



Human rights

Civil Rights and Inequality

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Intro...

Civil Rights are the rights of people that protect the freedom of individuals...In today's presentation I will be talking about human rights then, and now, how the amendments have impacted on us today and how it was then.

In this presentation, there's going to be ;

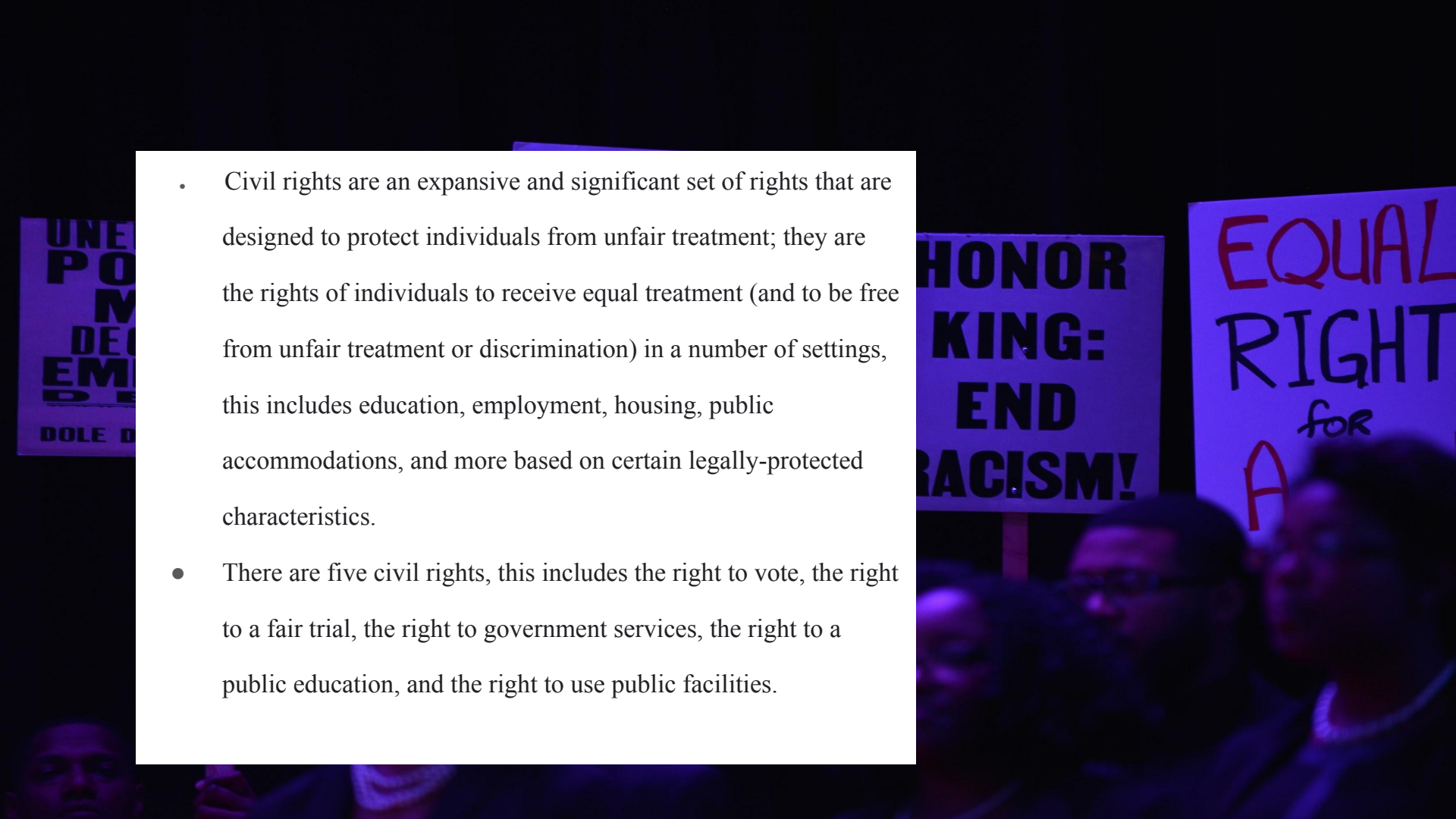
- **What Civil Rights are**
- **The impact Civil rights had**
- **The Amendments, being the 13, 14th and 15th Amendment**
- **How civil rights have been then and Now**



What are Civil rights?

