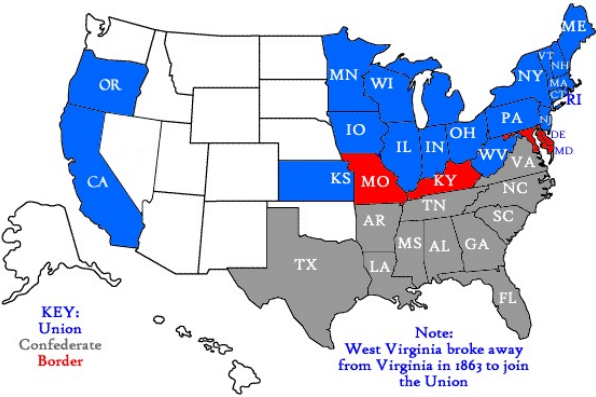


1.



**American Civil War:** 1861-65 between the United States and 11 Southern states that seceded from the Union and formed the Confederate States of America. It was mainly a dispute over the continuation of slavery.

2.

**Early Amendments:**

- **13<sup>th</sup> amendment** – emancipation proclamation freed all slaves.
- **14<sup>th</sup> amendment** - Declared that no state could deny any person full rights as an American citizen.
- **15<sup>th</sup> amendment** – This ensured that ‘the rights of citizens.
- **Civil Rights Act 1875** – All Citizens were entitled to ‘the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, public conveyances, theatres or other places of public amusement’.

Reconstruction:

- **Andrew Johnson (1865-1869)** - Democratic representative. Opposed the abolition of slavery but was passionately for the union of the American states. He was quick to issue pardons for Confederates in 1865 and opposed measures to help former slaves. He clashed with Congress over the reconstruction and was impeached (tried) by the Senate.
- **Radical Republicans** – Thaddeus Stevens and Charles Sumner. Were pro African American Civil Rights and were persuasive and influential advocates for change.
- **Political Rights** – 15<sup>th</sup> amendment meant that over 700,000 black men were now enrolled top vote, this meant more black representative in government that could represent black people (e.g. Blanche K. Bruce and Frederick Douglass). In 1870s 22 black were elected to Congress, 20 elected to the House of Representatives and 2 elected to the Senate.
- **Freedman Bureau** – This was set up by the federal government in March 1865 to support freed slaves in the short term and to provide a basis for their long-term security. They crucially support the work of black self-help groups.
- **The compromise of 1877** – There was a disputed election and the final votes relied on 2 key states (Louisiana and South Carolina). Republican Rutherford Hayes agreed that he would give the people of these two states the rights to control their own affairs if they gave him the vote. Federal Troops were withdrawn and Southern states were able to ignore the Reconstructions legislation – this effectively ended Reconstruction.

African Americans and land restrictions:

4.

- After slavery most ex-slaves did not have the capital (money) available to buy land. They effectively became wage-earning labourers.
- **Sharecropping** – This was when ex-slaves would work the land and give a percentage of their crop to the landowner as payment.
- **Crop-lien system** – landowners would rent out equipment and supplies, they would need to pay back loans and supplies from the profits they would make from selling their crops.

1.

**Measures against voting:**

- **Poll Tax** – Before polling, the voter had to make a monetary payment which had to be made well in advance.
- **Property qualifications** – some states also imposed rules which meant that only those who owned their home were allowed to vote.
- **Literacy tests** – In Mississippi, literacy test of 1880 included being able to interpret a section of the Constitution.
- **Grandfather clauses** – This measure meant that you could only vote providing that you fathers or grandfather had already voted before Reconstruction.
- By 1960, only 28% of Southern African Americans of registered voting age were registered to vote.

