

Civil Rights

Brown v. Board of Education

Martin Luther King, Jr.

Malcolm X

Segregation and Equality

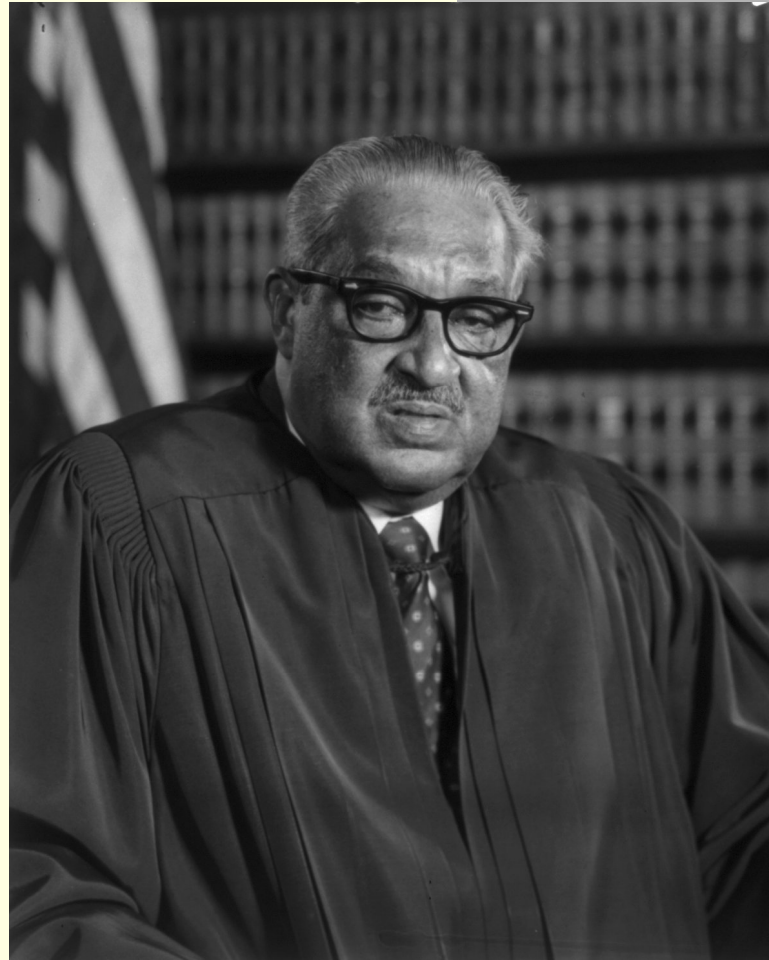
- Background
 - *Plessy*: “separate but equal”
 - NAACP; Thurgood Marshall
 - Linda Brown & the 14th Amendment
- Thinking about equality
 - equality of condition
 - inequality and stigma
 - “equal educational opportunity”
- Dissenting opinions
 - jurisprudential
 - political
 - moral and psychological

NAACP & Thurgood Marshall



- In 1938, Thurgood Marshall became Director-Counsel of the NAACP's Legal Defense and Educational Fund
- Marshall directed litigation in the *Brown* case.
- Served as Supreme Court Justice from 1967 – 1991. (Nominated by L. Johnson)

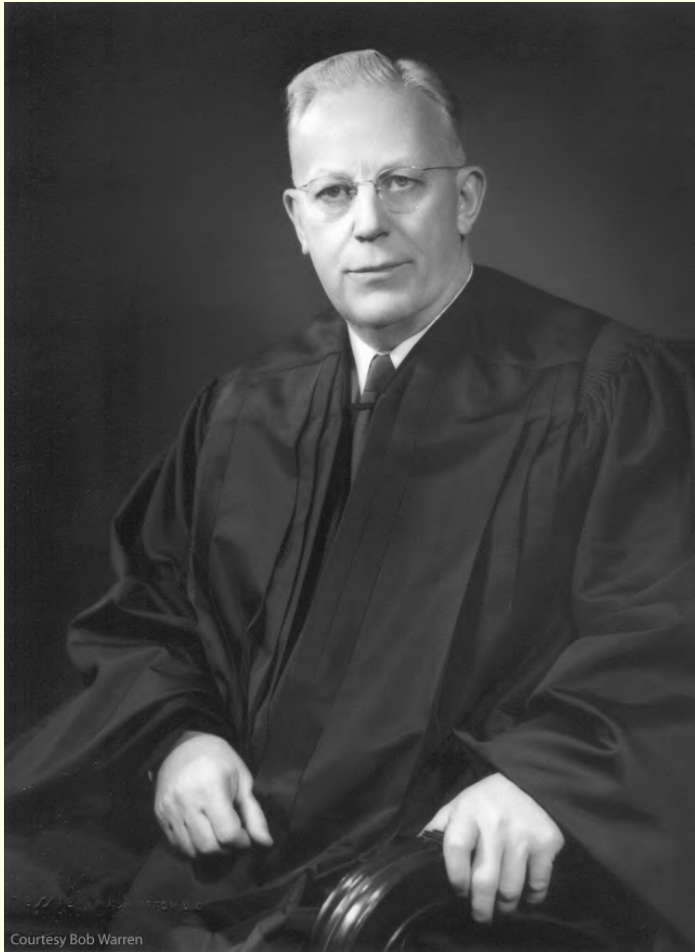
Justice Thurgood Marshall (1967-1991)



