

Civil Rights

OVERVIEW

While the Civil Rights movement began soon after the Civil War with the passage of the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments it would gain momentum in the 1950s beginning with the key Supreme Court decision in *Brown v Board of Education* overturning segregation in public schools. Even with this landmark Supreme Court decision, segregation did not end in a timely fashion. For the next few years, both violent and anti-violent incidents characterized the movement. Eventually, African Americans, Latinos, American Indians, and women would eventually see gains from the civil rights movement through the passage of key pieces of legislation.

Directions: Use the content from the Citizen Bee website to help answer the following questions.

People

Hugo Black and Thurgood Marshall

1. What role did each of these two Supreme Court Justices play in advancing civil rights?

Cesar Chavez, Hector P. Garcia, and Delores Huerta

1. How was the role played by Cesar Chavez, Hector P. Garcia, and Delores Huerta in advancing civil rights similar? Different?

Orval Faubus, George Wallace, and Lester Maddux

1. What role did the three governors play in the Civil Rights Movement?

Martin Luther King, Jr. and The Black Panthers

1. How did Dr. King and the Black Panthers differ in their approach to achieving civil rights? In your opinion which approach was the most effective? Explain your reasoning.

Betty Friedan

1. What is unique about the book, *The Feminine Mystique*, authored by Betty Friedan? With which earlier champion of women's rights does Betty Friedan best compare?

Barry Goldwater

1. Explain why Barry Goldwater is considered by many as the founder of the modern conservative movement.

Lyndon B. Johnson

1. Why did President Johnson push for the Voting Rights Act of 1965 as part of his "Great Society" program?

Rosa Parks

1. Why did the action of Rosa Parks lead people to recognize her as the "Mother of the Civil Rights Movement"?

Documents

American Indian Citizenship Act

1. Why was the American Indian Citizenship Act controversial and not accepted by some Native Americans?

Executive Order 10730

1. Why did President Eisenhower have to issue Executive Order 10730?

Civil Rights Act (1957), Civil Rights Act (1964), and the Voting Rights Act (1965)

1. Rank the Civil Rights Act of 1957, the Civil Rights of 1964, and the Voting Rights Act of 1965, with one being the highest, as to which one was the most effective in bringing about the most advancements for minorities? Explain your ranking.

Letter from a Birmingham Jail and Martin Luther King Jr.'s "I Have a Dream" Speech

1. What similarities do you see in these two famous documents of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr? Differences?

Cases

Sweatt v. Painter (1950) and *Brown v. Board of Education (1954)*

1. In what ways are *Sweatt v. Painter (1950)* and *Brown v. Board of Education (1954)* similar? Different?
2. What reasons can you give to support the idea that *Sweatt v. Painter (1950)* led to the case of *Brown v. Board of Education*?
3. What reasons can you give to support the idea that *Brown v. Board of Education* is one of the most significant cases decided by the Supreme Court in the struggle for equality in the United States?

Hernandez v. Texas (1954)

1. Why is the case of *Hernandez v. Texas* significant in the struggle for equal protection of the laws for Hispanics?

Connection Questions

On a scale of 1-5, with 5 being the highest, how effective do you feel the Civil Rights movement was in the struggle for equality for all Americans?

Which of the following do you feel was the most effective in the struggle for equality during the Civil Rights movement: the People, decisions of the Supreme Court, key pieces of legislation? Defend your answer.