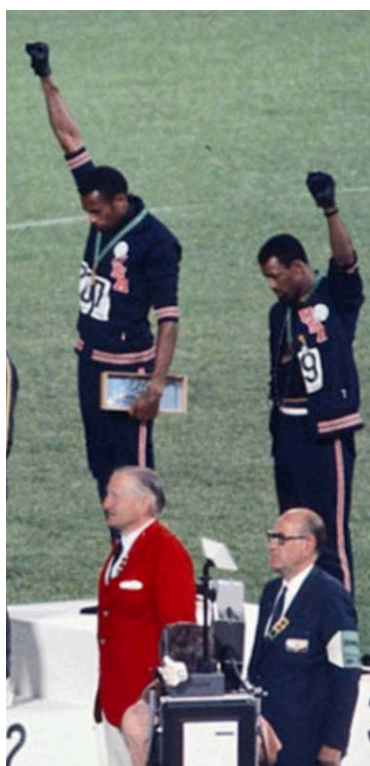
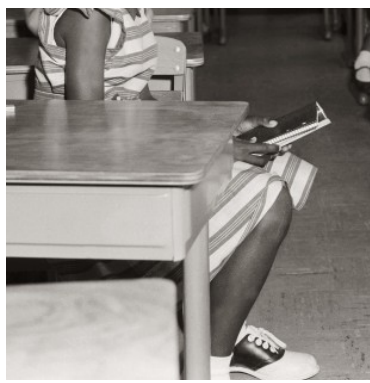




W e r e t h e  
**CIVIL RIGHTS**  
M O V E M E N T S  
of the post-war decades  
**SUCCESSFUL?**



16

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Q U E S T I O N   S I X T E E N  
W e r e   t h e  
**CIVIL RIGHTS**  
**M O V E M E N T S**  
of the post-war decades  
**S U C C E S S F U L ?**

EXPLORING AMERICA'S HISTORY THROUGH COMPELLING QUESTIONS

## SUPPORTING QUESTIONS

- 1 HOW DID INDIVIDUALS ADVANCE THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT?
- 2 HOW DID PEOPLE WORK TOGETHER TO ADVANCE THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT?
- 3 WAS VIOLENCE AN INEVITABLE PART OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT?
- 4 WHAT MAKES A MOVEMENT SUCCESSFUL?

DEVELOPED AND COMPILED BY  
J O N A T H A N   L O O M I S

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## Q U E S T I O N   S I X T E E N

W e r e   t h e

**CIVIL RIGHTS**

**M O V E M E N T S**

o f   t h e   p o s t - w a r   d e c a d e s

**S U C C E S S F U L ?**

After fighting Double V campaigns in both world war, African American troops returned home in the 1940s to an America that featured the same racial prejudices that it had for generations. However, in the 1950s, those old ways were challenged, first in court, and then on the streets in an era we remember as the Civil Rights Movement.

Led by famous and celebrated individuals such as Martin Luther King, Jr. and Malcolm X, the Civil Rights Movement of the 1950s and 1960s was one of dramatic change. The Jim Crow segregation laws of the South were undone by brave champions of nonviolence. Sit-ins, freedom rides, marches, and speeches featured in what is widely remembered as one of the greatest expressions of the American spirit of freedom.

Inspired by the African Americans of the South, Hispanic farm workers, Native Americans, disabled Americans and homosexuals all initiated their own movements to gain rights and respect.

Sometimes these movements were peaceful and inspiring. At other times, they turned violent and revealed the dark side of our humanity. In some cases they produced important pieces of legislation, while in others they showed just how divided we continue to be.

Did these movements after World War II achieve their goals? Did they advance the cause of freedom? Did they make America a better place?

What do you think? Were the civil rights movements of the post-war decades successful?

在两次世界大战中反对双V战役之后，非裔美国军队在20世纪40年代回到了一个美国，这个美国具有几代人一样的种族偏见。然而，在20世纪50年代，那些古老的方式受到了挑战，首先是在法庭上，然后是在我们记得的民权运动时代的街头。

在著名和著名的个人如马丁路德金，小和马尔科姆X的带领下，20世纪50年代和60年代的民权运动是一个巨大的变化。南方的吉姆·克劳（Jim Crow）种族隔离法被非暴力的勇敢支持者所取消。坐着，自由骑行，游行和演讲的特色在于被广泛记为美国自由精神的最伟大表现之一。

受到南方非洲裔美国人的启发，西班牙裔农场工人，美洲原住民，残疾美国人和同性恋者都开始了自己的运动以获得权利和尊重。

有时这些运动是和平的，鼓舞人心的。在其他时候，他们变得暴力，并揭示了我们人性的黑暗面。在某些情况下，他们制定了重要的立法，而在另一些情况下，他们显示了我们继续存在的分歧。

第二次世界大战后这些运动是否实现了目标？他们是否推进了自由事业？他们让美国变得更美好吗？

你怎么看？战后几十年的民权运动是否成功？



# 1

## F I R S T Q U E S T I O N HOW DID INDIVIDUALS ADVANCE THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT?

Were the  
CIVIL RIGHTS  
MOVEMENTS  
of the post-war decades  
SUCCESSFUL?

### INTRODUCTION

The early successes of the Civil Rights Movement were mostly the work of courageous individuals. Presidents, business leaders, judges, and eventually students bravely chose justice over prejudice and made decisions that were unpopular, and sometimes even dangerous. The days of the great marches led by inspirational leaders like Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. were still to come.

What made these individuals do what they did? Why did they decide to risk their lives, or public support to make change happen? Why did they look at the wrongs of the world and decide that it was up to them to make change?

And, how was it that individual Americans, sometimes only children, help overcome generations of established law and discrimination? What special abilities, talents, or powers made their efforts successful?

How did individuals advance the Civil Rights Movement?

### 介绍

民权运动的早期成功主要是勇敢的个人的工作。总统，商界领袖，法官和最终学生勇敢地选择了正义而不是偏见，做出了不受欢迎的决定，有时甚至是危险的。由马丁路德金博士这样鼓舞人心的领导人带领的伟大游行日子还未到来。

是什么让这些人做他们做的事情？他们为什么决定冒着生命危险或公众支持来改变？他们为什么要看世界的错误，并决定由他们做出改变？

而且，个别美国人，有时只有儿童，如何帮助克服几代既定的法律和歧视呢？什么特殊能力，才能或权力使他们的努力成功？

个人如何推进民权运动？

# 1 HOW DID INDIVIDUALS ADVANCE THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT?

## A LONG STRUGGLE FOR JUSTICE

The Civil Rights Movement of marches, boycotts, and great speeches by leaders such as Martin Luther King, Jr that many Americans are at least passingly familiar with did not suddenly emerge from thin air. In fact, African Americans had been working for racial justice for many years.

As amazing as it may seem, slavery existed in the United States, or the land that became the United States, for longer than it has not. The first slaves were brought to the Virginia Colony in 1619 and slavery was not legally ended by the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment until after the Civil War in 1865. That's a total of 246 years. It has been just over a century and a half since the end of the Civil War, which means, slavery existed for 100 years more in our nation than it has not, and it would be wrong to think that the subjugation of millions of people because of their skin color did not leave a lasting mark on our nation.

After the Civil War ended in 1865, three amendments to the Constitution were ratified, ending slavery, granting citizenship to Americans of all races, and granting voting rights to all men. Together, these three radical changes to America's social order and democratic norms could have formed the basis for an entirely new way of life in the South. However, after years of war, and another ten years of occupation of the defeated South, Northerners grew tired of the project of Reconstruction and in 1877 the armies of the North returned home and abandoned their project of creating a new, more racially integrated South. In their absence, White leaders reclaimed power and established a system of regulations, both through law and tradition, which reestablished White authority.

The social order of the Old South returned. African Americans were relegated to the bottom rung of society. They lived in the worst neighborhoods and had the worst jobs, or lived as tenant farmers stuck permanently on land where they always owed rent to White landlords. Across the land, African Americans and Whites dined at separate restaurants, bathed in separate swimming pools, drank from separate water fountains and went to different schools. African Americans could not vote, could not run for office, and could not change their position in life. The degradation of African Americans was complete. It pervaded jobs, schools, government and even language itself. Whites were accustomed to calling all African American men "boy" regardless of age. This new system became known as **Jim Crow**.

At first, prominent African American leaders sought to improve the lives of their people through education. Booker T. Washington, for

## 对司法的长期斗争

民权运动的游行，抵制以及像小马丁·路德·金这样的领导人的伟大演讲，许多美国人至少都不熟悉，并没有突然出现。事实上，非裔美国人多年来一直致力于种族公正。

尽管看起来很惊人，但美国或成为美国的土地上的奴隶制存在的时间比它没有的时间长。第一批奴隶于 1619 年被带到弗吉尼亚殖民地，直到 1865 年南北战争结束后，第 13 修正案并没有合法地终止奴隶制。这总共有 246 年。自内战结束以来，这已经过去了一个半世纪，这意味着，在我们国家，奴隶制存在的时间比不存在多 100 年，而且认为数百万人被征服是错误的。他们的肤色并没有给我们的国家留下持久的印记。

内战于 1865 年结束后，批准了宪法的三项修正案，结束了奴隶制，为所有种族的美国人提供了公民身份，并赋予所有人以投票权。这三种对美国社会秩序和民主规范的根本性改变可以共同构成南方全新生活方式的基础。然而，经过多年的战争，以及被击败的南方占领的另外十年，北方人厌倦了重建项目，并在 1877 年北方军队返回家园，放弃了创建一个新的，更加种族融合的南方的项目。在他们缺席的情况下，白人领导人重新获得了权力，并通过法律和传统建立了一套法规体系，重新建立了白人权威。

旧南方的社会秩序又回来了。非洲裔美国人被降到社会底层。他们生活在最糟糕的社区，工作最差，或者是佃农永久居住在他们一直欠房东的土地上。在整个土地上，非洲裔美国人和白人在不同的餐厅用餐，沐浴在独立的游泳池中，从独立的喷泉中喝水，然后前往不同的学校。非裔美国人不能投票，不能竞选公职，也无法改变他们的人生地位。非裔美国人的退化是完整的。它遍布就业，学校，政府甚至语言本身。无论年龄大小，白人都习惯称所有非洲裔美国男性为“男孩”。这个新系统被称为 Jim Crow。

起初，著名的非洲裔美国领导人试图通过教育改善其人民的生活。例如，Booker T. Washington 在阿



# 1 HOW DID INDIVIDUALS ADVANCE THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT?

example opened the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, but he was fearful that fighting openly of equality would lead to violence and more oppression.

拉巴马州开设了 Tuskegee 研究所，但他担心公开平等会导致暴力和更多的压迫。



Primary Source: Newspaper

President Truman's Executive Order 9981 was an important step toward integration in the country and was undertaken in his role as Commander in Chief of the armed forces. Because of the president's power in this capacity, he did not need to win approval or public support before making the change.

主要来源：报纸

杜鲁门总统的第 9981 号行政命令是朝着融入该国的重要一步，并以武装部队总司令的身份进行。由于总统在这方面的权力，他在改变之前不需要赢得批准或公众支持。

It was not until the 1900s that African American leaders began openly calling for equal rights. Among the most prominent was W. E. B. Du Bois and the other leaders of the Niagara Movement. In the 1920s, the Great Migration brought thousands of African Americans to the cities of the North and through the work of Du Bois and great writers like Langston Hughes, the Harlem Renaissance led to the emergence of the idea of the New Negro, and the real struggle for equality was born. Importantly, along with a new sense of pride and mission, African American leaders at the start of the 1900s also created the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) to fight for their rights in the courts.

直到 20 世纪，非洲裔美国领导人才开始公开呼吁平等权利。其中最著名的是 W. E. B. Du Bois 和尼亚加拉运动的其他领导人。在 20 世纪 20 年代，大迁徙带来了成千上万的非洲裔美国人到北方城市，通过杜波依斯和兰斯顿休斯等伟大作家的作品，哈莱姆文艺复兴带来了新黑人的想法和真实的出现。争取平等的斗争诞生了。重要的是，伴随着新的自豪感和使命感，20 世纪初的非裔美国领导人还创建了全国有色人种促进协会 (NAACP)，以争取他们在法庭上的权利。

During World War II, another important leader campaigned for equality. A. Philip Randolph, the leader of the union of railroad porters successfully convinced President Franklin Roosevelt to outlaw discrimination in businesses that did work for the federal government.

在第二次世界大战期间，另一位重要领导人为平等而斗争。A. 铁路搬运工联盟领导人菲利普·兰多夫成功地说服富兰克林·罗斯福总统取缔那些为联邦政府工作的企业的歧视。

Despite these gains, however, much work remained undone.

然而，尽管取得了这些进展，仍有许多工作尚未完成。

# 1 HOW DID INDIVIDUALS ADVANCE THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT?

## CIVIL RIGHTS IN THE AFTERMATH OF WORLD WAR II

In the aftermath of World War II, America sought to demonstrate to the world the merit of free democracies over communist dictatorships. But its segregation system exposed fundamental hypocrisy. How could the nation argue that it represented freedom when millions of its own citizens were denied basic rights? In fact, the leaders of the Soviet Union and communist China were eager to point out American hypocrisy whenever American politicians accused them of human rights violations.