The University of Georgia, 1948



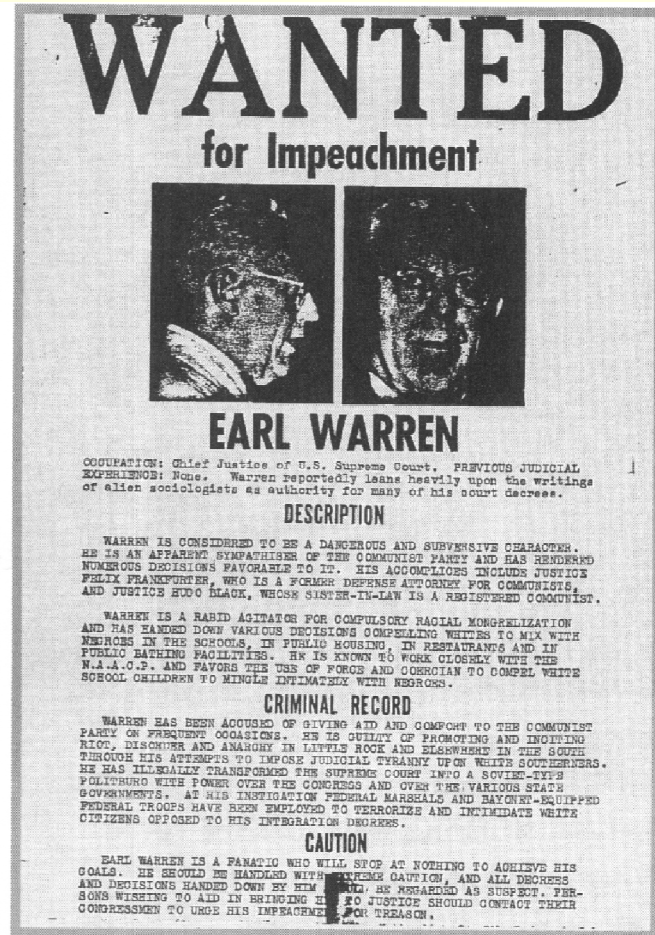
Chief Justice Earl Warren (1953-1969)



Some Warren Court Civil Rights Cases

- *Brown v. Board of Education I* (1954)
- *Brown v. Board of Education II* (1956)
- *Boynton v. Com. Of Virginia* (1960)
- *Burton v. Wilmington Parking Authority* (1961)
- *Baker v. Carr* (1962)
- *Reynolds v. Sims* (1964)
- *Heart of Atlanta Motel v. United States* (1964)
- *South Carolina v. Katzenbach* (1966)
- *Loving v. Virginia* (1967)

Opposition to Earl Warren



Brown v. Board of Education (1954)



Linda Brown



Miss Brown & Family

Segregation and Equality

- Background
 - *Plessy*: “separate but equal”
 - NAACP; Thurgood Marshall
 - Linda Brown & the 14th Amendment
- Thinking about equality
 - equality of condition
 - inequality and stigma
 - “equal educational opportunity”
- Dissenting opinions
 - jurisprudential
 - political
 - moral and psychological



Segregation and Equality

- Background
 - *Plessy v. Ferguson*: “separate but equal”
 - NAACP; Thurgood Marshall
 - Linda Brown & the 14th Amendment
- Thinking about equality
 - equality of condition
 - inequality and stigma
 - “equal educational opportunity”
- Dissenting opinions
 - jurisprudential
 - political
 - moral and psychological

Social Facts and Democracy

- Segregation and social science
- Public opinion vs. expert knowledge
- Patriotism, bias, and the truth

Civil Rights

- segregation
- rights: what are they?
 - “one person, one vote”
- legislation
 - Civil Rights Act (1964)
 - Voting Rights Act (1965)
- causes
 - government and power
 - politics and ideas

“One person, one vote”

- *Baker v. Carr* (1962)
- *Reynolds v. Sims* (1964)

The Civil Rights Act of 1964



The Civil Rights Act of 1964

- Banned racial discrimination in public accommodations
- Banned racial discrimination in employment
- Cut off funds to segregated institutions
- Created the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

The Commerce Clause

- “The Congress shall have Power...To regulate Commerce with Foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;”

-*United States Constitution*, Article I, Section 8

- “Confronted as we are with the facts laid before Congress, we must conclude that it had a rational basis for finding that racial discrimination in restaurants had a direct and adverse effect on the free flow of interstate commerce.”

-Justice Clark, *Heart of Atlanta Motel, Inc. v. United States* (1964)

The Heart of Atlanta Motel v. United States (1964)



The Voting Rights Act of 1965



The Voting Rights Act of 1965

- Suspended literacy tests used to deny blacks their right to vote.
- Assigned federal voting registrars in states and counties where fewer than half of the eligible voting population had voted in 1964.
- Required all states covered by the act to receive pre-clearance from the Department of Justice regarding any laws relating to voting.

