

Name: _____

Early Civil Rights Notes #1

The Reconstruction Amendments (After the Civil War)

1. 13th Amendment:

- _____ = **FREE**

2. 14th Amendment:

- _____

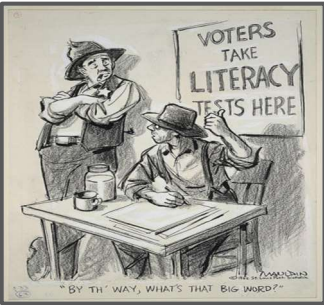
_____ = **CITIZENS**

3. 15th Amendment:

- _____

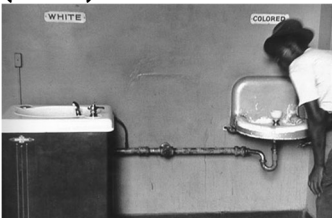
_____ = **VOTE**

Preventing African Americans from Voting



- _____ Taxes
 - Required to pay in order vote
- _____ Tests
 - Have to be able to read to vote

Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)



- The Supreme Court case of *Plessy v. Ferguson* was instrumental in supporting _____ in the South
- The case established the rule of "Separate but _____"
 - Meant that it was OK to separate races as long as they both had equal _____ (**never actually equal**)

Jim Crow Laws



- The **segregation laws in the _____** came to be called "**Jim Crow**" Laws
 - These laws separated _____ places in the South into "**_____**" and "**_____**"

Booker T. Washington



- Booker T. Washington was an early African-American civil rights leader
- In 1882, he became the first _____ of the **Tuskegee Institute** (an _____ vocational college)
- **Washington believed that African Americans should focus on getting an "_____ " education that would help them to get good jobs and that *THEN* they could work for civil rights**

W.E.B. Du Bois



- W.E.B. Du Bois was an African-American civil rights leader at the same time as Booker T. Washington
- He was the first African American to graduate from _____ Law School and **help start the NAACP**
- Du Bois famously and publicly _____ with Washington
 - Said that **African-Americans should get an _____ education and immediately insist on full civil rights and political freedoms**

Setting the Stage

DEMOCRACY



- In WWII, African-Americans played an important part in the _____, both by serving in the military and by working in industry
- When the war was over, many African-Americans were no longer _____ with the _____ of racism in America

Executive Order 9981



- Ends _____ in the armed _____, eventually **ended** _____ in the services

The Legal Strategy of the NAACP



- The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was a civil rights organization started by W.E.B. Du Bois and others in 1909
 - In the 1950s & 1960s, they **focused on** _____ **court cases**
- One of their main lawyers for this strategy was _____
 - He later **became the first black Supreme Court** _____

Brown v. Board of Education



- In Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that _____ in schools was _____
- **Thurgood Marshall successfully argued that separate but**

_____ was actually **NOT** equal

The Little Rock Nine



- In 1957, the governor of Arkansas, _____, refused to honor the **Brown v. Board of Education** decision
- He used the Arkansas National Guard to _____ 9 black high school students from attending an _____ school
- President **Eisenhower** then sent the national _____ to take them out of the governor's control
 - He also sent in the 101st Airborne, the "Band of Brothers," to protect the students and forcibly integrate the school

Ruby Bridges



- In 1960, at the age of 6, Ruby Bridges became **the first black** _____ school child to attend a white school
- Due to white _____ of integration, Ruby needed to be _____ to school by federal marshals
- After Ruby entered the school, many of the teachers refused to teach and many of the white students went home
- Ruby went to school *everyday*