

24th Amendment

This amendment, ratified in 1964, forbids the national and state governments from charging a poll tax in order to vote in any election.

A. Philip Randolph

He was the founder of the first black labor union and a prominent Civil Rights leader

Affirmative Action

These are policies designed to promote equal education or employment access for minority groups that have previously been discriminated against.

Americans With Disabilities Act

This law was passed in 1990 to prevent social and economic discrimination against people with physical or mental limitation(s) that might impair a major life function.

Betty Friedan

She was an American feminist, activist and writer, best known her book \"The Feminine Mystique\" (1963).

Black Panthers

This was a political party founded in Oakland by Huey P. Newton and Bobby Seale on October 15, 1966, advocating a policy of protecting black neighborhoods from police brutality and supporting social welfare programs in major cities around the country.

Black Power

This is the political slogan associated with the increased sense of racial pride of African Americans in the 1960s and 1970s.

Booker T. Washington

This was a U.S. educator and reformer. He became perhaps the most prominent African American leader of his time.

Brown V Board Of Education

This Supreme Court case, decided in 1954, declared that the segregation doctrine of "separate but equal," was not Constitutional when applied to the public school system.

Bull Connor

He was the Public Safety Commissioner of Birmingham, Alabama, in the 1960s, becoming a symbol of bigotry and police brutality when he infamously used fire hoses and police attack dogs against protest marchers.

Cesar Chavez

He was the founder of the National Farm Workers' Association, seeking better working conditions and equal rights for his union members. Like Gandhi and Martin Luther King, Jr., he used non-violent protest tactics to win advances for his members.

Children's March

This is the name given to the protest of hundreds of young people in Birmingham in 1963 who were against the city's segregation policies.

Civil Rights

This term refers to the laws that protect citizens from undue or unwarranted government intrusion into their lives, either personal or as an organization.

Civil Rights Act

Signed into law by President Johnson, this bill protected African Americans and women from job discrimination and any discrimination in public places.

Civil Rights Act Of 1866

This piece of Reconstruction-era legislation was passed by Congress- over the veto of Andrew Johnson- in order to protect the rights of newly freed former slaves, guaranteeing such things as citizenship and equal legal rights as white citizens.

Civil Rights Act Of 1957

This act, passed during the Eisenhower Administration, sought to protect the voting rights of African Americans, established the federal Commission on Civil Rights, and established a Civil Rights Division in the Justice Department.

Civil Rights Act Of 1968

This act signed into law by President Lyndon B. Johnson provided for equal housing opportunities regardless of race, creed, or national origin.

CORE

This group was founded in 1942 by James Farmer to coordinate a non-violent resistance movement to Jim Crow laws.

De Facto

This means segregation that comes from personal choice or choices, such as living in certain areas or attending certain places of worship. Courts have not become involved in this kind of segregation.

De Jure

This means segregation that is mandated by law. This kind of segregation is unconstitutional.

Deregulation

This is the process of reducing or eliminating government regulations on an industry, allowing for more laissez-faire business practices. This has been a major issue in the airline, automobile, and power industries since the 1980s.

Discrimination

This is the term that refers to the illegal and unjust treatment of a person or persons because of their race, color, gender, orientation, or national origin.

Disfranchisement

This term refers to the process of taking away the right to vote from people who would normally enjoy that right.

Due Process

This is a policy that the government's actions towards its citizens must follow established rules and procedures.

Equal Pay Act Of 1963

This law passed under the Kennedy administration was designed to \"prohibit discrimination on account of sex in the payment of wages by employers.\"

Equal Protection

This is the right of all persons to be treated fairly and equally by the laws and courts.

Equal Rights Amendment

This is a proposed amendment that would guarantee equal rights under the law for Americans regardless of sex, brought about by women in the 1960s and 1970s.

Executive Order 9981

This is the name of the proclamation issued by President Truman in 1948 that effectively desegregated the armed forces of the United States.

Feminist Movement

This is the movement aimed at equal rights for women.

Freedom Rides

Beginning in May 1961, this was a series of Civil Rights actions in which integrated groups of activists rode commercial buses (such as Greyhound and Trailways) into the segregated South. A US Supreme Court decision in 1960 had said that interstate bus routes could not be segregated, regardless of laws in the individual states they passed through. These actions were designed to test that ruling and to help overturn Jim Crow laws in southern states.

Freedom Summer

This was a campaign launched in 1964 attempting to register African American voters from the southern states.

George Wallace

He was a four-term governor of Alabama during the height of the civil rights struggles in the South. He is shown here at the door of the University of Alabama, refusing to comply with a federal order to integrate the school.

Grandfather Clause

This Reconstruction era policy gave voting rights only to people whose grandfathers had been legally allowed to vote, thus excluded freedmen from voting.

Great Migration

This was the large movement of African Americans from the Southern U.S. to the Northern U.S. in the early-20th century.

Greensboro

This North Carolina town was the site of a series of sit-ins staged by SNCC in 1960.

Harlem Renaissance

This was the period during 1920s of outstanding creativity centered in New York's black ghetto.

Higher Education Act Of 1965

This \"Great Society\" legislation was designed \"to strengthen the educational resources of our colleges and universities and to provide financial assistance for students in postsecondary and higher education.\"

I Have A Dream

On August 28, 1963, this speech was given by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. who organized a massive march on Washington to advocate for civil rights.

