

Unit 11 # 6

Analyze the changes that occurred during the 1960s in the goals, strategies, and support of the movement for African-American civil rights.

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Thesis

- Changes occurred in the 1960s in goals, strategies, and the support of African-American civil rights through many events. Some of these events are the march on Washington, nonviolent protest and growing support of the African-american movement.

Goals

- The two main goals that the black civil rights movement had were for overall equality in society and in voting.
- The March on Washington in 1963 showed their goal to end racial prejudice because in Martin Luther King's "I Have a Dream" speech this was the main idea that he advocated for. The March's main purpose was to show support for the Civil Rights Act of 1964.



Goals cont.

- The March on Montgomery showed the black community's goal to accomplish voting equality. The march was from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama where the protesters were met with police beatings.
- The Montgomery March ended up leading to president Lyndon Johnson to support a strong Voting Rights bill (passed in 1965).



Strategies

- A great change in the way blacks went about in the early sixties in their approach for civil rights came about. This was the peaceful, non-violent protest against segregation and unequal civil rights. This culminated in the Million Man March on D.C. in 1963, where King, the leader of the civil rights movement, delivered the "I have a Dream" speech.
- However in 1965 by the time of Montgomery March in Alabama younger blacks had lost patience with the slow pace the civil rights movement was going.



Strategies cont.

- By 1965 younger blacks had grown tired of the pace of the civil rights movement's progress, and the way white extremists were killing their people.
- For example Elijah Mohammed, a black Muslim, preached self-improvement, separatism, and black nationalism. Malcolm X, a convert, tried to get blacks to resort to violence to retaliate to white violence. His ideas and actions influenced organizations such as SNCC and CORE, which repudiated nonviolence and advocated "black power" and racial separatism.
- With the formation of the Black Panthers riots were instigated which advocated black self-rule.
- After the death of King, riots took place all over the nation in most major cities and shocked the nation, rocking us back on our heels.
- Because of the actions of men such as King and other civil right's leaders, the support from the government was greatly increased and much more attention was put on civil liberties and rights.

Support

- John F. Kennedy did more than any president before him to have African Americans appointed to federal government posts. Kennedy also began work on Civil Rights Act of 1964 before his assassination. Work and programs finished by Lyndon B. Johnson, his successor.
- The SNCC founded in 1960 to provide a focus for the sit-in movements and conduct voter registration drives in the South.
- Martin Luther King who was a gifted speaker became a "celebrity" of the movement. M.L.K. advocated peaceful protest. An example of peaceful protest was the Montgomery Bus Boycott.