

# THE HISTORY OF AFRICAN AMERICAN



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## THE HISTORY OF

# AFRICAN AMERICAN

### A Troubled Time

From 1955 to 1965, there was a war right in the middle of America. No, it wasn't a war like World War II or the Revolutionary War. It was a war for the heart and soul of this country to determine once and for all if America was going to be a land of equal opportunity for all. It is a war that eventually took on the name of "The Civil Rights Movement."

We must make no mistake; this was not just a shouting match. Some of the events that we even remember today became quite brutal and deadly. Those who fought in this war on both sides were deadly serious about the causes they represented and willing to fight and even die to see their cause succeed. The war waged for years, and steady progress was made but not without tremendous sacrifice by the leaders of the movement who were committed to giving a new meaning to the phrase "set my people free."

In all of black history, there may be no more significant a time since the Civil War when the rights of African Americans were so intensely fought and won. The tensions in the country had been building. When the Supreme Court mandated desegregation in the schools in the historic case *Brown versus the Board of Education*, the stage was set. But it was on December 1, 1955, when Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a bus in Montgomery, Alabama, to a white man that the movement finally took shape and became a titanic struggle for the rights of African Americans in America. That first battle brought to the front line one of the most important figures to fight for the Civil Rights of that era, the Reverend Martin Luther King.

This tremendous struggle for freedom was never easy and was often marked with violence. Over the next ten years, some of the most crucial milestones in black history took place, including.

- \* 1957 - President Eisenhower had to send federal troops to Arkansas to secure admission to Central High School by nine black students.
- \* 1960 - The sit-in at Woolworth's lunch counter in Greensboro, North Carolina set the stage for the nonviolent protest used with great success for the rest of the struggle. Nonviolent protest and civil disobedience became a staple of the civil rights movement because of the influence of Martin Luther King.
- \* 1963 - The historic March on Washington in which over 200,000 people gathered to hear Dr. King's famous "I Have a Dream" speech.
- \* 1964 - President Lyndon Johnson signed the bill that was the most significant event of his presidency and believed sincerely in the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
- \* 1965 - The assassination of Malcolm X and the Watts race riots.
- \* 1965 - President Johnson takes another bold step to accelerate the civil rights movement implementing Affirmative Action when he issues Executive Order 11246.