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| 1. The name of the report published by Truman’s committee of liberals in 1946 (despite advisors warning that this was ‘political suicide’). It recommended anti-lynching legislation, abolishing the poll tax, creating voting rights laws and ending discrimination in interstate travel, the armed forces and employment. Truman asked Congress for these recommendations to be implemented in 1947 and 1948. |  | Weeks before Park’s arrest, a black mother had placed her two babies on the front ‘white’ seats whilst paying. The driver shouted ‘take the black dirty brats off the seats’, hit the accelerator and the babies fell off into the aisle. |
| 1. The difference between Northern and Southern segregation. | SNCC |
| 1. Two pieces of legislation passed through Congress by Truman in 1948 and 1951. Neither were very successful but advertised presidential commitment to equality. | *To Secure these Rights* |
| 1. The main strategy of the NAACP alongside other protests. | Martin Luther King Jr. |
| 1. The leading NAACP lawyer who fought the *Brown* case. | Litigation, to erode *Plessy v Ferguson 1896* |
| 1. Two problems with the SC’s *Brown* ruling in 1954 and *Brown II*’s ruling in 1955 | In America’s top ten most admired men |
| 1. The name of the liberal Chief Justice of the Supreme Court under Eisenhower (who later said that this nomination was the ‘biggest damn fool mistake’ he’d ever made. | Earl Warren |
| 1. The number of black students prevented from entering Little Rock High, sept 1957. | Thurgood Marshall |
| 1. What Orval Faubus was voted by a public opinion poll in 1958 | 381 days |
| 1. The leader and figurehead of the Montgomery Bus Boycott | Claudette Colvin |
| 1. The name of the girl originally selected as a test case for the bus segregation law | Browder vs Gale, 1956 |
| 1. Where a previous boycott had taken place but failed. Short term boycotts were not new. | Woolworths |
| 1. The incident that triggered the bus boycott. | 65% |
| 1. The membership figures of Montgomery’s White Citizen’s Council, February to March 1956 (backlash). They introduced laws to harass activists (e.g. MLK arrested for driving at 30mph in a 25mph zone). | The SC gave no date by which schools should be desegregated and said nothing about *de facto* segregation (by 1964 less than 3% of black children were attending desegregated schools). |
| 1. The % of profits lost by the Montgomery bus company, proving the power of non-violent and large scale direct action. | *De Jure* (in law) and *De facto* (in fact, if not in law). |
| 1. How long the bus boycott lasted | Emmett Till, 1955 |
| 1. The SC decision to uphold bus desegregation (that segregation was unconstitutional). | 70,000 |
| 1. One of the most famous cases of racial injustice in US history | The 1875 Civil Rights Act |
| 1. The name of the department store first used to stage a sit in by 4 black students, in Greensboro, North Carolina, 1st Feb 1960. The company desegregated lunch counters as a result, unable to sustain the loss of business. | 7000 of Mississippi’s black population (90,000) could vote and white registrars asked questions such as ‘how many bubbles in a bar of soap’., |
| 1. The number of students involved in the sit ins across the South during 1960 | 6,000 to 12,000 |
| 1. Ella Baker felt that this group’s actions rendered King’s top down approach obsolete. This group’s new approach caused divisions and rivalries between civil rights groups. | The Fair Employment Board (federal hiring) and the Committee on Government Contract Compliance (federal contracts). |
| 1. Despite adding few voters, this was the first piece of civil rights legislation since 1875. | Baton Rouge, Louisiana |
| 1. Eisenhower was ‘shocked’ by these problems | 9 |
| 1. Name of the group and founder leading the Freedom Rides, 1961 | CORE, James Farmer |