

SOCI 360

**SOCIAL MOVEMENTS
AND
COMMUNITY CHANGE**

**PROFESSOR
KURT REYMERS, PH.D.**

SOCIOLOGY.MORRISVILLE.EDU

Post-Materialist Movements

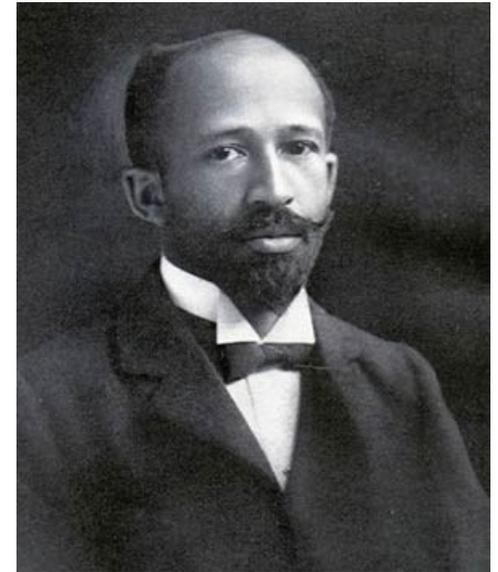
1. The Civil Rights Movement as a Second Civil War

- ▶ In 1992 Howard University Professor Arnold H. Taylor offered a third approach to looking at the Civil Rights Movement. Taylor described it as a Second Civil War.

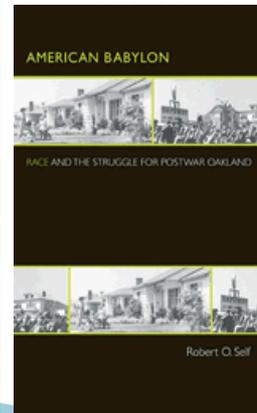
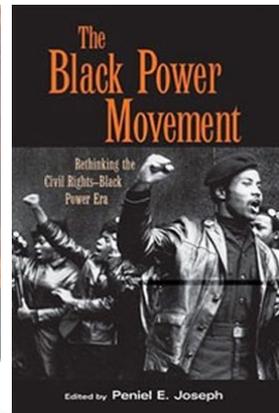
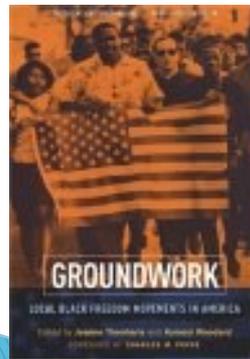
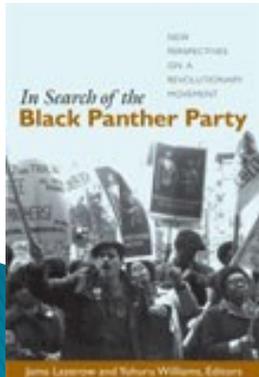
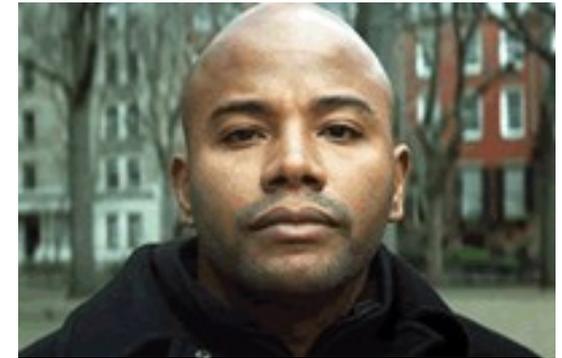
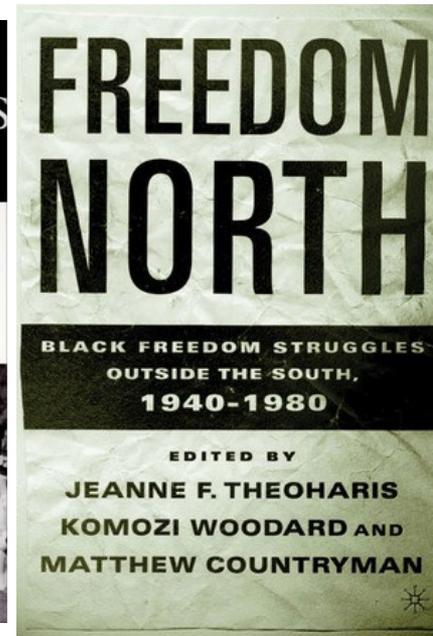
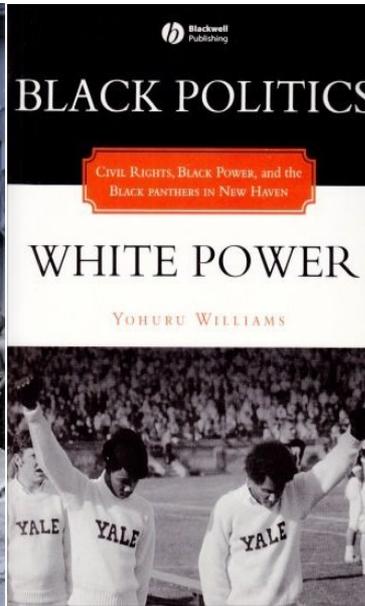
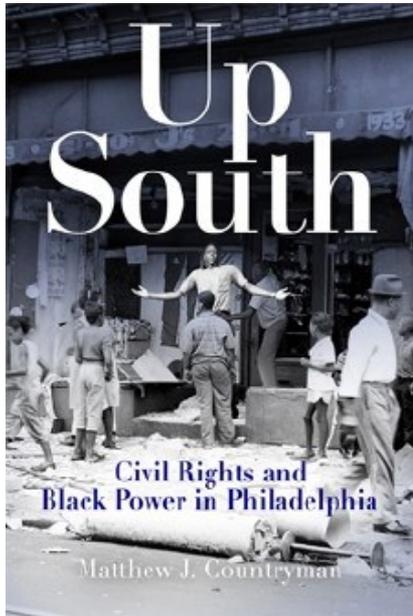


