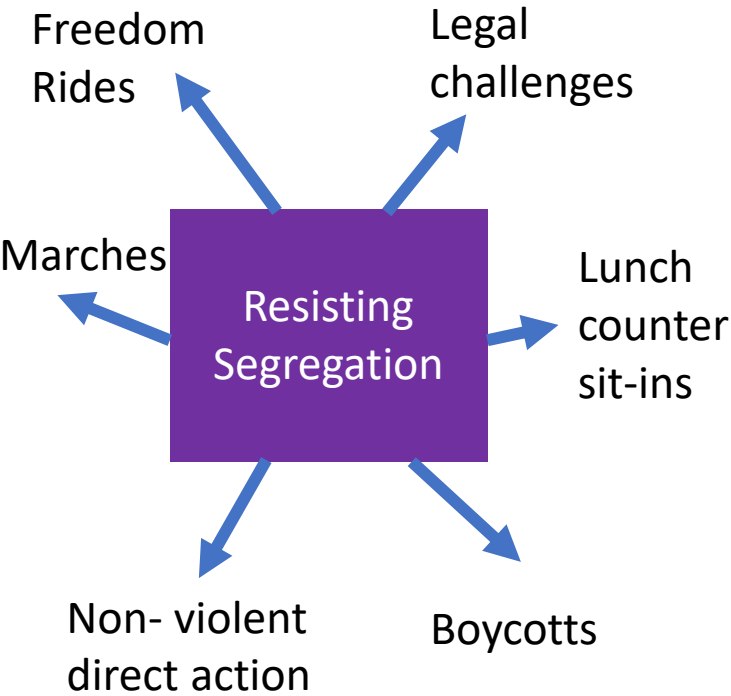


Key Figures

Key dates



James Farmer

Leader of CORE and advocate of non-violent direct action
Key organiser of the Lunch Counter Sit-ins and the Freedom Rides



Martin Luther King Jr

Baptist minister and civil rights leader and leader of the SCLC
One of the leaders of the Montgomery Bus Boycott and organiser of the Freedom March on Birmingham and known for the I Have a Dream speech during the March on Washington
Awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964
Assassinated in 1968



John Lewis

Involved in the Lunch Counter Sit-ins and Freedom Rides
Leader of the SNCC and key organiser of the Freedom Marches – leader of the Selma March
Became a congressman in the United States government



Rosa Parks

Civil Rights activist and member of the NAACP known for her part in the Montgomery Bus Boycott



- 1865 slavery abolished
- 1892-6 Plessy v. Ferguson court case
- 1920s period of growth of KKK
- 1954 Brown v Board of Education of Topeka
- 1955 Montgomery bus boycott
- 1957 Little Rock Arkansas
- 1960 Lunch counter sit-ins start
- 1961 CORE and Freedom Rides
- 1963 Birmingham and Washington Civil Rights Marches and Rallies
- 1964 The Civil Rights Act

Key terms and concepts

Activist: A person who campaign to bring about social or political change.

Civil Rights: the rights of citizens to political and social freedom and equality.

Jim Crow Laws: A collection of local and state laws designed to deny Black Americans the right to vote, hold jobs, get an education or other opportunities.

Segregation: the enforced separation of different racial groups in a country, community, or location.

Desegregation: Ending segregation – facilities to be open to people of all races.

Militant: confrontational or violent methods in support of a political or social cause.

Separate but Equal: The political policy that there should be separate areas and facilities for people of different races but that the separate areas would be of equal quality.