One of the first changes to take place came from the world of sports. In 1947, the owner of the Brooklyn Dodgers baseball team decided to put **Jackie Robinson** on the field and broke Major League Baseball's color barrier. Until then, the many talented African American baseball players had to play in their own leagues, the Negro Leagues, a mirror of the all-White major leagues. As African American fans flocked to see

## 第二次世界大战后的公民权利

在第二次世界大战之后，美国试图向全世界展示自由民主国家对共产主义独裁统治的价值。但其隔离制度暴露了基本的虚伪。当数百万本国公民被剥夺基本权利时，国家怎么能说它代表了自由？事实上，每当美国政客指责他们侵犯人权时，苏联和共产主义中国的领导人都渴望指出美国的虚伪。

### Primary Source: Photograph

Emmett Till was only a boy when he was killed for violating the racist traditions of the South. His murder brought attention to the Jim Crow system that was maintained with the threat of violence.

### 主要来源：照片

当埃米特·蒂尔因违反南方的种族主义传统而被杀害时，他才是一个男孩。他的谋杀事件引起了人们的注意，因为 Jim Crow 系统受到了暴力威胁。

最初的变化之一来自体育世界。1947年，布鲁克林道奇棒球队的老板决定将杰基罗宾逊放在场上并打破美国职业棒球大联盟的彩色障碍。在那之前，许多才华横溢的非洲裔美国棒球运动员必须参加他们自己的联赛，黑人联赛，这是全白大联盟的一面镜子。当非洲裔美国球迷蜂拥而至看到

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the Dodgers play, other owners followed suit and integrated their own teams.

Another bold move in the early post-war era, was the full integration of the armed forces. In 1948, President Harry Truman issued **Executive Order 9981** bringing about the end of segregation in the armed services. No longer would there be Whites-Only or Blacks-Only units in the army or other branches of the service.

But the orderly rules of the baseball field and the formal structures of the military were relatively easy to integrate compared to the complexity of everyday life, especially in the deeply segregated South. And no event illustrated just how dangerous the struggle would be more so than the murder of **Emmitt Till**. Till was born and raised in Chicago and he understood racism, but Emmitt did not grow up learning the strict racial codes of the Jim Crow South. During summer vacation in August 1955, while visiting relatives in Mississippi, he spoke to 21-year-old Carolyn Bryant, the White married proprietor of a small grocery store. Although what happened at the store is a matter of dispute, Whites in the area believed Till had been flirting with or whistling at Bryant. Several nights after the store incident, Bryant's husband and his half-brother went armed to Till's great-uncle's house and abducted the boy. They took him away and beat and mutilated him before shooting him in the head and sinking his body in the Tallahatchie River.

Three days later, Till's body was discovered and returned to Chicago where his mother insisted on a public funeral service with an open casket so the world would know what had been done to her son. Photographs of Till's bloated, mutilated body were published in magazines and newspapers, rallying support and sympathy across the country and focusing a light on the racism and violence of the South. The men who murdered Till were acquitted by an all-White jury. The entire episode, from the Jim Crow system that condoned segregation and racial hatred, to the murder and trial showed the extent to which White power was rooted in the society of the South and perpetuated with violence and fear.

### BROWN v. BOARD OF EDUCATION

One of the first areas of success for Civil Rights activists was in the courts. In 1896, the **Plessy v. Ferguson** Supreme Court decision declared that created segregated schools were legal, so long as they were equal.

In no state where distinct racial education laws existed was there equality in public spending. Teachers in White schools were paid

道奇队的比赛时，其他车主也纷纷效仿并整合了他们自己的球队。

战后初期的另一个大胆举措是武装部队的充分融合。1948年，哈里杜鲁门总统发布了第9981号行政命令，结束了武装部队的隔离。在军队或其他服务部门中不再有白人或黑人单位。

但与日常生活的复杂性相比，棒球场的有序规则和军队的正式结构相对容易整合，特别是在深度隔离的南方。并没有任何事件说明这场斗争的危险程度比谋杀埃米特·蒂尔更为危险。Till在芝加哥出生并长大，他理解种族主义，但Emmitt并没有长大，学习了Jim Crow South严格的种族代码。在1955年8月的暑假期间，在访问密西西比州的亲戚时，他与21岁的卡罗琳·布莱恩特（Carolyn Bryant）进行了交谈，后者是一家小杂货店的白人老板。虽然在商店发生的事情是有争议的，但该地区的白人认为Till一直在和布莱恩特调情或吹口哨。在商店事件发生后的几个晚上，布莱恩特的丈夫和他的同父异母兄弟武装到蒂尔的叔叔家，并绑架了这名男孩。他们把他带走并殴打并肢解他，然后将他射中脑袋并将他的尸体沉入Tallahatchie河。

三天后，蒂尔的尸体被发现并返回芝加哥，他的母亲坚持要一个公开的棺材进行公开葬礼，以便全世界都知道她的儿子做了什么。Till臃肿，残缺不全的尸体的照片发表在杂志和报纸上，在全国范围内集结支持和同情，并重点关注南方的种族主义和暴力。谋杀蒂尔的人被全白陪审团无罪释放。整个情节，从容忍种族隔离和种族仇恨的吉姆克劳系统到谋杀和审判，都表明白人权力在多大程度上植根于南方社会，并在暴力和恐惧中长期存在。

### 布朗诉教育委员会

公民权利活动家的第一个成功领域之一就是在法庭上。1896年，Plessy诉Ferguson最高法院的裁决宣称，只要他们是平等的，创建隔离学校是合法的。

在没有明确的种族教育法律存在的情况下，公共支出是平等的。白人学校的教师获得了更高的工资，

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better wages, school buildings for White students were maintained more carefully, and funds for educational materials flowed more liberally into White schools. States normally spent 10 to 20 times on the education of White students as they spent on African American students.

In the 1950s, the **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)**, led by attorney **Thurgood Marshall**, sued public schools across the South, insisting that the “**separate but equal**” clause of the Plessy v. Ferguson ruling had been violated.



The Supreme Court finally decided to rule on this subject in 1954 in the landmark **Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka** case. The verdict was unanimous against segregation. “Separate facilities are inherently unequal,” wrote Chief Justice **Earl Warren**. Warren worked tirelessly to achieve a 9-0 ruling. He feared any dissent might provide a legal argument for the forces against integration. The united Supreme Court sent a clear message: schools had to integrate.

School leaders in the North complied with the ruling, but the Brown decision was received angrily by Whites in the South. The Court had stopped short of insisting on immediate integration, instead asking local governments to comply “with all deliberate speed.” Ten years after Brown, fewer than 10% of southern public schools had integrated. Some areas achieved a 0% compliance rate. Rather than opening their schools to African Americans, many White leaders simply closed their schools entirely. In one county in Virginia, for example, the White county government simply stopped appropriating money for schools. Instead, they provided funding for students to

白人学生的学校建筑更加谨慎，教育材料的资金更加自由地流入白人学校。通常情况下，白人学生在非洲裔美国学生身上花费了 10 至 20 倍的教育时间。

在 20 世纪 50 年代，由 Thurgood Marshall 律师领导的全国有色人种促进会 (NAACP) 起诉了整个南方的公立学校，坚持认为 Plessy 诉 Ferguson 裁决中的“分离但平等”的条款遭到了侵犯。

### Primary Source: Photographs

Many White Southerners were angered by the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision of the Supreme Court.

### 主要来源：照片

许多白人南方人对布朗诉最高法院的教育委员会决定感到愤怒。

最高法院最终决定在 1954 年在具有里程碑意义的布朗诉 Topeka 教育委员会案中对此问题作出裁决。判决一致反对种族隔离。首席大法官厄尔·沃伦写道：“独立的设施本质上是不平等的。”沃伦不知疲倦地努力实现 9-0 的裁决。他担心任何异议都可能为反对一体化的势力提供法律论据。联合最高法院发出了一个明确的信息：学校必须整合。

北方的学校领导人遵守了这项裁决，但布朗的决定是由南方的白人愤怒地收到的。法院没有坚持立即整合，而是要求地方政府“全力以赴地”遵守法律规定。布朗十年后，只有不到 10% 的南方公立学校融入其中。一些领域的合规率达到 0%。许多白人领导人完全关闭他们的学校，而不是向非洲裔美国人开放他们的学校。例如，在弗吉尼亚州的一个县，白县政府只是停止为学校拨款。相反，他们为学生上私立学校提供资金。然后，他们关闭了公立

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attend private schools. Then, they closed the public schools and reopened them as private schools that admitted only White students.

So, despite the ruling by the Supreme Court, it took the work of many brave Americans to make integrated schools a reality.

### THE LITTLE ROCK NINE

Three years after the Supreme Court declared race-based segregation illegal, a showdown took place in Little Rock, Arkansas. On September 3, 1957, nine African American students attempted to attend the all-White Central High School. When it was clear that White mobs were likely to violently stop the students, Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus mobilized the Arkansas National Guard to prevent the students, known as the **Little Rock Nine**, from entering the school. After a federal judge declared the action illegal, Faubus removed the troops. When the students tried to enter again on September 24, they were taken into the school through a back door. Word of this spread throughout the community, and a thousand irate White citizens stormed the school grounds. The police desperately tried to keep the angry crowd under control as concerned onlookers whisked the students to safety.

Astonished Americans watched footage of brutish, White Southerners mercilessly harassing respectful African American children trying to get an education. Television began to sway public opinion and President Eisenhower was compelled to act. Eisenhower was not a strong proponent of civil rights. He feared that the Brown decision could lead to an impasse between the federal government and the states. However, Eisenhower did not believe the individual states had the right to contradict the Supreme Court. On September 25, he ordered the troops of the 101st Airborne Division into Little Rock and federalized the Arkansas National Guard in order to remove the soldiers from Faubus's control. It was the first time federal troops were dispatched to the South since Reconstruction. For the next few months, the African American students attended school under armed supervision.

The following year, Little Rock officials closed the schools to prevent integration. But in 1959, the schools were open again. Both African American and White children were in attendance.

### RUBY BRIDGES

Yet another challenge was made by a little girl. **Ruby Bridges** attended a segregated kindergarten in 1959. In early 1960, Bridges was one of six African American children in New Orleans to pass the test that determined whether they could go to the all-White William Frantz

学校，并将他们重新开放为私立学校，只接纳白人学生。

因此，尽管最高法院作出了裁决，但许多勇敢的美国人的工作使综合学校成为现实。

### 小小的摇滚乐

在最高法院宣布以种族隔离为非法的三年后，在阿肯色州的小石城进行了摊牌。1957年9月3日，九名非洲裔美国学生试图参加全白中央高中。当很明显白人暴徒可能会猛烈地阻止学生时，阿肯色州州长 Orval Faubus 动员了阿肯色州国民警卫队，以防止被称为小石城九的学生进入学校。在联邦法官宣布该行动非法后，Faubus 撤走了部队。当学生们在9月24日再次尝试进入时，他们通过后门进入学校。这一点在整个社区蔓延开来，一千名愤怒的白人公民冲进校园。警方拼命试图让愤怒的人群受到控制，因为有关旁观者将学生们带到了安全的地方。

惊讶的美洲人观看了野蛮白人南方人无情地骚扰那些试图接受教育的尊敬的非洲裔美国孩子的镜头。电视开始影响公众舆论，艾森豪威尔总统被迫采取行动。艾森豪威尔并不是民权的坚定支持者。他担心布朗的决定可能导致联邦政府与各州之间陷入僵局。但是，艾森豪威尔并不认为个别国家有权与最高法院发生冲突。9月25日，他命令第101空降师的部队进入小石城并将阿肯色州国民警卫队联邦化，以便将士兵从 Faubus 的控制中移除。自重建以来，这是联邦军队第一次被派往南方。在接下来的几个月里，非洲裔美国学生在武装监督下上学。

次年，小石城官员关闭学校以防止融合。但在1959年，学校再次开放。非洲裔美国人和白人儿童都出席了会议。

### RUBY BRIDGES

另一个挑战是一个小女孩。红宝石桥在1959年参加了一所隔离的幼儿园。1960年初，布里奇斯是新奥尔良的六个非洲裔美国儿童中的一个，通过了测试，确定他们是否可以到全白威廉弗兰兹小

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Elementary School. In the end, only Bridges chose to attend and federal marshals escorted her to class to protect her.

Bridge's story was commemorated by Norman Rockwell in the painting, *The Problem We All Live With* which was published in *Look* magazine on January 14, 1964. As Bridges describes it, "Driving up I could see the crowd, but living in New Orleans, I actually thought it was Mardi Gras. There was a large crowd of people outside of the school. They were throwing things and shouting, and that sort of goes on in New Orleans at Mardi Gras." Former United States Deputy Marshal Charles Burks later recalled, "She showed a lot of courage. She never cried. She didn't whimper. She just marched along like a little soldier, and we're all very very proud of her."



As soon as Bridges entered the school, White parents pulled their own children out. All the teachers except for one refused to teach while an African American child was enrolled. Only one person agreed to teach Ruby and that was Barbara Henry, from Boston, Massachusetts, and for over a year Henry taught her alone.

The Bridges family suffered for their decision to send her to William Frantz Elementary. Her father lost his job as a gas station attendant. The grocery store the family shopped at would no longer let them in. Her grandparents, who were sharecroppers in Mississippi, were evicted from their land.

Ruby Bridges has noted that many others in the community, both African American and White, showed support in a variety of ways. Some White families continued to send their children to Frantz despite

学。最后，只有布里奇斯选择参加，联邦法警护送她上课以保护她。

桥梁的故事由诺曼·洛克威尔在 1964 年 1 月 14 日出版于 *Look* 杂志的绘画作品“我们全部生活的问题”中进行了纪念。正如布里奇斯所描述的那样，“开车我能看到人群，但生活在新奥尔良，我实际上认为这是狂欢节。学校外面有很多人。他们正在扔东西，大喊大叫，而这种情况在新奥尔良的 Mardi Gras 上发生了。”美国前副总统查尔斯·伯克斯后来回忆说，“她表现出了很大的勇气。她从未哭过。她没有呜咽。她就像一个小士兵一样游行，我们都为她感到非常自豪。”

### Primary Source: Painting

Norman Rockwell's painting "The Problem We All Live With" captured the innocence of the African American students who integrated the schools of the South, as well as the swirling mix of hatred and the power struggle between White Southerners and the federal government.

