

History



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Introduction The Liberation Movement inspired by the civil rights campaign in the 1950s and 1960s is one of the most extraordinary movements of the modern times. Looking at the marginalized minorities and new assertiveness amid racial in the post-world war II United States, Civil rights campaign brought the quasi-feudal American south into the liberal-capitalist American majority. American did so through combination of brilliant leadership, nonviolent direct action in communities through out the south, spirited grass-root activism, court litigation and federal lobbying. Civil rights movement was the vehicle for era of political activism that convulsed the United States and stretched to extreme corners of the globe. Scott and Shade point out that the civil rights movement fights motivated others to struggle for justice. Through peaceful direct action and registration of voters, student movement gave origin to profoundly liberation experiences that afterward engulfed American campuses and, soon after, American war in Vietnam (221). According to Reichard, in 1950s, there was underlying poverty in America and so was tranquility and domesticity visible than real. In the growing civil right movements, African-American men and women prearranged their communities and launched firm protest against prejudice and separation, taking courage from national liberation movement in all over the world. Reichard further explains that women's movement took shape in most part of the world – advocated for socialite feminism evolutionally change, called for extension liberal feminism of the rights of men and women, exploitation of reproductive capacity and women sexuality and devaluing of women radical feminism. Civil right society had a wide range of objectives. These included the empowerment of citizens through community based participation, expression of personal through embrace of African American

customs, and fourteenth and fifteenth amendment application of equal protection clause of voting right to African Americans living in the south, whose constitutional right were denied. It also fought for the full and equivalent membership of African Americans in the American life (Scott and Shade, 222). The civil rights movement also insisted and restless fought for equal educational opportunity and eradication of poverty. Shade and Scott also state that strategies and goal utilized to realize objectives brought two strains in American life. One was a vision of participatory democracy of communities of natives expressing and finding their political voice by confronting their tyrant openly as well as powerlessness. Secondly, American grounded liberal ideology and market economy, as well as the institution of a constitutional democracy. Conclusion Despite the fact that civil rights movements were slow and painful, in 1960s, the legislative was victorious. The movement was broken evidently with Martin Luther King's assassination. However, at the same time, new personal contacts between Africans and American left their mark on an increasing number of institutions and individuals. Most of the students from Africa and exiles came to United States. Americans and other corps worker went to Africa and most of them returned with new obligation and changed perspectives (Minter, 13). Works Cited Minter, William. *An Unfinished Journey*. N. d. Web Reichard, Gary W. and Dickson, Ted. *America on the World Stage: a Global Approach to U. S. History*. United States: University of Illinois Press. 2008. Print. Scott, W. R. Shade, W. G. *Upon these shores: themes in the Africans-American experience, 1600 to the present*. London: Routledge. 2000. Print.