Civil Rights

- segregation
- rights: what are they?
 - “one person, one vote”
- legislation
 - Civil Rights Act (1964)
 - Voting Rights Act (1965)
- causes
 - government and power
 - politics and ideas

Government & Power

(a story of legislative arm-twisting)



John Fitzgerald Kennedy



Lyndon Baines Johnson

JFK & “Going Public”



Johnson becomes President



Lyndon Johnson and “the Treatment”



Politics & Ideas

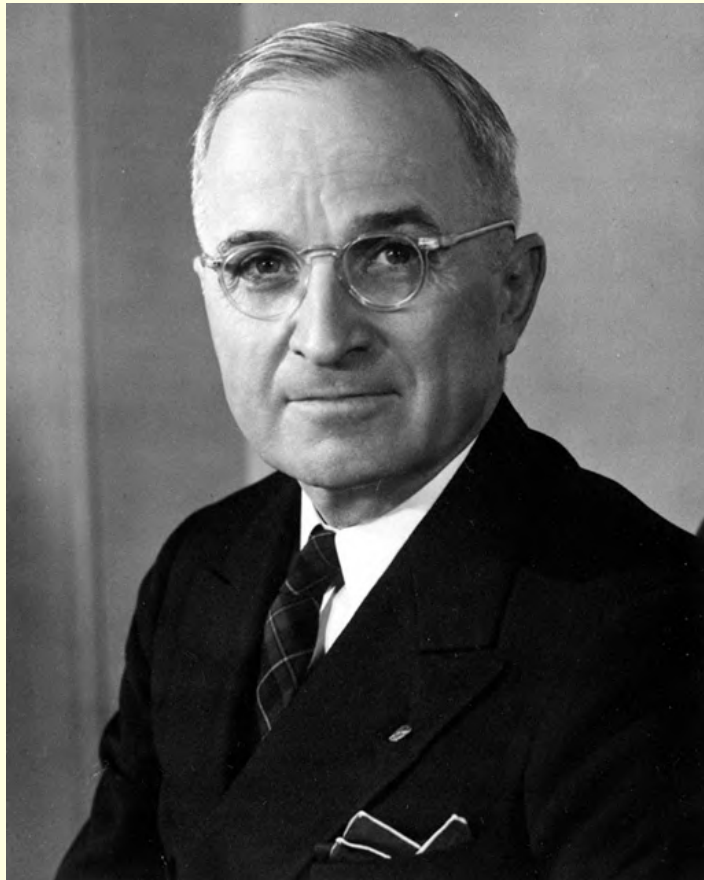
(some moments during the civil rights era)

- Jackie Robinson & the Brooklyn Dodgers (1947)
- Executive Order #9981 & Military Integration (1948)
- Rosa Parks & the Montgomery Bus Boycott (1957)
- Central High School & the Little Rock Nine (1957)
- Sit-ins & Mob intimidation (1960)
- Freedom Rides & White Backlash (1961)
 - John Lewis
- Birmingham & “Bull” Connor (1963)
- The March on Washington & “I Have a Dream” (1963)

Jackie Robinson & the Brooklyn Dodgers (1947)



Executive Order #9981 & Military Integration (1948)



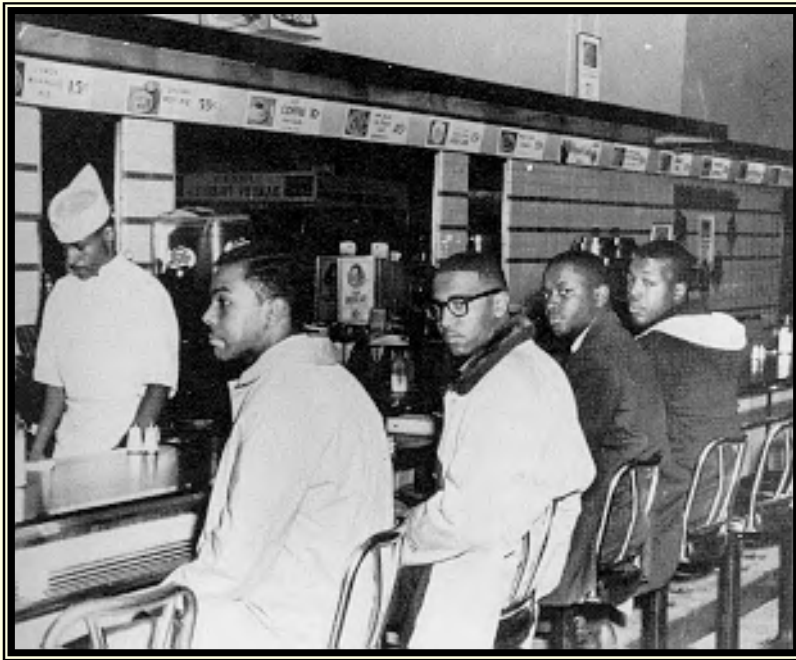
Rosa Parks & the Montgomery Bus Boycott (1957)



Central High School & the Little Rock Nine (1957)



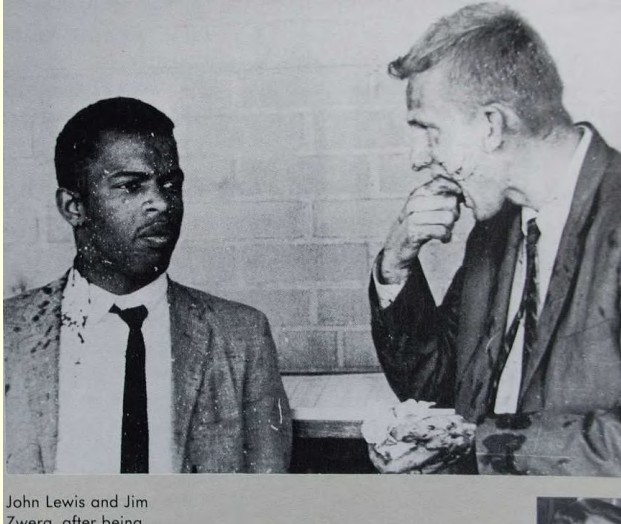
Sit-ins & Mob Intimidation (1960)