### 主要来源：绘画

诺曼·洛克威尔的画作“我们都生活在一起的问题”抓住了整个南方学校的非洲裔美国学生的无辜，以及仇恨和白人南方人与联邦政府之间权力斗争的漩涡混合。

一旦布里奇斯进入学校，怀特的父母就把自己的孩子拉出来了。除一名教师外，所有教师都拒绝教学，而非洲裔美国孩子则入学。只有一个人同意教 Ruby，那是来自马萨诸塞州波士顿的芭芭拉亨利，一年多来，亨利独自教她。

Bridges 家族因为决定将她送到 William Frantz 小学而受苦。她的父亲失去了加油站服务员的工作。家里购物的杂货店将不再允许他们进入。她的祖父母是密西西比州的佃农，被驱逐出他们的土地。

Ruby Bridges 指出，社区中的许多其他人，包括非洲裔美国人和白人，都以各种方式表现出支持。一些白人家庭继续将他们的孩子送到 Frantz，尽管有抗

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the protests, a neighbor provided her father with a new job, and local people babysat, watched the house as protectors, and walked behind the federal marshals' car on the trips to school.

Bridges, now Ruby Bridges Hall, still lives in New Orleans with her husband, Malcolm Hall, and their four sons. After graduating from a desegregated high school, she worked as a travel agent and later became a full-time parent. She is now chair of the Ruby Bridges Foundation, which she formed in 1999 to promote "the values of tolerance, respect, and appreciation of all differences".

### JAMES MEREDITH

In 1961, **James Meredith** applied to the University of Mississippi and insisted that it was his civil right to attend the state-funded university. Despite the *Brown v. Board of Education* ruling and that fact that the university was supported by all the taxpayers, it had yet to admit a single African American student.

In his application, Meredith wrote, "Nobody handpicked me... I believed, and believe now, that I have a Divine Responsibility... I am familiar with the probable difficulties involved in such a move as I am undertaking and I am fully prepared to pursue it all the way to a degree from the University of Mississippi."

He was twice denied admission, and with the help of Medgar Evers of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Meredith studied the university, alleging that they had rejected him only because of his race, as he had a highly successful record of military service and academic courses. The case went through many hearings, the Supreme Court, reaffirmed the *Brown* decision and supported Meredith's right to be admitted.

The Governor of Mississippi, Ross Barnett, declared "no school will be integrated in Mississippi while I am your governor" and the state legislature passed a law that denied admission to any person "who has a crime of moral turpitude against him" or who had been convicted of any felony offense or not pardoned. The same day it became law, Meredith was accused and convicted of "false voter registration."

President John F. Kennedy decided to step in and with the help of his younger brother, Attorney General Robert Kennedy then ordered U.S. marshals and army troops to escort Meredith to school. When the marshals arrived with Meredith, and mob of angry Whites descended on the campus and a riot broke out. During the course of a day, over 100 federal troops and marshals were injured, and three civilians were

议活动，一位邻居为她的父亲提供了一份新工作，当地人保佑，看着这所房子作为保护者，并在去学校的路上走在联邦乘警的车后面。

Bridges, 现在的 Ruby Bridges Hall, 和她的丈夫 Malcolm Hall 以及他们的四个儿子一起住在新奥尔良。从一所分离的高中毕业后，她作为旅行社工作，后来成为一名全职家长。她现在是红宝石桥基金会的主席，她于 1999 年成立，旨在宣传“宽容，尊重和欣赏所有差异的价值观”。

### 詹姆斯梅里迪斯

1961年，詹姆斯梅里迪斯向密西西比大学申请并坚持要求他参加国家资助的大学是他的公民权利。尽管布朗诉教育委员会的裁决以及该大学得到了所有纳税人支持的事实，但它还没有接纳一位非洲裔美国学生。

在他的申请中，梅里迪斯写道：“没有人精心挑选我.....我相信并且现在相信我有神圣的责任.....我熟悉我正在进行的这样一个行动可能遇到的困难而且我完全准备从密西西比大学获得一定程度的学位。”

他两次被拒绝入院，在全国有色人种协进会法律辩护和教育基金的 Medgar Evers 的帮助下，梅里迪斯对大学进行了研究，声称他们仅因为他的种族而拒绝了他，因为他有非常成功的军事服务和学术课程。该案件经历了多次听证会，最高法院重申了布朗的判决，并支持梅里迪斯获得录取的权利。

密西西比州州长罗斯巴内特宣称“在我担任你的州长期间，没有学校会被整合到密西西比州”，州立法机构通过了一项法律，拒绝接纳任何“对他有道德败坏罪”的人或者被判犯有任何重罪或未被赦免。在成为法律的同一天，梅里迪斯被指控并被判“虚假选民登记”。

约翰·肯尼迪总统决定介入并在他弟弟的帮助下，司法部长罗伯特·肯尼迪随后下令美国法警和军队护送梅里迪斯上学。当警察带着梅里迪斯到达时，愤怒的白人暴徒降临校园，一场骚乱爆发。在一天的过程中，超过 100 名联邦军队和乘警受伤，三名

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killed. The so-called **Battle of Oxford**, ended the next day. The army and marshals never fired a shot.

Many students harassed Meredith during his time on campus. According to first-person accounts, students living in Meredith's dorm bounced basketballs on the floor just above his room through all hours of the night. Other students ostracized him. When Meredith walked into the cafeteria for meals, the students eating would turn their backs. If Meredith sat at a table with White students, they would get up and go to another table. He persisted through the harassment and extreme isolation to graduate with a degree in political science.



平民被杀。所谓的牛津之战，第二天就结束了。军队和元帅从未开枪。

许多学生在校园期间骚扰梅雷迪思。根据第一人称的说法，住在梅雷迪思宿舍的学生们整晚都在他房间的地板上反弹篮球。其他学生排斥他。当梅雷迪思走进食堂吃饭时，学生们会吃饭。如果梅雷迪思与白人学生坐在一张桌子旁，他们会站起来去另一张桌子。他坚持通过骚扰和极度孤立来获得政治学学位。

## Primary Source: Photograph

The political stand made by Alabama Governor George Wallace (on the left) at the schoolhouse door at the University of Alabama in 1963 is remembered as a seminal moment in the effort by White Southerners to preserve the segregated school system of the Jim Crow era.

## 主要来源：照片

阿拉巴马州州长乔治华莱士（左）在1963年阿拉巴马大学校舍门口的政治立场被人们记住是白人南方人为保护吉姆克劳时代隔离学校系统所做的努力的开创性时刻。

## THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

The same year Meredith graduated, three African-American students became the first to integrate the University of Alabama. Vivian Malone Jones, Dave McGlathery and James Hood had all been rejected simply because of their race, but a federal district judge ordered that they be admitted.

Alabama's Governor **George Wallace** had made a name for himself as a staunch segregationist, promising "segregation now, segregation tomorrow, segregation forever." When President Kennedy ordered the U.S. Marshals to escort the students to school, Wallace made a show of standing in the doorway to block their way. In response, Kennedy issued an executive order authorizing the federalization of the Alabama National Guard. Four hours later, General Henry Graham commanded Wallace to step aside, saying, "Sir, it is my sad duty to ask you to step

## 阿拉巴马大学

同年 Meredith 毕业，三名非裔美国学生成为第一个融入阿拉巴马大学的学生。Vivian Malone Jones, Dave McGlathery 和 James Hood 因为他们的种族而被拒绝，但是一名联邦地区法官命令他们被录取。

阿拉巴马州州长乔治华莱士自称是一个坚定的种族隔离主义者，承诺“现在隔离，明天隔离，永远隔离。”当肯尼迪总统命令美国法警护送学生上学时，华莱士做了一个站在门口的表演阻止他们的方式。作为回应，肯尼迪发布了一项授权阿拉巴马州国民警卫队联邦化的行政命令。四个小时后，亨利·格雷厄姆将军命令华莱士走到一边，说道：“先生，按照美国总统的命令，请你们放下一



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aside under the orders of the President of the United States.” Wallace when on to give a speech promoting his racist ideas, but eventually moved, and the students were able to enroll. It was one of the most memorable standoffs in the struggle to integrate the schools and universities of the South.

### CONCLUSION

The brave decision to put Jackie Robinson on the field, and the Robinson’s decision to play on an all-White team, helped break down old barriers in sports. President Truman’s decision to integrate the armed forces, ended hundreds of years of segregation. The individual decisions of students and their families to stand up against hatred and prejudice and go to school, a simple task most of us take for granted, was done at enormous physical risk. Death literally stalked them on their way to class. And the decisions by Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy to support the students instead of the White leaders who ran those schools, was brave as well. No politician wants to risk losing votes, and it would be foolish to apply modern ideas about what would be popular to a time when racial prejudice was proclaimed proudly and openly by millions of White Southerners.

Yet, without these individuals, the later work of Dr. King and the marches and protests that most Americans are familiar with, probably would not have happened. So, how did individuals advance the Civil Rights Movement?

边是我的悲哀责任。”华莱士在演讲时宣传他的演讲。种族主义思想，但最终感动，学生们能够报名参加。这是整合南方学校和大学的斗争中最令人难忘的对峙之一。

### 结论

将杰基罗宾逊放在场上的勇敢决定，以及罗宾逊决定参加全白队的决定，帮助打破了体育界的旧障碍。杜鲁门总统决定整合武装部队，结束了数百年的种族隔离。学生及其家人为反对仇恨和偏见而上学的个人决定，这是我们大多数人认为理所当然的一项简单任务，是在巨大的身体风险下完成的。死亡在他们去上课的路上确实跟踪了他们。艾森豪威尔总统和肯尼迪总统为支持学生而不是管理这些学校的白人领导人做出的决定也是勇敢的。没有一个政治家想要冒失去投票的风险，而且当数百万白人南方人自豪地公开宣布种族偏见的时候，应用现代观点来讨论什么是愚蠢的做法是愚蠢的。

然而，如果没有这些人，金博士的后期工作以及大多数美国人熟悉的游行和抗议活动可能都不会发生。那么，个人如何推进民权运动呢？

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Were the  
**CIVIL RIGHTS  
MOVEMENTS**  
of the post-war decades  
**SUCCESSFUL?**

## SUMMARY

African American have been working for their civil rights for generations. When slavery ended after the Civil War in 1865, three amendments to the Constitution were ratified that ended slavery, granted former slaves citizenship, and guaranteed voting rights to all men. However, a new system of laws was established in the South by White leaders the blocked these rights. African Americans lived as second-class citizens with no vote.

Segregation was a way of life in the South. African Americans could not eat in restaurants, go to movie theaters, or even drink from the same drinking fountains as Whites. Their children went to segregated schools and they rode in the back of city busses. This system was nicknamed Jim Crow.

In the early 1900s, African Americans had started working against this system, especially during the Harlem Renaissance of the 1920s.

Some progress was made in the 1940s after World War II. The first African Americans began playing for major league baseball teams. Also, President Truman desegregated the military and eliminated blacks-only units. However, when a young African American boy was murdered in the South, an all-White jury set his White killers free, and it was clear that segregation in the South would be hard to change.

In 1954, the Supreme Court ruled that segregated schools were unconstitutional. This undid an older ruling. Despite their decision, most White leaders in the South refused to integrate their schools.

In Little Rock, Arkansas, nine African American students tried to enroll in high school. When mobs of Whites were going to attack them, President Eisenhower ordered the national guard to escort them to school.

Ruby Bridges became the first African American girl to attend her school when she enrolled in kindergarten. Federal marshals had to escort her to school so she would not be hurt by White mobs.

James Meredith became the first African American to attend the University of Mississippi. President Kennedy ordered the National Guard to escort him to school. For three days there was rioting as Whites tried to keep him out.

At the University of Alabama, the governor tried to stand in the doorway and prevent African Americans from enrolling.

## 摘要

非裔美国人世代相传地为自己的公民权利而努力。1865年内战之后，奴隶制结束，当时批准了三部宪法修正案，终止了奴隶制，赋予了以前的奴隶制公民身份，并保证了所有人的投票权。但是，白人领导人在南方建立了新的法律体系，阻止了这些权利。非裔美国人没有投票就是二等公民。

隔离是南方的一种生活方式。非裔美国人不能在餐馆吃饭，去电影院甚至不能从与白人相同的饮水机喝水。他们的孩子上了隔离的学校，骑在城市公共汽车的后面。该系统的昵称是 Jim Crow。

在 20 世纪初期，非裔美国人开始反对这个系统，特别是在 20 世纪 20 年代的哈莱姆文艺复兴时期。

第二次世界大战后的 1940 年代取得了一些进展。第一批非裔美国人开始为美国职业棒球大联盟效力。此外，杜鲁门总统还对军队进行了种族隔离，并取消了仅由黑人组成的部队。但是，当一个年轻的非洲裔美国男孩在南方被谋杀时，全白人陪审团释放了他的白人杀手，很明显，南方的种族隔离将很难改变。

1954 年，最高法院裁定隔离学校违宪。这是一个较旧的裁决。尽管他们做出了决定，南方的大多数白人领导人拒绝整合他们的学校。

在阿肯色州的小石城，九名非裔美国学生试图入读高中。当白人小怪要袭击他们时，艾森豪威尔总统命令国民警卫护送他们上学。

Ruby Bridges 在入读幼儿园时成为第一个上学的非洲裔美国女孩。联邦元帅不得不护送她上学，这样她就不会受到白人暴徒的伤害。

詹姆斯梅雷迪思成为第一位参加密西西比大学的非裔美国人。肯尼迪总统命令国民警卫队护送他上学。白天试图让他出局时，有三天发生了骚乱。

在阿拉巴马大学，州长试图站在门口，阻止非洲裔美国人入学。



## PEOPLE AND GROUPS

**Jackie Robinson:** First African American baseball player to play for a major league team.

**Emmitt Till:** African American teenager from Chicago who was murdered by Whites in 1955 while visiting his family in Mississippi. His murder and open casket funeral brought national attention to the issue of Jim Crow segregation and racism in the South.

