**Chapter 29, Section 1: The Movement Begins**

**I. The Origins of the Movement** *(pages 866–868)*

**A.** The African American civil rights movement began after Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a bus to a white man. An organized boycott of the bus system was just the beginning as African Americans demanded equal rights.

**B.** In 1896 the Supreme Court had declared segregation legal in *Plessy* v. *Ferguson*. This ruling had established a **separate**-**but**-**equal** doctrine, making laws segregating African Americans legal as long as equal facilities were provided.

**C.** “Jim Crow” laws segregating African Americans and whites were common in the South after the *Plessy* v. *Ferguson* decision.

**D.** In places without segregation laws, such as in the North, there was **de facto segregation**— segregation by custom and tradition.

**E.** The **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People** (NAACP) had supported court cases trying to overturn segregation since 1909. It provided financial support and lawyers to African Americans.

**F.** African Americans gained political power as they migrated to Northern cities where they could vote. African Americans voted for politicians who listened to their concerns on civil rights issues, resulting in a strong Democratic Party.

**G.** In Chicago in 1942, the **Congress of Racial Equality** (CORE) was founded. CORE used **sit-ins** as a form of protest against segregation and discrimination. In 1943 CORE used sit-ins to protest segregation in restaurants. These sit-ins resulted in the integration of many restaurants, theaters, and other public facilities in Chicago, Detroit, Denver, and Syracuse.

**II. The Civil Rights Movement Begins** *(pages 868–870)*

**A.** When African Americans returned from World War II, they had hoped for equality. When this did not occur, the civil rights movement began as African Americans planned protests and marches to end prejudice.

**B.** African American attorney and chief counsel for the NAACP **Thurgood Marshall** worked to end segregation in public schools. In 1954 several Supreme Court casesregarding segregation—including the case of **Linda Brown**—were combined in oneruling. The girl had been denied admission to her neighborhood school in Topeka,Kansas, because she was African American. In the Supreme Court case *Brown* v. *Board**of Education of Topeka, Kansas,* the Court ruled that segregation in public schools wasunconstitutional and violated the equal protection clause of the FourteenthAmendment.

**C.** *Brown* v. *Board of Education* convinced African Americans to challenge all forms of

segregation, but it also angered many white Southerners who supported segregation.

**D.** On the day Rosa Parks appeared in court, the Women’s Political Council led African Americans in a boycott against the Montgomery bus system. The Montgomery Improvement Association was created to run the boycott and negotiate with city leaders to end segregation. **Dr**. **Martin Luther King, Jr.,** elected to head the organization, called for a nonviolent passive resistant approach to end segregation and racism.

**E.** The boycott of the bus system continued for over a year as African Americans walked or participated in carpools. In December 1956, the United States Supreme Court declared Alabama’s laws requiring segregation on buses to be unconstitutional.

**III. African American Churches** *(pages 870–871)*

**A.** African American churches played a key role in the success of the boycott. Churches became a place for forums, planning meetings, and organizing volunteers for civil rights campaigns.

**B.** The **Southern Christian Leadership Conference** (SCLC), led by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., challenged the segregation of public transportation, housing, at the voting booths, and in public accommodations.

**IV. Eisenhower and Civil Rights** *(pages 871–872)*

**A.** President Eisenhower became the first president since Reconstruction to send federal troops into the South to protect African Americans and their constitutional rights.

**B.** In Little Rock, Arkansas, the governor ordered the Arkansas National Guard to prevent African American students from entering the Little Rock high school. President Eisenhower demanded that the troops be removed. The governor withdrew the troops, but left the school to the angry mob. Two African Americans reporters were beaten and many windows of the school were broken. Eisenhower ordered the United States Army to surround the school, and the students were escorted into the building. The troops remained for the entire school year.

**C.** The **Civil Rights Act of 1957** was created to protect the right of African Americans to vote. It marked an important first step in bringing the federal government into the civil rights debate.