**The Supreme Court:**

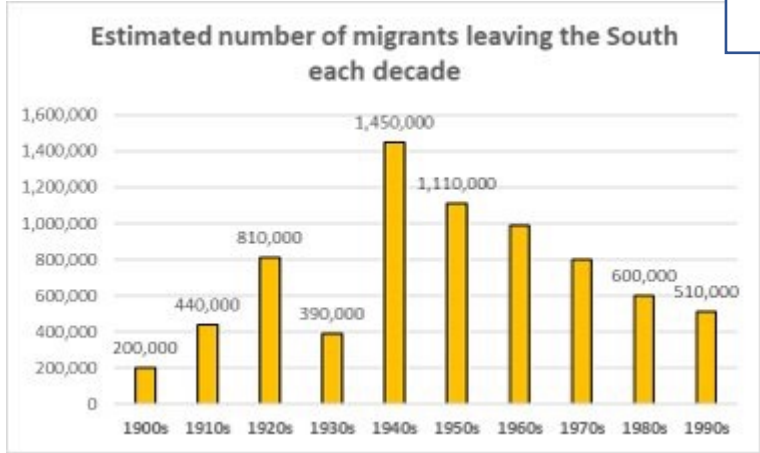
- **De jure:** the official position in law.
- **De facto:** means the actual position in reality.
- **Black Codes and Jim Crow:** These are laws and practices specifically put in place to deny African Africans their civil rights.
- **Party Primary Voting:** voting for presidential candidates by registered members of the political parties. The ‘primaries’ precede the actual presidential elections

**The Court as a barrier to civil rights:**

<u>United States v. Harris (1883)</u>	The Supreme Court ruled the Civil Rights Act in 1875 unconstitutional.
<u>Wilkins v. Mississippi (1898)</u>	The Supreme Court rules that discriminatory voter registration laws were not unconstitutional.
<u>Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)</u>	The Supreme Court ruled that separation did not imply any inferior treatment of people of different race or colour. ‘separate but equal’ became legal.

**The Court as a promoter of civil rights:**

<u>Smith v. Allwright (1944)</u>	The Supreme Court ruled that it was unconstitutional for black voters to be excluded from ‘party primary voting’.
<u>Brown v. Board (1954)</u>	The Supreme Court ruled that segregation in education was unconstitutional and illegal.
<u>Boynton v. Virginia (1960)</u>	The Supreme Court ruled that segregation on interstate (between different states) bus transportation was unconstitutional.
<u>Swann v. Board (1971)</u>	The Supreme Court approved plans to desegregate schools by busing children from white suburbs into inner city areas with more black children.
<u>Griggs v. Duke Power Company (1971)</u>	The Supreme Court protected African Americans from implicit discrimination by firms who insisted on high-school diploma qualifications for jobs when they were not really necessary.



1.

WWII raised issues of equal treatment for African American workers and soldiers.

President Roosevelt’s Executive Orders (E/O):

2.

**E/O 8587** (November 1940) - prohibited discrimination on the basis of race, colour or **creed**.  
**E/O 8802** (June 1941) - prevented discrimination in the defence industries.

- Unfortunately none of this legislation had as its primary objective any overall plan to increase racial equality or extend civil rights.
- Roosevelt came under pressure to ensure a supply of labour for defence, and was also influenced by the threat of a 100,000-strong ‘March on Washington’ organised by the African American labour organiser, Philip Randolph.
- There were 1,154,720 African Americans in the US armed forces from 1941-5, however they fought in segregated units.
- In late 1945 the US armed forces began to be desegregated.

Desegregation in the US Army:

- President Truman signed **Executive Order 9981** on the 26th July 1948 ending segregation in the armed forces.

Why was there such limited progress?

- The Great Depression of the 1930s and WWII distracted from civil rights.
- Southern Democratic senators acted as barriers to civil rights progression.
- limited electoral support for civil rights as many African Americans could not vote.
- Presidents faced a revival of civil war hatred and issues of states rights.
- mass migration of African Americans to the northern states had made racial hatred common.
- Presidents in favour of civil rights face condemnation and criticism from conservative Democrats.

Key Terms:

- President S. Truman** = Was the 33rd president of the United States, serving from 1945 to 1953.
- Discrimination** = The treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of race, age, sex, or disability.
- Desegregate** = the ending of a policy of racial segregation.

1.

24th Amendment (23rd Jan 1964)	stated that the right of citizens to vote should not be denied or abridged by failure to pay the poll tax or any other tax (this previously excluded many African Americans).
Civil Rights Act (2nd July 1964)	This act covered public Accommodation and Employment. Federal courts would hear cases involving discrimination in voting, public facilities and public education - this prevented local juries deciding on cases of discrimination.
14th December 1964	Heart of Atlanta Motel v. United States - a Southern motel unsuccessfully challenged the legality of being forced to accept African American guests.
8th March 1965	The Supreme Court overturned a Mississippi law discriminating against African American voter registration.
Civil Rights Act (6th August 1965)	This act covered Voting Rights. This act passed into law the 15th Amendment.
Executive Order 11246 (24th September 1965)	This act called for affirmative action to end under-representation of racial minorities in the workplace - discrimination was barred in all federal employment.
Immigration Act (3rd October 1965)	Ended immigration quotas based on national origin, race religion or colour.

