* **Voting Rights Act of 1965**: Landmark U.S. legislation that outlawed discriminatory voting practices that had been responsible for the widespread disenfranchisement of African Americans.
* **Civil Rights Act of 1964**: Landmark U.S. legislation that outlawed major forms of discrimination against racial, ethnic, national, and religious minorities, and women.
* **Montgomery Bus Boycott**: A legal and social protest campaign against the policy of racial segregation on the Montgomery, Alabama public transit system. It lasted from December 1, 1955, when Rosa Parks, an African American woman, was arrested for refusing to surrender her seat to a white person, until December 20, 1956, when a federal ruling, Browder v. Gayle, took effect, leading to the Supreme Court decision declaring segregated busing in Alabama and Montgomery unconstitutional.
* **The Greensboro sit-ins**: A series of nonviolent protests in Greensboro, North Carolina, in 1960, which led to the Woolworth department store chain removing its policy of racial segregation in the southern United States. While not the first sit-ins of the Civil Rights Movement, they were an instrumental action, and also the most well-known sit-ins of the Civil Rights Movement.
* **March on Washington**: One of the largest political rallies for human rights in U.S. history, it demanded civil and economic rights for African Americans. It took place in Washington, D.C., with thousands of participants making their way there on Tuesday, August 27, 1963.
* **Selma to Montgomery marches**: A series of three 1965 marches that were part of the voting rights movement underway in Selma, Alabama. By highlighting racial injustice in the south, they contributed to passage that year of the Voting Rights Act, a landmark federal achievement of the Civil Rights Movement.
* **Brown v. Board of Education**: A landmark 1954 U.S. Supreme Court case in which the court declared state laws establishing separate public schools for black and white students as unconstitutional.
* **Black Power**: A political slogan and a name for various associated ideologies aimed at achieving self-determination for people of African descent. In the United States, it was particularly prominent in the late 1960s and early 1970s, emphasizing racial pride and the creation of black political and cultural institutions to nurture and promote black collective interests and advance black values.
* **Plessy v. Ferguson**: A landmark 1896 Supreme Court decision upholding the constitutionality of state laws requiring racial segregation in public facilities under the doctrine of “separate but equal.”
* **Little Rock Nine**: A group of nine African American students enrolled in Little Rock Central High School in 1957. Their enrollment was followed by the Little Rock Crisis, in which the students were initially prevented from entering the racially segregated school by Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus. They would successfully attend after the intervention of President Dwight Eisenhower.
* **“Separate but Equal”**: A legal doctrine in United States constitutional law that justified systems of segregation. Under this doctrine, services, facilities, and public accommodations were allowed to be separated by race, on the condition that the quality of each group’s public facilities be equal. The phrase was derived from a Louisiana law from 1890.
* **Warren Court**: A term used to refer to the Supreme Court of the United States between 1953 and 1969, when Earl Warren served as chief justice. Warren led a liberal majority that used judicial power in dramatic fashion, to the consternation of conservative opponents. The Warren Court expanded civil rights, civil liberties, judicial power, and federal power in dramatic ways.
* **Brown v. Board of Education**: A 1954 landmark Supreme Court case, in which the court declared state laws establishing separate public schools for black and white students were unconstitutional.
* **Southern Christian Leadership Conference**: A civil rights organization created in 1957 to harness the moral authority and organizing power of black churches to conduct non-violent protests in the pursuit of civil rights reform. It is closely associated with its first president, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and had a large role in the Civil Rights Movement.
* **“I Have a Dream” Speech**: A 17-minute public speech by Martin Luther King, Jr. delivered on August 28, 1963, from the steps of the Lincoln Memorial during the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom, in which he called for racial equality and an end to discrimination; considered a defining moment of the Civil Rights Movement.
* **Civil Rights Movement**: A political, legal, and social movement for equality before the law, which included noted legislation and organized efforts to abolish public and private acts of racial discrimination against African Americans and other disadvantaged groups, from 1954 to 1968, particularly in the southern United States.
* **March on Washington**: A major civil rights march of 250,000 that took place on August 28, 1963, at which Martin Luther King, Jr. delivered his “I Have a Dream” speech from the steps of the Lincoln Memorial.
* **Civil Rights Act of 1964**: A landmark piece of civil rights legislation that outlawed discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. It ended unequal application of voter registration requirements and racial segregation in schools, at the workplace, and by facilities that served the general public (known as “public accommodations”).
