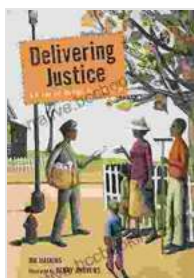
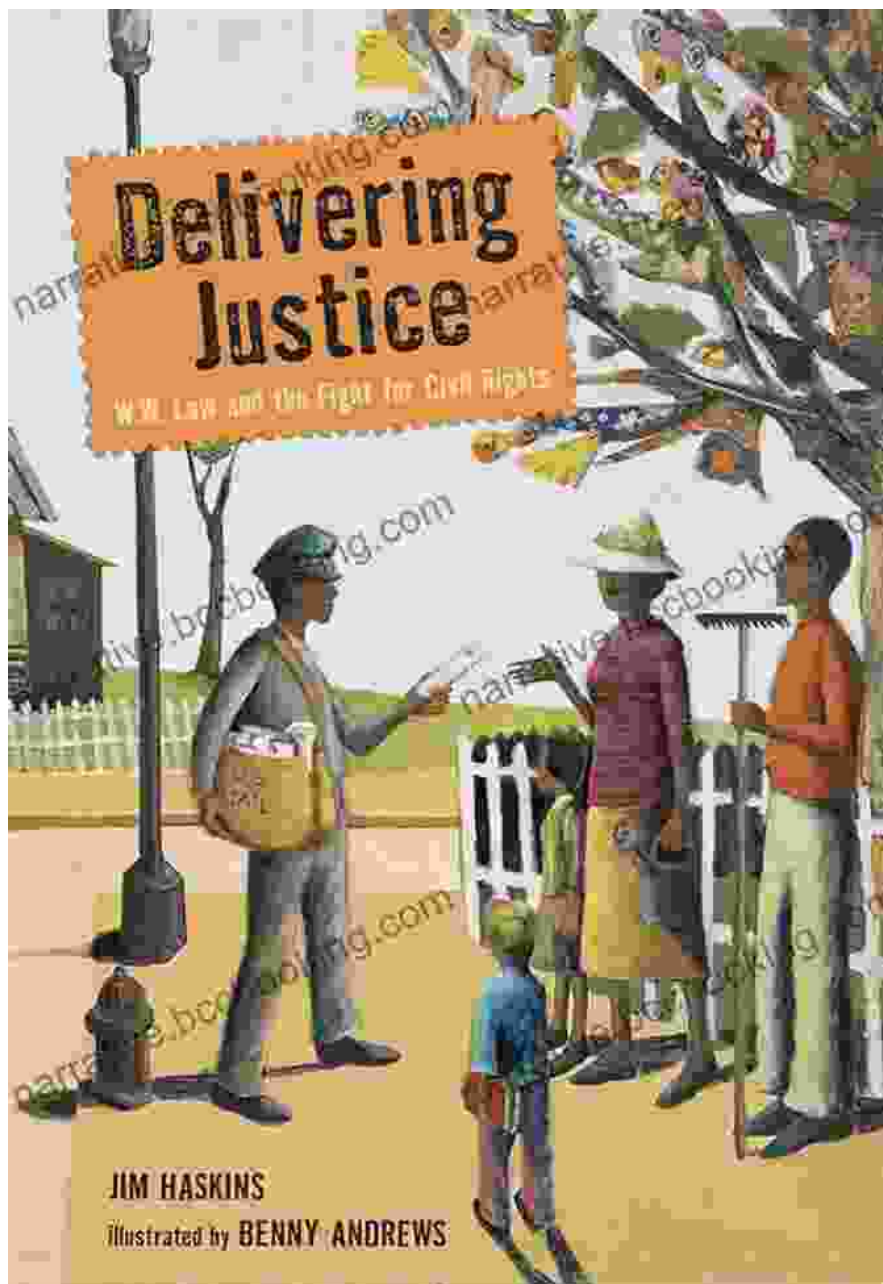


# Law and the Fight for Civil Rights



## Delivering Justice: W.W. Law and the Fight for Civil Rights by Cheryl Willis Hudson

★★★★☆ 4.9 out of 5

Language : English

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Screen Reader : Supported

Print length : 32 pages



The Civil Rights Movement was a transformative period in American history. It was a time of great struggle and sacrifice, but also of hope and triumph. The law played a pivotal role in the movement, both as a tool for oppression and as a weapon for change.

