

The background of the slide is a photograph of the Alabama State Capitol building in Montgomery. The building is a large, white, neoclassical structure with a prominent central dome. The dome is topped with a clock tower. The building is surrounded by lush green trees and a clear blue sky with some white clouds. The text is overlaid on the top half of the image.

Alabama: Our Beautiful Home

Chapter 12: Working Toward Full
Civil Rights – The Civil Rights
Movement

STUDY PRESENTATION



Section 1: [The Struggle for Equality](#)
Section 2: [Progress Overcomes Violence](#)
Section 3: [Voting Rights and the Road to Real Change](#)

Section 1: The Struggle for Equality

- Essential Question: How did the rights of citizens expand during the Civil Rights Movement?



Section 1: The Struggle for Equality

- What terms do I need to know?
 - facility
 - NAACP
 - discriminate
 - prejudice
 - deliberate
 - boycott
 - nonviolent
 - sit-in



“Separate but Equal”

- The Constitution states that everyone has the same rights. However, many white people in Alabama found this hard to accept.
- A Supreme Court case in 1896 said that it was legal for blacks and whites to have *separate facilities* as long as they were *equal*.
- In Alabama, black people could not go to the same restaurants or schools as whites. They sat in different parts of buses, theaters, ballparks, etc.
- Jim Crow laws were used to segregate blacks and whites. Usually the facilities were NOT equal!



Alabama's Black Population (as percent of total population): 1900-1910



Civil Rights Organizations: Education for Black Alabamians

- African American leaders realized they could accomplish more if they worked together.
- Booker T. Washington believed blacks should educate themselves to be successful. He thought that whites would accept blacks were educated, owned property, and were of good character.



Civil Rights Organizations: The Niagara Movement



- W.E.B. Du Bois led a group called the Niagara Movement.
- His group demanded full civil, social, and political rights for blacks.
- They vowed to protest until the rights were granted.



Civil Rights Organizations.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

- The **NAACP** grew from the Niagara Movement. The group works for the rights of black Americans.
- By the mid-1940s, there were 15,000 members in Alabama.
- As more black people moved to cities in the west and north, a movement for civil rights began.



Taking a Stand against Discrimination



- President Harry Truman issued orders making it illegal to **discriminate** against blacks who wanted government jobs.
- **Prejudice** kept some people from hiring black people.
- Truman also ordered an end to segregation in the military.



Toward Full Civil Rights:

Brown v. Board of Education

- In 1954, the Supreme Court ruled in this case that “separate but equal” was *not* legal.
- The court ordered schools desegregated with all **deliberate** speed.
- Justice Black from Alabama ruled in favor of integration.
- Integration happened slowly and there were often loud protests. Lucy Foster was a black woman famous for working to attend the University of Alabama.



Toward Full Civil Rights: Montgomery Bus Boycott

- Rosa Parks, a black woman, became famous for working to remove discrimination from the public buses in Montgomery.
- In 1955, she was arrested for sitting in a seat that was for whites.
- Martin Luther King, Jr. and Ralph D. Abernathy led protests. They worked to **boycott** the buses. The protest lasted over a year, but in 1956 the Supreme Court said that segregation on buses was unconstitutional.



Toward Full Civil Rights.

Success Leads to More Civil Rights

Actions

- Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. increased his work for civil rights.
- He asked the people to practice **nonviolent** protests.
- People conducted boycotts and **sit-ins** at segregated restaurants and hotels.



Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. (L) and Rosa Parks (R), 1955



Section 2: Progress Overcomes Violence

- Essential Question: How did African-Americans expand their efforts to improve Civil Rights?



