THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT II

This is the transcript of the video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=URxwe6LPvkM

The dates are missing. Watch the video and fill in the blanks.

I may not get there with you, but I want you to know tonight that we, as a people, will get to the Promised Land. Human progress is neither automatic, nor inevitable. Welcome to WatchMojo.com, and today we'll be learning more about the history of the American Civil Rights Movement.

The end of the American Civil War in _____ effectively meant the end of slavery, but African-Americans were in for a long struggle before they were finally awarded equal rights. As of _____, all eligible male citizens were able to vote. However, blacks were discouraged to by violence and eventually legal stipulations.

In _____, the Supreme Court ruled to maintain racial segregation in private businesses, in a case called Plessy v. Ferguson, soon broadened to include schools. Many southern states applied this 'separate but equal' mentality to all aspects of life. However, this led to the application of Jim Crow laws, which resulted in blacks being treated as second-class citizens. Segregated schools, public transit, restrooms, water fountains and more continued well into the _____. In _____, a group of prominent black and white campaigners created the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People or NAACP. Their goal was to increase racial equality and challenge issues like the Jim Crow laws.

Unfortunately, it was between _____ and _____ that white supremacist group, the Ku Klux Klan saw its biggest expansion amid increased racial friction.

Following the First World War, the NAACP was devoted to ending lynching by white vigilantes. By mid-century the group became instrumental in the Brown v. the Board of Education of Topeka court case. This class-action suit filed in _____ asked that segregation in schools be struck down. Taken to the Supreme Court, the case resulted in the first integrated school in the United States to open in the fall of _____. Encouraged by the decision, the Civil Rights Movement began to hold high-profile boycotts, marches, sit-ins and other peaceful protests. These included _____'s Montgomery Bus Boycott in support of Rosa Parks. A watershed moment came in _____ when a high school in Arkansas admitted a group of African-American students, nicknamed the Little Rock Nine. Protested by fellow students,

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the governor, and even the state's National Guard, President Dwight Eisenhower eventually intervened to ensure the students' safe passage. By _____, Universities also began integrating, though black students were still met with protests and violence. The Southern Freedom Movement continued into the '_____, with support from newly-elected President John F. Kennedy and his brother, Attorney General, Robert Kennedy. The violence of the Birmingham, Alabama campaign influenced the President to fully endorse the movement. « A great change is at hand, and hour task, our obligation, is to make that revolution, that change, peaceful and constructive for all. »

On _____, he proposed a Civil Rights Bill to Congress, which was approved in _____ after his death, with support from President Lyndon Johnson. The bill struck down existing legislation that allowed for discrimination, and its approval was largely influenced by Martin Luther King, Jr., and the March on Washington of _____.

« With this faith, we will be able to transform the jangling discords of our nation in a beautiful symphony of brotherhood. »

Capturing the attention of the media and the population, this event attracted hundreds of thousands of people in support of civil rights. Following that, the Voting Rights act of _____ ended the prejudiced voting system.

Instantly effective, blacks began voting and running for public office. However, just a few days later on _____, a violent six-day riot in the Los Angeles neighborhood of Watts resulted in 34 deaths. This was indicative a of period of racially-motivated violence that occurred in the mid-to-late _____. This era also saw the rise of Black Power, led in large part by Stokely Carmichael, in opposition to extremists like the Ku Klux Klan. This ideology was exemplified by the Black Panther Party, which followed the principles set forth by Malcolm X. Rising to prominence in the _____, his radical ideas advocated militancy for blacks.

« Black people are dissatisfied. They're dissatisfied not only with the white man, but they're dissatisfied with these Negroes who have been sitting around posing as leaders and spokesmen for black people and actually making the problem worse instead of making the problem better. »

He remained an influential and controversial human rights activist until his assassination in _____. The murders of civil rights leaders continued when Martin Luther King Jr. was killed

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in _____, and Robert Kennedy two months later. Despite racial tensions continuing into the _____, progress has been measurable. The election of President Barack Obama in _____ is seen by many to be a culmination of centuries of work in favor of racial equality.

« This is the meaning of our liberty and our creed, why men and women and children of every race and every faith can join in celebration across this magnificent mall, and why a man whose father less than sixty years ago might not have been served at a local restaurant can now stand before you to take a most sacred oath. »

Clique sur "finish" et "email my answers to my teacher". Indique TON NOM / 3B /CRM2 et mon email comme indiqué sur Pronote

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