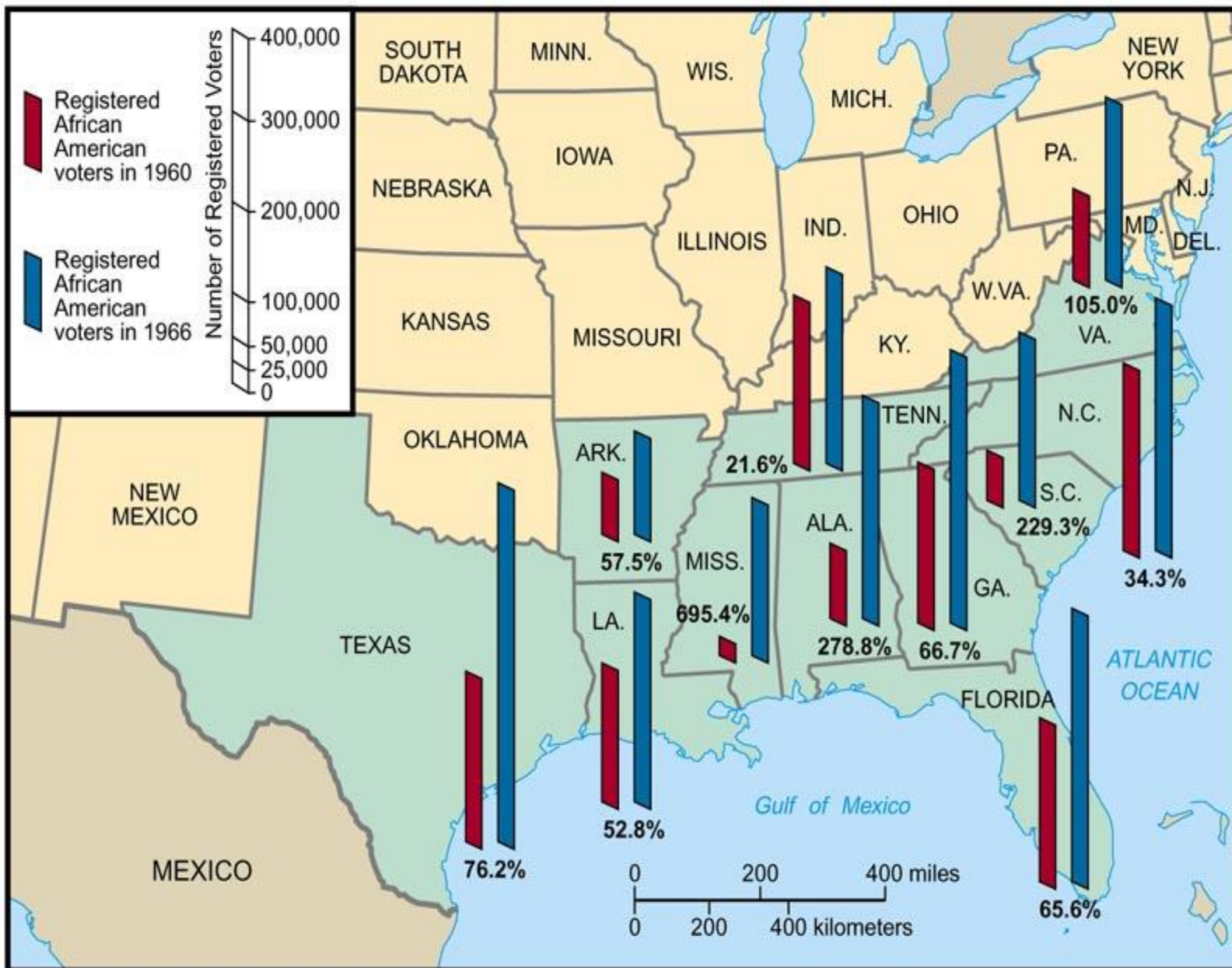
Collector's Fee,

1	50
	50
	50
<hr/>	

A. M. M. P. T. C.

Poll tax receipt

Poll taxes required citizens to pay a fee to register to vote. These fees kept many poor African Americans, as well as poor whites, from voting.



• The *Voting Rights Act of 1965* ended literacy tests and ensured that all voters were able to register to vote.

AFRICAN AMERICAN VOTER REGISTRATION BEFORE AND AFTER PASSAGE OF THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF 1965