

# Eyes on the prize essay



Aubrey Lucy was a black female and went to a white college James Meredith who was armed with a federal court order to sign up for classes at the all-white Mississippi university and wasn't able to until the Kennedy administration who sent federal state troops and officials. He graduated in 1963 and began "March against fear". And he later got a law degree at Columbia University. Mississippi governor Ross Barnett. Barnett, like some other Southern politicians, had been a moderate who veered to the right, embracing segregation to get more white votes.

Barnett and his counterparts in Arkansas and other states resisted admitting black students to all-white public high schools and universities. "Alabama governor George Wallace famously said, "Segregation now, segregation tomorrow, segregation forever." The more moderate governor of Arkansas, who was for segregation Brown v. Board of Education decision of 1954, which states that separate school facilities are inherently unequal and orders school integration.

Several southern governors lead the way in preventing integration, claiming the Federal government is intervening in state matters and pledging to maintain the South's traditions and heritage. Thurgood Marshall was only 30 years old when he replaced his former professor Charles Houston as special counsel for the NAACP in the late 1930s. In that era, the NAACP was considered a radical left-wing organization. Freedom Summer recruits train in Oxford, Ohio, and leave for Mississippi on June 20th, 1964.

On the 21st, three organizers, all under age 25, disappear while investigating a church burning. Byron de la Beckwith was an American white

supremacist and Klansman from Greenwood, Mississippi who was convicted in the 1994 state trial of assassinating the civil rights leader Medgar Evers on June 12, 1963. Two previous trials in 1964 on this charge had resulted in hung juries. Andrew Goodman, Michael Schwerner, and James Chaney — were murdered in Mississippi during voter registration efforts in 1964's Freedom Summer.

Edmund Pettus Bridge was where the protesting of his death and the unfair state laws and local violence that keep African Americans from voting. Led by SNCC activists John Lewis and Hosea Williams, about 525 peaceful marchers are violently assaulted by state police near the Edmund Pettus Bridge outside Selma. Selma to Montgomery March protesting his death and the unfair state laws and local violence that keep African Americans from voting.