**National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP):** Organization dedicated to promoting African American rights through the justice system. It was established in 1909 as part of the Niagara Movement.

**Thurgood Marshall:** NAACP lawyer who argued the Brown v. Board of Education case and was later appointed to be the first African American justice on the Supreme Court.

**Earl Warren:** Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in the 1950s and 1960s who pushed the Court to rule favorably on numerous cases related to civil rights.

**Little Rock Nine:** Group of African American students who integrated the main high school in Arkansas under the protection of the National Guard.

**Ruby Bridges:** African American girl who was the first to integrate Frantz Elementary School in New Orleans. She became the subject of Norman Rockwell's painting "The Problem We All Live With."

**James Meredith:** First African American student at the University of Mississippi.

**George Wallace:** Governor of Alabama during the 1960s who was a champion of segregation. His most famous line was "segregation now, segregation tomorrow, segregation forever."



## COURT CASES

**Plessy v. Ferguson:** 1896 Supreme Court case in which the court declared that racially segregated schools and other public facilities were constitutional establishing the "separate but equal" doctrine. It was overturned in the Brown v. Board of Education case in 1954.

**Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka:** 1954 Supreme Court decision that ended segregated schools by overturning the Plessy v. Ferguson ruling.



## LAWS

**Jim Crow:** The nickname for a system of laws that enforced segregation. For example, African Americans had separate schools, rode in the backs of busses, could not drink from White drinking fountains, and could not eat in restaurants or stay in hotels, etc.

**Executive Order 9981:** Executive order issued by President Truman in 1948 ending racial segregation in the military.

**Separate but Equal:** Legal doctrine established by the Supreme Court in the Plessy v. Ferguson case that segregated schools and other public institutions were legal so long as they were equal.



## EVENTS

**Battle of Oxford:** Rioting by White citizens and the efforts by US Marshals and army troops to keep the peace at the University of Mississippi when James Meredith became the first African American student to enroll there.



# 2

## S E C O N D Q U E S T I O N HOW DID PEOPLE WORK TOGETHER TO ADVANCE THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT?

Were the  
CIVIL RIGHTS  
MOVEMENTS  
of the post-war decades  
SUCCESSFUL?

### INTRODUCTION

Certainly the most well known champion of civil rights is Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and it would be foolish to try to minimize his importance or impact. However, it would be equally foolish to think that he could have done what he did without the support of thousands of people who left the comfort of their homes, schools and jobs to march, ride, go to jail, and endure physical abuse with him. Dr. King may have been in the front and given voice to the masses, but it is the masses of African Americans and their supporters who ultimately produced the momentum that was needed to affect change. To paraphrase an old mining union slogan, “drops of water turn the wheel, singly none.”

What brought these people together, and what did they do that made the difference? What role did their leaders play in building a sense of unity, giving them focus, and maintaining cohesion in the face of brutality and hatred?

If the last reading asked you to think about individuals, this portion of history helps us think about the power and function of groups. How did people work together to advance the Civil Rights Movement?

### 介绍

当然，最著名的民权倡导者是小马丁·路德金博士，试图最大限度地减少他的重要性或影响是愚蠢的。然而，如果没有成千上万的人的支持，他们可以做他所做的事情同样愚蠢地离开他们的家园，学校和工作来游行，骑车，进入监狱，忍受身体虐待。金博士可能一直站在前线并向群众发出声音，但是非洲裔美国人及其支持者的群众最终产生了影响变革所需的势头。用一个旧的采矿联盟口号来解释，“水滴转动了车轮，单独没有。”

是什么让这些人聚集在一起，他们做了什么改变了这一点？他们的领导者在建立团结感，让他们专注，并在面对残暴和仇恨时保持凝聚力方面发挥了什么作用？

如果最后一次阅读要求你考虑个人，那么这部分历史可以帮助我们思考群体的力量和功能。人们如何共同推进民权运动？

### THE MONTGOMERY BUS BOYCOTT

On a cold December evening in 1955, just a year after the Supreme Court had ruled segregated schools unconstitutional, **Rosa Parks** incited a revolution by sitting down. She was tired after spending the day at work as a department store seamstress, and when she stepped onto the bus for the ride home she sat in the fifth row, the first row of the colored section. In Montgomery, Alabama, when a bus became full, the seats nearer the front were given to White passengers. Montgomery bus driver James Blake ordered Parks and three other African Americans seated nearby to move to the back of the bus. Three riders complied, but Parks did not.



Because Parks refused to move, she was arrested and fined \$10. The arrest of one woman for violating the city's bus seating rules would have been a minor incident, except that Parks and leaders in Montgomery's African American community were fed up with discrimination and had planned for her to be arrested. They wanted to rally people to fight for racial equality and needed a clear demonstration of the injustice of the Jim Crow system. The arrest of a hard working woman for sitting where she wanted on the bus proved to be just what they needed to galvanize African Americans.

The protest that followed the arrest of Rosa Parks was led by a little-known minister named **Martin Luther King, Jr.** King had been raised in an activist family. His father was deeply influenced by Marcus

### MONTGOMERY BUS BOYCOTT

在 1955 年 12 月的一个寒冷的晚上，就在最高法院裁定隔离学校违宪的一年后，罗莎帕克斯坐下来煽动了一场革命。作为一家百货商店的女裁缝，她在工作一天后感到疲惫，当她踏上公共汽车回家时，她坐在第五排，即彩色部分的第一排。在阿拉巴马州的蒙哥马利，当一辆公共汽车满载时，靠近前方的座位被送给了白人乘客。蒙哥马利巴士司机詹姆斯布莱克命令帕克斯和其他三名坐在附近的非洲裔美国人搬到公交车的后面。三名车手遵守，但帕克斯没有。

#### Primary Source: Photograph

The dignity of Rosa Parks stood in stark contrast to the racial hatred and civil rights violations that she worked to expose.

#### 主要来源：照片

罗莎公园的尊严与她努力揭露的种族仇恨和侵犯民权的行为形成鲜明对比。

由于帕克斯拒绝搬家，她被捕并被罚款 10 美元。一名妇女因违反城市公共汽车座位规则被捕是一件小事，除了蒙哥马利非洲裔美国人社区的公园和领导人受到歧视，并计划将她逮捕。他们希望团结人民争取种族平等，并需要明确证明吉姆克劳系统的不公正。逮捕一名努力工作的女性坐在她想要的公共汽车上证明了他们需要激励非洲裔美国人。

罗莎·帕克斯被捕后的抗议活动由一位名不见经传的部长马丁·路德·金 (Martin Luther King, Jr.)

Garvey's Back To Africa Movement in the 1920s and his mother was the daughter of one of Atlanta's most influential African American ministers. As a student, King excelled. He easily moved through grade levels and entered Morehouse College at the age of 15. He went on to attend seminary, where he received a Bachelor of Divinity degree. While he was pursuing his doctorate at Boston University, he met and married **Coretta Scott**. After receiving his Ph.D. in 1955, King accepted an appointment to the Dexter Street Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama.

King) 领导，他曾在一个激进的家庭中长大。20 世纪 20 年代，他的父亲深受马库斯加维回归非洲运动的影响，他的母亲是亚特兰大最有影响力的非洲裔美国部长之一的女儿。作为一名学生，金擅长。他很容易进入年级，并在 15 岁时进入莫尔豪斯学院。他继续上神学院，获得了神学学士学位。在波士顿大学攻读博士学位期间，他遇到并与 Coretta Scott 结婚。获得博士学位后 1955 年，金接受了在阿拉巴马州蒙哥马利市的德克斯特街浸信会的任命。

Name	Parks	Rosa	L.	Classification	28 MO 72
Surname	Given Name	Middle Name			28 MI
Alias					
Nickname:	Reference				
No. 79521	Color C.	Sex Female			
RIGHT HAND					
1. Thumb	2. Index finger	3. Middle finger	4. Ring finger	5. Little finger	
LEFT HAND					
6. Thumb	7. Index finger	8. Middle finger	9. Ring finger	10. Little finger	
Impression taken by	Signatures		Signatures fingerprinted:		
<i>Mary Queen</i>	Rosa L. Parks x Rosa L. Parks				
Files searched by					
Four fingers taken simultaneously		Four fingers taken simultaneously			
Left Hand	Left thumb	Right thumb	Right Hand		

### Primary Source: Police Document

Rosa Parks was arrested for refusing to give up her seat on the bus. Breaking unjust laws and being willing to go to jail in an important element to civil disobedience and nonviolent resistance.

### 主要来源：警方文件

罗莎公园因拒绝放弃在公交车上的座位而被捕。打破不公正的法律，并愿意在公民不服从和非暴力抵抗的重要因素中入狱。

During his time studying, King read the works of Henry David Thoreau and Mohandas Gandhi of India. Their teaching advocated **civil disobedience** and **nonviolent** resistance to social injustice. They taught that unjust laws should be broken, and that fighting by peacefully protesting could show the world that on one side of an argument there was right, while on other the other side there was evil that was maintained with violence.

在他学习期间，金读了亨利大卫梭罗和印度的莫汉达斯甘地的作品。他们的教学主张公民不服从和非暴力抵抗社会不公正。他们教导说，不公正的法律应该被打破，通过和平抗议的斗争可以向全世界表明，争论的一方是正确的，而另一方则是暴力维持的邪恶。

Determined to put those ideas into action, King and his colleague **Ralph Abernathy** formed the Montgomery Improvement Association

金和他的同事拉尔夫·阿伯纳西 (Ralph Abernathy) 决定将这些想法付诸行动，他们组建

and organized a **boycott of Montgomery's buses**. The demands they made were simple. The city's African Americans would not ride the busses until the bus company agreed to desegregate. Until that happened, the company would lose money as their passengers walked. Both sides believed the boycott would be short. King and his fellow leaders thought the company would quickly give in instead of losing money, and the White city officials thought that no one could convince African Americans to walk everywhere.

The boycott's leaders had hoped for a 50% support rate among African Americans. To their surprise and delight, 99% of the city's African Americans refused to ride the buses. People walked to work or rode their bikes. Carpools were established to help the elderly. The bus company suffered thousands of dollars in lost revenue.

Montgomery officials stopped at nothing in attempting to sabotage the boycott. King and Abernathy were arrested. Four African American churches, as well as the homes of King and Abernathy, were bombed. Still, the boycott continued.

Finally, on November 23, 1956, the Supreme Court ruled in favor of the boycott. Segregated bussing was declared unconstitutional. City officials reluctantly agreed to comply with the court ruling. Martin Luther King Jr. and his followers in Montgomery had proven that non-violent protest could effect change.

The Montgomery Bus Boycott triggered a firestorm in the South and similar actions flared up in other cities. The boycott put Martin Luther King, Jr. in the national spotlight. He became the acknowledged leader of the nascent **Civil Rights Movement**.

With Ralph Abernathy, King formed the **Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)** to organized other protests against Jim Crow segregation. The SCLC boldly declared to the rest of the country that their movement would be peaceful, organized, and determined.

### THE SIT-IN MOVEMENT

On February 1, 1960, four sophomores at the North Carolina Agricultural & Technical College in Greensboro entered the local Woolworth's and sat at the lunch counter. They were refused service as they knew they would be, since Woolworth's only served Whites. African Americans were not allowed to sit inside. If they wanted a meal, they had to order and take their food out from the back of the store. However, instead of leaving, they stayed and waited.

了蒙哥马利改进协会，并组织抵制蒙哥马利的公共汽车。他们提出的要求很简单。在公共汽车公司同意解除种族隔离之前，这个城市的非洲裔美国人不会乘坐公共汽车。在那之前，公司会在乘客走路时赔钱。双方都认为抵制会很短暂。金和他的领导人认为公司会很快放弃而不是赔钱，白城官员认为没有人能说服非洲裔美国人到处走走。

抵制的领导人曾希望非裔美国人获得 50% 的支持率。令他们惊讶和高兴的是，99% 的城市非洲裔美国人拒绝乘坐公共汽车。人们走路上班或骑自行车。建立拼车来帮助老年人。这家巴士公司的收入损失了数千美元。

蒙哥马利官员在试图破坏抵制活动时一无所获。King 和 Abernathy 被捕。四个非裔美国人的教堂，以及 King 和 Abernathy 的家园遭到轰炸。然而，抵制仍在继续。

最后，在 1956 年 11 月 23 日，最高法院裁定赞成抵制。隔离的集团被宣布违宪。市政府官员不情愿地同意遵守法院的裁决。小马丁·路德·金和他在蒙哥马利的追随者证明，非暴力抗议可能会影响变革。

蒙哥马利公共汽车抵制在南方引发了一场风暴，其他城市也出现了类似的行为。抵制让马丁·路德·金 (Martin Luther King, Jr.) 成为全国瞩目的焦点。他成为新生民权运动的公认领导者。

与 Ralph Abernathy 一起，King 组建了南方基督教领袖会议 (SCLC)，以组织其他抗议 Jim Crow 隔离的抗议活动。SCLC 大胆地向该国其他地区宣布，他们的行动将是和平，有组织和坚定的。

### 坐下来运动

1960 年 2 月 1 日，格林斯博罗北卡罗来纳州农业技术学院的四名大二学生进入当地的 Woolworth's 并坐在午餐柜台。因为他们知道他们会被拒绝服务，因为 Woolworth 只为白人服务。非洲裔美国人不允许坐在里面。如果他们想要一顿饭，他们必须从商店后面订购并取出食物。然而，他们没有离开，而是等待着。



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No one participated in a sit-in of this sort without seriousness of purpose. The instructions were simple: sit quietly and wait to be served. Often the participants would be jeered and threatened by local White customers. Sometimes they would be pelted with food or ketchup. Angry onlookers tried to provoke fights. In the event of a physical attack, the student would curl up into a ball on the floor and take the punishment. Any violent reprisal would undermine the spirit of the non-violent sit-in. When the local police came to arrest the demonstrators, another line of students would take the vacated seats.