“The problem of the Color Line.”

- ▶ The concerns outlined by Justice Harlan were echoed by W.E.B. Du Bois who, on the launch of his influential 1903 book *The Souls of Black Folk*, proclaimed “the problem of the Twentieth Century is the problem of the color-line”—with its narrow interpretation of the 14th Amendment Plessey v. Ferguson gave birth to legalized Jim Crow Segregation.



The Long Civil Rights & Black Power Movements.



WAITING 'TIL THE MIDNIGHT HOUR
A NARRATIVE HISTORY OF
BLACK POWER IN AMERICA
PENIEL E. JOSEPH



Major Factions (“armies”)

- ▶ The Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)
- ▶ The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
- ▶ The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)
- ▶ The NAACP
- ▶ The Student Non Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)
- ▶ The Department of Justice (Kennedy and Katzenbach)
- ▶ Mississippi, Ross Barnett
- ▶ Alabama, George Wallace
- ▶ Virginia, J. Lindsey Almond and Senator Harry Byrd
- ▶ The United Klans of America



The Civil Rights Movement like the American Civil War gave birth to parallel movements at home and abroad

- The Great Age of Emancipation (1833–1871)
- Gradual Emancipation in Britain 1833, Russia emancipates the Serfs 1861, the 13th Amendment US 1865, Rio Branco Law Brazil 1871.
- The Women's Movement
- The American Indian Movement
- African Liberation Struggles
- The rise of White hate groups, most notably the Ku Klux Klan
- Government Repression from Jim Crow to COINTELPRO to Gitmo.



