The American Civil Rights Movement 1865-1950

A riveting, character-rich account of racial segregation in America that reveals just how central travel restrictions were to the creation of Jim Crow laws—and why “traveling Black” has been at the heart of the quest for racial justice ever since. Why have white supremacists and civil rights activists been so focused on Black mobility? From Plessy v. Ferguson to Driving While Black, African Americans have fought for over a century to move freely around the United States. Curious as to why so many cases contesting the doctrine of “separate but equal” involved trains and buses, Mia Bay went back to the sources with some basic questions: How did travel segregation begin? Why were so many of those who challenged it in court women? How did it move from one form of transport to another, and what was it like to be caught up in this web? From stagecoaches, steamships and trains to buses, cars and airplanes, Traveling Black explores when, how, and why racial restrictions took shape and brilliantly portrays what it was like to live with them. “There is not in the world a more disgraceful denial of human brotherhood than the ‘Jim Crow’ car of the southern United States,” W. E. B. Du Bois famously declared. Bay unearths troves of supporting evidence, rescuing forgotten stories of undaunted passengers who made it back home despite being insulted, stranded, re-routed, and ignored. Black travelers never stopped challenging these humiliations and insisted on justice in the courts. Traveling Black upends our understanding of Black resistance, documenting a sustained fight that falls outside the traditional boundaries of the Civil Rights Movement. A masterpiece of scholarly and human insight, this book helps explain why the long, unfinished journey to racial equality so often takes place on the road.

The Walls of Jericho

This text traces the history of the civil rights movement in the years following World War II, to the present day. Issues discussed include the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the Northern Ireland ghetto’s.

The Voting Rights Act of 1965

A major American intellectual and “one of the right’s most gifted and astute journalists” (The New York Times Book Review) makes the historical case that the reforms of the 1960s, reforms intended to make the nation more just and humane, left many Americans feeling alienated, despised, misused, and real. To put an adventurer in the White House, Christopher Caldwell has spent years studying the liberal uprising of the 1960s and its unforeseen consequences and his conclusion is this: even the reforms that Americans love best have come with costs that are staggeringly high—in wealth, freedom, and social stability—and that have been spread unevenly among classes and generations. Caldwell reveals the real political turning points of the past half-century, taking you on a roller-coaster ride through Playboy magazine, affirmative action, CB radio, leveraged buyouts, iPhones, OxyContin, Black Lives Matter, and internet cookies. In doing so, he shows that attempts to redress the injustices of the past have left Americans living under two different ideas of what it means to play by the rules. Essential, timely, hard to put down, The Age of Entitlement “is an eloquent and bracing book, full of insight” (New York magazine) about how the reforms of the past fifty years gave the country two incompatible political systems—and drove it toward conflict.

An Idea Whose Time Has Come Literary Nonfiction

Native American Studies. Edited by Kristen A. Carpenter, Matthew L.M. Fletcher, and Angela R. Riley. Congress passed the Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968 (ICRA) to address civil rights in Indian country. ICRA extended select, tailored provisions of the Bill of Rights—including equal protection, due process, free speech and religious exercise, criminal procedure, and property rights—to tribal governments. But, with the exception of the writ of habeas corpus, Congress did not establish a federal enforcement mechanism for enforcement of the Act, nor did it abrogate tribal sovereign immunity. Thus, ICRA has been interpreted and enforced almost exclusively by Indian tribes and their courts. This collection of essays, gathered on the fortieth anniversary of ICRA, provides for the first time a summary and critical analysis of how Indian tribes interpret and apply these important civil rights provisions in our contemporary world. The authors have found that, while informed by ICRA and the dominant society’s conception of individual rights, Indian nations are ultimately adapting and interpreting ICRA in ways consistent with their own tribal traditions and beliefs. In some respects, ICRA parallels the broader experiences of tribes over the past forty years—a period of growth, revitalization, and self-determination for many Indian nations.

The Second Reconstruction Describes conditions before the Civil Rights Act of 1964, how it helps protect people, and the ways it continues to be enforced.

A Nation of Widening Opportunities

How did a relatively powerless minority bring down the entire system of racial segregation in the United States within a single generation? This brand new edition of The Civil Rights Movement chronicles the growth of the mass movement from its origins after the Second World War to the destruction of segregated society, before charting the movement’s path through the 20th century. It challenges the view that the Movement died in 1968 and that coalitions with other groups damaged the gains of the African American community. Fully revised throughout, it now includes in-depth analysis of Barack Obama’s presidency, further exploration of cultural and gender history, and an examination of contemporary issues, such as the Black Lives Matter movement and the 2016 election. William T. Martin Riches was formerly Senior Lecturer and Convener of American Studies at the University of Ulster, UK.