Integration

This is the process of creating equal opportunity to activities to all races.

Jazz Age

This is a period during the 1920s when the national attitude was positive and upbeat, and Americans had money as the stock market soared. Traditional values saw a decline, and Modernism was the cultural focus.

Jim Crow

Laws requiring that facilities and accommodations, public and private, be segregated by race.

John F. Kennedy

The 35th President of the United States, he was known for leading the failed \"Bay of Pigs\" invasion, successfully leading the country during the \"Cuban Missile Crisis,\" and for being assassinated while in Dallas, Texas, in November of 1963.

Ku Klux Klan

This was a secret society organized in the South after the Civil War to reassert white supremacy by means of terrorism, fell from prominence after Reconstruction, but was reborn in the 1920s and remained powerful through the 1960s.

Langston Hughes

He was a prolific African-American poet, novelist and playwright who is best known for his work during the Harlem Renaissance.

Letter From A Birmingham Jail

This was written in 1963 to defend the author's peaceful civil rights campaign.

Literacy Test

This was administered to poor blacks in order to attempt to keep them from voting in many parts of the American south for close to 100 years following the Civil War.

Little Rock Central High

In 1957, this was the school that was integrated by nine black students who were escorted by troops from the United States Army.

Louis Farrakhan

He has led the Nation of Islam since 1978, after the death of Elijah Muhammad and the subsequent split of the Nation into two main groups. He was the organizer of the Million Man March to Washington, DC in 1995.

Malcolm X

Often associated with confrontational Civil Rights protest, he was a leader in the Nation of Islam in the United States, an early advocate of "Black Power," but became a more moderate voice in the Civil Rights movement before his assassination in 1965.

Medgar Evers

He was an African American civil rights leader and NAACP official who was assassinated in Mississippi in 1963.

Montgomery Bus Boycott

This is the name of the protest in the Deep South in 1955 and 1956 that resulted in the end of segregation in public transportation in all of the United States.

NAACP

This is the oldest and largest U.S. civil rights organization. Members of this have referred to it as The National Association.

Nineteenth

This amendment guaranteed that all women in the United States would have the right to vote.

Nonviolence

This is a form of social action which was widely used during India's quest for independence in the early 20th century and the American Civil Rights movement in the 1960s.

Plessy V. Ferguson

This was a U.S. Supreme Court decision that established the legality of racial segregation so long as facilities were \"separate but equal.\">

Poll Tax

This payment was meant to keep certain groups of people (mainly former slaves and African-Americans) from being allowed to vote.

Rosa Parks

She was a Civil Rights leader who, in 1955, refused to give up her seat on a segregated bus to a white man in Montgomery, Alabama, which led to the Montgomery Bus Boycott.

SCLC

This is a Civil Rights organization that was instrumental in the 60s Civil Rights Movement. Martin Luther King was its first president and it is rooted in nonviolent civil disobedience.

Segregation

This is the separation of daily activities, such as eating in a restaurant, using water fountains, or riding the bus, that is based on (usually) racial makeup.

Selma Montgomery March

This is the name given to the series of Marches that took place in western and central Alabama in 1965, resulting initially in brutal police action as protesters crossed the Edmund Pettus Bridge.

Sit-In

This is a form of peaceful civil disobedience often taking place in the 1960s in which protesters seat themselves and remain until evicted by force, or their demands are met.

SNCC

This group was formed in 1960 to organize peaceful disobedience to segregation laws throughout the American South. They played key roles in organizing the Freedom Rides in 1961 and the famous March on Washington two years later.

Strom Thurmond

He was South Carolina's governor from 1947 to 1951, a former segregationist presidential candidate, and a U.S. Senator from 1956 to 2003.

Suffrage

This is the right to vote.

Tariff

This is a tax on imported goods and is usually designed to protect domestic production of similar goods.

The Feminine Mystique

This ground-breaking book by Betty Friedan reshaped American attitudes towards the lives and rights of women.

The Nation Of Islam

This is a religious group founded in Detroit, Michigan, by Wallace Fard Muhammad in 1930. It strives to improve the spiritual, mental, social, and economic condition of the black men and women of America. It also promotes the belief that God will bring about a universal government of peace. The letters on the group's flag stand for Justice, Freedom, Equality, and Islam.

Thurgood Marshall

This was the African-American lawyer who won the *Brown v. Board of Education* case in 1954 and eventually became the first African-American Supreme Court Justice in 1967.

Unconstitutional

This is the term given to a law that a judicial body overturns because it violates basic or specific rules of the government.

Urbanization

This is a rise in a society's population that is concentrated primarily in major cities.

Voting Rights Act

This was a congressional decision that outlawed voters being subjected to a literacy test and created federal registration for voters.

Watts Riot

These were large-scale race riots which lasted six days in a neighborhood of Los Angeles in August 1965. By the time the riots subsided, 34 people had been killed, 1,032 injured, and 3,952 arrested. It would stand as the worst riot in Los Angeles history until eclipsed by the Los Angeles riots of 1992. The riots are named for the neighborhood in which they occurred.

Women\'s Suffrage

This was a movement to give females the right to vote.