The NAACP

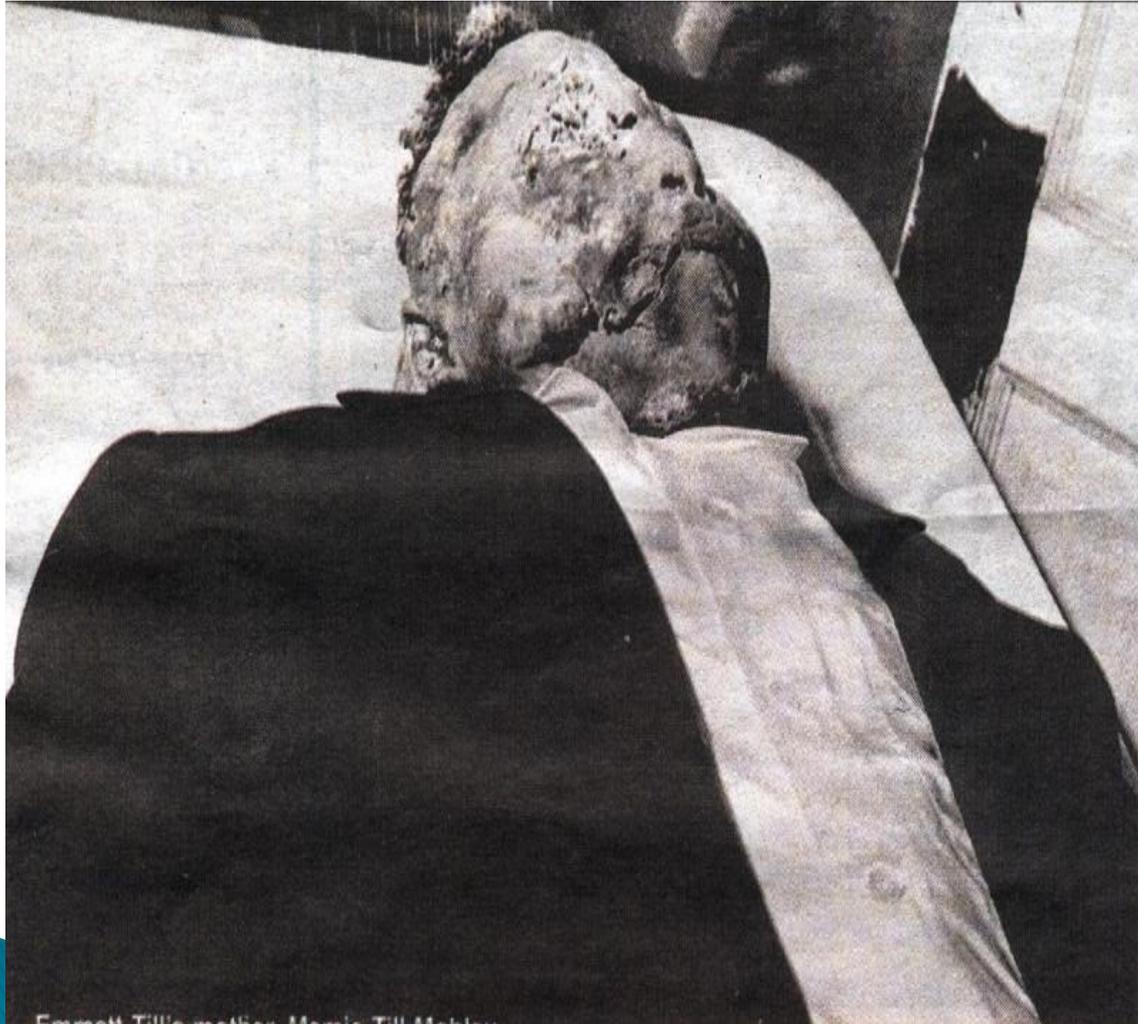


- ▶ The NAACP was formed in response to the 1908 race riot in Springfield, capital of Illinois and birthplace of President Abraham Lincoln. Appalled at the violence that was committed against blacks, a group of white liberals that included Mary White Ovington and Oswald Garrison Villard, both the descendants of abolitionists, issued a call for a meeting to discuss racial justice. Some 60 people, only 7 of whom were African American (including W. E. B. Du Bois, Ida B. Wells-Barnett, and Mary Church Terrell), signed the call, which was released on the centennial of Lincoln's birth.

