

Civil Rights in the 50s



Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)

“Separate but equal”



“Equal” Alabama Classroom



Brown v. the Board of Education of Topeka (1954)



Linda Brown



Thurgood Marshall

Result: School Integration



Brown v. Board of Education
National Historic Site



Monroe Elementary School



The Murder of Emmett Till (1955)



14 years old
Chicago, Illinois

Murdered
Money, Mississippi

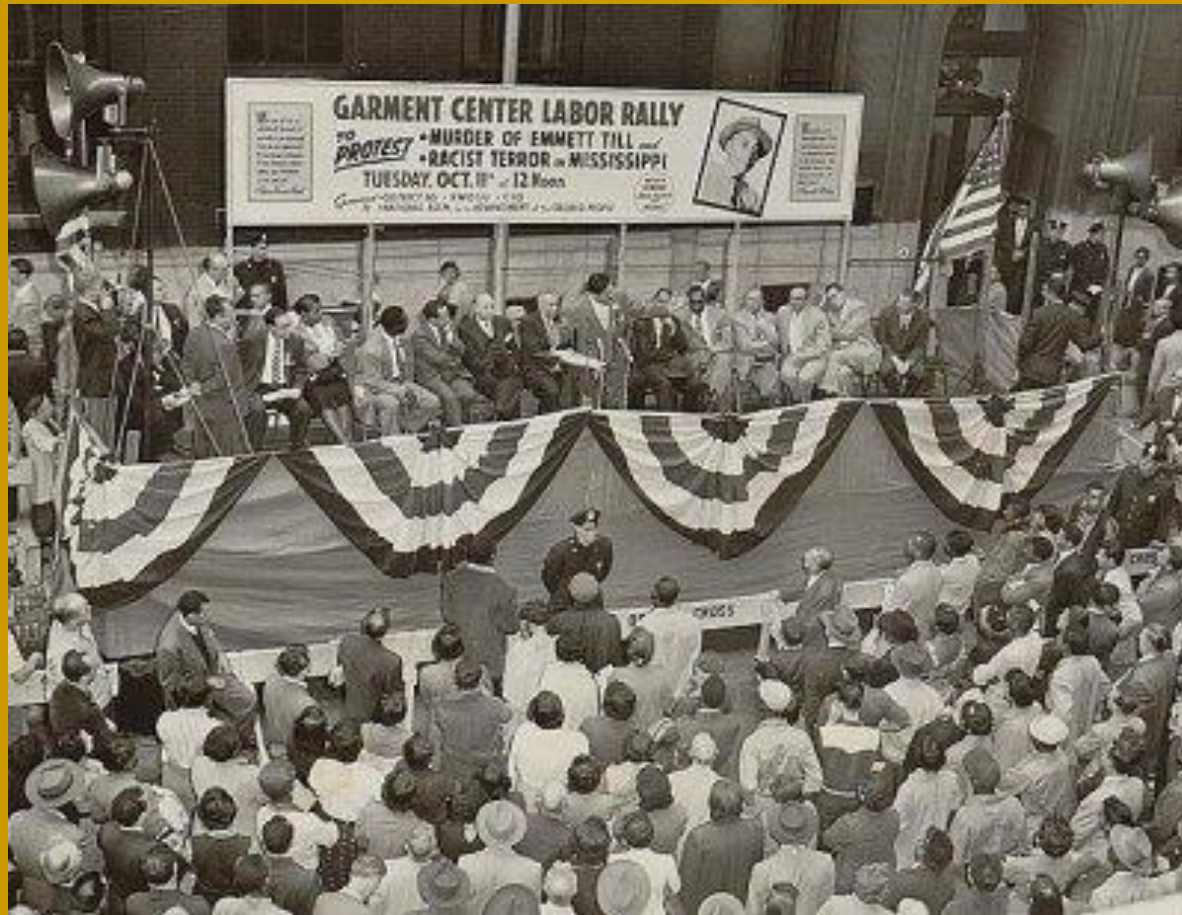


Accused: Roy Bryant and J.W. Milan



Not Guilty

Exposed Racism in the South



- Became a National Issue

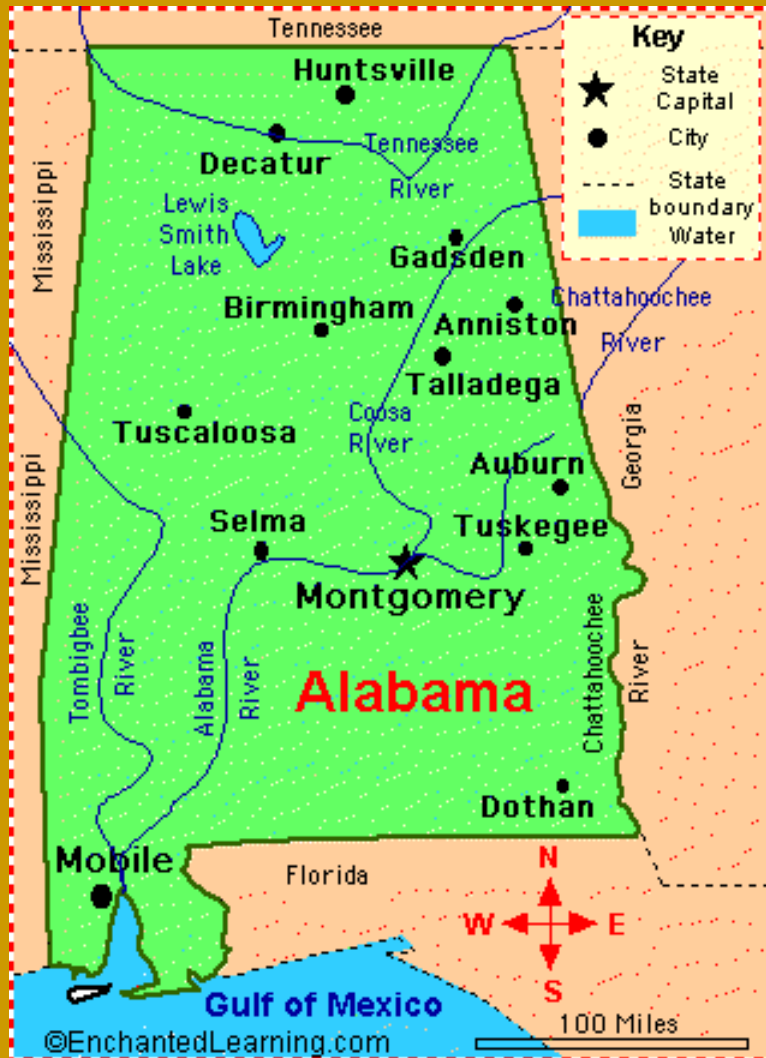
Murder Case Reopened (2004)