- Civil rights are the rights of a person for political and social freedom and equality. It's convenient for a citizen to have civil rights because he/she has a say politically and should be accepted socially. For many years African American people have suffered to gain these rights as citizens of America.
- Like-minded African Americans became allies and started the civil rights movement, ending racial discrimination and gaining equality for African Americans. In the 1950s many civil rights activists such as Rosa Parks, Martin Luther King jr, Harriet Tubman, and many others fought against social injustice.

- Civil rights are an expansive and significant set of rights that are designed to protect individuals from unfair treatment; they are the rights of individuals to receive equal treatment (and to be free from unfair treatment or discrimination) in a number of settings, this includes education, employment, housing, public accommodations, and more based on certain legally-protected characteristics.
- There are five civil rights, this includes the right to vote, the right to a fair trial, the right to government services, the right to a public education, and the right to use public facilities.



HONOR
KING:
END
RACISM!

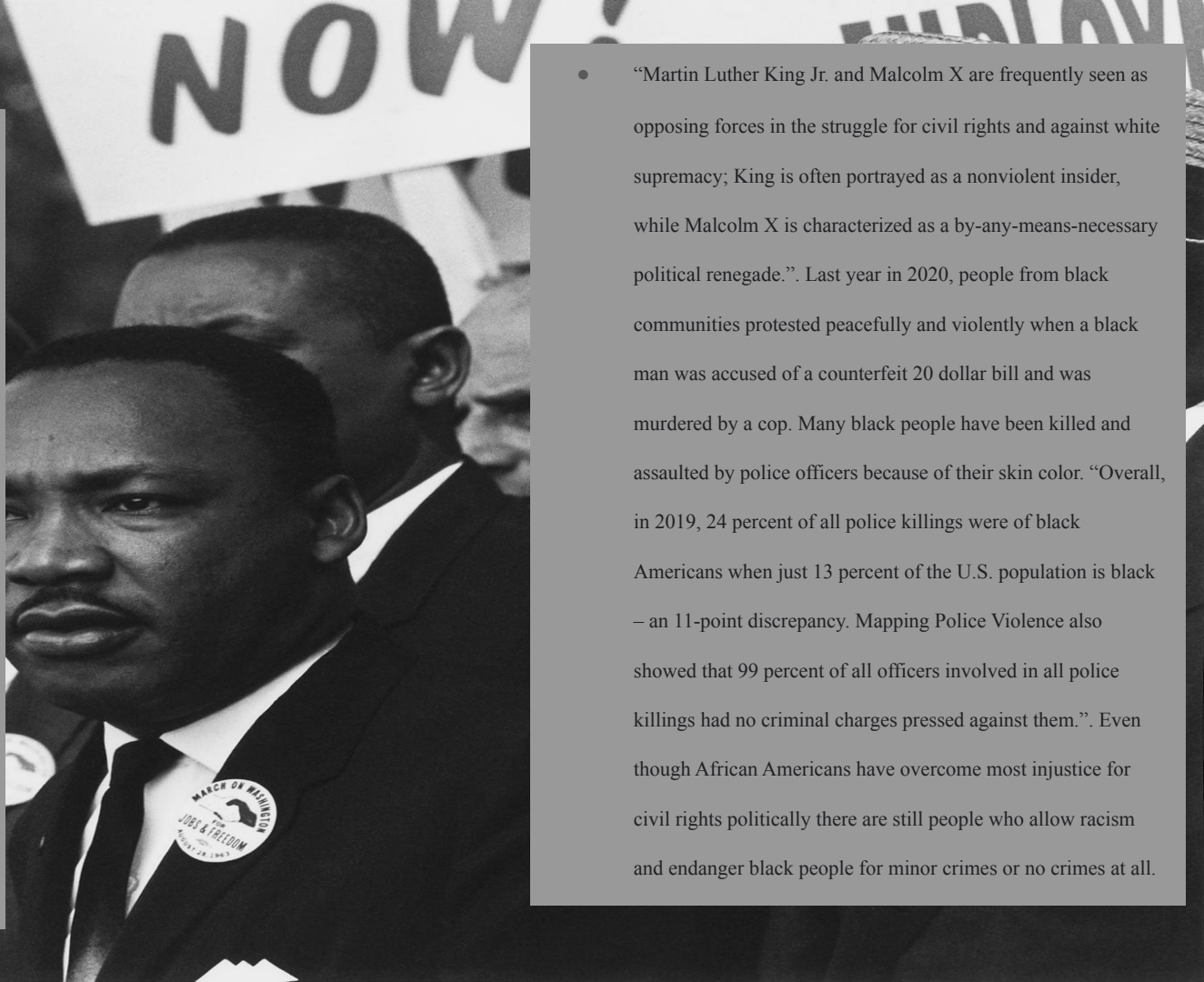
EQUAL
RIGHT
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- *For many years black or African Americans have suffered from racial equality because of the color of skin. The leaders of American took it upon themselves to support this injustice by allowing the social discrimination of separation of public service by the color of people's skin "colored service and white services' ". Many people of color as we all know weren't allowed to sit on certain public transportation, they weren't allowed to live in certain areas in America, children were deprived of their education, colored people had different public bathrooms and water fountains and were more likely to get killed by the police because of their skin color. "Jim Crow" laws were established in the South beginning in the late 19th century.*