Major Battles of the “2nd Civil War”

- ▶ Montgomery, Alabama 1955
- ▶ Little Rock, Arkansas 1957
- ▶ The Freedom Rides 1960
- ▶ Albany, Georgia, 1962
- ▶ Birmingham, Alabama 1963
- ▶ Freedom Summer, Mississippi 1964
- ▶ Selma, Alabama, 1965
- ▶ Chicago, Illinois and the Meredith March, Miss. 1966
- ▶ Memphis, Tennessee and the Poor People’s Campaign 1968

Emmett Till, 1954



Emmett Till's mother, Mamie Till Mobley



MAMIE TILL MOBLEY

Brown v. Board of Education, 1954



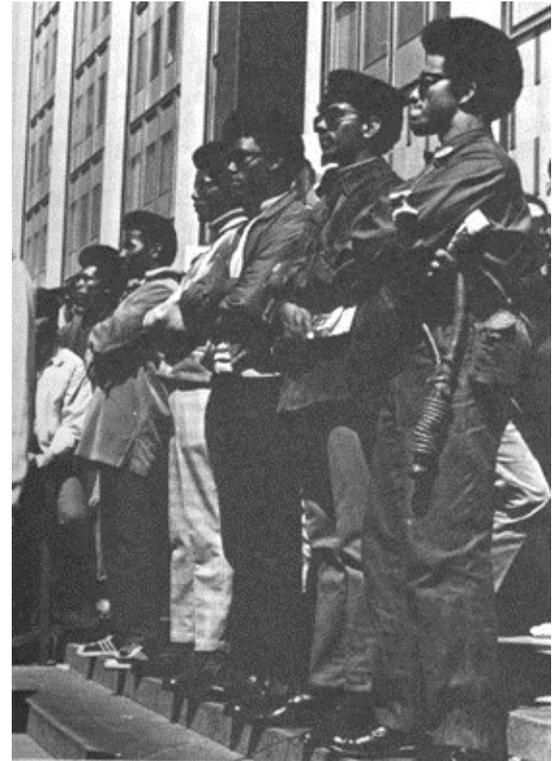
The Black Power Movement



- ▶ In the 1960s the Black Power movement also emerged as a major political force, especially in cities.
- ▶ The traditional approach of African-American leaders had been to work through the system for inclusion in elected offices and political decision-making.
- ▶ Black power emphasized self-organization at the community level, rejected many of the key concepts of capitalism, and stressed the need for African-Americans to defend themselves.
- ▶ Organizations such as the Nation of Islam and the Black Panthers, with leaders such as Elijah Mohammed, Malcolm X, and Huey Newton strongly challenged the white monopoly on political power.

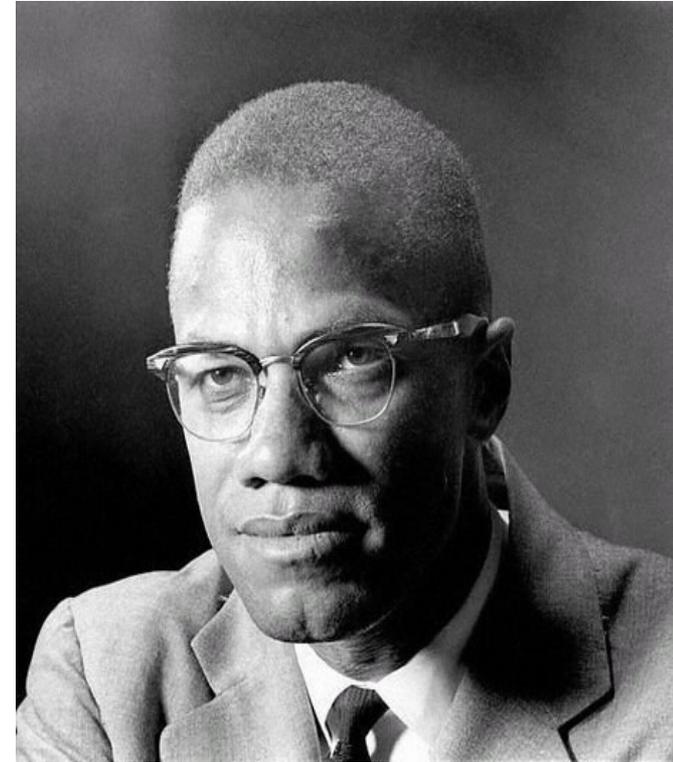
What was the Black Power Movement?