In the end, Woolworth's owners relented and desegregated their lunch counters. As the students had predicted, they simply did not want the negative publicity. The successful six-month-long **Greensboro sit-in** initiated the student phase of the African American civil rights movement and, within two months, the sit-in movement had spread to 54 cities in nine states.

In the words of grassroots civil rights activist Ella Baker, the students at Woolworth's wanted more than a hamburger, they wanted to be a part of the struggle for equality. As a result of her actions, in April 1960, the **Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)** formed to carry the battle forward. The sit-ins inspired other forms of nonviolent protest intended to desegregate public spaces. Sleep-ins occupied motel lobbies, read-ins filled public libraries, wade-ins happened at public pools and beaches, and churches became the sites of pray-ins.

### FREEDOM RIDES

Students also took part in the 1961 **Freedom Rides** sponsored by the **Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)** and SNCC. The intent of the African American and White volunteers who undertook these bus rides through the South was to test enforcement of a Supreme Court decision prohibiting segregation on interstate transportation and to protest segregated waiting rooms in bus terminals. Departing Washington, DC, on May 4, the volunteers headed south on buses that challenged the seating order of Jim Crow segregation. Whites rode in the back, African-Americans sat in the front, and on other occasions, riders of different races would share the same bench seat.

The Freedom Riders encountered little difficulty until they reached South Carolina, where a mob severely beat **John Lewis**, a freedom rider who later became chairman of SNCC and eventually a Congressman. The danger increased as the riders continued through Georgia into Alabama, where one of the two buses was firebombed. The second group continued to Birmingham, where the riders were

没有严肃的目的，没有人参加这种静坐。说明很简单：静静地坐着等待服务。参与者通常会受到当地白人客户的嘲笑和威胁。有时它们会被食物或番茄酱砸碎。愤怒的旁观者试图挑起战斗。如果发生人身攻击，学生会蜷缩在地板上并接受惩罚。任何暴力报复都会破坏非暴力静坐的精神。当地警察来逮捕示威者时，另一行学生将占用空出的座位。

最后，伍尔沃斯的老板们对他们的午餐柜台进行了妥协和解除种族隔离。正如学生们预测的那样，他们根本不想要负面的宣传。成功长达六个月的格林斯博罗静坐开始了非洲裔美国民权运动的学生阶段，并在两个月内，静坐运动已经扩散到九个州的 54 个城市。

用基层民权活动家艾拉贝克的的话来说，伍尔沃斯的学生们想要的不仅仅是一个汉堡包，他们希望成为争取平等的斗争的一部分。由于她的行为，在 1960 年 4 月，学生非暴力协调委员会 (SNCC) 成立，以推动战斗。静坐启发了其他形式的非暴力抗议活动，旨在解除对公共空间的分离。睡眠充足的汽车旅馆大厅，读入的公共图书馆，在公共游泳池和海滩发生的跋涉，以及教堂成为祈祷的场所。

### 自由骑

学生们还参加了由种族平等大会 (CORE) 和 SNCC 赞助的 1961 年自由骑行活动。在南方进行这些公共汽车旅行的非洲裔美国人和白人志愿者的意图是检验最高法院关于禁止州际交通隔离的决定的执行情况以及抗议公共汽车终点站隔离的候诊室。5 月 4 日，在华盛顿特区出发，志愿者乘坐的公共汽车向南行驶，挑战了吉姆克劳隔离的座位顺序。白人骑在后面，非裔美国人坐在前排，而在其他场合，不同种族的骑手将共用同一个长椅。

自由骑士遇到了一些困难，直到他们到达南卡罗来纳州，一群暴徒严重击败了自由骑士约翰路易斯，后来成为 SNCC 的主席，最终成为国会议员。当车手继续穿越格鲁吉亚进入阿拉巴马州时，危险性增加，两辆公共汽车中的一辆被火焰炸弹袭击。第二组继续前往伯明翰，当他们试图在城市

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attacked by the **Ku Klux Klan** as they attempted to disembark at the city bus station. The remaining volunteers continued to Mississippi, where they were arrested when they attempted to desegregate the waiting rooms in the Jackson bus terminal.

Despite the violence they encountered, the Freedom Rides made an impact. In September of 1961, the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) of the federal government stepped in and issued new policies. “White” and “colored” signs came down in the terminals. Racially segregated drinking fountains, toilets, and waiting rooms were consolidated.



### ALBANY

Fresh off their successes in Montgomery and the Freedom Rides, student leaders of the SNCC and Dr. King and the SCLC teamed up to try to **desegregate the city of Albany**, Georgia. There were problems from the start. The students and the older leaders from SCLC did not always agree on strategy. Dr. King was jailed, as were hundreds of other protesters and progress was slow. The White police chief in Albany avoided violence, and sent protesters to jails across the South so that his own would not become overcrowded. Eventually, the protest organizers gave up.

Some believe the Albany Movement was a failure, but historian Howard Zinn, who played a role in the Albany Movement, contested this interpretation. “Social movements may have many ‘defeats’—failing to achieve objectives in the short run—but in the course of the

公交车站下车时，车手们遭到三K党的攻击。其余的志愿者继续前往密西西比州，当他们试图取消杰克逊巴士总站的候诊室时，他们被捕。

尽管遭遇暴力，自由骑行也产生了影响。1961年9月，联邦政府的州际商务委员会（ICC）介入并发布了新的政策。终端上有“白色”和“有色”的标志。种植隔离的饮水机，厕所和候诊室得到了巩固。

#### Primary Source: Photograph

The Freedom Riders were attacked when they arrived at bus stations in the South. The activists who stood on the front lines of the Civil Rights Movement faced a constant threat of injury or death.

#### 主要来源：照片

当自由骑手到达南方的公交车站时，他们受到了攻击。站在民权运动前线的积极分子面临着持续的伤亡威胁。

### ALBANY

他们在蒙哥马利和自由骑行中取得了成功，SNCC的学生领袖和金博士以及SCLC联手试图解除格鲁吉亚奥尔巴尼市的种族隔离。从一开始就有问题。SCLC的学生和老领导并不总是同意战略。金博士和其他数百名抗议者一样被判入狱，进展缓慢。奥尔巴尼的白人警察局长避免暴力，并将抗议者送到南方的监狱，这样他自己就不会变得拥挤不堪。最终，抗议活动组织者放弃了。

有些人认为奥尔巴尼运动是失败的，但是在奥尔巴尼运动中扮演角色的历史学家霍华德·辛恩对这种解释提出质疑。“社会运动可能有许多‘失败’—未能在短期内实现目标—但在斗争过程中，旧秩序的

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struggle the strength of the old order begins to erode, the minds of people begin to change; the protesters are momentarily defeated but not crushed, and have been lifted, heartened, by their ability to fight back.” In fact, their work did make a difference. Civil rights leaders learned a great deal from their time in Albany and applied those lessons in later campaigns.

### BIRMINGHAM

In 1963, SCLC moved their efforts to Birmingham, the largest city in Alabama. Led by Dr. King, the campaign of nonviolent direct action culminated in widely publicized confrontations between young African Americans students and White civic authorities, and eventually led the municipal government to change the city’s discrimination laws. Unlike the earlier efforts on Albany, which focused on desegregation of the entire city, the campaign focused on more narrowly defined goals: desegregation of Birmingham’s downtown stores, fair hiring practices in stores and city employment, reopening of public parks, and creation of a biracial committee to oversee the desegregation of Birmingham’s public schools.

The brutal response of local police, led by Public Safety Commissioner “Bull” Connor who released police dogs and fire hoses on the young marchers, stood in stark contrast to the nonviolent civil disobedience of the activists.



While in jail in Birmingham, King wrote one of the most important documents of the Civil Rights Era. Because of the violent reactions of

力量开始逐渐消退，人们的思想开始发生变化；抗议者暂时被击败但没有被压垮，并且因为他们反击的能力而被提升，振奋。“事实上，他们的工作确实有所作为。公民权利领导人从他们在奥尔巴尼的时间学到了很多，并在以后的活动中应用了这些课程。

### 伯明翰

1963年，SCLC将他们的努力转移到了阿拉巴马州最大的城市伯明翰。在金博士的带领下，非暴力直接行动的运动最终导致年轻非洲裔美国学生和白人公民当局之间广泛宣传的对抗，最终导致市政府改变了该市的歧视法。与之前关注整个城市种族隔离的奥尔巴尼的努力不同，该活动的重点是更为狭隘的目标：伯明翰市中心商店的废除种族，商店和城市就业的公平招聘实践，公园重新开放以及建立混血儿委员会负责监督伯明翰公立学校的废除种族隔离。

由公共安全专员“公牛”康纳领导的当地警察的残酷反应，他们向年轻游行发放警犬和消防软管，与活动人士的非暴力公民不服从形成鲜明对比。

#### Primary Source: Photograph

“Bull” Connor ordered police dogs released on the marchers in Birmingham. Photographs like this were published in newspapers across the nation and stirred anger among many who were horrified to see the level of brutality and racial hatred that existed within their country.

#### 主要来源：照片

“公牛”康纳命令警犬在伯明翰的游行身上获释。这样的照片在全国各地的报纸上发表，并激起了许多人的愤怒，他们惊恐地发现他们国家内部存在着野蛮和种族仇恨的程度。

在伯明翰的监狱里，金写了民权时代最重要的文件之一。由于该市白人警察的暴力反应，一些非

## 2 HOW DID PEOPLE WORK TOGETHER TO ADVANCE THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT?

the White policemen of the city, some African American leaders and other ministers had criticized King, calling on him to stop taking direct action that could provoke violent responses in which marchers might be injured, beaten and jailed. Many Whites were openly angry that King had come to their city at all. He was an outsider, they claimed. In response, King wrote an **open letter**, answering each of these criticisms. His **Letter from a Birmingham Jail** included one of King's most quoted lines: "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere."

After weeks of various forms of nonviolent disobedience, the campaign produced the desired results. In June 1963, the Jim Crow signs regulating segregated public places in Birmingham were taken down. Victory, however, came at a price. Four months later, someone bombed the house of NAACP attorney Arthur Shores, injuring his wife. On September 15, 1963, Birmingham again earned international attention when Ku Klux Klan members **bombed the 16<sup>th</sup> Street Baptist Church** on a Sunday morning and killed four young girls. On June 12, 1963, NAACP lawyer **Medgar Evers**, who had helped James Meredith become the first African American to enroll at the University of Mississippi, was fatally shot outside his home in Jackson, Mississippi. He had been organizing demonstrations similar to those in Birmingham.

### THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON AND THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

After the Birmingham campaign, the SCLC called for massive protests in Washington, DC, aiming to pressure Congress to pass new civil rights legislation that would outlaw segregation nationwide. Officially called the **March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom**, an estimated 200,000 to 300,000 people participated. It was held in August 1963, on the 100th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation and the speakers addressed the crowd from the steps of the Lincoln Memorial, with the statue of the great president behind them. The date was also the eighth anniversary of the brutal murder of Emmett Till.

The crowning moment of the event was Martin Luther King Jr.'s famous **I Have a Dream** speech in which he articulated the hopes and aspirations of the Civil Rights Movement, rooted them in two great documents: the Old Testament of the Bible and the Declaration of Independence. Quoting from that promise of freedom, King reminded America that the Founding Fathers had written, "all men are created equal" on July 4, 1776, and that if that promise was going to be true for everyone, the nation would have to do the hard work to end racism. The march marked a high point of the Civil Rights Movement and established the legitimacy of its goals. However, it did not prevent

洲裔美国领导人和其他部长批评金，呼吁他停止采取可能引发游行可能受伤，殴打和监禁的暴力反应的直接行动。许多白人公然生气地说国王完全来到他们的城市。他们声称，他是一个局外人。作为回应，金写了一封公开信，回答了每一个批评。他在伯明翰监狱的信中包含了国王引用最多的一句话：“任何地方的不公正都是对各地司法的威胁。”

经过数周的各种形式的非暴力不服从，该运动产生了预期的结果。1963年6月，吉姆·克劳（Jim Crow）在伯明翰（Birmingham）监管隔离公共场所的标志被取消。然而，胜利是有代价的。四个月后，有人轰炸了全国有色人种协进会律师亚瑟·肖尔斯的家，伤害了他的妻子。1963年9月15日，当三K党成员在星期天早上轰炸第16街浸信会并杀死4名年轻女孩时，伯明翰再次引起国际关注。1963年6月12日，NAACP律师Medgar Evers曾帮助James Meredith成为第一位入读密西西比大学的非洲裔美国人，他在密西西比州杰克逊市的家中被枪杀。他一直在组织与伯明翰相似的示威活动。

### 华盛顿三月和1964年的民权法案

在伯明翰竞选活动之后，SCLC呼吁在华盛顿特区举行大规模的抗议活动，旨在迫使国会通过新的民权立法，禁止全国范围内的种族隔离。官方称为华盛顿三月就职和自由，估计有20万到30万人参加。它于1963年8月在亚伯拉罕·林肯的解放宣言100周年纪念日举行，发言人在林肯纪念堂的台阶上向人群发表讲话，背后是伟大总统的雕像。这个日期也是Emmett Till残酷谋杀八周年。

这次活动的最高点是马丁·路德·金的著名“我有一个梦想”演讲，他在演讲中阐述了民权运动的希望和愿望，并将其植根于两个伟大的文件：圣经的旧约和宣言独立。引用美国自由的承诺，金提醒美国，开国元勋们在1776年7月4日曾写过“所有人都是平等的”，如果这个承诺对每个人都是真的，那么国家就必须这样做。努力结束种族主义。这次游行标志着民权运动的高潮，并确立了其目标的合法性。然而，它并没有阻止白人恐怖

White terrorism or dismantle White supremacy, nor did it permanently sustain the tactics of nonviolent civil disobedience.

