

Instructions: Pick 1 passage to outline. Create Qs & As for the other passage(s). You must follow the handout(s) I gave you, if you want a passing grade.

Objective: # 16A -

Title: Civil Rights

1 From 1939 to 1961, the NAACP's chief counsel was African American attorney Thurgood Marshall. After WWII, Marshall
2 focused his efforts on ending segregation in public schools. In 1954 the Supreme Court decided to combine several cases
3 and issue a general ruling on segregation in schools. One of the cases involved a young African American girl named
4 Linda Brown, who was denied admission to her neighborhood school in Topeka, Kansas, because of her race. She was
5 told to attend an all-black school across town. With the help of the NAACP, her parents sued the Topeka school board.
6 On May 17, 1954, the Supreme Court ruled unanimously in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*, that
7 segregation in public schools was unconstitutional. (16.1 – 09 & 10)

Objective: # 16G –

Title: Civil Rights

1 Across the South, white Americans joined citizens' councils to pressure their local governments and school boards into
2 defying the Supreme Court. Many states adopted pupil assignment laws, which established elaborate requirements
3 other than race that schools could use to prevent African Americans from attending white schools. The Supreme Court
4 inadvertently encouraged white resistance when it followed up its decision in *Brown v. Board of Education* a year later.
5 The Court ordered school districts to proceed "with all deliberate speed" to end school segregation. The wording was
6 vague enough that many districts were able to keep their schools segregated for many more years. (16.1 – 12 -15)

Objective: #16D –

Title: Civil Rights

1 The Nation of Islam preached black nationalism. Malcolm X's criticisms of white society and the mainstream civil rights
2 movement gained national attention for the Nation of Islam. Malcolm X's speeches and ideas influenced a new
3 generation of militant African American leaders who preached black power, black nationalism, and economic self-
4 sufficiency. In 1966 in Oakland, California, Huey P. Newton and Bobby Seale organized the Black Panthers. Black Panther
5 leaders called for an end to racial oppression and for control of major institutions in the African American community,
6 such as schools, law enforcement, housing, and hospitals. (16.8 – 18-19)

Objective: # 16C -

Title: Civil Rights

1 In 1960, the four friends entered the nearby Woolworth's department store. They purchased school supplies and then
2 sat at the whites-only lunch counter and ordered coffee. When they were refused service they stated that they would
3 sit there daily until they got the same service as white customers. The sit-in movement brought large numbers of
4 idealistic and energized college students into the civil rights struggle. Many were discouraged by the slow pace of
5 segregation. Sit-ins offered them a way to dictate the pace of change. (16.3 – 3-4)