**Homework due Tuesday 5th February**

1. What was the impact of the Civil Rights Act and Voting Rights Act? Complete the table you have been given using Sanders pages 136-7.
2. Read at least 1 from the list below and find specific examples to support:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Martin Luther King Jr (top-down approach) was the person most responsible for the improvement in black American civil rights between 1955 and 1965. | Publicity and the media was most responsible for the improvement in black American civil rights between 1955 and 1965 |
| Grassroots organisation and activism (SNCC and CORE) was most responsible for the improvement in black American civil rights between 1955 and 1965 | Federal / Presidential intervention (CRA and VRA) was most responsible for the improvement in black American civil rights between 1955 and 1965 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Internal divisions and Black Power damaged the success of the struggle for civil rights and equality 1965-68 | Internal divisions and Black Power DID NOT damage the success of the struggle for civil rights and equality 1965-68; there were successes |
|  |  |

1. Read at least 1 from the list below and find specific examples to support:

**Reading List**

**Hard copies:**

* Articles from *Modern History Review* x2
* Stephen G N Tuck (editor), *We Ain't What We Ought To Be: The Black Freedom Struggle from Emancipation to Obama* (Harvard University Press, 2011) chapter 9-10
* Adam Fairclough*, Better Day Coming: Blacks and Equality 1890-2000* (2002) Chapter 14
* Sitkoff *The struggled for Black Equality* (*2008)* Ch. 5-7

**Shared drive / attachments on show my homework:** <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1s8flYLKHR67tqo9FuKzKIBCoZVK_u_2a?usp=sharing>

* Sanders *Access to History: Civil Rights and Race Relations in the USA 1850-2009 for Edexcel Paperback* (2016) **p. 133-150**
* Steven F Lawson 'Debating the Civil Rights Movement The View From the Nation', in Lawson and Payne (Editors) *Debating the Civil Rights Movement 1945-1968* (Rowman & Littlefield Publishers; 2nd Revised edition (14 Mar. 2006)
* Stewart Burns, ‘We Shall All Be Free’ in Twayne, *Social Movements of the 1960s: Searching for Democracy*, (Boston, 1990)
* Michael E. Staub, ‘Black Panthers, New Journalism, and the Rewriting of the Sixties’, *Representations*, No. 57 (Winter, 1997), pp. 52-72 (University of California Press) **focus on the BP sections**
* Sanders *Access to History: Civil Rights and Race Relations in the USA 1850-2009 for Edexcel Paperback* (2016) **p. 133-150**

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B2YxC7D5WgPMczMxLWIxamU0Uzg/view?usp=sharing>

* Jill Karson, *Opposing Viewpoints in World History* (Greenhaven Press, 2004). This includes both contemporary sources from key figures as well as essays addressing the importance of grassroots activism vs national leadership. **Ch. 3 and Ch 4**

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B2YxC7D5WgPMc1VuSmhlaXp6RUU/view?usp=sharing>

**Laureate Library:**

* David Paterson and Susan and Doug Willoughby, *Civil Rights in the USA*, 1863–1980, AS chapter 11 and A2 chapter 4.
* Vivienne Sanders, *Race Relations in the USA 1863-1980* (Access to History, Hodder, 2006) chapter 5
* Kevern Verney, *The Debate on Black Civil Rights in America (Issues in Historiography)* (MUP 2010)

**Videos:**

* PBS web documentaries:
[www.pbs.org/black-culture/explore/civil-rights-movement/#.U7aU8k1fdD8](http://www.pbs.org/black-culture/explore/civil-rights-movement/#.U7aU8k1fdD8)
* *Eyes on the Prize* AVAILABLE ON THE SHARED DRIVE (episodes 9-14 focuses on divisions after 1965)

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1F2PwgE6Ser0UhsLlfZqbN3kkpAY4_5qK?usp=sharing>