**The Confident Years, 1953-1964**

**Lecture 3 (p. 338-344)**

1. **Righteousness Like a Mighty Stream: The Struggle for Civil Rights**
2. **Getting to the Supreme Court**
3. **Charles Hamilton Houston and the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund**

* The *Brown* decision climaxed a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ campaign to reenlist the federal courts on the side of equal rights.
* The work began in the 1930s when Charles Hamilton Houston, dean of Howard University’s law school, trained a corps of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* In 1938, Houston’s student Thurgood Marshall, a future \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, took over the NAACP job.

1. ***Brown v. the Board of Education***

* The *Brown* case \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from Delaware, Virginia, South Carolina, the District of Columbia, and Kansas.
* In each instance, students and families braved community pressure to demand \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Viewing public education as central for the equal opportunity that lay at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the Court weighed the consequences of segregated school systems and concluded that separate meant \_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. **Deliberate Speed**

* Few Southern communities desegregated schools voluntarily. Their reluctance was bolstered in 1955 when the Supreme Court allowed segregated states to carry out the 1954 decision “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” rather than immediately.
* The first crisis came in Little Rock, Arkansas, in September 1957. The city school board admitted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Claiming to fear violence, Governor Faubus surrounded Central with the National Guard and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Fuming at the governor’s defiance of federal authority, Eisenhower reluctantly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and sent in the 101st Airborne Division.
* As late as 1968, only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of African-American children in the South attended integrated schools. By 1973, the figure was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. **Public Accommodations**
2. **The Montgomery bus boycott**

* On December 1, 1955, Rosa Parks, a seamstress who worked at a downtown department store, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to a white passenger and was arrested .
* As news of her action spread, the Women’s Political Council, a group of college-trained black women, initiated a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the privately owned bus company.
* After nearly a year, the Supreme Court agreed that the bus segregation law was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. **Martin Luther King, Jr., and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)**

* Martin Luther King, Jr., \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, became famous after the Montgomery bus boycott victory and formed the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

1. **SNCC and the lunch counter sit-in in Greensboro, North Carolina**.

* On February 1, 1960, four African-American college students sat down at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Woolworth’s, waiting through the day without being served.
* Like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, nervous participants in sit-ins and demonstrations \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. “If you don’t have courage,” said one young woman in Albany, Georgia, “you can borrow it.”
* SCLC leader Ella Baker helped the students form a new organization, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (SNCC).

1. **CORE and the freedom rides.**

* The year 1961 brought “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” to test the segregation of interstate bus terminals. The idea came from James Farmer of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).
* Two buses carrying black and white passengers met only minor problems in Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia, but Alabamians burned one of the buses and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Birmingham, where they beat demonstrators senseless and clubbed a Justice Department observer.

1. **March on Washington, 1963**
2. **Letter from Birmingham City Jail**

* King’s own “Letter from Birmingham City Jail” stated the case for protest: “We have not made a single gain in civil rights without determined \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_…Freedom is never voluntarily given by the oppressor; it must be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

1. **The march on Washington**

* On August 28, 1963, a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ black and white people marched on the Lincoln Memorial.
* Television cut away from afternoon programs for his “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” speech. The March on Washington demonstrated the mass appeal of civil rights and its identification with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. **“Let us Continue”**
2. **Dallas, 1963**
3. **The assassination of Kennedy**

* On November 22, the president’s motorcade took him near the Texas School Book Depository building in Dallas, where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had stationed himself at a window on the sixth floor.
* When Kennedy’s open car swung into the sights of his rifle, Oswald fired \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that wounded Texas governor John Connally and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. **The conspiracy theories**

* One possibility is that Oswald seems \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to be responsible on his own for the murder of a charismatic president.
* The sketchy job done by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, appointed to investigate the assassination, calmed fears in the short run but left loose ends that have fueled \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. **War on Poverty**
2. **Lyndon B. Johnson**

* Johnson’s presence on the ticket in 1960 had helped elect Kennedy by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but he lacked Kennedy’s polish and easy relations with the Eastern elite.
* Johnson inherited a domestic agenda that the Kennedy administration had defined \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Initiatives in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and urban affairs had stalled or been gutted by Congress.

1. **Office of Economic Opportunity**

* Established under the direction of Kennedy’s brother-in-law R. Sargent Shriver in 1964, the OEO operated the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for school dropouts, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for unemployed teenagers, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ program to prepare poor children for school, and VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America), a domestic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. **Civil Rights, 1964-1965**
2. **The Civil Rights Act of 1964**

* The law \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in public accommodations, such as hotels, restaurants, gas stations, theaters, and parks, and outlawed employment discrimination on federally assisted projects.
* It also created the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (\_\_\_\_\_\_) and included gender in a list of categories protected against discrimination.

1. **SNCC and Freedom Summer**

* Organized by the SNCC, the Mississippi Summer FreedomProject was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that sent white and black volunteers to the small towns and back roads of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. **The March from Selma to Montgomery**

* Peaceful demonstrations started in January 1965. By early February, jails in the county seat of Selma held \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ whose offense was marching to the courthouse to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* On Sunday, March 7, five hundred marchers crossed the bridge over the Alabama River to meet a sea of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The troopers gave them two minutes to disperse and then \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. **The Voting Rights Act of 1965**

* The law \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and provided for federal voting registrars in states where registration or turnout in 1964 was less than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the eligible population.

1. **War, Peace, and the Landslide of 1964**
2. **The presidential election of 1964**

* Johnson’s Republican opponent, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Arizona, a former Air Force pilot, wanted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with Communism.
* Johnson’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the popular vote was the greatest margin ever recorded in a presidential election.

1. **The Great Society**

* For the first time in decades, liberal Democrats could enact their domestic program without begging votes from conservative Southerners or Republicans, and Johnson could achieve his goal of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for all.
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the first general federal aid program for public schools, allocating $1.3 billion for textbooks and special education. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ funded low-interest student loans and university research facilities.
* The Medical Care Act created federally funded health insurance for the elderly (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) and helped states offer medical care to the poor (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_).