The Federal Civil Rights Enforcement Effort—1974

To provide fiscal assistance A 50th anniversary tribute chronicles the historical struggle to bring the Civil Rights Act into law, profiling a wide range of contributing figures in religious, public and political arenas. 60,000 first printing.

The Longest Debate

“The 1964 Civil Rights Act” is an article written by Brian Nottage as part of the “Top 25 Events” series of The Dismal Scientist resource of Economy.com, Inc. The author discusses the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and its importance.

Civil Rights Act of 1964

Recounts the legislative battles to establish civil rights

To End All Segregation A landmark exposé and “deeply engaging legal history” of one of the most successful, yet least known, civil rights movements in American history (Washington Post). In a revelatory work praised as “excellent and timely” (New York Times Book Review, front page), Adam Winkler, author of Gunfight, once again makes sense of our fraught constitutional history in this incisive portrait of how American businesses seized political power, won “equal rights,” and transformed the Constitution to serve big business. Uncovering the deep roots of
Weight Of History

Download Free The Civil Rights Act And The Weight Of History

Citizens United, he repositions that controversial 2010 Supreme Court decision as the capstone of a centuries-old battle for corporate personhood. “Tackling a topic that ought to be at the heart of political debate” (Economist), Winkler surveys more than four hundred years of diverse cases—and the contributions of such legendary legal figures as Daniel Webster, Roger Taney, Lewis Powell, and even Thurgood Marshall—to reveal that “the history of corporate rights is replete with ironies” (Wall Street Journal). We the Corporations is an uncompromising work of history to be read for years to come.

The Civil Rights Movement The civil rights movement was among the most important historical developments of the twentieth century and one of the most remarkable mass movements in American history. Not only did it decisively change the legal and political status of African Americans, but it prefigured as well the moral premises and methods of struggle for other historically oppressed groups seeking equal standing in American society. And, yet, despite a vague, sometimes bewildering recognition of its immense import, more often than not the movement has been misrepresented and misunderstood. For the general public, a singular moment, frozen in time at the Lincoln Memorial, sums up much of what Americans know about that remarkable decade of struggle. In The Movement, Thomas C. Holt provides an informed and nuanced understanding of the origins, character, and objectives of the mid-twentieth-century freedom struggle, privileging the aspirations and initiatives of the ordinary, grassroots people who made it. Holt conveys a sense of these developments as a social movement, one that shaped its participants even as they shaped it. He emphasizes the conditions of possibility that enabled the heroic initiatives of the common folk over those of their more celebrated leaders. This groundbreaking book reinterprets the critical concept of “movement” back into our image and understanding of the civil rights movement.

The Bill of the Century The author, the daughter of Andrew Young, describes the participation of Martin Luther King, Jr., along with her father and others, in the civil rights movement and in the historic march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama, in 1965.

The Movement The economic gains of American workers after World War II have slowly been eroded - in part because organized labor has gone from encompassing one-third of the private sector workers to less than one-tenth. This title deals with the confines of labor law by amending the Civil Rights Act so that it prohibits discrimination against workers.

The Civil Rights Act and the Battle to End Workplace Discrimination

Essays on the American Civil Rights Movement Relive the moments when African Americans fought for equal rights, and made history. Even though slavery had ended in the 1860s, African Americans were still suffering under the weight of segregation a hundred years later. They couldn’t go to the same schools, eat at the same restaurants, or even use the same bathrooms as white people. But by the 1950s, black people refused to remain second-class citizens and were willing to risk their lives to make a change. Author Sherri L. Smith brings to life momentous events through the words and stories of people who were on the forefront of the civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s. This book also features the fun black-and-white illustrations and engaging 16-page photo insert that readers have come love about the What Was? series!