### Economic inequality:

2.

- President Nixon's **Executive Order 11578** required all employers with federal contracts to enact affirmative action policies which positively discriminate towards African Americans.
- An **Act of 1972** extended equal employment legislation to all federal, state and local governments.
- **The Civil Rights Act of 1991** (Employment) put the burden on businesses to show that any discrimination in employment did not spring from racial discrimination but was based on the genuine requirements of the company.

### What was the situation like by the early 1990s?

- High unemployment, poverty, poor schools and housing, and unfair treatment by police led to race riots in the summer of 1965 - the worst riots were in Watts, Los Angeles where 34 people died.
- re-emergence of riots in 1992 again in Los Angeles.
- In 1989, 77% of whites graduated from high school as opposed to 63% of African Americans.
- In college graduation - 21% of whites graduated as opposed to 11% of blacks.
- Unemployment for African Americans was 5% higher by 1988.
- African Americans occupied only half of the managerial and professional occupation of whites.
- The gap between African American and white incomes increased from \$7000 in 1950 to \$12,000 in 1987.
- The average hourly rate for African American men was \$6.26 as compared to \$7.69 for white men.

### Key Term:

- **Affirmative action:** Positive action and quotas for education and employment for African Americans (general meaning: positive action).

Civil Rights – African-Americans		Topic 5: Individuals	
<p><b><u>Booker T. Washington (1865-1915)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Born in to slavery.</li><li>• believed in hard work and education.</li><li>• He believed that political civil rights should be abandoned in favour of personal improvement.</li><li>• He told African Americans to ‘dip your bucket’ which means to take responsibility for your own progression and development.</li><li>• He accepted white supremacy.</li><li>• He was the first African American to be invited into the White house by President Theodore Roosevelt and became informal advisor to both Roosevelt and President Taft.</li><li>• He was against Jim Crow laws but was too concerned about antagonising the white South and ending long term African American educational and economic progress.</li><li>• His views were criticised by some in the black community but were hugely respected by whites.</li><li>• Washington founded the Tuskegee institute, now the Tuskegee University - the main aim was to promote self education and economic progression.</li></ul>	1.	<p><b><u>Marcus Garvey (1887 - 1940)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Born in Jamaica, travelled in central America and studied in London.</li><li>• In 1912 he set up the Universal Negro Improvement Association in Jamaica.</li><li>• in 1919 he set up the Black Star Line shipping company to trade with Africans worldwide.</li><li>• He was a strong believer in pan-Africanism and a separate African state.</li><li>• He believed in self-reliance and set up the Negro Factories Corporation to promote manufacture and trade among Africans.</li><li>• He was opposed by Du Bois, who thought that the effort should be focused on equal rights within the USA and attempting to integrate African Americans and secure justice and equality for them, not stressing their separate identity.</li><li>• His commercial schemes collapsed when he was accused of and imprisoned for fraud.</li><li>• He planned a scheme whereby 12 million African Americans would be taken to Liberia - but this amounted to nothing.</li><li>• His slogan was ‘Africa for Africans at home and abroad.’</li><li>• He gained a lot of support and collected around \$10 million in donations - at its peace the UNIA had 4+ million members.</li><li>• His organisation was not matched by anything before 1917 and not again until the mass movements of the 1960s.</li></ul>	3.
<p><b><u>W.E.B. Du Bois (1868-1963)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Wrote the very impactful ‘<i>Souls of Black folk</i>’ which was published in 1903.</li><li>• Du Bois believed in the ‘talented tenth’ that would African Americans to social and political equality and integration.</li><li>• He opposed Washington’s views of accepting white supremacy.</li><li>• He co-founded the ‘Niagara Movement’ in 1905 which pressed for more radical change and sought for desegregation - this movement laid the foundations for the NAACP in 1909.</li><li>• He accepted an alliance with whites.</li><li>• He published the influential journal <i>The Crisis</i>.</li><li>• Du Bois was an advocate for <i>Pan Africanism</i> - which promoted the belief in unity and solidarity among Africans all over the world.</li><li>• Du Bois recognised the need to publicise civil rights through the press and understood the importance of organisation.</li></ul>	2.	<p><b><u>Philip Randolph (1890 - 1979)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Randolph promoted integrationist policies.</li><li>• He acted as a union organiser for African American workers.</li><li>• Randolph pressured Roosevelt to end discrimination in the war industries in 1941 by threatening a mass march on Washington - this led to the mass march on Washington in 1963, which Martin Luther King ran but Randolph organised.</li><li>• Randolph believed in the power of nonviolent mass demonstration - this was Randolph’s key contribution to the civil rights movement.</li><li>• He put considerable pressure on Truman to end segregation in the armed forces in 1948.</li><li>• the use of marches, demonstrations and effective organisation, working with white sympathisers and putting pressure on administrations paid off in the long run - Randolph was key in linking the aspirations and ideals of previous leaders with the organisation necessary to put effective pressure on administrations.</li></ul>	4.
<p><b><u>Key Terms:</u></b></p> <p>Pan African = the belief that all black people of African descent are intrinsically linked, share a common history, heritage and should work towards a collective unity with each other.</p>			

