ANALYSIS: MALCOLM X

"BALLOTS OR BULLETS" SPEECH
CIVIL RIGHTS: Changes and Triumphs
The Civil Rights Act of 1964

Shortly after JFK's death, Congress passes the Civil Rights Act of 1964 in his memory. The law is monumental in the struggle for equality.

The Act did several things:

1. It banned discrimination based on race in employment nationwide.
2. Enhanced fed. power to enforce desegregation in schools and public services.

The provision on non-discrimination in the workplace is still used today for women & minorities!
SIGNING THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964
HOWEVER, BY 1965....

THE MOVEMENT FACED CHANGES
The civil rights movement was unified in the pride in black identity. However, as blacks faced slow progress, the movement split apart. African Americans faced two types of segregation in America:

- **DE JURE SEGREGATION**: Segregation ordered by law
- **DE FACTO SEGREGATION**: Segregation enacted by custom

New laws dealt with de jure, but de facto still existed by tradition & was hard to fight!
The movement now had two faces...

Angry & impatient, victims of de facto segreg. turned to militancy.

They lived in poverty in the slums of “white flight” northern cities.

They lived w/ police brutality, poor schools, high unemployment.

W/ faith lost in MLK’s non-violence, riots broke out in Harlem & Watts.

Angry blacks took to the streets to protest their plight.

They lived w/ police brutality, poor schools, high unemployment.
In 1965, the militancy faction of the movement began to gain momentum...

New leaders preached “Black Power” and armed resistance.

New groups began to use alternative methods to protest.

And that leads to...
NEW LEADERS Emerge IN THE MOVEMENT

The militant wing of the movement saw two new leaders rise:

**MALCOLM X**

Member of the Nation of Islam, he preached a black "separatist" view: whites were source of black plight, so blacks should live separately.

Thru "black pride", he told blacks to be ready to "take up arms".

**STOKELY CARMICHAEL**

Leader of SNCC, he taught young blacks to fight for "Black Power".

He urged young blacks to seize the movement w/ militancy.

He frustrated MLK and moderate leaders who didn't want violence.
1968 SUMMER OLYMPICS
As the movement radicalized, the Black Panthers organized in 1966. A militant group that advocated self-sufficiency of black communities, they provided daycare, food services, and medical care in the ghettos. They armed themselves to protect black communities against police. This led to several shootings between the Panthers and police. This made them hated by whites but popular with poor blacks.
The next phase of the movement was to protect voting rights. Determined to show non-violence could work, MLK planned a march. MLK and other moderates descended on Selma, Alabama.

And that leads to...
1964 - SNCC began a two year voting registration campaign in Miss. This "Freedom Summer" had college kids signing up poor blacks to vote. Some volunteers were beaten by angry whites, some were killed.

1965 - MLK & SCLC stage a march in Selma in support of voting rights. Like Birmingham, the campaign was attacked by whites who beat marchers. Americans called for new laws now!
Despite changes and challenges...

The movement gained new victories.
PRESIDENT JOHNSON CALLS FOR VOTING RIGHTS
CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION

THE LATER

THE 24TH AMENDMENT
Officially declared that poll taxes were illegal

VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF 1965
This law made voter literacy tests illegal and allowed federal agents to register voters

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1968
This law outlawed racial discrimination in housing
Write THREE things you learned today about:

1) The two types of segregation
2) The militancy of the movement