The March on Washington did succeed in its immediate and primary goal. President John F. Kennedy called Congress to pass a new bill in his own civil rights speech, and after Kennedy's assassination, President Lyndon Johnson helped secure passage of the **Civil Rights Act of 1964**. The act remains a landmark piece of civil rights legislation that outlawed discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. It ended unequal application of voter registration requirements and racial segregation in schools, at the workplace, and by facilities that serve the public.



### FREEDOM SUMMER

With the passage of the Civil Rights Act, civil rights leaders turned their attention to the next most pressing problem: voting. Politicians must respond to the needs of voters or they will lose their positions. Jim

主义或拆除白人至上主义，也没有永久地维持非暴力公民不服从的策略。

华盛顿三月在其直接和首要目标上取得了成功。约翰·肯尼迪总统呼吁国会在他自己的民权言论中通过一项新法案，在肯尼迪被暗杀后，林登·约翰逊总统帮助确保了1964年“民权法案”的通过。该法案仍然是一项具有里程碑意义的民权立法。基于种族，肤色，宗教，性别或国籍的歧视。它结束了在学校，工作场所和为公众服务的设施中不平等地适用选民登记要求和种族隔离。

#### Primary Source: Photograph

The view of the March on Washington from the Lincoln Memorial. The mass of people who came to express their frustration with racism and discrimination helped persuade Congress to pass the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

#### 主要来源：照片

从林肯纪念堂看华盛顿的三月。前来表达对种族主义和歧视感到沮丧的人群帮助说服国会通过了1964年的民权法案。

### 自由夏天

随着“民权法”的通过，民权领导人将注意力转向了下一个最紧迫的问题：投票。政治家必须回应选民的需求，否则他们将失去立场。吉姆克劳法律

Crow laws had long prevented African Americans from casting ballots. If African Americans could vote, the movement's leaders knew they would be able to make change without having to march in the streets.

In the summer of 1964, a coalition of the four major civil rights organizations, the NAACP, SCLC, SNCC, and CORE arranged for volunteers from all over America to come and register as many African Americans in Mississippi to vote as possible. The effort became known as **Freedom Summer**, and it was one of the most violent episodes of the entire movement.

Many of Mississippi's White residents deeply resented the outsiders and any attempt to change their society. Locals routinely harassed volunteers. Newspapers called them "unshaven and unwashed trash". The volunteers' presence in local black communities drew drive-by shootings, Molotov cocktails thrown at host homes, and constant harassment. State and local governments, police, White Citizens' Council, and Ku Klux Klan used arrests, arson, beatings, evictions, firing, murder, spying, and other forms of intimidation and harassment to oppose the project. Over the course of the ten-week project, 1,062 volunteers were arrested, 80 were beaten, 37 churches were bombed or burned, 30 homes or businesses were bombed or burned, and at least four civil rights workers were murdered.

On June 21, 1964, James Chaney, an African American as well as two Jewish White volunteers from New York City, Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner, were abducted and killed by members of the Ku Klux Klan. **Their murder**, and the subsequent search and discovery that the local White police had helped the Ku Klux Klan with the murders drew massive media attention to Freedom Summer.

Throughout the search, White-run Mississippi newspapers perpetuated the common belief that the disappearance was "a hoax" designed to draw publicity, but the search of rivers and swamps turned up the bodies of eight other African Americans who appeared to have been murdered.

Though Freedom Summer failed to register many voters, it significantly affected the course of the Civil Rights Movement. It helped break down decades of isolation and repression that were the foundation of the Jim Crow system. Before Freedom Summer, the national news media had paid little attention to the persecution of African American voters in the Deep South and the dangers endured by civil rights workers. Sadly, it took the death of White volunteers from the North, to make the media notice.

长期以来一直阻止非洲裔美国人投票。如果非洲裔美国人可以投票，那么该运动的领导人就知道他们无需在街头游行就可以做出改变。

在 1964 年夏天，四个主要民权组织的联盟，NAACP, SCLC, SNCC 和 CORE 安排来自美国各地的志愿者来到密西西比州注册尽可能多的非裔美国人投票。这项努力被称为自由夏天，它是整个运动中最暴力的事件之一。

密西西比州的许多白人居民对外人和改变社会的任何企图深感不满。当地人经常骚扰志愿者。报纸称他们为“不剃须和未洗过的垃圾”。这些志愿者在当地黑人社区的存在引发了驾车般的枪击事件，莫洛托夫鸡尾酒在主人家中投掷，以及不断的骚扰。州和地方政府，警察，白人公民委员会和三 K 党使用逮捕，纵火，殴打，驱逐，解雇，谋杀，间谍和其他形式的恐吓和骚扰来反对该项目。在为期十周的项目中，有 1,062 名志愿者被逮捕，80 人被殴打，37 所教堂遭到轰炸或焚烧，30 所房屋或企业遭到轰炸或烧毁，至少有 4 名民权工作者被谋杀。

1964 年 6 月 21 日，来自纽约市的非洲裔美国人詹姆斯·钱尼以及两名犹太白人志愿者安德鲁·古德曼和迈克尔·施韦纳被三 K 党成员绑架并杀害。他们的谋杀，以及随后的搜查和发现，当地白人警察已经帮助三 K 党谋杀，吸引了大量媒体关注自由夏天。

在整个搜索过程中，白人密西西比州的报纸使人们普遍认为失踪是一种旨在吸引宣传的“恶作剧”，但对河流和沼泽的搜寻却出现了其他八名似乎被谋杀的非裔美国人的尸体。

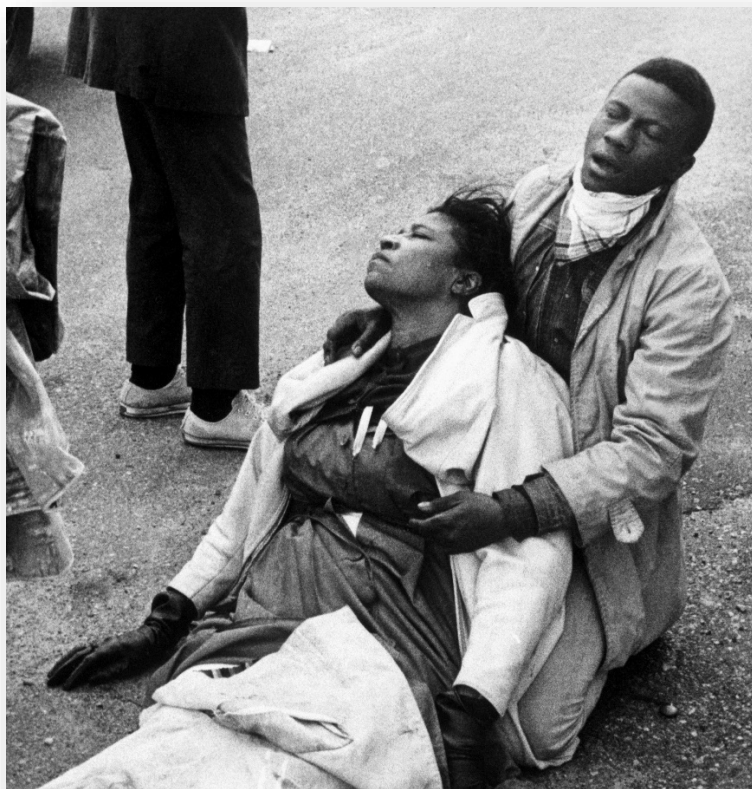
虽然“自由之夏”未能登记许多选民，但它严重影响了民权运动的进程。它帮助打破了数十年的隔离和镇压，这是 Jim Crow 系统的基础。在“自由夏天”之前，全国新闻媒体很少关注在南方深处对非洲裔美国选民的迫害以及民权工作者所遭受的危险。可悲的是，北方的白人志愿者去世，让媒体注意到了。

## 2 HOW DID PEOPLE WORK TOGETHER TO ADVANCE THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT?

Were the  
**CIVIL RIGHTS  
MOVEMENTS**  
of the post-war decades  
**SUCCESSFUL?**

### SELMA AND THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT

After Freedom Summer, the leaders of the movement decided to fight for voting rights in Selma, Alabama. Nonviolent mass marches demanded the right to vote, and the jails filled up with arrested protesters, many of them students. Again, King and Abernathy were arrested.



After an Alabama state trooper shot and killed Jimmie Lee Jackson during a voting rights protest, close to 600 protesters attempted to march from Selma to Montgomery, the state capital, to present their grievances to Governor George Wallace. Led by Reverend Hosea Williams of the SCLC and John Lewis of the SNCC, the marchers were attacked by state troopers, and deputy sheriffs who used tear gas, clubs, and bullwhips when they tried to cross the Edmund Pettus Bridge on a day remembered as **Bloody Sunday**.

Amelia Boynton, who had helped organize the march as well as marching in it, was beaten unconscious. A photograph of her lying on the road appeared on the front page of newspapers and news magazines around the world. In all, 17 marchers were hospitalized and

### SELMA 和投票权法案

在自由夏天之后，该运动的领导人决定争取阿拉巴马州塞尔玛的投票权。非暴力群众游行要求投票权，监狱里充满了被捕的抗议者，其中许多是学生。King 和 Abernathy 再一次被捕。

#### Primary Source: Photograph

Photographs of Amelia Boynton beaten unconscious by police helped move public opinion in the nation against the White leaders of Alabama and persuaded President Johnson to support the marchers and the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

#### 主要来源：照片

被警察打昏的 Amelia Boynton 的照片帮助国家公众舆论反对阿拉巴马州的白人领导人，并说服约翰逊总统支持游行并通过了 1965 年的投票权法案。

在阿拉巴马州的一名州警员在投票权抗议期间枪杀吉米·李·杰克逊后，近 600 名抗议者试图从塞尔玛游行到州首府蒙哥马利，向州长乔治·华莱士表达不满。在 SCLC 的牧师 Hosea Williams 和 SNCC 的 John Lewis 的带领下，游行遭到州警察和副警长的袭击，当他们在一天被人记得以血腥的方式穿过 Edmund Pettus 桥时，他们使用催泪瓦斯，棍棒和牛鞭星期日。

帮助组织游行以及游行的阿米莉亚博因顿被打得昏迷不醒。她躺在路上的照片出现在世界各地的报纸和新闻杂志的头版上。总共有 17 名游行接受住院治疗，50 名接受了较轻伤的治疗。残酷

50 treated for lesser injuries. Televised images of the brutal attack presented Americans and international audiences with horrifying images of marchers left bloodied and severely injured, and roused support for the Selma Voting Rights Campaign.

After many more protests, arrests, and legal maneuvering, a federal judge ordered Alabama to allow the march to Montgomery. In the end, an estimated 25,000 protesters marched to the steps of the Alabama capitol, where King spoke on the voting rights struggle. Within five months, Congress and President Lyndon Johnson responded to the enormous public pressure generated by the Selma Campaign by working with Congress to enact a new law to eliminate discrimination at the voting booth.

The legislative result of the Selma Movement was the **Voting Rights Act of 1965**. It prohibited racial discrimination in voting and Congress later amended the act five times to expand its protections. Designed to enforce the voting rights guaranteed by the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> Amendments to the Constitution, which had promised citizenship and voting rights after the Civil War, the act secured voting rights for racial minorities throughout the country, especially in the South. After enactment, the law immediately decreased racial discrimination in voting. The suspension of literacy tests and assignments of federal examiners and observers allowed for high numbers of racial minorities to register to vote.

### CONCLUSION

Each January we celebrate Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, but it was clearly the work of both the leaders and the thousands of followers who forced those in power to grant civil rights to African Americans. No one could have conducted the Selma Campaign, or the Montgomery Bus Boycott alone, and it would have been impossible for people to work in a coordinated way without talented, inspirational, and effective leadership.

In the late 1950s and early 1960s, everything that was needed to make a movement seemed to come together. What happened? How did it all happen in a way that produced results? How did people work together to advance the Civil Rights Movement?