## Martin Luther King (1929 - 1968)

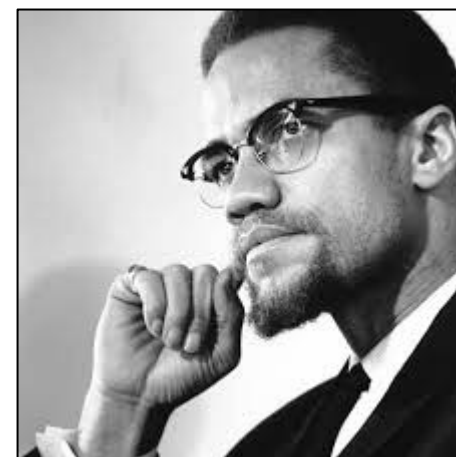
1.



- King was the son of a minister with a strong Christian background.
- He became the Baptist minister in Montgomery Alabama in 1954.
- Randolph taught King about organisation and tactics.
- He faced similar criticism similar to Washington in that he was willing to work with white supporters.
- King supported the NAACP activist, Rosa Parks, when she refused to give up her seat in a bus for a white passenger - this kick-started the successful Montgomery bus boycott which went on for more than a year.
- He helped set up the Southern Church Leadership Conference (SCLC) in 1957.
- He believed in non-violence and was influenced by the work of Mahatma Ghandi.
- His aims were not separatism but integration and equality with white cooperation.
- He was aware of the power of the media and thought that if marches and sit-ins provoked a violent reaction from the white authorities in the South, then they would be shown on television both nationally and internationally which would amount to excellent publicity.
- The March on Washington (1963) is where he did his most iconic "I have a dream speech".
- King took a major role in marches and demonstrations - he was arrested 29 times and faced hostilities from the white authorities.
- King's work arguably set the tone for the successful implementation of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and The Voting Rights Act of 1965.
- He was assassinated in Memphis in April 1968.

## Malcolm X (1925 - 1965)

2.



- Born Malcolm Little, he changed his surname to X in light of his ancestral surname that was lost to him - he claimed that Little was a slave name that was given to his family.
- He was the son of civil rights activist and minister Earl Little.
- The family faced persecution in their hometown of Omaha and Michigan and Earl Little was found dead in 1931.
- Malcolm became a professional criminal after his mother suffered a mental breakdown - he was imprisoned from 1947-1952 and converted to Islam.
- Later he joined the Nation of Islam (NOI) and due to his skills as a speaker and writer he was responsible for a rapid growth in membership from around 400 in 1952 to 40,000 in 1960.
- He preached violent revolution and urged African Americans no to reject any means for change.
- He had concerns about Elijah Muhammed's (the leader of the NOI) belief and practice of Islamic moral principles - this lead to him leaving the NOI in 1964.
- After a trip to Mecca during **hajj** (Islamic religious pilgrimage) he became less committed to violent or forceful change and softened his approach.
- After his disagreements with the NOI he was repeatedly sent death threats. On **February 21, 1965**, he was assassinated in New York City. Three Nation members were charged with the murder and given indeterminate life sentences.



