

W.e.b act of 1964 opened public facilities

[Literature](#), [Poem](#)



W. E. B DuBois - W. E. B.

Du Bois was one of the most important African-American activists during the first half of the 20th century. In 1905 Du Bois was a founder and general secretary of the Niagara movement. He co-founded the NAACP and supported Pan-Africanism. Du Bois was also active in pan-Africanism and concerned with the conditions of people of African Americans. James Weldon Johnson - Johnson was an early civil rights activist, a leader of the NAACP, and a leading figure in the making of the Harlem Renaissance.

In 1914, Johnson became involved with the NAACP, and in 1920, was serving as chief executive of the organization. After retiring from the NAACP in 1930, James Weldon Johnson committed the rest of his life to writing poems. Marcus Garvey - Marcus Garvey was a member of the Black Nationalism and Pan-Africanism movements, inspiring the Nation of Islam and the Rastafarian movement." Garvey returned to Jamaica in 1912 and founded the Universal Negro Improvement Association with the goal of uniting all of Africans to " establish a country and absolute government of their own." " His message of pride and dignity inspired many people in the early days of the Civil Rights movement in the 1950s and 1960s.

In tribute to his many contributions, Garvey's bust has been displayed in the Organization of American States' Hall of Heroes in Washington, D. C. Jackie Robinson - Jackie Robinson was an athlete who became a civil rights activist. When Robinson took the field for the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1947, he became the first African American to play Major League Baseball in the modern era.

The Civil Rights Movement in the 1950s and 1960s fought against racism.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 opened public facilities to all races. But the movement against segregation after World War II really began in 1947 with Jackie Robinson becoming a popular baseball player.(crf-usa)Walter White - Walter White was a member of NAACP who investigated Lynching and the segregation of African Americans. White became the NAACP's executive secretary in 1931. Under Whites command, the NAACP also used legal standards to fight segregation, poll taxes and other discriminatory measures.