### SUMMARY

African Americans in the city of Montgomery, Alabama boycotted the city bus system for over a year to protest segregated seating on the busses. The boycott started when Rosa Parks was arrested for refusing to move to the back of the bus. Martin Luther King, Jr. became famous

袭击的电视图像向美国人和国际观众展示了游行队员留下血腥和严重受伤的恐怖图像，并激起了对塞尔玛投票权运动的支持。

在多次抗议，逮捕和法律操纵之后，一名联邦法官命令阿拉巴马州允许前往蒙哥马利。最后，估计有 25,000 名抗议者游行到阿拉巴马州首府的台阶上，国王在那里就投票权斗争发表了讲话。在五个月内，国会和总统林登·约翰逊通过与国会合作制定新的法律来消除投票站的歧视，以应对塞尔玛运动产生的巨大公众压力。

塞尔玛运动的立法结果是 1965 年的选举权法案。它在投票中禁止种族歧视，国会后来五次修改该法案以扩大其保护范围。该法案旨在强制执行宪法第 14 和第 15 修正案所保障的投票权，该宪法承诺在内战后获得公民身份和投票权，该法案确保了全国各地，特别是南方的少数民族投票权。颁布后，法律立即减少了投票中的种族歧视。扫盲测试和联邦审查员和观察员的任务暂停，允许大量的少数民族登记投票。

### 结论

每年一月，我们都会庆祝马丁路德金博士，Jr. Day，但显然是领导者和数千名追随者的工作，他们迫使当权者向非洲裔美国人授予公民权利。没有人可以单独进行塞尔玛运动或蒙哥马利巴士抵制，如果没有才华横溢，鼓舞人心和有效的领导，人们就不可能以协调的方式工作。

在 20 世纪 50 年代末和 60 年代初期，制造运动所需的一切似乎都在一起。发生了什么？这一切是如何以产生结果的方式发生的？人们如何共同推进民权运动？

### 摘要

阿拉巴马州蒙哥马利市的非洲裔美国人抵制城市公交系统超过一年，以抗议公共汽车上隔离的座位。当 Rosa Parks 因拒绝搬到公共汽车后面而被捕时，抵制开始了。小马丁·路德·金 (Martin



as the leader of the boycott. Eventually they won and the city ended segregation on the busses.

Martin Luther King, Jr. believed in nonviolence and civil disobedience. He founded SCLC to organize other protests. Other groups such as SNCC and CORE also were created and used nonviolence and civil disobedience.

Students staged sit-ins at lunch counters to protest Jim Crow laws that prevented them from eating at restaurants with Whites.

Freedom riders rode busses through the South to protest segregated waiting rooms at bus stations. They were attacked in Alabama and the KKK bombed their bus. However, their protest convinced President Kennedy to call for a law to protect civil rights.

Martin Luther King, Jr. led a campaign in Albany, Georgia to desegregate the city. Large numbers of people marched and were arrested. Their effort failed, but they learned new strategies.

In Birmingham, Alabama, the White police chief ordered dogs and fire hoses to be used against civil rights marchers. Images of police brutality convinced many Americans that segregation was wrong and that they should support the civil rights marchers.

In 1963, Martin Luther King, Jr. gave a speech during a march in Washington, DC. He described a future for the United States when segregation and racism had been eliminated. He used the famous phrase "I have a dream." The march convinced Congress to pass the Civil Rights Act.

In 1964, activists tried to register many African Americans in Mississippi to vote. Their activities were called Freedom Summer, but they faced extreme violence from Whites. When the KKK killed White supporters of the Civil Rights Movement, President Johnson ordered the FBI to investigate.

In 1965, Martin Luther King, Jr. led a march from the city of Selma, Alabama to the capital of Montgomery to protest for voting rights. Police officers attacked the marchers. Finally, President Johnson ordered the National Guard to protect the marchers and the protest convinced Congress to pass the Voting Rights Act.

Luther King, Jr.) 因抵制领导而闻名。最终他们赢了，城市在公共汽车上结束了隔离。

小马丁·路德·金 (Martin Luther King, Jr.) 坚信非暴力和公民抗命。他成立了 SCLC 来组织其他抗议活动。还成立了其他小组，例如 SNCC 和 CORE，并使用了非暴力和公民抗命。

学生们在午餐柜台上静坐，抗议吉姆克劳的法律，禁止他们在白人餐馆吃饭。

自由骑士乘坐公共汽车穿越南方，以抗议公交车站隔离的候车室。他们在阿拉巴马州遭到袭击，韩国国民党炸毁了他们的公共汽车。但是，他们的抗议活动说服肯尼迪总统呼吁制定一项保护民权的法律。

小马丁·路德·金 (Martin Luther King, Jr.) 在佐治亚州的奥尔巴尼 (Albany) 领导了一场将该城市废除种族隔离的活动。大批人游行并被捕。他们的努力失败了，但他们学到了新的策略。

在阿拉巴马州的伯明翰，白人警察局长命令狗和消防软管用于反对民权游行。警察暴行的形象使许多美国人相信隔离是错误的，他们应该支持民权游行。

1963 年，马丁·路德·金 (Martin Luther King, Jr.) 在华盛顿特区的一次游行中发表了演讲。他描述了在种族隔离和种族主义被消除后美国的未来。他使用了著名的短语“我有一个梦想。”游行说服国会通过民权法案。

1964 年，活动家们试图在密西西比州登记许多非裔美国人投票。他们的活动被称为自由夏天，但他们面临白人的极端暴力。当 KKK 杀害民权运动的白人支持者时，约翰逊总统命令联邦调查局进行调查。

1965 年，小马丁·路德·金 (Martin Luther King, Jr.) 从阿拉巴马州塞尔玛市出发，前往蒙哥马利首府进行抗议，以抗议投票权。警察袭击了游行。最后，约翰逊总统下令国民警卫队保护游行，抗议活动说服国会通过了《投票权法》。



## PEOPLE AND GROUPS

**Rosa Parks:** African American activist in Montgomery, Alabama who was arrested for refusing to give up her seat on a city bus. The event initiated the Montgomery Bus Boycott.

**Martin Luther King, Jr.:** Leader of the African American Civil Rights Movement in the 1960s. He was a minister from Montgomery, Alabama and was assassinated in 1968. He is most famously remembered for his “I Have a Dream” Speech.

**Coretta Scott King:** Civil rights activist and wife of Martin Luther King, Jr.

**Ralph Abernathy:** Co-founder of the SCLC with Martin Luther King, Jr.

**Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC):** Organization formed by Martin Luther King, Jr. and Ralph Abernathy to organize civil rights demonstrations.

**Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC):** Civil rights organization formed by African American students in 1960s. They organized sit-ins and joined in other protests.

**Congress of Racial Equality (CORE):** Civil rights organization that participated in the Freedom Rides and other protests.

**“Bull” Connor:** White police chief in Birmingham, Alabama who used fire hoses and police dogs to attack civil rights protesters.

**Medgar Evers:** African American civil rights lawyer who helped James Meredith enroll at the University of Mississippi and was later assassinated while organizing protests in the city of Jackson.



## KEY CONCEPTS

**Nonviolence:** The use of peaceful means, not force, to bring about political or social change.

**Civil Disobedience:** The breaking of laws to demonstrate that they are unjust.

**Sit-In:** A form of protest used to desegregate lunch counters in the South in the late-1950s. African American students would enter a restaurant and sit peacefully until they were served.

**Open Letter:** A letter that is released to the public for anyone to read.



## EVENTS

**Montgomery Bus Boycott:** 1955 civil rights protest initiated by the arrest of Rosa Parks in which African Americans refused to ride city buses until they were desegregated. It was successful and helped propel Dr. King to prominence as the leader of the Civil Rights Movement.

**Civil Rights Movement:** Overall term for the many protests throughout the 1950s and 1960s in which African Americans sought to advance their civil rights through protests, boycotts, sit-ins, marches, etc. Martin Luther King, Jr. was its generally accepted, although unofficial, leader.

**Freedom Rides:** 1961 civil rights demonstration against segregated waiting rooms at bus terminals. The protesters were attacked when they arrived in the Deep South.

**Albany Campaign:** Effort by SNCC and SCLC to desegregate the city of Albany, Georgia in 1961. They organized nonviolent protests and were arrested in large numbers, but ultimately failed to desegregate the city.

**Birmingham Campaign:** Effort by SCLC to desegregate the city of Birmingham, Alabama in 1963. They were met with fierce and violent resistance from the city’s White leadership. Images of police dogs and fire hoses attacking protesters captured national attention and helped the effort succeed.

**16<sup>th</sup> Street Baptist Church Bombing:** Bombing of a Birmingham church by the KKK in which four African American girls were killed.

**March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom:** Major civil rights rally in Washington, DC in 1963 to promote the passage of the Civil Rights Act. Dr. King gave his “I Have a Dream” speech at the event.

**Freedom Summer:** Effort to register African Americans in Mississippi to vote during 1964. It was marked by violent resistance from the KKK.

**Murder of Chaney, Goodman and Schwerner:** Famous killing of civil rights workers during Freedom Summer in 1964. President Johnson ordered the FBI to investigate and the event resulted in national awareness of the lawlessness of the KKK and injustice of the Jim Crow South’s legal system.

**Bloody Sunday:** Attack in 1965 on civil rights marchers by White police officers as they tried to march across the Edmund Pettus Bridge between Selma and Montgomery, Alabama. They protesters were marching to demand voting rights and the attack pushed congress to pass the Voting Rights Act.



## TEXTS

**Letter from a Birmingham Jail:** Famous letter written by Martin Luther King, Jr. during the Birmingham protests in which Dr. King responds to critics who accused him of being an outside agitator and believed he was trying to make too much change, too quickly.



## SPEECHES

**I Have a Dream Speech:** Martin Luther King, Jr.’s most famous speech given at the March on Washington in 1963 in which he laid out the moral aspirations of the Civil Rights Movement.



## LAWS

**Civil Rights Act of 1964:** Law passed in 1964 that outlawed discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. It ended unequal application of voter registration requirements and racial segregation in schools, at the workplace, and by facilities that serve the public.

**Voting Rights Act of 1965:** Law passed in 1965 that eliminated restrictions on voting such as literacy tests and pole taxes.

# 3

## T H I R D Q U E S T I O N WAS VIOLENCE AN INEVITABLE PART OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT?

Were the  
CIVIL RIGHTS  
MOVEMENTS  
of the post-war decades  
SUCCESSFUL?

### INTRODUCTION

Despite the tremendous leadership of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and the other champions of nonviolence, as years went on, frustration among the African American community grew. Why was change taking so long?

Especially for young men in northern and western cities, the dream Dr. King articulated in 1963 seemed like a promise that would never be fulfilled. For them, leaders like Malcolm X who advocated self-reliance, separation from White America, and a readiness to use violence to protect their neighborhoods held answers that seemed more in touch with the realities of their lives.

So, despite the idealism and successes of the nonviolence protests and marches, as the 1960s progressed, violence began to increase. Was this bound to happen? Could the movement's leaders have done anything to stop this? Could White Americans have prevented the eventual turn toward violence?

What do you think? Was violence an inevitable part of the Civil Rights Movement?

### 介绍

尽管马丁·路德·金博士和其他非暴力倡导者的巨大领导力，随着岁月的流逝，非裔美国人社区的挫折感也在增长。为什么变化需要这么长时间？

特别是对于北方和西方城市的年轻人来说，金博士在 1963 年所表达的梦想似乎是一种永远无法实现的承诺。对于他们来说，像 Malcolm X 这样的领导者，他们主张自力更生，与白人分离，并愿意使用暴力来保护他们的社区，他们的答案似乎与他们生活的现实更加接触。

因此，尽管非暴力抗议和游行的理想主义和成功，随着 20 世纪 60 年代的进展，暴力开始增加。这必然会发生吗？运动的领导人能做些什么来制止这个吗？美国白人能阻止最终转向暴力吗？

你怎么看？暴力是民权运动不可避免的一部分吗？

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#### URBAN RIOTS

On August 11, 1965, the atmosphere in the Watts district of Los Angeles turned white hot. A police patrol stopped Marquette Frye, suspecting he was driving while intoxicated. A crowd assembled as Frye was asked to step out of his vehicle. When the arresting officer drew his gun, the crowd erupted in a spontaneous burst of anger.

Too many times the African-American residents of Watts had seen the White officers of the Los Angeles Police Department use excessive force. They were tired of being turned down for jobs in Watts by White employers who lived in wealthier neighborhoods. They were troubled by the overcrowded living conditions in rundown apartments. The Frye incident was the match that lit their fire. His arrest prompted five days of rioting, looting, and burning. The governor of California ordered the National Guard to maintain order. When the smoke cleared, 34 people were killed and property damage estimates approached \$40 million.



The urban uprising of the late-1960s, part of what has often been called **The Long, Hot Summer**, had actually begun in 1964. When a White policeman in Harlem shot a African American teenager, a similar disturbance flared up, although on a lesser scale than the Watt's riots. In 1967, there were riots in Atlanta, Boston, Cincinnati, Buffalo Tampa, Birmingham, Chicago, New York, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New Britain, and Rochester. The most serious riots of the summer took place in July, with the riot in Newark, New Jersey and the Twelfth Street riot, in Detroit, Michigan.

#### 城市骚乱

1965年8月11日，洛杉矶瓦特区的的气氛变得白热化。警察巡逻队停止了 Marquette Frye，怀疑他在醉酒时开车。一群人聚集在一起，弗莱被要求走出他的车。当逮捕官员拔出枪时，人群爆发出一股自发的愤怒。

瓦茨的非洲裔美国居民曾多次看到洛杉矶警察局的白人官员过度使用武力。他们厌倦了被生活在富裕社区的怀特雇主拒绝为 Watts 工作。他们对破旧公寓过度拥挤的生活条件感到不安。弗莱事件是点火的火柴。他的被捕导致了五天的骚乱，抢劫和焚烧。加利福尼亚州州长命令国民警卫队维持秩序。烟雾消散后，34人死亡，财产损失估计接近4,000万美元。

#### Primary Source: Photograph

Police stand guard across from a burned out building during the 1967 Detroit Riots. A truck of National Guardsman rolls by.