1

### What was the New Deal?

The New Deal was a series of programs, public work projects, financial reforms, and regulations enacted by **President Franklin D. Roosevelt** in the United States between 1933 and 1939 - these were passed to tackle the economic and social problems caused by a stock market crash and the resulting Great Depression.

### New Deal changes:

- President Roosevelt tripled federal taxes between 1933 and 1940. Social Security excise taxes on payrolls discouraged employers from hiring. New Deal securities laws made it harder for employers to raise capital (money).
- The Social Security Act, signed into law by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1935, created Social Security, a federal safety net for elderly, unemployed and disadvantaged Americans
- The Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) 1933 aimed to help farmers by cutting farm production and forcing up food prices.
- The flagship of the New Deal was the 'National Industrial Recovery Act', passed in June 1933. The president issued Executive Orders establishing some 700 industrial organisations.
- The Wagner Act (1935) gave more power to unions.

### New Deal Impact on African Americans:

2

- African Americans were impressed by Mrs Roosevelt's support of African American Marian Anderson when she resigned her membership of 'the Daughters of the American Revolution' after it refused to allow Anderson to sing in its hall in Washington because she was black. As a result African Americans turned *en masse* from being Republican to voting Democrat.
- The National Industrial Recovery Act meant minimum wage regulations made it illegal for employers to hire people who weren't worth the minimum because they lacked the skills. As a result some 500,000 blacks, particularly in the South, were estimated to have lost their jobs.
- The AAA (1933) meant less production, which meant less work for thousands of poor black sharecroppers. In addition, blacks were among the 100 million consumers forced to pay higher food prices because of the AAA.
- The Wagner Act (1935) harmed blacks by making labour union monopolies legal - this gave unions the power to exclude black employees from the workplace, this is because dominant unions discriminated against blacks.
- The numbers of African Americans on relief (welfare) remained high through the 1930s.
- The Social Security Act did not apply to the mass of African sharecroppers in the South.
- Little was done to increase African American voting or end segregation.
- In the 1930s, the Roosevelt administration was too conscious of the political influence of Southern Democrats to pass direct measures on African American rights.
- The New Deal gave federal support to African American culture, intellectuals, writers and musicians - this cemented the influence of the so-called 'Harlem Renaissance' in the arts in the 1920s.



1.

### What did they do?

- They used intimidation: white hoods, flaming crosses and secret oaths.
- They physically attacked, beat, lynched and murdered African Americans, destroying their property and on occasion setting off bombs.
- They claimed that white women were in danger from African Americans, a theme which would reoccur for the next century.
- Freedman's Bureau Members were targeted in the 1860s, and again in the 1950s and 1960s, when civil rights workers were killed.
- Efforts were made to stop African American voters from registering and voting. These were later institutionalised as Jim Crow laws.
- They attacked African Americans to stop them from attending desegregated schools – something that again reappeared in the struggle for desegregation in the 1950s. A formidable precedent was set in the period for white opposition to civil rights.

### Who were they?

- The KKK was a secret society formed in Tennessee in December 1865.
- Overall coordination was attempted in 1867 and the Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest was a national leader or 'Grand Wizard'.
- Their ideology was one of white supremacy and their political aim was to undermine Republican domination of the South.
- Their strongest characteristic was not, however, national organisation but localised groups of people with a variety of grievances, pursuing personal grudges and indulging in racist violence and intimidation.

### Key Terms

- **Habeas corpus:** *The right to only be detained (kept/ held) by lawful arrest.*

### The KKK in later years:

3.

- The KKK underwent a revival in 1915 after the film *The Birth of a Nation* portrayed the Klan as part of a heroic struggle against Northern dominance and black control.
- The agenda was considerably wider and the group attracted anti-urban, anti-immigrant Protestant racists. Its enemies included Jews, Catholics, foreigners, African Americans and opponents of the prohibition of alcohol. This meant that the effect on African American civil rights was much less.
- By the mid 1950s, the Klan was in decline. Racial attacks continued but Klan membership fell from 4 million in 1920 to 30,000 in 1930.





1.

