

SOCIAL JUSTICE

INEQUALITY



AFN 124
Final Exam
Samantha Cortez

Civil Rights Movement + What They Did

- Began in the 1950s - ended in the 1960s
- The Civil Rights Movement was about; African Americans taking charge of what they deserve
- It was their fight for their rights and equality and their desire to simply be treated as humans and not as animals.



- Before the movement, they faced slavery:
- “The treatment of enslaved people in the United States varied by time and place, but was generally brutal, especially on plantations. Whipping and rape were routine, but usually not in front of white outsiders, or even the plantation owner's family.”

“Treatment of the enslaved in the United States.” Wikipedia

The Civil Rights Movement is Considered The Beginning of Equality for Black Americans

- They fought for what they deserved
- It was how we got to where we are today
- They were finally allowed to vote, go to school, get more jobs, and most importantly: see the road to freedom.
- Their actions paid off





Malcolm X

- African American Muslim minister and popular activist
- He is best known for his attitude and time spent as a representative for Islam.
- “by any means necessary” type of leader
- he used violence with his message and believed it was the only way to signify how serious they are about what they want

I believe that MLK's tactic with no violence was the better idea. If they already see you as a monster, why give them reasons to run with that idea?

However, both men became role models. They both equally show our current society what to do and not do.



Martin Luther King Jr.

- African American Baptist and also a popular activist.
- one of the biggest leaders in the Civil Rights Movement
- well known for his organized nonviolent protest
- Creator of “I Have a Dream” speech.

13th Amendment

“Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.”

Relevance when Created

Little to no weight

Created loopholes to work around it: white people in the south placed laws (known as Black Codes) to keep freedmen from their rights

Amendment was weakened

Nittle, Nadra. “How the Black Codes Limited African American Progress After the Civil War.”

Relevance Now

This amendment abolished slavery

Some people have grown and learned to accept this



Why was the 13th Amendment vital?

Many things took place in attempt to stop Slavery:

Emancipation Proclamation

The Civil War

Slaves trying to escape

HOWEVER, none worked in abolishing it other than
this amendment.

14th Amendment

“All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.”

Relevance Now

Grants citizenship to African Americans

Allows us to fully be treated equal

(Lange, Allison. “The 14th and 15th amendments.”)



Relevance when Created

“Southern slave owners wanted slaves counted as whole people to increase the representation of southern states in Congress”

Was easily violated: state law fails to explain exactly what conduct is prohibited.

Why was the 14th Amendment vital?

During the time this amendment was set into place, no Black was respected as a citizen, they:

Abused physically and mentally

Not given basic civil rights

Segregated and treated as outcast

HOWEVER, this amendment allowed them to be recognized as one.

15th Amendment



What is it?

“The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.”

Relevance when Created

Gave black Americans the right to vote

Created loopholes: Literacy Test and Poll Tax

Weakened the Amendment

Relevance Now

As long as you're 18+ and qualify to vote, you can :)

Gives everyone an equal opportunity

(Lange, Allison. "The 14th and 15th amendments.")

Why was the 15th Amendment vital?

Many things took place in attempt to stop the

Blacks communities involvement:

They couldn't have a say in their community

Weren't allowed to vote for their leader

HOWEVER, this amendment allowed them to
vote and have a say.

Relating amendments to the Civil Rights Movement of the 60s and the BLM Movement

- Both movements have been opposed to racism and systemic oppression
- Amendments were far more violated in the Civil Rights Movement
- Both have been violated by police/government enforcements due to their color
- Although there wasn't slavery during the BLM Movement, there is a sense of bondage: a strong hold on the people today – because of what they went through before.



Activists picketing at a demonstration for housing equality while uniformed American Nazi Party members counter-protest in the background with signs displaying anti-integration slogans and racist epithets, Los Angeles, 1963, Charles Brittain



Speltz, Mark. "An Activist's View of the Civil Rights Movement."

Activists protesting for BLM:



Overall Point for The Amendments

“The 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments, known collectively as the Civil War Amendments, were designed to ensure equality for recently emancipated slaves.”



1. Lange, Allison. "The 14th and 15th amendments." *National Women's History Museum*, 2015, <https://www.womenshistory.org/resources/general/14th-and-15th-amendments>.
2. Nittle, Nadra. "How the Black Codes Limited African American Progress After the Civil War." *History*, updated January 28th, 2021, <https://www.history.com/news/black-codes-reconstruction-slavery>.
3. "Slavery and Civil Rights." *Boundless Political Science*, (n.d.), [https://courses.lumenlearning.com/boundless-politicalscience/chapter/slavery-and-civil-rights/#:~:text=The%2013th%2C%2014th%2C%20and%2015th,equality%20for%20recently%20emancipated%20slaves.&text=The%2015th%20Amendment%20prohibited%20governments,%2C%20or%20past%20servitude](https://courses.lumenlearning.com/boundless-politicalscience/chapter/slavery-and-civil-rights/#:~:text=The%2013th%2C%2014th%2C%20and%2015th,equality%20for%20recently%20emancipated%20slaves.&text=The%2015th%20Amendment%20prohibited%20governments,%2C%20color%2C%20or%20past%20servitude).
4. Hamlin, Rebecca. "Civil rights." *Britannica*, updated May 1, 2021, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/civil-rights>.
6. "Treatment of the enslaved in the United States." *Wikipedia*, updated May 1, 2021, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treatment_of_the_enslaved_in_the_United_States.
7. Speltz, Mark. "An Activist's View of the Civil Rights Movement." *Getty*, Oct 26th, 2016, <https://blogs.getty.edu/iris/an-activists-view-of-the-civil-rights-movement/>.

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