- *Interracial marriage was illegal and most Black people couldn't vote because they were unable to pass voter literacy tests. This demonstrates the inequity of the people from the south of America towards black Americans. Even though African Americans had freedom from slavery after the civil war, they still had to face racism when getting a job, a house and education. "Moreover, southern segregation gained ground in 1896 when the U.S. Supreme Court declared in Plessy v. Ferguson that facilities for Black and white people could be "separate but equal." The southerner didn't want to accept black people seen as their previous slavery on the same standard as them so they separated their lives and looked down on the people.*

- Black community leaders formed the Montgomery Improvement Association (MIA) led by Baptist minister Martin Luther King, Jr., a role that would place him front and center in the fight for civil rights. King was an African American activist who fought for equality, human rights for African Americans, and all the injustice toward people through peaceful protest. When King made such a remarkable positive impact on the black people he became a target for the white supremacist and was later assassinated in 1968. Another activist, Malcolm X who also fought against injustice by protecting against white aggression “by any means necessary”, his ways were more violent. “After Martin Luther King’s “I Have a Dream” speech at the 1963 March on Washington, Malcolm remarked: “Whoever heard of angry revolutionists all harmonizing ‘We Shall Overcome’ ... while tripping and swaying along arm-in-arm with the very people they were supposed to be angrily revolting against?”.



- “Martin Luther King Jr. and Malcolm X are frequently seen as opposing forces in the struggle for civil rights and against white supremacy; King is often portrayed as a nonviolent insider, while Malcolm X is characterized as a by-any-means-necessary political renegade.”. Last year in 2020, people from black communities protested peacefully and violently when a black man was accused of a counterfeit 20 dollar bill and was murdered by a cop. Many black people have been killed and assaulted by police officers because of their skin color. “Overall, in 2019, 24 percent of all police killings were of black Americans when just 13 percent of the U.S. population is black – an 11-point discrepancy. Mapping Police Violence also showed that 99 percent of all officers involved in all police killings had no criminal charges pressed against them.”. Even though African Americans have overcome most injustice for civil rights politically there are still people who allow racism and endanger black people for minor crimes or no crimes at all.