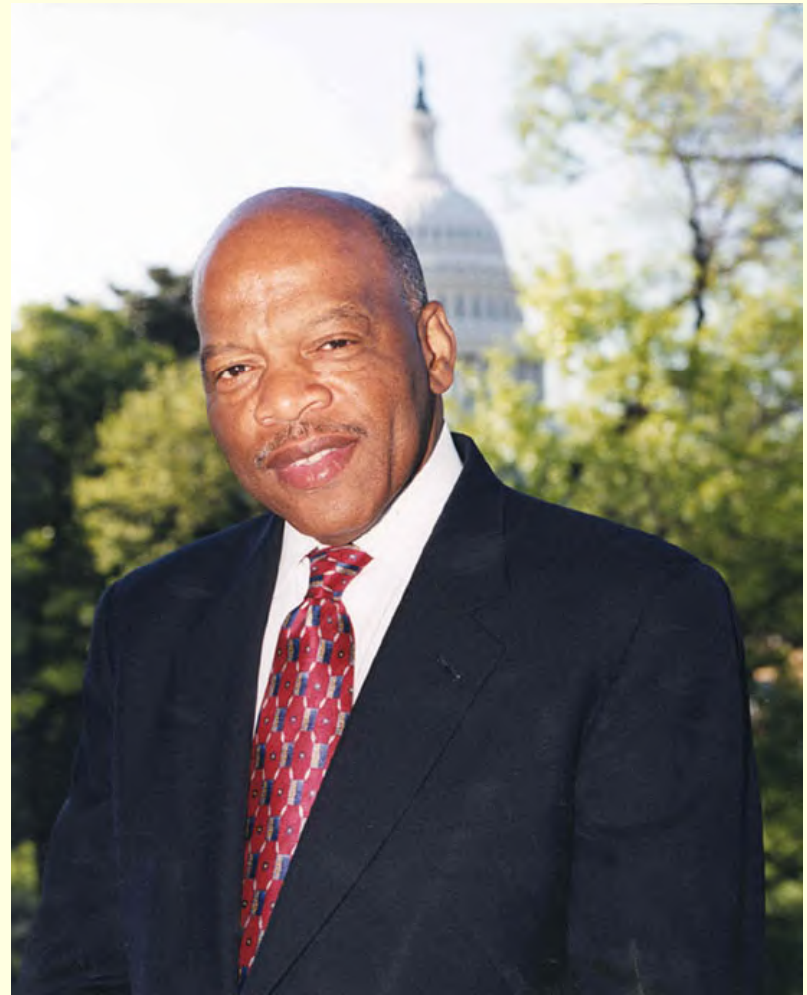
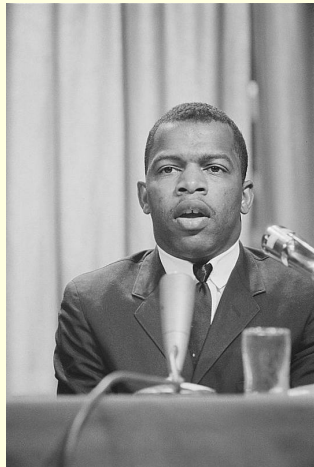
Freedom Rides & White Backlash (1961)



John Lewis



John Lewis and Jim
Zwerg, after being



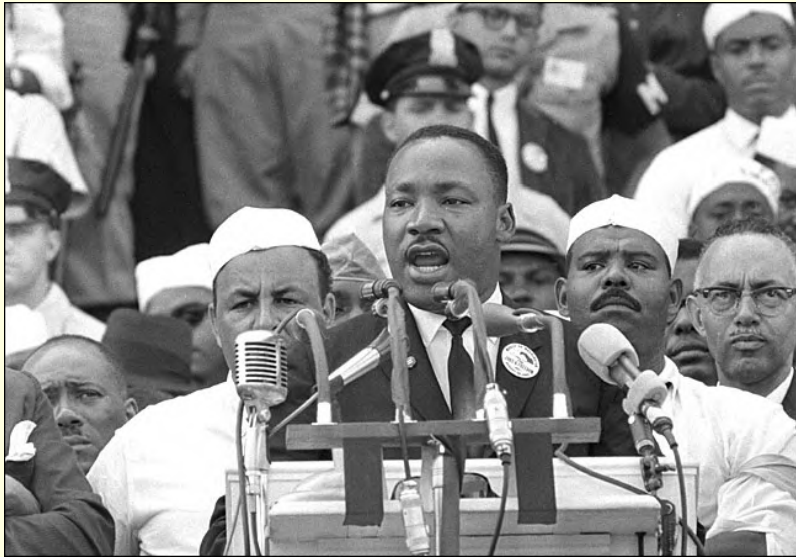
Birmingham & “Bull” Connor (1963)



The March on Washington & “I Have a Dream” (1963)



“I Have a Dream”



- “I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: “We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal.”