* **The United States Commission on Civil Rights**: A bipartisan, independent commission of the U.S. federal government, created in 1957, that is charged with the responsibility for investigating, reporting on, and making recommendations concerning civil rights issues the nation faces.
* **The Civil Rights Act of 1957**: The first civil rights legislation enacted by Congress since the Reconstruction Era following the American Civil War. It was primarily a voting bill.
* **Voting Rights Act of 1965**: An act that prohibited racial discrimination in voting. Designed to enforce the voting rights guaranteed by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution, it secured voting rights for racial minorities throughout the country. According to the U.S. Department of Justice, the act is considered to be the most effective piece of civil rights legislation ever enacted in the country.
* **The Civil Rights Act of 1960**: A piece of legislation that expanded the authority of federal judges to protect voting rights. It required local authorities to maintain comprehensive voting records for review so that the government could determine if there were patterns of discrimination against certain populations.
* **Little Rock**: Capital city of Arkansas, and place of violence against African Americans following the historic Supreme Court ruling on Brown v. Board of Education (1954), which eventually led to integration of public schools. President Dwight Eisenhower ordered in federal troops to protect nine students integrating into a public school. This was the first time the federal government had sent troops to the south since the Reconstruction Era.
* **“Massive Resistance”**: A strategy declared by Senator Harry F. Byrd, Sr. of Virginia on February 24, 1956, to unite other white politicians and leaders in Virginia in a campaign of new state laws and policies to prevent public school desegregation after the Brown v. Board of Education decision in 1954.
* **Second-Wave Feminism**: A period of women’s rights activity in the United States during the early 1960s and lasting through the late 1990s.
* **National Organization for Women**: The largest feminist organization in the United States, founded in 1966, with a membership of 500,000 contributing members and 550 chapters in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia.
* **Betty Friedan**: (1921 – 2006) An American writer, activist, and feminist; a leading figure in the women’s movement in the United States and author of The Feminine Mystique, which is often credited with sparking the “second wave” of American feminism in the 20th century.

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| Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee |  | A group organized to promote civil rights for African Americans through nonviolent protest. |
| What does SNCC stand for? |  | Student Nonviolent Coordinationg Committee |
| Freedom Riders |  | a series of integrated bus rides through the south |
| March on Washington |  | a huge demonstration organized by Martin Luther King Jr. |
| Lyndon B. Johnson |  | 36th president Became president after the assasination on President Kennedy. Led the nation threw civil rights movement |
| Great Society |  | Johnson's legislative plan that included civil rights laws |
| Civil Rights Act of 1964 |  | a law that ended discrimination based on race or gender. |
| Malcom X |  | African American civil rights leader who advocated using violence if necessary to secure equal rights. Originally a leader of the Nation of Islam, when he broke with the organization, three of its members assassinated him. |
| John F. Kennedy |  | Led the country through several cold war cries , but assassinated in 1963. |
| Voting Rights Act of 1965 |  | Provided new powers to the federal government to protect African American power and independence. |
| Black Power |  | A social movement that called for African American power and independence. |
| American Indian Movement |  | A civil rights group organized to promote the interests of Native Americans. |
| Shirley Chisholm |  | First African American woman to be elected to Congress, as a Representative for New York. |
| What does AIM stand for? |  | American Indian Movement |
| United Farm Workers |  | group organized to promote the interests of migrant farm workers. |
| Betty Friedan |  | Author of the Feminie Mystique She pointed out women's dissatisfaction with traditional rules and became a leader of the women's rights movement of the 1960's and 1970's. |
| National Organization for Women |  | a group that organized to promote the interests of women. |
| What does NOW stand for? |  | National Organization for Women |
| Equal Rights Amendment |  | A proposed amendment to the Constitution that would provide equal rights to women. |
| What does ERA stand for? |  | Equal Rights Amendment |
| Phyllis Schafly |  | A leader of the conservative movement against the ERA, she spoke out against the forces of feminism that emerged in the 1970's |
| CORE |  | Organized series of protests called the Freedom Rides. |
| What does NCAI stand for? |  | National Congress of American Indians |
| Lee Harvey Oswald |  | Assassinated JFK |
| Implement |  | to put in place |