- Civil rights have continued to be a problem for African Americans for over 400 years through slavery, there have been movements and protest against these injustices in society but there are few changes because there are still racist people who are leaders of the country and refuse to make those changes. The activist in the 1960s has helped with major problems in the societies that have benefited black people today with their education, jobs, public service, and homes. The Black lives Matter activists have also been trying to keep that legacy and continue to fight against any injustice toward black people. These movements have caused unity in people from all over the world to end racism.



Civil rights Leaders

These are the leaders who stood up in the civil rights movements;

- Martin Luther King who played an important role leading the movements with faith including the Montgomery bus boycott and also the Washington March and so on
- Malcolm X who was a Muslim minister and an African American activist who stood as a spokesman for his religion and moreover had a violent way to fight for equality for the African American communities.
- Rosa Parks who fought for her rights in the bus by sitting on the “wrong” side of the bus and refused to give up her seat leading to her arrest for the violation of the segregation of law.

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.
HOLIDAY

EVERYBODY
can be
great.
Because
ANYBODY
can
SERVE.
You only
need a
HEART
full of
grace.
A
SOUL
generated
by LOVE.

REMEMBER! CELEBRATE! ACT!



The 13th Amendment (1865) and what it did ...

- The 13th Amendment of 1865 was the amendment that abolished slavery which is slavery was not allowed in any state or territory under the U.S government.
- This amendment however did not end the discrimination against African Americans rather it began a long term goal of achieving equality for all Americans being it that the economy created jobs and allowed jobs to open.
- What this amendment impacted in an overall reconstruction was that it made slavery illegal, Southern States had to nullify their ordinances of secession and the Southern States had to promise not to repay the places that helped fund the confederacy in the civil war.



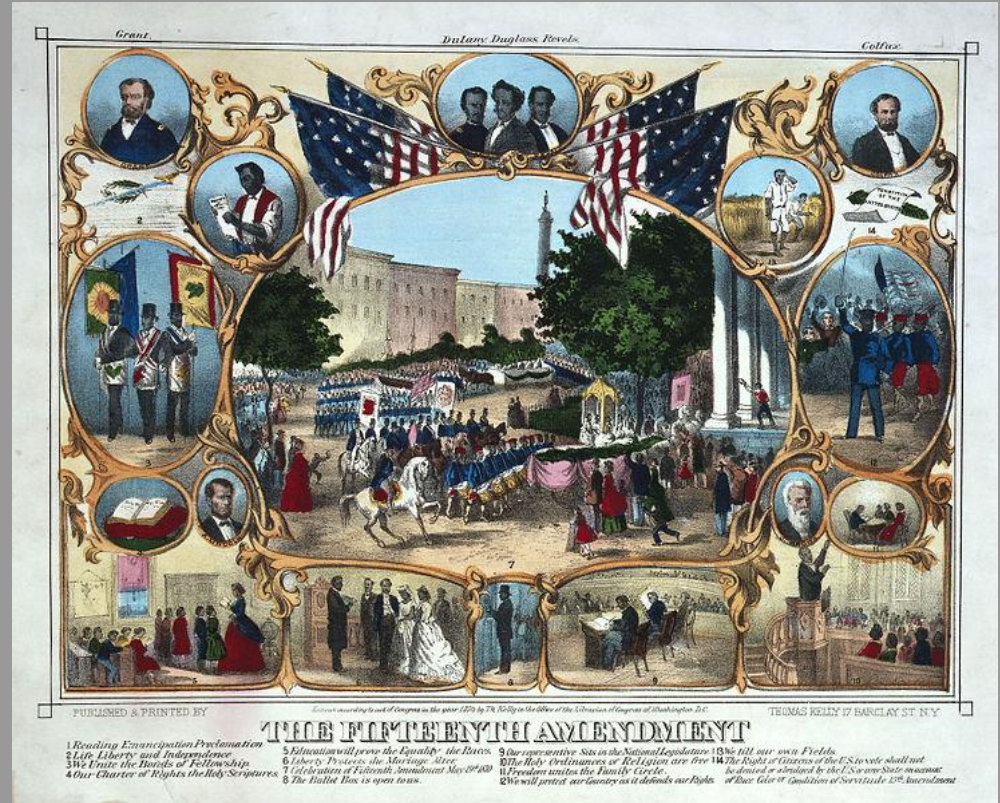
The 14th Amendment (1868) and its impact