The Liberalism of Fear

- The politics of fear
 - varieties
 - consequences
- The hazards of state power
 - quantitative
 - qualitative
- The paradox of politics
 - Janus-faced
- Two kinds of fear
 - legitimate
 - illegitimate
 - betrayal

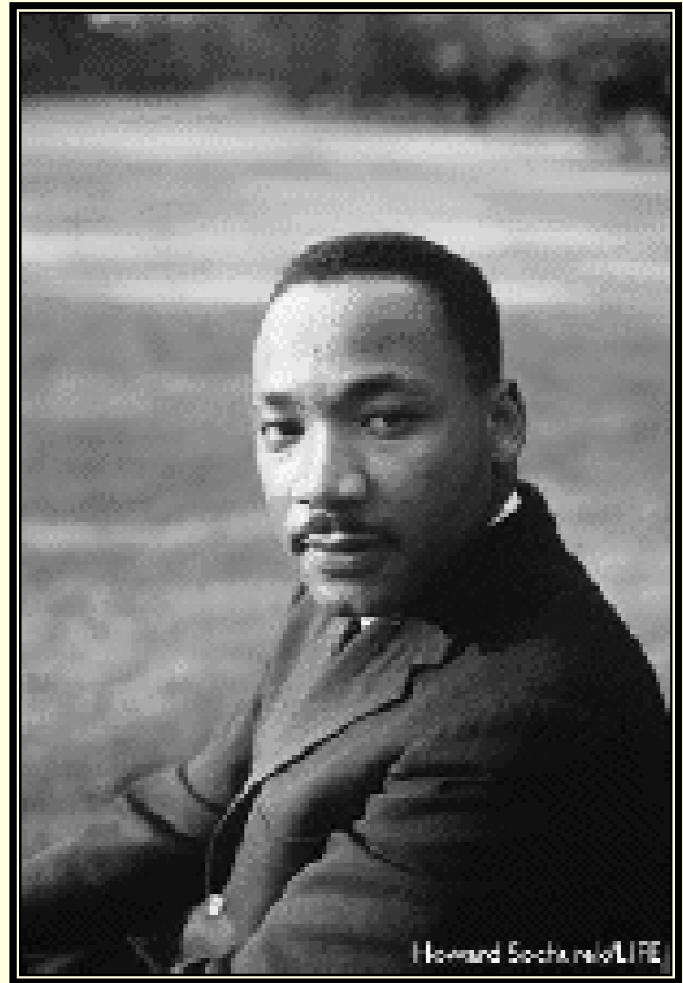
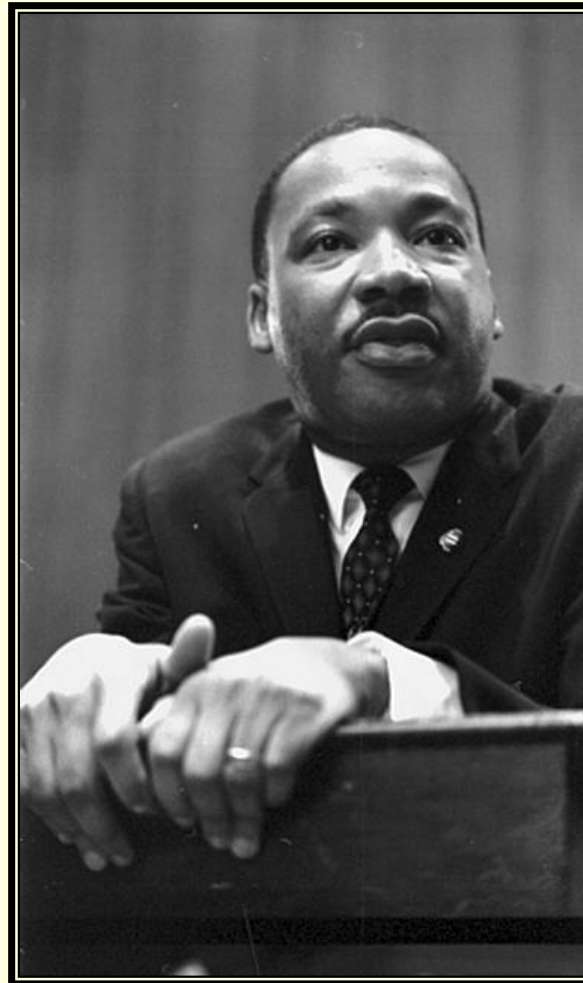
Victims

- Ralph Ellison
 - passive, reactive
- How should we think about victims?
 - who is a victim?
 - “passive” victims?
 - idealize
 - treat therapeutically
 - condemn
 - “active” resistance?

Martin Luther King Jr.

- 1929 - 1968
- Montgomery, 1955
 - Rosa Parks
- SCLC
 - Birmingham, 1963
 - Selma, 1965
- March on Washington (1963)
- Coda

Martin Luther King Jr.



Martin Luther King Jr.

- 1929 - 1968
- Montgomery, 1955
 - Rosa Parks
- SCLC
 - Birmingham, 1963
 - Selma, 1965
- March on Washington (1963)
- Coda

Selma (1965)



Martin Luther King Jr.

- 1929 - 1968
- Montgomery, 1955
 - Rosa Parks
- SCLC
 - Birmingham, 1963
 - Selma, 1965
- March on Washington (1963)
- Coda