**National Association for the Advancement of Colored people (NAACP)**

- Originally founded in 1909 with its name decided in 1910.
- The NAACP originated from concerns about race riots and lynching expressed in the so-called Niagara Movement.
- Its aims concerned suffrage rights, equal justice, better education, equality before the law and unemployment opportunities according to ability.
- The main thrust of its campaigns were legal - it sought to challenge Jim Crow laws of the South, which ran contrary to constitutional amendments.
- It established 50 local branches and a journal, and set up marches in protest against the film 'The Birth of a Nation' and against race riots in St Louis in 1917.
- It only had 6000 members by 1915.
- It was effective in blocking moves to segregate African Americans into distinct districts, illegal in 1917.
- It defended African Americans sentenced to death in Arkansas after rioting, who claimed they had been tortured. It also publicised the evils of lynching.



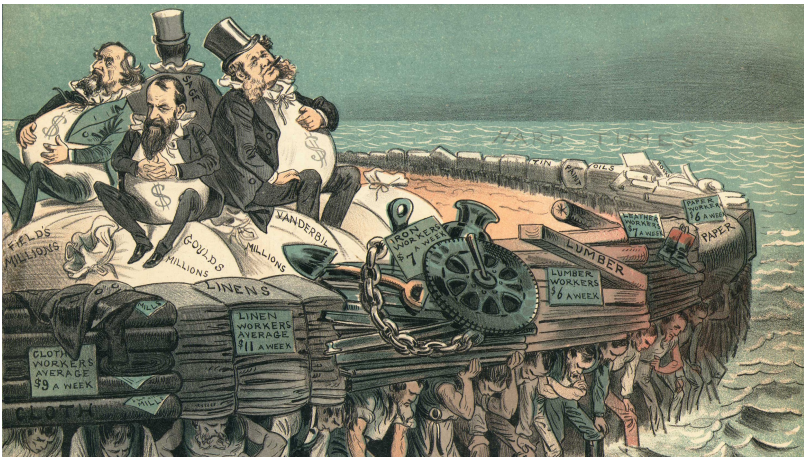
2.

**The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE):**

- It was founded in 1942.
- Two-thirds of its initial membership was white.
- CORE began the 'Freedom Rides' in 1947, when eight white activists challenged segregation on buses in the South.
- It provoked mob violence in Anniston and Birmingham and savage ill-treatment of the African American Freedom Riders in Jackson, Mississippi.

**Key Term:**

**Freedom Riders** were civil rights activists who rode interstate buses into the segregated Southern United States in 1961 and subsequent years to challenge the non-enforcement of the United States Supreme Court decisions such as *Boynton v. Virginia* (1960), which ruled that segregated public buses were unconstitutional. Some Southern states had ignored the rulings and the federal government did nothing to enforce them.



1.

**The Gilded Age:**

During the late 19th century, from the 1870s to about 1900, the USA experienced an era of rapid economic growth, especially in the Northern United States and the Western United States.

As American wages grew much higher than those in Europe, especially for skilled workers, the period saw an influx of millions of European immigrants.

The rapid expansion of industrialization led to a real wage growth of 60%, between 1860 and 1890, and spread across the ever-increasing labour force.

The average annual wage per industrial worker (including men, women, and children) rose from \$380 in 1880, to \$564 in 1890, a gain of 48%.

Conversely, this period was also an era of abject poverty and inequality, as millions of immigrants—many from impoverished regions—poured into the United States, and the high concentration of wealth became more visible.

For these reasons Mark Twain dubbed this period the Gilded Age - Like a piece of gilded jewellery, it looked beautiful on the outside, but beneath the thin veneer of gold lay cold black iron.

**Impact on African Americans:**

**Advantages**

- Literacy Improved (1865=5% 1895=50%)
- Rise in African American religious organisations, banks, insurance schemes, societies & companies
- By 1900 47,000 African American professionals: doctors, lawyers, teachers & artists

**Disadvantages**

- Growth of segregated transport from 1881. Beginning in Tennessee railcars. Booker T. Washington approved as means to boost black identity
- Plessy v. Ferguson supported segregation legally
- Segregated districts common in North and South, Chicago 5,000 African Americans, Harlem 23,000
- Exclusion from voting through registration qualifiers, 'grandfather clauses' and tax
- 1901, last black congressman George H. White retired leaving no african americans in Congress
- Mob rule grew in the South, violence and lynchings ignored by authorities
- Most African Americans lacked expertise and capital necessary to emigrate West, 40,000 still did
- Number of false arrests and imprisonments, disproportionate number of African Americans in chain gangs and labour camps, seen by many as a means of controlling