This book tells the story of the legal battles that shaped the Civil Rights Movement. It traces the journey from *Brown v. Board of Education*, which outlawed segregation in public schools, to the Voting Rights Act, which finally gave African Americans the right to vote. Along the way, it introduces us to the courageous lawyers and activists who fought for justice, including Thurgood Marshall, Martin Luther King Jr., and Rosa Parks.

## **Chapter 1: The Roots of Segregation**

Segregation was a system of racial discrimination that was deeply ingrained in American society. It was based on the belief that African Americans were inferior to whites, and it was justified by a series of laws and customs that kept the races separate.

In the South, segregation was enforced by Jim Crow laws, which mandated separate schools, restaurants, and other public facilities for blacks and whites. In the North, segregation was more subtle, but it still existed in the form of housing discrimination, job discrimination, and other forms of social exclusion.

## **Chapter 2: The NAACP and the Legal Challenge to Segregation**

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) was founded in 1909. Its mission was to fight for the civil rights of African Americans. The NAACP used a variety of strategies to achieve its goals, including legal challenges to segregation.

In 1938, the NAACP won a major victory in *Brown v. Board of Education*. The Supreme Court ruled that segregation in public schools was unconstitutional. This decision was a major turning point in the Civil Rights Movement, and it paved the way for the desegregation of schools across the country.

### **Chapter 3: The Montgomery Bus Boycott**

In 1955, Rosa Parks was arrested in Montgomery, Alabama, for refusing to give up her seat on a bus to a white man. Her arrest sparked the Montgomery Bus Boycott, which lasted for over a year. The boycott was led by Martin Luther King Jr., and it was a major turning point in the Civil Rights Movement.

The Montgomery Bus Boycott was successful in forcing the city of Montgomery to desegregate its buses. It also helped to raise awareness of the Civil Rights Movement, and it inspired other cities to follow Montgomery's lead.

### **Chapter 4: The Integration of Central High School**

In 1957, nine African American students enrolled at Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas. Their enrollment was met with violent resistance from the white community. President Eisenhower sent federal troops to Little Rock to protect the students, and they were eventually able to attend school.

The integration of Central High School was a major victory for the Civil Rights Movement. It showed that the federal government was willing to use its power to protect the rights of African Americans.

### **Chapter 5: The March on Washington**

In 1963, more than 200,000 people gathered in Washington, D.C., for the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. The march was organized by the NAACP, and it was one of the largest civil rights demonstrations in American history.

At the march, Martin Luther King Jr. delivered his famous "I Have a Dream" speech. In his speech, King called for an end to segregation and discrimination. The march was a major success, and it helped to build momentum for the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

### **Chapter 6: The Civil Rights Act of 1964**

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was a landmark piece of legislation that outlawed discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. The act was passed after a long and difficult battle in Congress.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was a major victory for the Civil Rights Movement. It was a turning point in the fight for racial equality, and it helped to lay the foundation for a more just and equitable society.

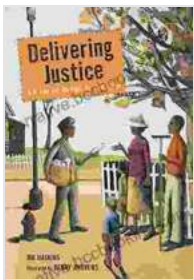
### **Chapter 7: The Voting Rights Act of 1965**

The Voting Rights Act of 1965 was another major piece of legislation that was passed after a long and difficult battle in Congress. The act outlawed racial discrimination in voting. It also provided for federal oversight of voter registration and elections in areas with a history of racial discrimination.

The Voting Rights Act of 1965 was a major victory for the Civil Rights Movement. It enfranchised millions of African Americans, and it helped to ensure that their votes would be counted.

The Civil Rights Movement was a long and difficult struggle, but it was also a story of hope and triumph. The law played a pivotal role in the movement, and it was a powerful tool for change.

The book "Law and the Fight for Civil Rights" tells the story of the legal battles that shaped the Civil Rights Movement. It is a story of courage, sacrifice, and triumph. It is a story that all Americans should know.



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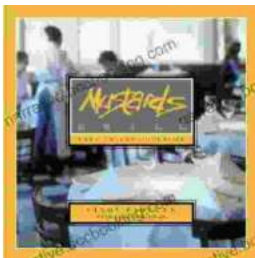
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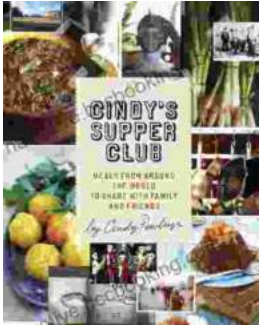
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