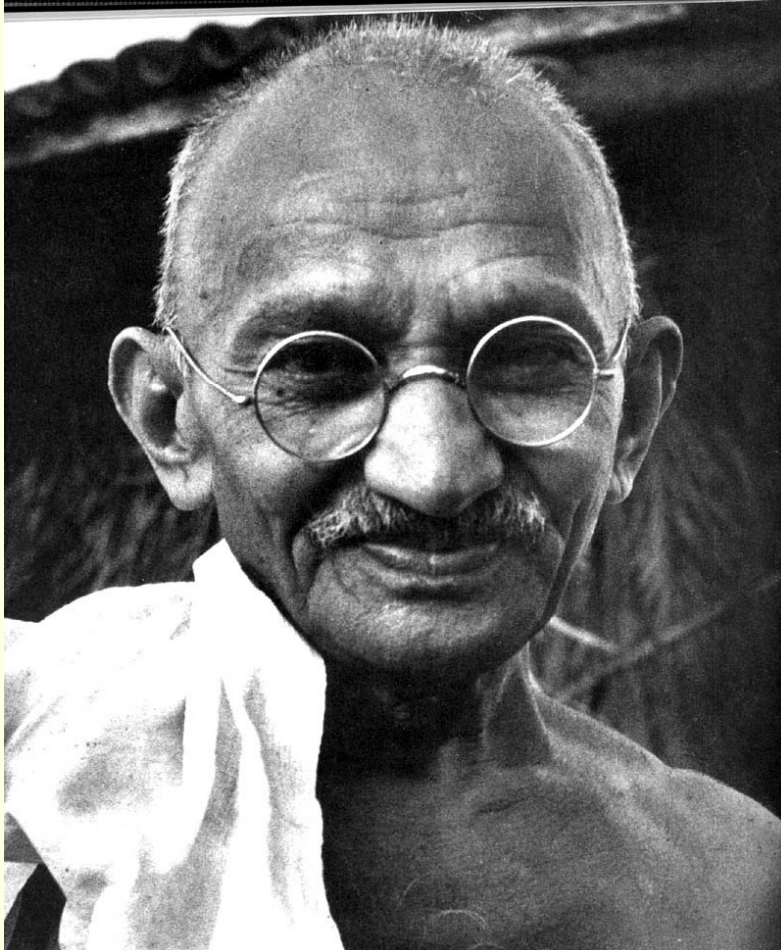
Martin Luther King killed (1968)



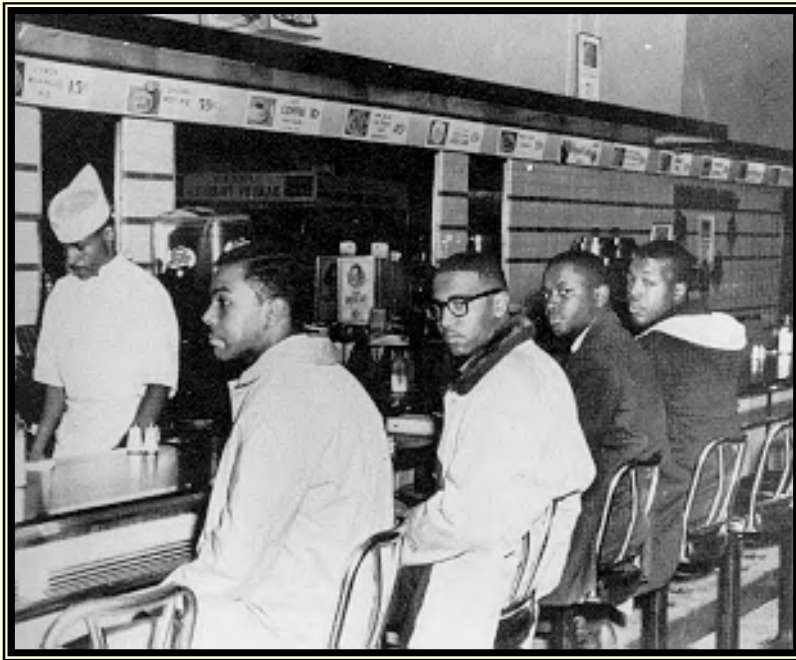
Nonviolence

- Strategy and tactics
- Shame and power
- Nonviolence and power
 - nonviolence and violence?
- Justifying contexts
 - revelation
 - democratic procedure