- Glass Topped Casket Donated to the Smithsonian Museum

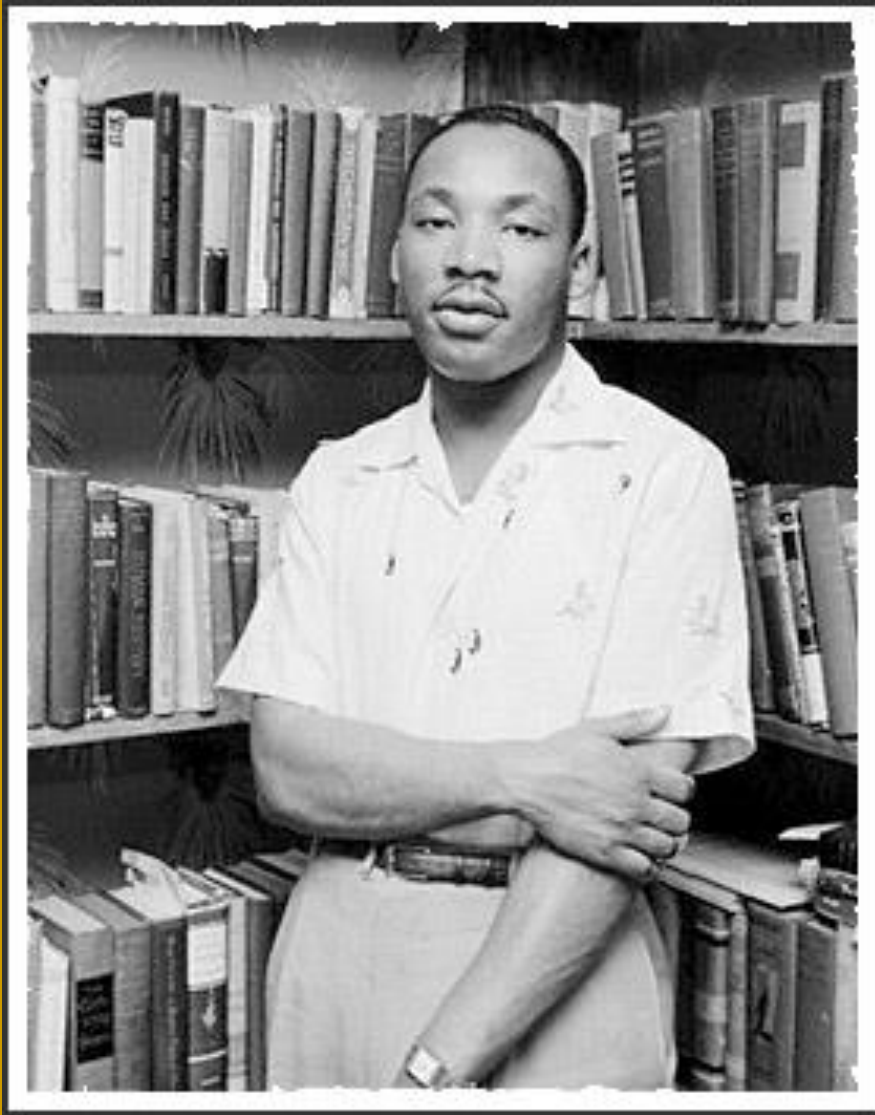
The Montgomery Bus Boycott

December 1, 1955 - December 20, 1956



Rosa Parks

Montgomery Improvement Association



Dr. Martin Luther
King, Jr.

Boycott:
381 Days

Result: Bus Integration





