**Study Guide: Civil Rights & Civil Liberties**

***Civil Rights Movement****:*

A fight for the rights of all groups of individuals; to not be discriminated against. Civil rights is the right of every citizen of the United States to have the rights that are outlined by the constitution protected

***NAACP****- National Association for the Advancement of colored people –* organization founded in order to protect the rights of “colored individuals”

***Thurgood Marshall***-African American Lawyer who led the legal challenge against segregation. He later

became a U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice- a very significant and liberal chief Justice who was a fundamental in guaranteeing the rights of all people.

***Brown v. Board of Education***

-case in which the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that segregated schools were unconstitutional and was not supported by sociological research.

-this led to the integration of schools

-overturned **Plessy v. Ferguson** (court ruling Separate but Equal facilities are constitutional)

***Rosa Parks***

-Woman who helped start a boycott of all buses in Montgomery Alabama by refusing to give up her seat on the bus to a white man. The boycott lasted over a year.

***Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.***

-Leader of the Civil Rights Movement

-Gave “I have a Dream speech”

-Assassinated because of his influence and power to instigate change in our country

***Civil Rights Acts of 1964***

-Law that outlawed racial discrimination

***Voting Rights Of 1965***

-Act that struck down state laws intended to keep African Americans from voting

***Civil Rights Act of 1968***

-Act that banned discrimination in housing

***Affirmative Action***

-A federal program aimed at hiring or including the hiring of minorities in the work place.

-Quota system referring to the percentage of minorities working

***Malcom X***

-African American Leader who founded the organization of the Afro-American Unity

-Assassinated

***CORE***– The **Congress of Racial Equality** is a [U.S.](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) [civil rights](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_rights) organization that originally

played a pivotal role for [African-Americans](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/African-American) in the [Civil Rights Movement](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/African-American_Civil_Rights_Movement_%281955%E2%80%931968%29). Membership in CORE is still stated to be open to "anyone who believes that 'all people are created equal' and is willing to work towards the ultimate goal of true equality throughout the world."

***Freedom Rides*** – Individuals set out to challenge the status quo by riding various forms of public

transportation in the South to challenge local laws or customs that enforced segregation. The Freedom Rides, and the violent reactions they provoked, bolstered the credibility of the [American Civil Rights Movement](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Civil_Rights_Movement) and called national attention to the violent disregard for the law that was used to enforce segregation in the southern United States. Riders were arrested for [trespassing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trespassing), [unlawful assembly](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unlawful_assembly), and violating state and local Jim Crow laws, along with other alleged offenses.

***Jim Crow laws*** were state and local laws in the [United States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) enacted between 1876 and 1965. They

mandated [*de jure*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/De_jure) [racial segregation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Racial_segregation_in_the_United_States) in all public facilities, with a supposedly "[separate but equal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Separate_but_equal)" status for [black Americans](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/African_American). In reality, this led to treatment and accommodations that were usually inferior to those provided for [white Americans](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/White_American), systematizing a number of economic, educational and social disadvantages.

Some examples of Jim Crow laws are the segregation of public schools, public places and public transportation, and the segregation of restrooms, restaurants and drinking fountains for whites and blacks. The U.S. military was also segregated.

**De jure segregation** – legal segregation (written laws that require the separation of the races)

**De facto segregation** – segregation based on tradition not on laws

***Little Rock Nine*** - The **Little Rock Nine** was a group of [African-American](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/African-American) students who were enrolled in

[Little Rock Central High School](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Little_Rock_Central_High_School) in 1957. The ensuing **Little Rock Crisis**, in which the students were initially prevented from entering the [racially segregated](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Racial_segregation) school by [Arkansas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arkansas) [Governor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Governor_of_Arkansas) [Orval Faubus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orval_Faubus), and then attended after the intervention of [President](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_the_United_States) [Eisenhower](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dwight_D._Eisenhower), is considered to be one of the most important events in the [African-American Civil Rights Movement](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/African-American_Civil_Rights_Movement_%281955%E2%80%931968%29). On their first day of school, troops from the Arkansas National Guard would not let them enter the school and they were followed by mobs making threats to lynch.

***Civic Nationalism***: a belief in the fundamental equality of human beings, in every individual’s inalienable

right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and in a democratic government that derives its legitimacy from the people’s consent.

***Racial Nationalism***: a belief that conceives of America in ethno racial terms, as a people held together by

 common blood and skin color and by an inherited fitness for self-government. From the perspective of

 this racialized ideal, Africans, Asians, nonwhite Latin Americans, and, in the 1920s, southern and

 Eastern Europeans did not belong to the republic and could never be accepted as full-fledged members.

***Black Power*** *-* political slogan and a name for various associated ideologies aimed at achieving self-determination for people of African/Black descent.

*Black Power Salute* –

* 1968 Summer Olympics in Mexico
* Americans Tommie Smith and John Carlos – showing the Black Power salute at the medals ceremony during the National Anthem
	+ All three wore OPHR badges (Olympic Project for Human Rights)
* IOC Reaction:
	+ He ordered Smith and Carlos to be suspended from the U.S. team and banned from the Olympic village
	+ When the U.S. Olympic team refused, the IOC threatened to ban the entire U.S. Olympic team
	+ Their medals were stripped and they were expelled from the games.

***Chicano Movement***- Of or pertaining to Mexican Americans.

* Brown Berets Modeled after the [Black Panther Party](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_Panther_Party), the Brown Berets focused on [community organizing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Community_organizing) against [police brutality](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Police_brutality) and were in favor of educational equality. While they are considered the "[militant](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Militant) wing" of the [Chicano Movement](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chicano_Movement) because of their firm stance against racism and their "militant" [dress](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uniform), they were not engaged in physical combat except in clashes with police.
* Blowouts - On [March 1](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/March_1), [1968](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1968), the Brown Berets planned and participated in the [East L.A. walkouts](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_L.A._walkouts) or "blowouts", the largest and lengthiest in the history of California, in which thousands of students left their classrooms to join the protest for quality education.

***Feminism and Women’s Rights*** –

* Women’s Rights
	+ End legal and educational discrimination for women
* Women’s Lib - Consciousness raising, Challenged social/cultural oppression.

**13th Amendment** – Eliminated forced servitude (slavery)

**14th Amendment** – Required the equal protection of the laws – that the law be applied equally to all citizens regardless of race, religion, gender, creed, or lifestyle.

**15th Amendment** – Expanded the right of suffrage (the right to vote) for all black males.