

Appendix

[Literature](#)



Corse: Appendix C Leaders and Legislation of the Civil Rights and Black Power Movements Part I Complete the following matrix by identifying 7 to 10 leaders or legislative events from both the Civil Rights and Black Power movements. The first leader is provided as a model.

Leader and Associated Legislation, if any

Date(s)

Organization and/or Cause

Contribution

A. Philip Randolph

1941

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, which fought Discrimination

His threat to march on Washington to protest discriminatory treatment

caused former President Franklin D. Roosevelt to react with new policies on job discrimination.

Linda Brown

1960s

Topeka School

Linda Brown was engaged in the activities of Brown v. Board of Education that had public schools segregation ruled out.

Coretta Scott King

1968

South Christian Leadership Conference

She was Martin Luther King Junior's wife. After the death of her husband she continued to pursue the interests of her husband under Movements of women.

Martin Luther King Junior

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1968

Southern Christian Leadership Conference

Many events of the 1960s that involved Civil Rights were led by him.

Abernathy Ralph

1960s

American Civil Rights Movement

The Washington DC march in the year 1968 was led by Ralph. After the assassination of Martin Luther King Junior, Ralph took over the leadership in the South Christian Leadership Conference.

W. E. B. Du Bois

1960s

The founder, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
1990s civil rights activist.

Rosa Parks

1955

Montgomery, Alabama

Travelling on a public bus, she refused to let go of her seat on the bus.

James Meredith

1962

University of Mississippi

He was the very first Black American (African-American) to be offered a place in the University.

Malcom X

1950s

Nation of Islam

He was a strong and determined person in pursuing civil rights. His role as

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an activist was put down in New York when he was assassinated.

Part II

Once you complete the matrix, use the space below to write a 75- to 100-word response describing the role civil disobedience played in the Civil Rights Movement.

A situation where people in a given society or social setting have the belief that they can they can rightfully and responsibly go against the government when it makes laws that are unjust is referred to as civil disobedience. Civil disobedience is associated with rebelling and disobeying the government, and the people doing it consider they have a right to do so when the government implements unjust laws. Civil rights in the United States were violated against the Blacks by the Whites (Peniel 244). Martin Luther King Junior backed by other civil rights activists engaged the US government in civil disobedience. The event that Rosa Parks refused to let go of her seat on the bus for a white person, she practiced civil disobedience. Demonstrations and marches that characterized Washington DC in the 1960s by civil rights activists and leaders demonstrated civil disobedience. The impact of these acts of civil disobedience is that they mobilized leaders, individuals and groups in addressing civil rights issues, among them racial inequality (Peniel 247).

Works Cited

Peniel, Joseph. *The Black power movement: rethinking the civil rights-Black power era*.

California: Routledge, 2006.