

# Civil Rights & Equality

Midterm Presentation AFN 124 by Caitlin C.

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# 1. WHAT THE MOVEMENT WAS ABOUT

The Civil Rights movement lasted for years during the 1950s and 1960s. It was about African Americans taking charge of what they deserve. It was a movement that tried and successfully put an end to the things that were trying to destroy and block them from living life. It was a movement of just wanting to become a citizen and being protected under the same laws that white people had.

## 2. WHY THERE WAS A NEED FOR THE MOVEMENT

- Black Codes/Ku Klux Klan restricted African Americans
- Black people were discriminated against voting (poll tax)
- Put an end to segregation (Jim Crow Laws)
- Affordable housing in low - income areas
- Equality in the schools (Pv.F)



### 3. KEY ITEMS FOR THE FIGHT / DEMAND IN CIVIL RIGHTS

- Brown v. Board of Education 1954
  - Civil Rights Act of 1957 - vote
    - Lunch Counter Sit-ins
  - March on Washington (August 28, 1963)
- Civil Rights Act of 1964 - job, no segregation
  - Fair Housing Act of 1968
    - Black Power

## 4. BEHIND THE SCENES "KEY" CIVIL RIGHTS LEADERS



Ella  
Baker

Ella B:  
"Until the killing of black men, black mothers' sons, becomes as important to the rest of the country as the killing of a white mother's sons, we who believe in freedom cannot rest until this happens."

Daisy B:

"Surely the world we live in is but the world that lives in us"

Dorothy H:

"Civil rights are civil rights. There are no persons who are not entitled to their civil rights. We have to recognize that we have a long way to go, but we have to go that way together."

Mary B:

"The whole world opened to me when I learned to read."



Dorothy  
Height

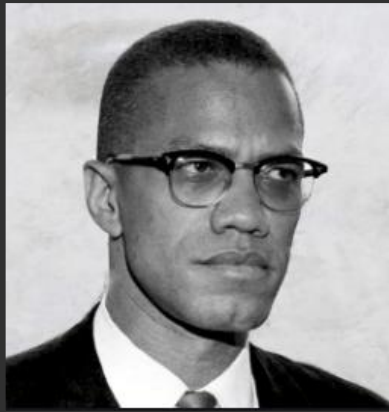


Mary  
McLeod  
Bethune



Daisy  
Bates

## 5. LEADERSHIP OF MLK JR AND MALCOLM X AND THEIR MESSAGES



### Malcolm X :

- By any means necessary type of leader
- Member of Nation of Islam
- okay with using violence
- Didn't believe in integration

### : Martin Luther King Jr.

- organized Nonviolent Protest
- didn't believe in violence
- Was a pastor and leader of civil rights movement



"We suffer political oppression, economic exploitation and social degradation. All of 'em from the same enemy. The government has failed us. You can't deny that. Any time you're living in the 20th century, 1964, and you walking around here singing "We Shall Overcome," the government has failed you. This is part of what's wrong with you, you do too much singing. Today it's time to stop singing and start swinging." - The Ballot or The Bullet

"Violence as a way of achieving racial justice is both impractical and immoral. I am not unmindful of the fact that violence often brings about momentary results. Nations have frequently won their independence in battle. But in spite of temporary victories, violence never brings permanent peace." - The Quest for Peace and Justice



## 6. ESMERALDA SIMMONS FIGHT FOR EQUALITY AND JUSTICE IN OUR SOCIETY TODAY.



Background: Raised in Brooklyn, NY; Graduate of Hunter College and Brooklyn Law School

- She is a civil rights attorney
- Founder and Executive Director of the Center for Law and Social Justice at Medgar Evers College - which provides legal services to people facing voter suppression and discrimination
- She was an advocate for “public education for students of color”

THANK YOU FOR LISTENING!!!





## 2-3 PG SUMMARY

The Civil Rights era of the 60s is somewhat different for the fight for racial justice and equality today. Today's movement is less harsher than the 60s. We do not have to deal with slavery and segregation. In today's society the black population are still affected by the color of their skin and background. Affordable healthcare and housing are out of reach to most of us and the increase of homelessness are things that haven't changed. In the 21<sup>st</sup> century our main issue to the black community is police brutality and the rise of the Black Lives Matter Movement. The Black Lives Matter Movement started in 2013 after the killing of Trayvon Martin an African-American who was shot by a white person. Millions of people across America and in different countries protested and cried out for the violence to stop. A few months and years later many more killings of African-Americans followed, but they were done by the police.

## 2-3 PG SUMMARY

The Civil Rights movement started when the mistreatment of African-Americans continued after slavery was over. Segregation formed in which the whites separated the living spaces and public areas and black people got the bad end of the stick. Education wasn't equal as many claimed to be and the want for knowledge made the other side upset. Voting Rights for African-Americans was frowned upon, because of this the white population created literacy test and also a fee to pay in order to vote. As tensions grew a racist group called the Ku Klux Klan was formed and its only members were white people. The KKK terrorized the black community and burned down their churches and schools and would intimidate blacks in public spaces.

## 2-3 PG SUMMARY

The similarities between the 60s and today would be that African-Americans used their voices and didn't let fear shut them up. Both movements started from nothing and grew over time because people recognized that this was an option to speak out, but also more support leads to strength in numbers. In addition to this it made the movement powerful enough not to be stopped and the government would have to give into the demands of the people.

## 2-3 PG SUMMARY

Racial discrimination needs to end. The term racial discrimination is basically another word for racism and it means that you're not showing kindness or respect to a certain group based on where they are from or by looking at the color of their skin. This has been going on for centuries and is nothing new to our current society. Minorities are still being mistreated when applying to jobs or when in the workplace. Black men are always stereotyped as being a drug dealer when they aren't. Most black people are called ghetto if they come from a certain neighborhood. When entering establishments many restaurants tell black customers to pay first or no service, but when a white customer comes in, they can eat first and then pay. . This reminds me back to when Malcolm X said that the only way we will be treated fairly is if we support our own. During his time period he believed that black people should stay in their neighborhood and build it up. He didn't believe in integration and because of this you would only shop at black stores and vote for black politicians. In our society the rise of Black-owned business is popping up and being talked about more. Although the getting rid of integration won't happen anytime soon the supporting of Black owned business can help in the end of racial discrimination. This would show that we aren't supporting racist chains and monopolized business that accept money from politicians who are known for racist comments and don't speak out on social justice issues.

## 2-3 PG SUMMARY

Racial justice and equality can happen for everyone including black people in America. The first step for this would be to know where and who are being racist to black people and are not showing equality to all. I believe that if we got rid of those groups by not supporting them in any way either voting or not buying their products, they would understand that we don't need them and we don't care if you exist. The second and last step would be to teach this subject in the schools and to the young people so they grow up with the mindset of knowing what equality is and that everyone in the world is equal no matter your background.

## 2-3 PG SUMMARY REFERENCES

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