

# MAJOR RESISTANCE MOVEMENTS IN THE U.S.

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**Fall 2019**



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# CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

- The Civil Rights Movement started around 1954 and ended by 1968. In the early 1950s, African Americans were discriminated and treated as second class citizens in many U.S. states. According to Parker from the 1870s onwards, “African-Americans were deprived the right to vote, denied access to white-only schools and universities, and even from choosing where they might sit on public transportation” (Parker, 350). The Civil War abolish slavery but did not end discrimination against blacks.

# THE MONTGOMERY BUS BOYCOTT

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- In the mid-1950s African American finally stood up after frustration boiled over.
- Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat to a white man.
- She was arrested and this ignited a movement for civil rights led by Martin Luther King.
- Boycott against city's public transportation ended in 1956 with the ruling that buses must be desegregated.

# MARTIN LUTHER KING

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- Martin Luther King was a young Christian minister and became “the public face and inspiration of the civil rights movement” (Parker, 350)
- He believed in non-violence resistance and civil disobedience to unjust laws just like Mahatma Gandhi.
- King led the March on Washington rally that “arguably one of the most famous events of the civil rights movement” (History.com Editor)
- His speech on “I have a dream” quickly became a slogan for equality, justice and freedom.




Martin Luther King



# END TO SCHOOL SEGREGATION


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- The Supreme Court ruled the Brown v. Board of Education segregation illegal in 1954.
  - The Supreme Court ruled that white schools and colleges could no longer refuse black students.
  - However, southern states refuse to obey this ruling and continue with segregation practice.
  - In 1957 when nine black students tried to attend Central High, they were met with threat and screaming.
  - President Dwight D. Eisenhower ordered federal troops to start protecting black students attending Central High School which was formally for only white kids.
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# SIT-INS – WOOLWORTH'S LUNCH COUNTER


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- For the first time in 1960, black students for North Carolina refused to move from seats reserved for whites.
  - Several hundreds of people join this cause in what become the Greensboro sit-ins.
  - Some were arrested for trespassing, but protestors continue to protest until black students were served lunch.
  - This effort led to peaceful demonstrations in dozens of cities which helped launched the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee which encouraged students to get involve in the civil rights movement.
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# JIM CROW LAWS

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- Slavery ended and equal voting rights was recognized at the end of the Civil War.
  - But legal segregation still existed in many parts of the south.
  - The Jim Crow was a new form of slavery.
  - Separating African Americans in public transportation, schools, housing and even toilets.
  - In 1868, the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment gave blacks equal protection and in 1870 the 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment gave them the right to vote.
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# KU KLUX KLAN (KKK)

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- While the struggle for civil rights was ongoing in the 1960's there was also a surge in KKK activities across the south.
  - African Americans were met with gruesome treatment including bombing, beating and shooting of black and white activists by the KKK.
  - The KKK often operated secretly but these activities only caused more outrage in the nation and help galvanize and speed up support for the civil rights case.
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# WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT

Women's Suffrage was a struggle for the right of women to vote and hold office that took place in many countries including the United States. In the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century "the U.S. and Britain-formed organizations to fight for suffrage" (history.net, 1). The movement also aimed at society recognizing that women are strong and hardworking individual that deserve every right as their male counterpart,. Susan B. Anthony was integral in this process of securing women's right.



# WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IN THE U.S.

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- The movement first gained prominence with the first women's right convention in the world held at the Seneca Fall Convention in 1848.
  - The convention was organized by Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Stanton.
  - Stanton was introduced to Susan B Anthony in 1851 by mutual friends.
  - Susan was very active in the suffrage movement and the two collaborate to obtain suffrage.
  - They formed the Women's National Loyal League in 1863 and campaign for full citizenship for black and women.
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# SUSAN B. ANTHONY

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- She was the “most visible leader in the suffrage movement who along with Elizabeth Stanton travelled the country delivering speeches in favor of women’s suffrage” (Hayward, 1).
- Susan was born on February 15, 1820 in Adams, Massachusetts.
- She believed that everyone was equal under God and this idea guided her belief.
- She was an abolition activist who made speeches against slavery.
- Many times she risk being arrested for sharing public ideas.
- In 1872 she was arrested for voting.




Susan B. Anthony



# 14<sup>TH</sup> AND 15<sup>TH</sup> AMENDMENT


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- Susan B. Anthony was especially angry when the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> amendment was passed as it did not include the right to vote for women.
  - She believed that the amendment should have given women the right to vote just like it gave African American the right to vote.
  - The National Woman Suffrage Association was formed to push for constitutional amendment giving women the right to vote.
  - Fourteen years after Anthony died, women were given the right to vote with the passage of the 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment in 1920.
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# FEMINISTS

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- Feminist were not too pleased with the Nineteenth Amendment , which guaranteed voting rights to women throughout the nation.
  - Alice Paul, head of the “National Woman’s Party (founded in 1916), never accepted the relatively conservative separate sphere justification for suffrage” (Brinkley, 483).
  - She believed more needed to be done for women and the Nineteenth Amendment alone would not protect women.
  - She wanted an amendment that provide legal protection for all women rights and prohibit all discrimination..
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