- ▶ “Instead of young people singing “We Shall Overcome,” new images of militant black men and women were being shown on television -- black berets, raised fists, men with guns. And along with goals of social justice and integration came ideas of black separatism and power harking back to the black nationalism that had been preached in the 1920's by Marcus Garvey.”
- ▶ “Stokely Carmichael, Rights Leader Who Coined ‘Black Power,’ Dies at 57,” *New York Times*, November 16, 1998



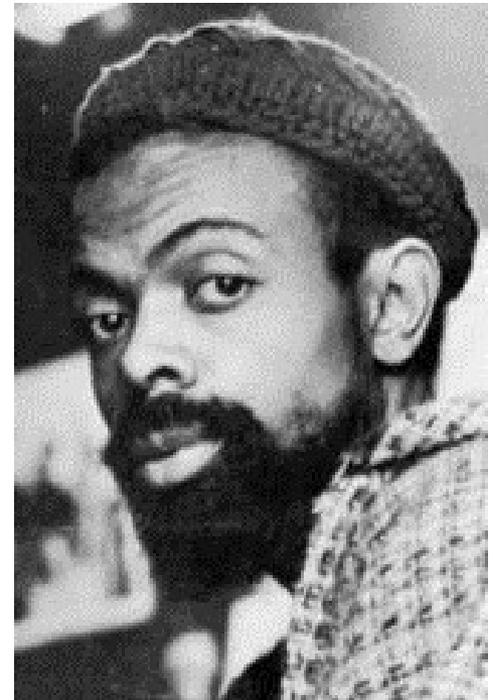
The Call for Black Power

- ▶ “Stressing racial pride, the connection between civil rights in the United States and the third world, and political self-determination through bruising and at times deliberately provocative protests, local militants in the North were simultaneously inspired by the heroic efforts at direct action of the civil-rights struggles in the South and repulsed by the spectacles of racial violence there. By the late 1950s, they had formed a parallel movement with no name, cynical about American democracy's willingness to defend black citizenship.”
- ▶ Peniel Joseph



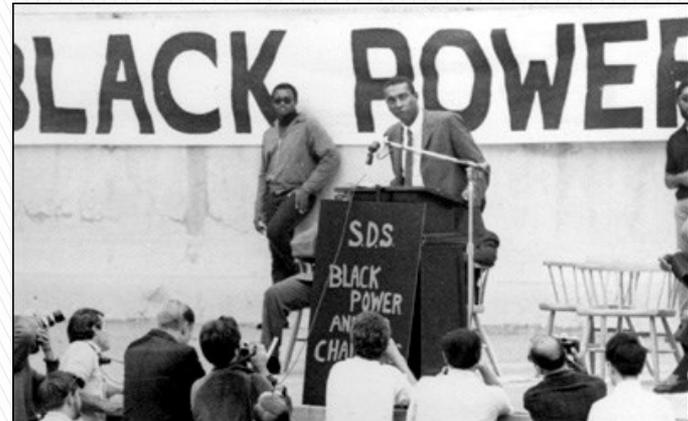
Local, national, & international

- ▶ The uniting of black people.
- ▶ The development of black economic power.
- ▶ Heightened consciousness of black identity.



“No man can give anybody his freedom.”

- ▶ “Now, then, in order to understand white supremacy we must dismiss the fallacious notion that white people can give anybody their freedom. No man can give anybody his freedom. A man is born free. You may enslave a man after he is born free, and that is in fact what this country does. It enslaves black people after they’re born, so that the only acts that white people can do is to stop denying black people their freedom; that is, they must stop denying freedom.”



Delivered at Berkley,
California, October (1966)

SNCC Chairman, Stokely
Carmichael