Henry Ford Museum - \$492,000 (2001)

The Seat That Changed History

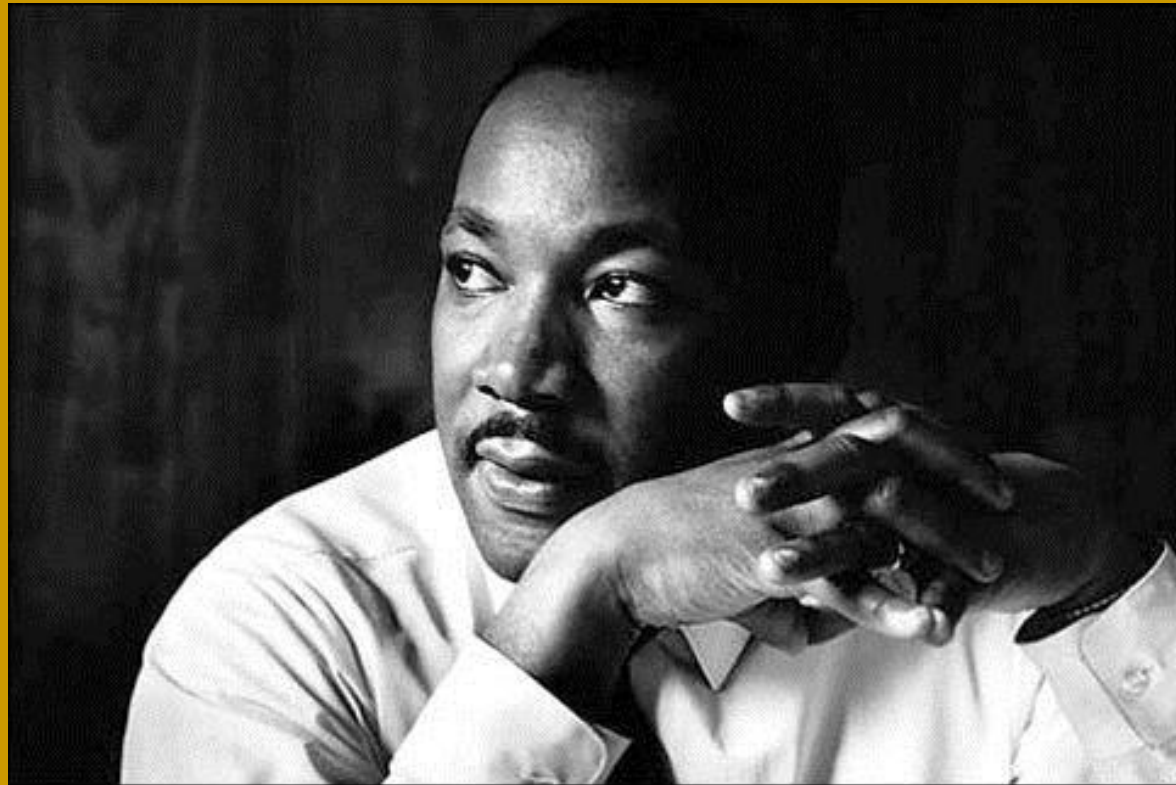


Jesse Jackson and Rosa Parks

- Jackson: "Why didn't you move to the back of the bus?"
- Parks: "I thought about Emmett Till and I couldn't go back."



Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. A National Figure

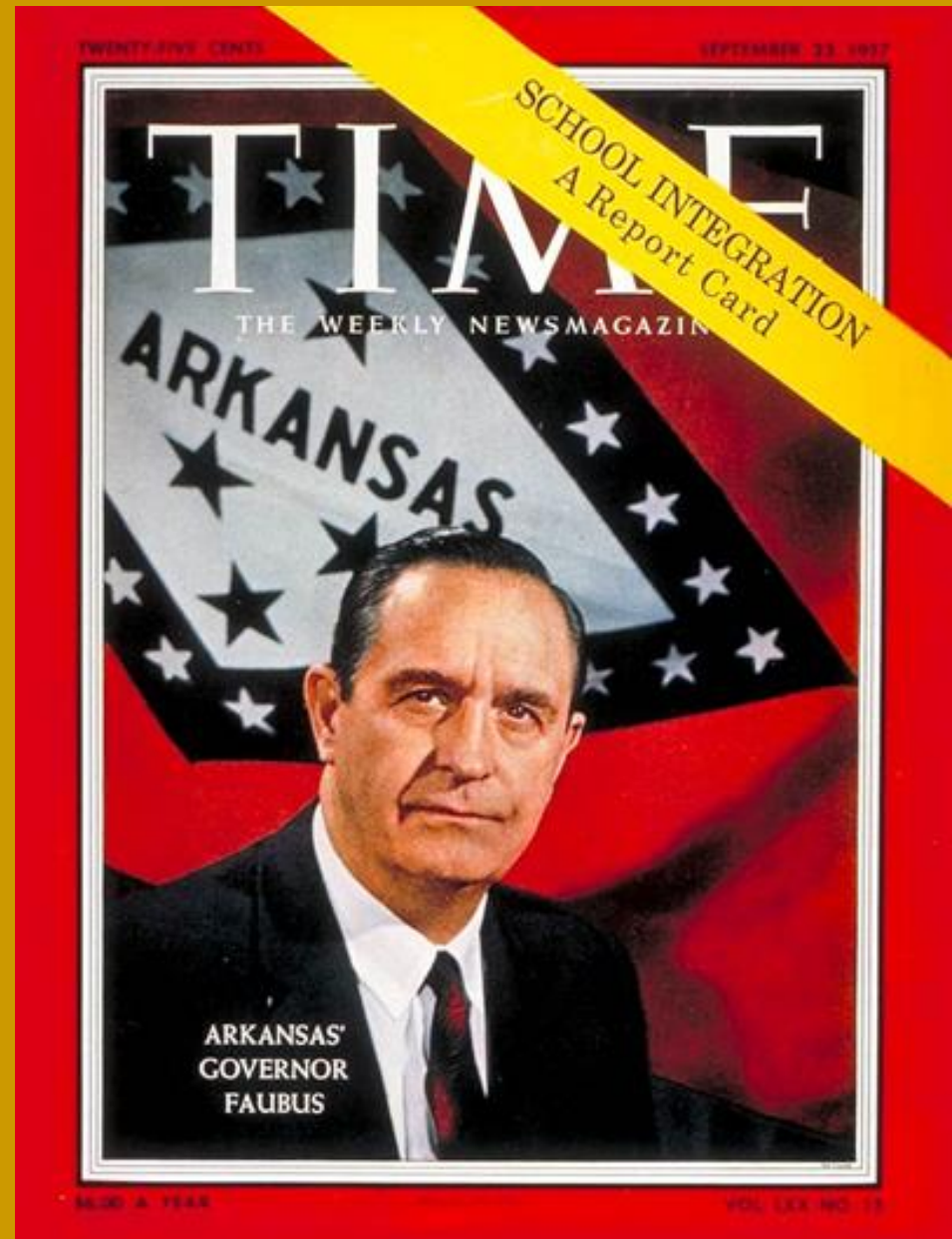


Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)
Based on non-violence and passive resistance

The Little Rock Nine (1957)



Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus



Little Rock Nine



Elizabeth Eckford

101st Airborne



IKE said this “was his toughest decision as President”

Little Rock Central High School



Memorial Bench



Little Rock Nine



Elizabeth Eckford and Hazel Bryan



Civil Rights of
1957

Civil Rights of
1960



Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)



Sit-ins

The Greensboro Four (1960)



