

# Social Movements

## Review/Background

13<sup>th</sup> Amendment -

14<sup>th</sup> Amendment -

15<sup>th</sup> Amendment -

Jim Crow Laws -

Plessy vs. Ferguson -

De Jure Segregation -

De Facto Segregation -

NAACP -

## Leaders/Groups

Thurgood Marshall -

Rosa Parks -

Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee -

Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) -

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. -

Southern Christian Leadership Conference -

Malcolm X -

Stokely Carmichael -

Black Panthers -

## The Civil Rights Movement:

## Legislation

Brown v. Board of Education -

Civil Rights Act of 1964 -

24<sup>th</sup> Amendment -

Voting Rights Act of 1965 -

Affirmative Action -

## Major Events

Little Rock Nine -

Montgomery Bus Boycott -

Greensboro Sit-ins -

Freedom Rides -

March on Washington -

The Selma Campaign/Bloody Sunday -

## Pop Culture and the Development of the Counter Culture

Teenagers -

Music -

Woodstock -

Haight-Asbury -

### Review/Background of Women's Rights

Rights during the Federalist Period -

Women's Rights Convention -

Women's Suffrage -

### Women's Movement

Women in the 1950s -

Betty Friedan and *The Feminine Mystique* -

Women's Movement/Women's Liberation -

National Organization for Women (NOW) -

Gloria Steinem -

Equal Rights Amendment -

Roe v. Wade -

### Labor/Migrant Workers Movement

United Farm Workers (UFW) -

### Background of Native American Rights

Rights during the Federalist Period -

Tecumseh -

Dawes Act -

Snyder Act -

### American Indian Movement

Leaders:

Goals -

- Treatment and Poverty on Reservations -

### Environmental Movement

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) -

Clean Air and Water Act -

# Social Movements

## Review/Background

13<sup>th</sup> Amendment – Abolished Slavery

14<sup>th</sup> Amendment – Granted African Americans Citizenship Rights

15<sup>th</sup> Amendment – Granted African Americans the right to vote

Jim Crow Laws – Laws that required whites and blacks to use separate facilities (legalized segregation)

Plessy vs. Ferguson – This Supreme Court Case established the precedent “Separate but Equal”

De Jure Segregation – Segregation that is sanctioned (approved) by law

De Facto Segregation - Segregation that is caused by social and economic circumstances

NAACP – An Organization founded by WEB Du Bois that promoted full racial

## Legislation

Brown v. Board of Education – The court unanimously struck down segregation in school and overturned Plessy v. Ferguson

Civil Rights Act of 1964 – Prohibited discrimination based on race, gender, religion, etc. and outlawed segregation in all public facilities

24<sup>th</sup> Amendment – Made the poll tax illegal

Voting Rights Act of 1965 – Eliminated the literacy test and allowed federal officials to register voters that were denied by their local board of elections

Affirmative Action – Also known as “reverse discrimination”—this policy gave minorities preferential consideration for jobs, admittance to universities, etc.

## The Civil Rights Movement:

The concerted effort by African Americans to achieve justice and equality during the 1950s and 1960s.

## Leaders/Groups

Thurgood Marshall – An NAACP lawyer who argued the cause for Brown v. Board—he was the first African American to win a court case!

Rosa Parks – She refused to give up her seat on a Montgomery bus to a white man—she was arrested and sparked the Montgomery Bus Boycott

Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee – This organization planned non-violent protests (sit-ins, etc.) and gave students a role in the civil rights movement

Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) – This interracial organization was devoted to social change through peaceful protests—they organized the Freedom Rides

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. – Used Non-violent protests to inspire the Civil Rights Movement—he called this his “Soul Force”

Southern Christian Leadership Conference – Planned protests and demonstrations throughout the south (founded by Dr. King)

Malcolm X – Promoted Self Defense and Violence as a way to gain Civil Rights

Stokely Carmichael – Started the Black Power Movement

## Major Events

Little Rock Nine – 9 Black students volunteered to integrate Little Rock’s Central High School. The National Guard was forced to escort them to and from class.

