



I

# *The Jim Crow South*

## *Civil Rights*

*Unit 3*

## *A. Unofficial Reconstruction*



- 1. Jim Crow Laws (Black Codes) enforced racial discrimination with separate facilities.**
- 2. Southerners prevented voting with grandfather clauses, literacy tests, and poll taxes.**

## *B. Ku Klux Klan*



- 1. The KKK emerged as a Southern vigilante group.**
- 2. They wanted to destroy the Republican Party and prevent African Americans from exercising their right to vote.**

## *C. Plessy v. Ferguson*



- 1. Plessy, who was 1/8 African American, was kicked off a train for sitting in the white section. Ferguson, a local judge, ordered him imprisoned.**
- 2. Plessy appealed arguing that his 14th amendment rights were violated.**
- 3. The Supreme Court upheld the decision, reaffirming the idea of separate but equal was constitutional.**



# II

## *Early Demands for Equality*

## *A. Desegregating Schools*



- 1. In 1946, the U.S. Court of Appeals case of Mendez v. Westminster helped desegregated California schools, which had discriminated against Mexican Americans.**

## A. Desegregating Schools



2. The 1954 Supreme Court case *Brown v. Board of Education* desegregated all public schools and claimed the idea of “separate but equal” was inherently unequal. It overturned *Plessy v. Ferguson*.
3. For activists, the Brown decision was inspiring. Southerners didn’t want to desegregate schools, and the KKK staged a revival.

## *A. Desegregating Schools*



- 4. In Little Rock, Arkansas, African American students faced discrimination and violence when their governor ordered the National Guard to prevent them from going to school. Eisenhower sent in federal troops to escort and protect them.**



## *B. Montgomery Bus Boycotts*



- 1. In 1955, Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a bus to a white man. After she was arrested, many were inspired by her actions and started the Montgomery bus boycott.**

## *B. Montgomery Bus Boycotts*



- 2. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.  
encouraged nonviolent protest.  
With his leadership, the bus  
boycotts continued. By 1956,  
the Supreme Court ruled that  
segregated buses were  
unconstitutional.**



# III

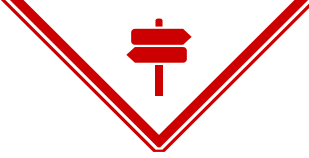
## *The Civil Rights Movement Expands*

## *A. Student Activists*



- 1. Four African American college students held the first sit-in in Greensboro, NC in 1960, sparking similar activism and protests.**
- 2. The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) fought for equality.**

## *B. Freedom Riders*



- 1. In 1961, the freedom riders went through the Deep South, breaking segregationist codes.**
- 2. President JFK intervened. Eventually, the Federal Transportation Commission mandated the desegregation of interstate transportation.**

## *C. Civil Rights Act of 1964*



- 1. After JFK was assassinated in 1963, President Lyndon B. Johnson fought harder for civil rights. Congress passed the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which banned discrimination in public places and employment.**

## *D. The Push for Voting Rights*



- 1. In 1964, the SNCC held Freedom Summer, a major campaign to fight for voting rights in Mississippi.**
- 2. Activists marched on Selma, AL to pressure the government to pass voting rights legislation. After armed state troopers attacked, LBJ called for a strong voting rights law.**

## *D. The Push for Voting Rights*



**3. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 banned literacy tests and discrimination in voting. The 24th Amendment in 1964 banned the poll tax.**