The Sit-ins Grew

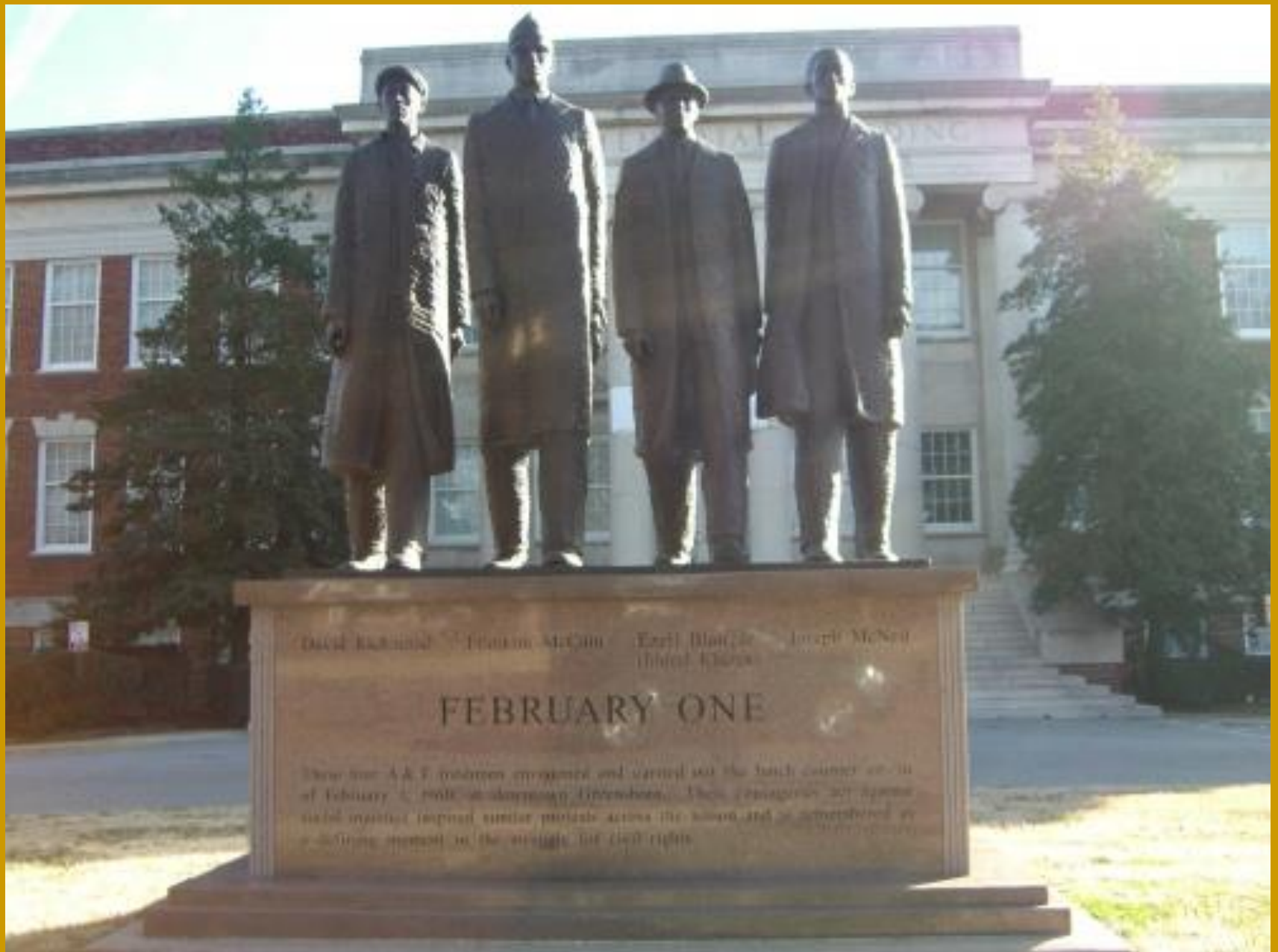


Greensboro, North Carolina



Result: Integrated Lunch Counters





David Richmond Martin Luther King Jr. Earl Black Joseph McNeil
United Church

FEBRUARY ONE

These four A&T students engaged and started the lunch counter sit-in of February 1, 1968, in Greensboro, Greensboro, NC. Their courageous act inspired social activists inspired similar protests across the nation and is remembered as a defining moment in the struggle for civil rights.

International Civil Rights Center and Museum Opened February 1, 2010



The Fight for Civil Rights in the 50s