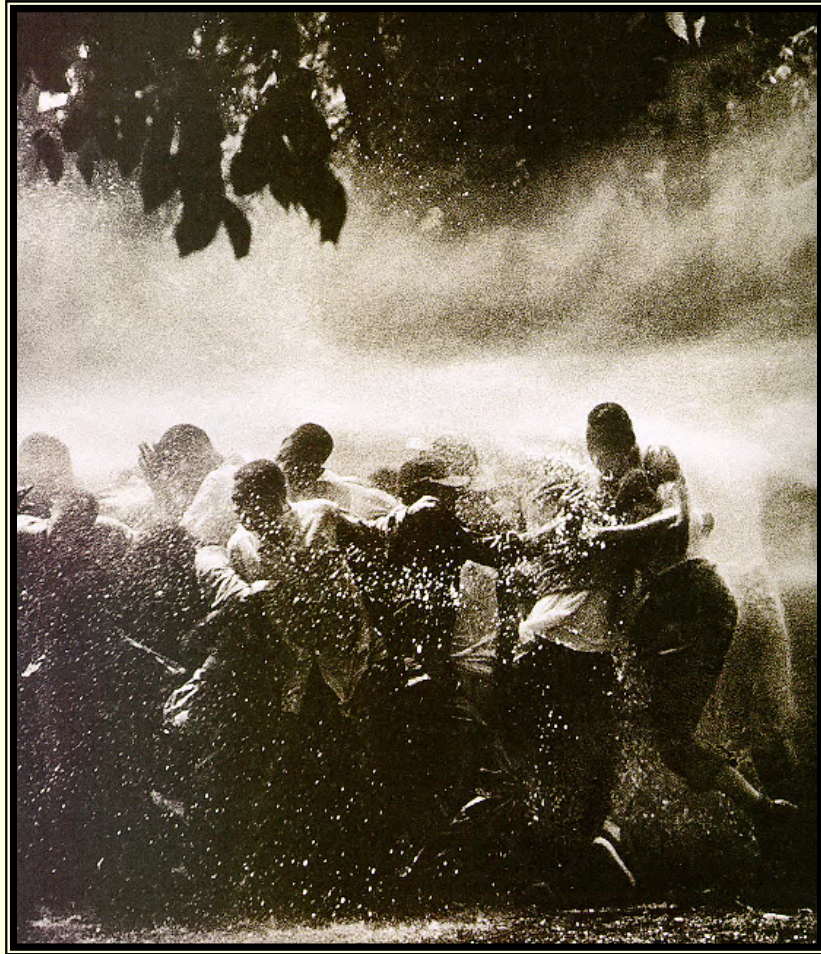
Gandhi & Nonviolent Resistance



“Sitting-in” in Charlotte and Greensboro



Marching in Birmingham



Nonviolence

- Strategy and tactics
- Shame and power
- Nonviolence and power
 - nonviolence and violence?
- Justifying contexts
 - revelation
 - democratic procedure