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 The author begins with the birth of civil rights - the circumstances, acts and legacy of the 39th Congress, constitutional origins, passage and structure of the Act, moves through the Fourteenth Amendment and into restrictive interpretations and quiescent years, and finishes with a chapter on discerning the future from the past and the contemporary significance of the Act.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 Child of the Civil Rights Movement Promises of justice and equality made in the U.S. Constitution, numerous Amendments, and decisions of the Supreme Court are hallmarks of American civil rights. Yet the realities of inequality remain facts of modern life for too many Native Americans, African Americans, and Latino Americans, even though state-mandated racial segregation has been outlawed for years. Women still face a variety of forms of discrimination—some subtle and others more overt. There remain many laws that treat people differently because of sexual orientation. People with disabilities are supposed to be protected by a variety of statutes, but many of these policies remain unfulfilled promises. These are just some of the many challenges of civil rights that persist in a nation that proudly points to the words above the entrance to the U.S. Supreme Court that read “Equal Justice Under Law.” This text is for current and future public service professionals—whether they are in government agencies, nonprofit organizations that provide social services for government, or contractors who operate as state actors—who increasingly serve diverse communities with a range of complex challenges, while working and managing within organizations that, fortunately, are themselves more diverse than ever before. For those who work and serve in such settings, civil rights is not an abstract academic study, but a critically important and very practical fact of daily life. This book may also be used on civil rights law, policy, and public administration courses, and each chapter ends with a section on ‘Issues for Policy and Practice’ to guide an examination of edited court cases, legislation, and speeches, the reader is encouraged to think critically about civil rights law and policy pertaining to African Americans, Native Americans, Latinos/Latinas, gender, sexual orientation, and disabilities, to learn what civil rights require, but also to come to a more empathetic understanding of how different groups of people experience civil rights and the unique challenges they face.

What Is the Civil Rights Movement? On June 2, 1964, President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the most sweeping civil rights legislation since the Reconstruction era, after the Civil War. This act made discrimination in public places and workplaces illegal, and required public schools and other public facilities to be integrated. Learn how the act created controversy in Congress and resulted in a dramatic fifty-four-day filibuster, and how it passed through President Johnson’s determination to see it succeed. Readers will also see how the Civil Rights Act was not only a huge step forward for civil rights, but also a legacy of President John F. Kennedy.

Lyndon B. Johnson and the Civil Rights Act Presents three essays by distinguished scholars.

Civil Rights in the Shadow of Slavery

We the Corporations: How American Businesses Won Their Civil Rights

The Civil Rights Movement Get ready to blast back to the past and learn all about the Civil Rights Movement! When people think about the Civil Rights Movement, things like segregation and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.’s “I Have a Dream” speech may come to mind. But what was the movement all about, and what social changes did it bring? This engaging nonfiction book, complete with black-and-white interior illustrations, will make readers feel like they’ve traveled back in time. It covers everything from Jim Crow laws and protests to major milestones like Brown v. Board of Education and the Civil Rights Act, and more. Find out interesting, little-known facts such as how Rosa Parks was not the first person of color to refuse to give up her seat on a bus and how most of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.’s “I Have a Dream” speech was actually improvised. The unique details along with the clever and humorous interior illustrations make this series stand out from the competition.

Welcoming Ruin This book is a comprehensive account of the African American struggle for freedom and equality from the Civil War to the beginning of the modern Civil Rights Movement. It stresses black agency and how white people helped the movement out of cooperation, co-optation, and coercion. Page 2/4
Legacies of the 1964 Civil Rights Act

The first full-length study of the Civil Rights Act of 1875 and its afterlives.

Fiscal Year Report to the Congress

The Civil Rights Act of 1964

This title will inform readers about the passing of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which outlawed discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. The title will discuss those involved, such as John F. Kennedy—who spoke about civil rights in 1963—as well as Lyndon B. Johnson, Martin Luther King Jr., and more. Vivid details, well-chosen photographs, and primary sources bring this story and this case to life. Aligned to Common Core Standards and correlated to state standards. Core Library is an imprint of Abdo Publishing, a division of ADBO.

Legacies of the 1964 Civil Rights Act

Details the development and passage of the Civil Rights Bill of 1964

Our Documents A top Washington journalist recounts the dramatic political battle to pass the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the law that created modern America, on the fiftieth anniversary of its passage. It was a turbulent time in America—a time of sit-ins, freedom rides, a March on Washington and a governor standing in the schoolhouse door—when John F. Kennedy sent Congress a bill to bar racial discrimination in employment, education, and public accommodations. Countless civil rights measures had died on Capitol Hill in the past. But this one was different because, as one influential senator put it, it was "an idea whose time has come." In a powerful narrative layered with revealing detail, Todd S. Purdum tells the story of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, recreating the legislative maneuvering and the larger-than-life characters who made its passage possible. From the Kennedy brothers to Lyndon Johnson, from Martin Luther King Jr. to Hubert Humphrey and Everett Dirksen, Purdum shows how these all-too-human figures managed, in just over a year, to create a bill that prompted the longest filibuster in the history of the U.S. Senate yet was ultimately adopted with overwhelming bipartisan support. He evokes the high purpose and low dealings that marked the creation of this monumental law, drawing on extensive archival research and dozens of new interviews that bring to life this signal achievement in American history. Often hailed as the most important law of the past century, the Civil Rights Act stands as a lesson for our own troubled times about what is possible when patience, bipartisanship, and decency rule the day.