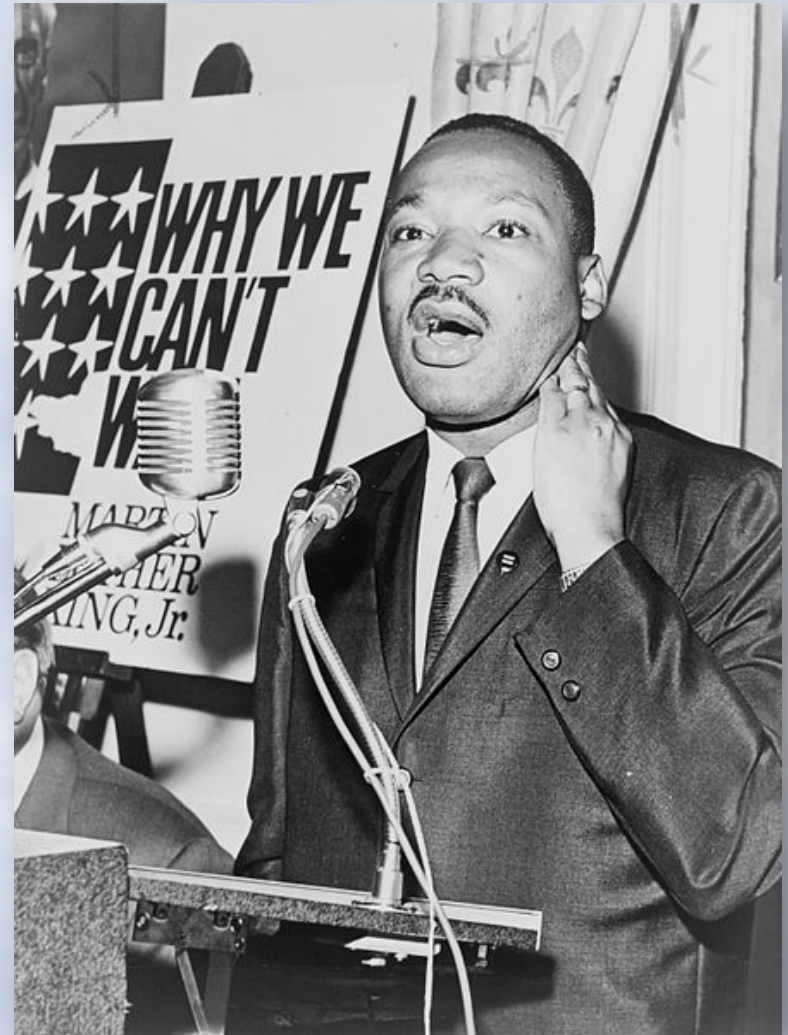
Section 2: Progress Overcomes Violence

- What terms do I need to know?
 - terminal
 - symbol



Introduction

- The civil rights movement grew.
- Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. became president of the SCLC (Southern Christian Leadership Conference).
- The group worked to get black people to register to vote.
- Ralph D. Abernathy and John Lewis were famous leaders.



Freedom Riders

- Freedom Riders gathered in Alabama in 1961 to protest segregation in bus stations.
- Violence against the protesters occurred in Anniston, Birmingham, and Montgomery at the bus **terminals**.
- Angry mobs attacked churches and even bombed homes.
- U.S. Attorney General Robert Kennedy sent federal marshals to Montgomery to help protect people.
- In 1962, the Supreme Court ruled that segregation was illegal on buses, trains, and airplanes and their stations and terminals.



1963 – A Year of Violence

- Alabama was at the center of the civil rights struggle.
- People around the world were watching the state.



Gaston Motel bombing, 1963



Birmingham March

- On April 12, 1963, civil rights leaders led a march through Birmingham, but police used dogs, fire hoses, and tear gas to stop the marchers. Some homes and offices of black people were bombed.



Home of black family bombed in Birmingham, 1963



The Famous “Stand in the Schoolhouse Door”

- In June 1963, Governor George Wallace made a speech about states’ rights.
- He did not want two black students to attend the University of Alabama (Vivian Malone and James Hood).
- He stood in the door of one of the buildings to show he wanted to stop integration.
- However, with the deputy U.S. Attorney General and U.S. marshals to help, the students enrolled. Malone was the first black student to graduate from the University of Alabama (1965).



Violence in Birmingham

- Violence increased in Birmingham with the death of four schoolgirls when their church was bombed and a boy shot while riding his bike.
- The events shocked everyone, and more whites began to work to end segregation.



Marchers protest Birmingham church bombings, 1963



Nobel Peace Prize and Another View

- In 1964, Dr. King won the Nobel Peace Prize. People around the world recognized his important role in civil rights.
- Malcolm X was another leader. At first, he worked to keep the races apart. Then he changed his thinking and believed integration was correct.
- He was assassinated in 1965 at a rally to unite African Americans.



Civil Rights Act of 1964

- Congress passed the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to end segregation in all public places.
- It also made it illegal to discriminate in hiring because of race.
- The Civil Rights Museum in Birmingham is a great place to learn more about the struggle for equality.



Section 3: Voting Rights and the Road to Real Change

- Essential Question: How did people's beliefs change after the Civil Rights Act of 1964?



Voter Registration

- Dr. King began work to have changes made to the 1901 Alabama Constitution.
- He wanted to make it easier for citizens to vote.
- He brought a group to Selma to discuss the situation.



Selma-to-Montgomery March

- Leaders and 600 marchers planned a walk from Selma to Montgomery on March 7, 1965.
- They were protesting the shooting of a young man, Jimmie Lee Johnson, by a state trooper.
- They also wanted to bring attention to the issue of voting rights.
- The day is now called "Bloody Sunday" because police attacked the marchers on the Edmund Pettus Bridge.
- President Johnson sent federal troops to protect the marchers. They completed their walk on March 25.
- More than 50 people were injured and several were killed that month during the protests.



Voting Rights Act of 1965

- Congress passed the Voting Rights Act of 1965 to make sure all adult citizens had the right to vote.
- Citizens no longer had to take a reading test in order to register to vote.



Milestones in the Struggle: Civil Rights Act of 1968

- The Civil Rights Act of 1968 added new laws to help blacks find housing.
- They said no one could be denied housing because of race.



Milestones in the Struggle: The Assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

- Dr. King was in Memphis, Tennessee in April 1968. He was there to help sanitation workers settle dispute.
- While he was at the balcony of his motel, a gunman shot and killed him.



Protesters mourn the death of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in Washington, D.C. (1968).



Times Have Changed

- Alabama has had a huge increase in black people registered to vote.
- Today, Alabama has integrated schools and colleges.
- Teachers and students, black and white, attend school and work together.



Finally, Changes in Our Culture

- Johnny Ford was the first black mayor in Alabama in 1972.
- Today black people serve in many jobs from sheriff to tax collector, judge to county commissioner, superintendent of education to member of the state legislature.
- In the late 1970s, George Wallace apologized for his work to stop integration. He appointed a record number of black people to important state jobs.



Black Women Continue to Break Barriers

- Annetta Nunn was the first black police chief in the state (2003) in Birmingham.
- Condoleezza Rice became the 66th Secretary of State for the United States.
- Dr. Regina Benjamin was named the “nation’s physician” as U.S. Surgeon General.





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