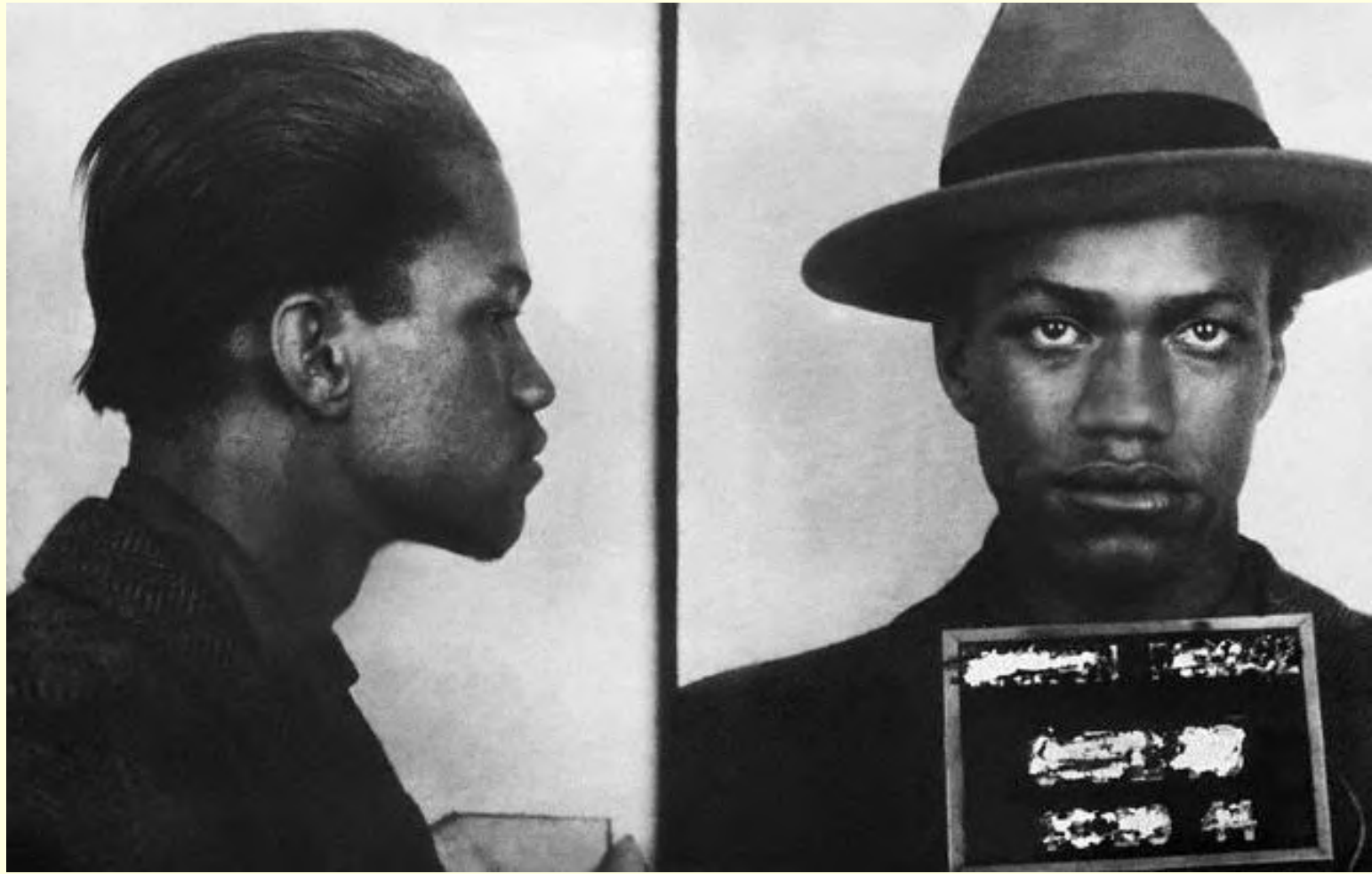
MLK & Malcolm X



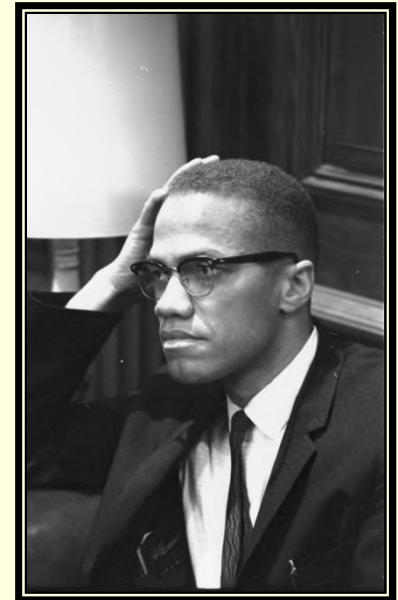
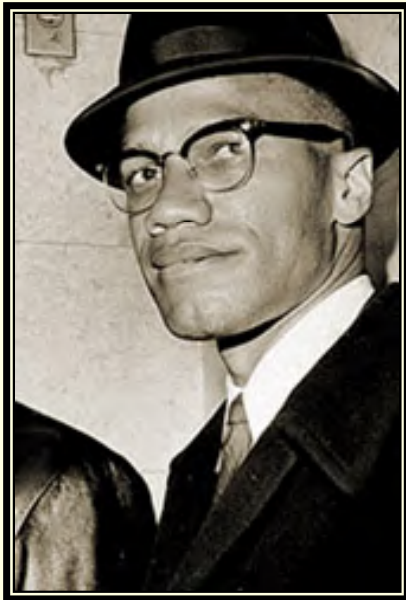
Malcolm X

- 1925 - 1965
- Nation of Islam
 - Elijah Muhammad
- “Easter Speech in Harlem”
- Coda
 - Mecca

Malcolm X



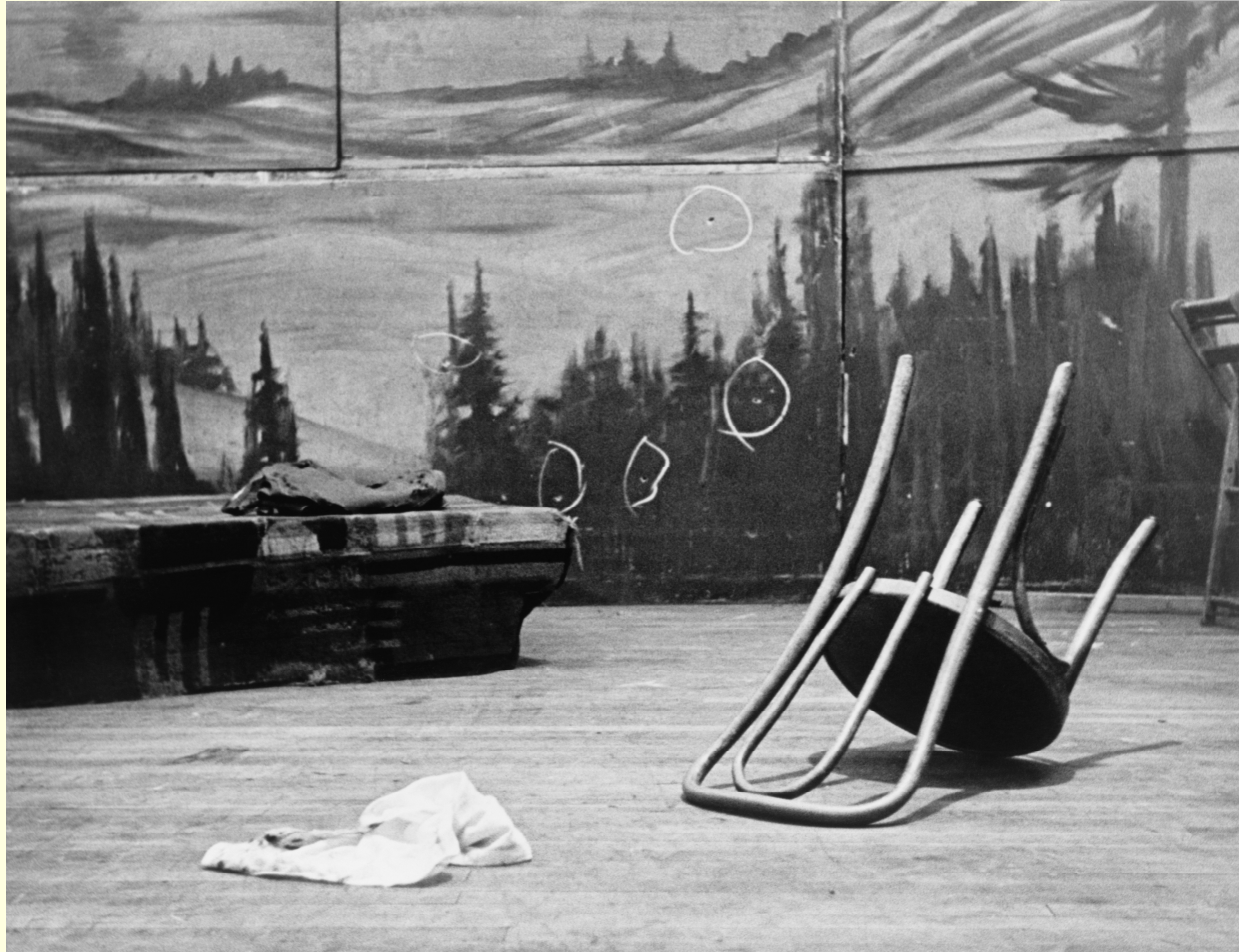
Malcolm X



Malcolm X

- 1925 - 1965
- Nation of Islam
 - Elijah Muhammad
- “Easter Speech in Harlem”
- Coda
 - Mecca

Malcolm X killed (1965)



Rage

- the experience of rage
- the perils of double-consciousness
 - Manichean; hybrid
- Nation of Islam
 - black nationalism
- transforming rage?

The Watts Riot of 1965



The Detroit Riots of 1967



The End (for now)

