

Key Terms (Civil Rights)-

- Jim Crow Laws:

Laws designed to enforce segregation of blacks from whites

- Ku Klux Klan:

A secret organization in the southern U.S., active for several years after the civil war, which aimed to suppress the newly acquired powers of blacks and to oppose carpetbaggers from the North, and which was responsible for many lawless and violent proceedings.

- 13th Amendment:

Abolished slavery

- 14th Amendment:

Declared that all persons born or naturalized in the United States were entitled equal rights regardless of their race, and that their rights were protected at both the state and national levels.

- 15th Amendment:

Citizens cannot be denied the right to vote because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude

- Ida B. Wells:

African-American reformer who tried to end lynching, starting at age 19

- Lynching:

Murder of an individual by a group or mob

- Plessy v. Ferguson:

Said "separate but equal"

- NAACP:

Founded in 1909 to work for racial equality.

- Brown v. Board of Education:

Court found that segregation was a violation of the Equal Protection clause; "separate but equal" has no place; reverse decision of Plessy v. Ferguson.

- Thurgood Marshall:

Chief Lawyer for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, first African American Supreme Court Justice.

- WPC:

An organization that helped fight Jim Crow Laws.

- Rosa Parks:

African-American woman whose arrest sparked the Montgomery bus boycott

- Browder v. Gayle:

Court case in which the court ruled segregation on buses unconstitutional.

- President Eisenhower:

President during Little Rock crisis; issued Executive Order 10730

- 101st Airborne Division:

Army division sent to Little Rock to prevent violence and protect LR 9 from harassment.

- Little Rock Nine:

Nine black students who tried to attend CHS, Nine african american students who first integrated Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1957.

- Greensboro Sit-in:

Black students politely order food from restaurant, not served, sat in place for days & days, gathering supporters.

- Woolworth's:

Department store, similar to Target, where the Greensboro Four sat a segregated lunch counter

- Bloody Sunday:

A day during the march from Selma to Montgomery during which many marchers were beaten

- Voting Rights Act of 1965:

A bill that stated any poll taxes or literacy tests needed to vote should be abolished and in any states where they still exist the government would take over the voting station.

- Sheriff Jim Clark:

Co-leader of Bloody Sunday; brought brutality to his local law enforcement

- Edmund Pettus Bridge:

Location of Bloody Sunday - a bridge on which Clark and Cloud would beat Selma marchers