Montgomery Bus Boycott – Led by Martin Luther King Jr; African Americans refused to ride the buses in Montgomery in protest to Rosa Park’s arrest. As a result, the Supreme Court outlawed bus segregation.

Greensboro Sit-Ins – Four African American students from NC A&T staged a sit-in at a “white’s only” counter at Woolworth’s Store in Greensboro, NC.

Freedom Rides – Civil Rights activists rode buses through the South to challenge segregation. Several of the buses were attacked; President Kennedy arranged for US Marshals to protect the riders.

March on Washington – 250,000 people marched to D.C. to support the Civil Rights movement. They were led by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and delivered his “I have a Dream” Speech.

The Selma Campaign/Bloody Sunday – King organized a 50-mile march from Selma to Montgomery in support of voting rights. Riots broke

## Pop Culture and the Development of the Counter Culture

Teenagers – Formed the Counter Culture; They had grown disillusioned with the Vietnam War and the injustices in American society. They tried to establish a new society based on peace and love – “Hippies.”

Music – Rock n’ Roll was embraced by the counterculture as a protest to normal society – it defined this young generation and promoted social cause.

Woodstock – 3-day concert in Aug. 1969, New York. More than 400,000 showed up to this “Music and Art” concert to promote peace, listen to music, and use illegal drugs.

Haight-Asbury – AKA the “Hippie Capital” located in San Francisco, CA.

### Review/Background of Women’s Rights

Rights during the Federalist Period – Women could ONLY inherit land; Abigail Adams was the first to push for more rights.

Women’s Rights Convention – Organized and led by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott. It was held at Seneca Falls and the right to vote was first discussed at this convention.

Women’s Suffrage – The 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment granted women the right to vote. Susan B. Anthony was the leader of the Women’s suffrage movement. The passage of this amendment was in large part due to the role of women during WWI.

### Women’s Movement

Women in the 1950s – Women were supposed to get married and raise a family; women were portrayed as being “happy” to be a homemaker.

Betty Friedan and *The Feminine Mystique* – Friedan suggested in her book that women were NOT happy being homemakers.

Women’s Movement/Women’s Liberation – Started by Friedan; she wanted women to work together to help fight for a change.

National Organization for Women (NOW) – Organization that devoted itself to bring women into full participation in the mainstream of American society.

Gloria Steinem – founded Ms. Magazine; it focused on issues of the Women’s Movement.

Equal Rights Amendment – Guaranteed that both men and women would enjoy the same rights and protections under the law. It passed in Congress but was NOT ratified by the States.

Phyllis Schlafly – She was the biggest leader AGAINST the Women’s Movement and Equal Rights Amendment because she believed it would destroy family values.

Roe v. Wade – Supreme Court case that ruled that women had the right to have an abortion during the first three months of pregnancy.

### Labor/Migrant Workers Movement

United Farm Workers (UFW) – founded by Cesar Chavez to support the rights of migrant farm workers, many of which were poor Hispanic immigrants. This groups used the same type of non-violent protests proved effective by MLK.

### Background of Native American Rights

Rights during the Federalist Period – N.A. had NO rights; They were NOT considered citizens.

Tecumseh – formed the Native American Confederacy to fight for their land against the US government.

Dawes Act – Law intended to “Americanize” Native Americans and

### American Indian Movement

Leaders: Dennis Banks and George Mitchell

Goal – To protest the past violations of treaties between the government and Native American tribes. Members of the movement traveled to Washington, D.C. to protest.

- Treatment and Poverty on Reservations – Native Americans were among the poorest of Americans and suffered the highest unemployment rate; Death rate among infants was almost twice as high as the national average and N.A.

assimilate them into American society.

Snyder Act – 1924 act that granted N.A. full citizenship rights.

### Environmental Movement

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – Created to carry the responsibility of setting and enforcing national pollution-control standards.

Clean Air and Water Act – Acts passed to control air pollution and regulate industrial wastewater.