

Summary of the civil rights movement assignment



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Washington and W. E. B. Dubos, though the two differed powerfully and angrily in their ideas. The first major event of the modern civil rights movement was the 1954 Supreme Court decision *Brown vs. Board of Education*, which overturned desegregated schools across the nation. Schools, especially in the South, were slow to comply, and often attempts to register black students broke out in violence. Meanwhile, in 1955 in Montgomery, Alabama, a seamstress named Rosa Parks refused to give her bus seat to a white man in December 1955 and sparked the Montgomery Bus

Boycott, a successful protest that took over a year and ended With the Supreme- Court-ordered desegregation of Montgomery buses. The boycott also brought to fame a young pastor named Martin Luther King, Jar. , who led the protest. The attempts at school desegregation and the bus boycott began a flood of protest demonstrations that engulfed the country, In 1960, students pioneered the sit-in as form to protest, and soon sit-ins sprang up all over the nation. Groups like SYNC, CORE, and CLC organized rallies, demonstrations, and sieve campaigns in cities that were famous tort discrimination.

The increment benefited from massive media attention, which stirred up international sympathy through its pictures and video of protestors peacefully demonstrating for their rights only to be brutally attacked by white Slowly, the civil rights movement achieved important goals such as the Civil Rights Act of 1364 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Meanwhile, blacks grew increasingly angry with the slow progress of desegregation and the failure of many whites to abandon racism.

These blacks turned from the non-violent policies Of Martin Luther King Jar. To the more militant Black Power Movement in the late sass. With this amplified militancy, the Civil Rights movement lost much of its national support, and the feeling Of brotherhood and outrage that had fueled the movement waned. Coupled with the assassination of its greatest leaders, from in 1963 to Malcolm X in 1965 to Martin Luther King, Jar. And Robert Kennedy in 1 968, the movement achieved few further legal triumphs. The assassination of Martin Luther King, Jar. Particular led to the dissolution of a unified civil rights movement, but not the problems of blacks in America. Many fathom turned to even more powerfully militant organizations like the Black Panther Party to continue the fight, but even that marginalia movement had mostly fizzled out by the mid-sass. The history of the united States has always been profoundly intermingled With its treatment (and mistreatment) Of black Americans. The struggle to navigate and overcome those issues is one that continues to frustrate and define the country today.