Why Labor Organizing Should Be a Right The Civil Rights Act of 1964 Civil Rights Act, in conjunction with the Voting Rights Act of the following year, totally transformed the shape of American race relations. Supporters of the Civil Rights Act sought, at minimum, the elimination of racial segregation in publicly supported schools, hospitals, public transport, and other public spaces, and an end to open and blatant racial discrimination in employment practices. Judged in those terms, the act is a remarkable success story. It has shown the power of the central government to change deeply entrenched patterns of behavior. In terms of the law, blacks are no longer second-class citizens. From other perspectives, however, the act is seen as a failure. Either it went too far, by institutionalizing race-specific forms of preferences, or it did not go far enough, leaving untouched the socioeconomic differences and lingering effects of past discrimination that perpetuate race-based inequities. Legacies of the 1964 Civil Rights Act brings together a distinguished group of political scientists, historians, lawyers, statisticians, and sociologists who have written extensively on civil rights issues. The editor, Bernard Grofman, has asked the contributors to stand back from the immediate controversies about civil rights reflected in today's news and to provide historical and comparative perspective about this important legislation. Organized into four sections, the book covers the origins of the act and its historical evolution, its consequences in several different policy domains, and the future of civil rights in the United States. An appendix contains two somewhat more technical essays on legal standards for statutory violations and statistical issues in measuring discrimination. Because the moral urgency of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was triggered by revulsion against racial segregation, the act's legacy is primarily seen in the life chances of African Americans. This volume provides a broad and detailed picture of the act's impact on African Americans' lives.

Traveling Black A collection of essays discussing the Civil Rights act

The Civil Rights Act of 1991 In pre-publication, the author was listed as Lucia Raatma.

Civil Rights Legislation This volume provides a broad and detailed picture of the act's impact on African Americans' lives.

Passing of the Civil Rights Act Of 1964

The Age of Entitlement The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was an extraordinary achievement of law, politics, and human rights. On October 11, 2013, a diverse group of civil rights scholars met at the University of Michigan Law School in Ann Arbor to assess the interpretation, development, and administration of civil rights law in the five decades since President Johnson signed the Act. This volume comprises edited versions of the papers that these scholars presented, enriched by lively discussions at and after the conference, and it contributes to the continuing debates regarding the civil rights project in the United States and the world.

The Civil Rights Movement Collects one hundred documents that were important in the development of the United States from its founding to 1965, including the Declaration of Independence, Constitution, and lesser-known writings.

The Civil Rights Movement This book traces the early history of the Civil Rights Movement in the United States, showing how brutal police treatment of civil rights demonstrators in Birmingham, Alabama, forced President Kennedy to send a strong civil rights bill to Congress in June of 1963. The various legislative strategies used to get the Civil Rights Act of 1964 through Congress are detailed. The study relies on original sources (letters, memoranda, oral histories, daily notes and diaries) in presidential and congressional libraries. These materials are supported by an extensive series of personal interviews by the author. Contents: The Civil Rights Act of 1964; John F. Kennedy, "The Fires of Discord"; Writing the Administration Bill; Subcommittee No. 5 "Out of Control" for Civil Rights; Lyndon B. Johnson, "To Write It in The Books of Law"; "Vultures" in the Galleries"Miracles" On the Floor; Mike Mansfield and Hubert Humphrey, "Conditioning for the Long Oredal"; Richard Russel, The Defending Champion; Filibuster #10The Motion to Consider; Filibuster #20The Bill Itself; Everett M. Dirksen, The Great Amender; The Drive for Cloture, "An Idea Whose Time Has Come"; "To Die On The Barricades"To Earn "A Place of Honor".

The Indian Civil Rights Act at Forty "Uses primary sources to explore the passing of the Civil Rights Act of 1964"--

United States Code On the fiftieth anniversary of the landmark Civil Rights Act of 1964, Raymond F. Gregory evaluates our progress towards the full implementation of one of the law's key provisions: Title VII, which prohibits discrimination in the workplace. Gregory looks at key litigation as the law has come to bear. The book includes an appendix on the "ADEA" (now ADEE) which includes the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title VII, the Equal Pay Act of 1963, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, and the Pregnancy Discrimination Act of 1978. The book includes an extensive index for ready access to key terms.

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