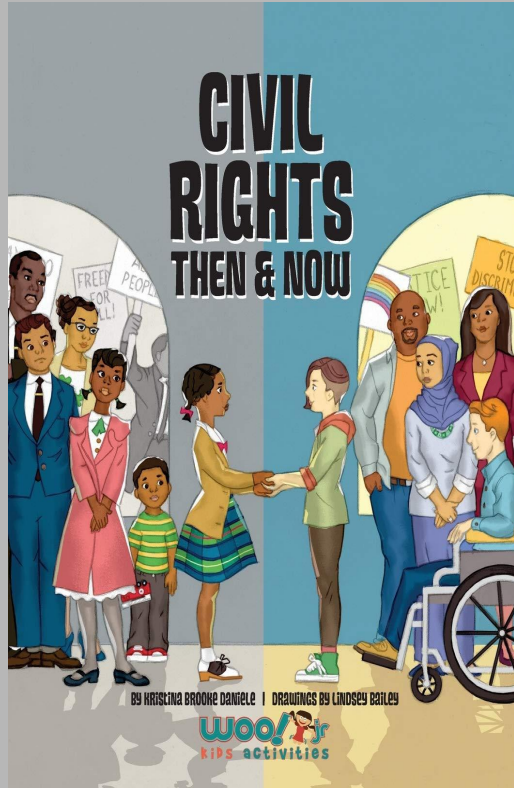
- The 14th Amendment was the amendment that gave equal protection of law alongside playing a role in the civil right movement.
- This amendment gave “all persons born or naturalized in the United States and is subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and the State wherein they reside.
- It also ensured that no States shall make or enforce any laws that will abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States nor deprive them of their lives, liberty or property

The 15th Amendment (1870)

- The 15th Amendment prohibited the federal government from denying a citizen the right to vote based on that citizen's "race, color, or previous condition of servitude."
- Before the 15th Amendment, most states had limited voting to just white men only and all states used black codes which were laws to limit the rights of former slaves.



How civil rights have been then and now.



- Lots of civil rights movement that was made in the 60's have really changed a lot of things in the societies that we live in now.
- If not for those movements that were being made before, things would have probably been worse or still been the same as it was.
- When we look at all the 3 amendments that were being mentioned previously, each one of them have really had great impact on things that are happening today and now as I write this.
- Without the 14th amendment which brought about the Broad vs Brown movement, there wouldnt be no abolishing of racial segregation and blacks wouldnt have been able to go to school without any restrictions but thanks to the movement and this amendment now blacks can go to the same school as whites.

Continuing

- Looking at the 15th amendment, if that didn't give the rights to slaverys and women or people of color to vote, as of today no one would have been allowed to vote and only few white people which would have caused a big disaster in this country.
- If the 13th amendment also haven't been brought up, people who have been slaves before would have also not been allowed to work or even have jobs to do to feed themselves and their families and would have gone back to where they came from without benefiting anything.
- As of today the Black Lives Matter movement that was being done during the 60's really have helped because when we look at the George Floyd issue that came last year, with the knowledge that is being learned from the 60's which has helped raised awareness of how blacks are being treated which need s to be stopped.



The relevance of amendments then and now

- Not all the amendments are relevant today but when we look at the second and third amendment, they are very relevant today.
- The second one being important because the rights of an individual “shall not be infringed”
- Also the United States Constitution does not give rights to anyone because at the end of the day we were all born with rights as individuals who can live their lives.

To conclude...,

- In conclusion I believe civil rights and equality are very essential in today's world because the ideal society and everyone should be treated daily and have access to equal opportunities. At the end of everything, we all want a fair society where child has the opportunity to achieve their potential and use their talents to the benefits of our society and also where everyone has the chance to shape and influence the decisions that affect them.
- Also even though the criticism and the racism hasn't ended completely, it's better than how it was and we should be thankful for all these movements that happened in the 60's.

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