#### 主要来源：照片

在1967年底特律骚乱期间，警察站在一座烧毁的建筑物对面。一辆国民警卫队的卡车滚过。

20世纪60年代后期的城市起义，通常被称为“漫长的炎热夏天”的一部分，实际上始于1964年。当哈莱姆的一名白人警察射杀了一名非洲裔美国少年时，同样的骚乱爆发了，尽管在较小的情况下规模超过瓦特的骚乱。1967年，亚特兰大，波士顿，辛辛那提，布法罗坦帕，伯明翰，芝加哥，纽约，密尔沃基，明尼阿波利斯，新英国和罗切斯特发生骚乱。夏天最严重的骚乱发生在7月，新泽西州纽瓦克发生骚乱，密歇根州底特律市发生第12次骚乱。

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At the behest of President Johnson, the **Kerner Commission** was created to examine the causes behind the rioting. After a six-month study, the committee released its report, finding that the riots resulted from African American frustration at the lack of economic opportunity. The report berated federal and state governments for failed housing, education and social-service policies. The report also aimed some of its sharpest criticism at the mainstream media. “The press has too long basked in a White world looking out of it, if at all, with White men’s eyes and White perspective.”

The report’s most famous passage warned, “Our nation is moving toward two societies, one black, one White—separate and unequal.” The report was a strong indictment of White America: “What White Americans have never fully understood but what the Negro can never forget — is that White society is deeply implicated in the ghetto. White institutions created it, White institutions maintain it, and White society condones it.”

Martin Luther King, Jr. pronounced the report a “physician’s warning of approaching death, with a prescription for life.”

Its results suggested that one main cause of urban violence was White racism and suggested that White America bore much of the responsibility for the rioting and rebellion. It called to create new jobs, construct new housing, and put a stop to de facto segregation that had been common in northern cities in order to wipe out the destructive ghetto environment. In order to do so, the report recommended for government programs to provide needed services, to hire more diverse and sensitive police forces and, most notably, to invest billions in housing programs aimed at breaking up residential segregation.

Sadly, most of the Kerner Commission’s recommendations fell on deaf ears at all levels of government. Few White politicians were comfortable spending their reputations fighting to improve conditions in mostly African American inner cities, and in the 1960s and 1970s, few African Americans had been elected to public office.

#### MALCOLM X

When Malcolm Little was growing up in Lansing, Michigan, he developed a mistrust for White Americans. Ku Klux Klan terrorists burned his house, and his father was murdered, an act young Malcolm attributed to local Whites. After moving to Harlem, Malcolm turned to crime. He was arrested and sent to jail.

The prison experience was eye-opening for the young man. He began to read and educate himself. Influenced by other inmates, he joined

在约翰逊总统的要求下，克纳委员会的成立是为了研究骚乱背后的原因。经过 6 个月的研究，该委员会发布了报告，发现骚乱是由于非洲裔美国人因缺乏经济机会而感到沮丧。该报告指责联邦和州政府未能通过住房，教育和社会服务政策。该报告还针对主流媒体提出了一些最尖锐的批评。“媒体在白色世界中晒太久了，如果有的话，用白人的眼睛和怀特的视角来看待它。”

该报告最著名的一篇文章警告说：“我们的国家正朝着两个社会，一个黑人，一个白人分离和不平等的方向发展。”该报告是对白人美国的强烈起诉：“白人美国人从来没有完全理解，但黑人可以做什么永远不要忘记 - 白人社会是否与贫民区深深牵连。白色机构创造了它，白色机构维护它，白色社会宽恕它。”

小马丁·路德·金 (Martin Luther King, Jr.) 宣称这份报告是“医生警告接近死亡，并处方生命。”

其结果表明，城市暴力的一个主要原因是白人种族主义，并暗示白色美国承担起骚乱和反叛的大部分责任。它呼吁创造新的就业机会，建造新的住房，并制止在北方城市普遍存在的事实上的隔离，以消灭破坏性的贫民窟环境。为了做到这一点，该报告建议政府方案提供所需的服务，雇用更多样化和敏感的警察部队，最值得注意的，投资数十亿美元用于旨在打破住宅隔离的住房方案。

可悲的是，大多数克纳委员会的建议都被各级政府置若罔闻。很少有白人政治家愿意为改善大多数非洲裔美国人内城的状况而努力争取改善，而在 20 世纪 60 年代和 70 年代，很少有非洲裔美国人当选公职。

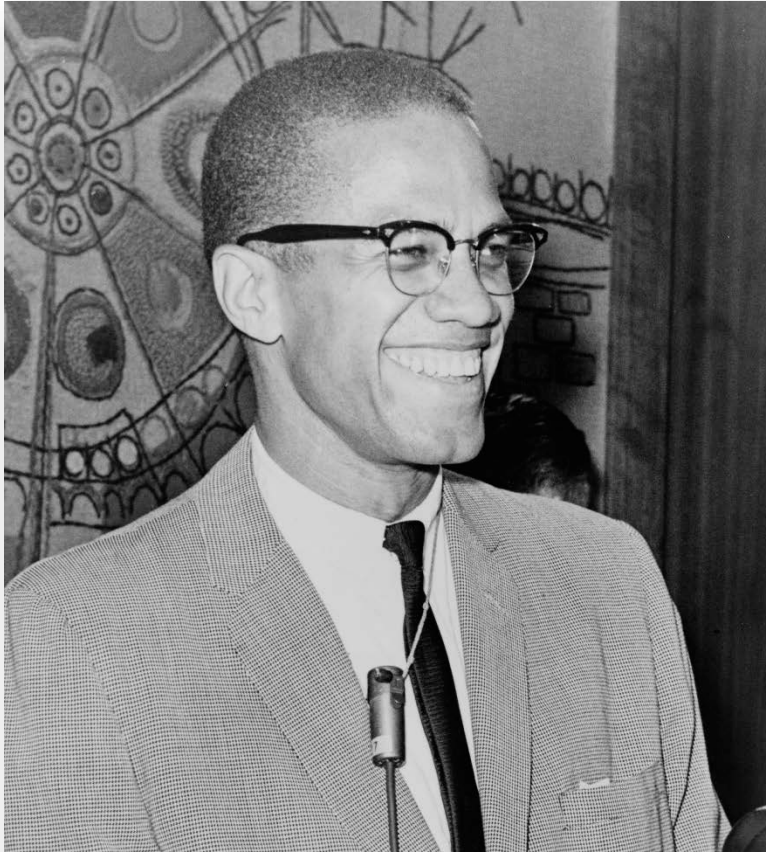
#### MALCOLM X

当 Malcolm Little 在密歇根州兰辛长大时，他对美国白人产生了不信任。Ku Klux Klan 恐怖分子烧毁了他的房子，他的父亲被谋杀，年轻的 Malcolm 将其归咎于当地的白人。搬到哈莱姆后，马尔科姆转向犯罪。他被捕并被送进监狱。

监狱的经历令这位年轻人大大开眼界。他开始阅读和教育自己。在其他囚犯的影响下，他加入了伊斯兰

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the Nation of Islam. Upon his release, he was a changed man with a new identity. He changed his name to **Malcolm X**.



国。在他被释放后，他是一个有着新身份的改变了的人。他改名为 Malcolm X。

#### Primary Source: Photograph

Malcolm X was, and continues to be, an influential figure in the African American community. Unlike Dr. King, Malcolm X changed his opinions on racial integration and violence during his lifetime, leaving a complex legacy and a worldview that is hard to pin down.

#### 主要来源：照片

Malcolm X 曾经并且将继续是非洲裔美国社区中颇具影响力的人物。与 King 博士不同，Malcolm X 在他的一生中改变了他对种族融合和暴力的看法，留下了复杂的遗产和难以确定的世界观。

Not only had Malcolm X given up the name his ancestors were given during the time of slavery, he had also given up Christianity, a religion they learned while slaves as well. Islam, Malcolm's new faith, is one of the world's great monotheistic religions, but for many African Americans, Islam had added meaning. When Wallace Fard founded the **Nation of Islam** in the 1930s, he declared that Christianity was a White man's faith. Although it had been founded by an Arab, Islam was closer to African roots and identity said Fard. Like Muslims everywhere, members of the Nation of Islam read the Koran, worshiped Allah as their God, and accepted Mohammed as their chief prophet. However, in America, Fard's followers mixed the religious tenets of Islam with black nationalism. Fard's followers became known as **Black Muslims**. When Fard mysteriously disappeared, **Elijah Muhammad** became the leader of the movement.

不仅马尔科姆 X 放弃了他的祖先在奴隶制时期所给予的名字，他还放弃了基督教，这也是他们在奴隶时所学到的宗教信仰。伊斯兰，马尔科姆的新信仰，是世界上最伟大的一神论宗教之一，但对于许多非洲裔美国人来说，伊斯兰教增加了意义。当华莱士法德在 20 世纪 30 年代创立伊斯兰国家时，他宣称基督教是白人的信仰。虽然它是由阿拉伯人建立的，但伊斯兰教更接近非洲的根源，并且身份说法德。像世界各地的穆斯林一样，伊斯兰民族的成员阅读古兰经，崇拜安拉作为他们的上帝，并接受穆罕默德作为他们的首席先知。然而，在美国，法德的追随者将伊斯兰教的宗教信条与黑人民族主义混为一谈。Fard 的粉丝被称为黑人穆斯林。当法德神秘地消失时，以利亚穆罕默德成为该运动的领导者。

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The Nation of Islam attracted many followers, especially in prisons, where African Americans who had struggled in society looked for guidance. They preached adherence to a strict moral code and reliance on other African Americans. Integration was not a goal. Rather, the Nation of Islam wanted African Americans to set up their own schools, churches, and support networks. When Malcolm X made his personal conversion, Elijah Muhammad recognized his talents and made him a leading spokesperson for the movement.

As Martin Luther King, Jr. preached his gospel of peaceful change and integration in the late 1950s and early 1960s, Malcolm X delivered a different message. Whites were not to be trusted. He called on African Americans to be proud of their heritage and to set up strong communities without the help of White Americans. He promoted the establishment of a separate state for African Americans in which they could rely on themselves to provide solutions to their own problems. Violence was not the only answer, but violence was justified in self-defense. African Americans should achieve what was rightfully theirs “by any means necessary.”

Malcolm X electrified urban audiences with his eloquent prose and inspirational style. However, in 1963, he split with the Nation of Islam after publicly clashing with Elijah Muhammad. In 1964 he made the pilgrimage to Mecca and afterward showed signs of softening his stance on the need for racial division. What direction he might have ultimately taken is lost to a history. As Malcolm X led a mass rally in Harlem on February 21, 1965, rival Black Muslims gunned him down. Although his life was ended, the ideas he preached lived on in the Black Power Movement.

#### BLACK POWER

In 1966, **Stokely Carmichael** of SNCC told a group of marchers, “What we need is black power.” Crowds chanted the phrase as a slogan, and a new side of the civil rights movement began to emerge.

Carmichael and other young African American leaders were heavily influenced by the words of Malcolm X, and rejected racial integration. Carmichael believed that African Americans needed to feel a sense of racial pride and self-respect before any meaningful gains could be achieved. Like Malcolm X, he encouraged the strengthening of African American communities without the help of Whites.

Chapters of SNCC and CORE, both integrated organizations, began to reject White membership as Carmichael abandoned peaceful resistance. Martin Luther King, Jr. and the NAACP denounced black

Islamic Nation attracted many followers, especially in prisons, where African Americans who had struggled in society looked for guidance. They preached adherence to a strict moral code and reliance on other African Americans. Integration was not a goal. Rather, the Islamic Nation wanted African Americans to set up their own schools, churches, and support networks. When Malcolm X made his personal conversion, Elijah Muhammad recognized his talents and made him a leading spokesperson for the movement.

正如马丁·路德·金 (John Luther King, Jr.) 在 20 世纪 50 年代末和 60 年代初宣扬他的和平变革与融合的福音一样, 马尔科姆·X 传达了不同的信息。白人不值得信任。他呼吁非洲裔美国人为他们的遗产感到自豪, 并在没有美国白人帮助的情况下建立强大的社区。他促进了为非洲裔美国人建立一个独立的国家, 他们可以依靠自己为自己的问题提供解决方案。暴力不是唯一的答案, 但暴力在自卫中是合理的。非洲裔美国人应该“以任何必要的方式”实现他们的理所当然。

Malcolm X 以其雄辩的散文和鼓舞人心的风格为城市观众带来了电气化。然而, 在 1963 年, 在与以利亚穆罕默德公开冲突后, 他与伊斯兰国家分道扬。1964 年, 他前往麦加朝圣, 后来表现出软化他对种族分裂需求的立场的迹象。他最终可能采取的方向是历史遗失。1965 年 2 月 21 日, 当 Malcolm X 率领哈莱姆大规模集会时, 竞争对手黑人穆斯林将他击毙。尽管他的生命已经结束, 但他所宣扬的思想仍然存在于黑人力量运动中。

#### 黑电

1966 年, SNCC 的斯托克利卡迈克尔告诉一群游行, “我们需要的是黑人权力。”人群高呼这句话作为口号, 民权运动的新方面开始出现。

Carmichael 和其他年轻的非洲裔美国领导人受到 Malcolm X 的严重影响, 并拒绝种族融合。卡迈克尔认为, 在取得任何有意义的成果之前, 非洲裔美国人需要感受到种族自豪感和自尊心。像 Malcolm X 一样, 他鼓励在没有白人帮助的情况下加强非裔美国人社区。

SNCC 和 CORE 这两个综合组织的章节开始拒绝白人会员, 因为卡迈克尔放弃了和平抵抗。小马丁路德金和全国有色人种协进会谴责黑人权力, 但黑人

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power, but black power was a powerful message in the streets of urban America, where resentment boiled and tempers flared. For many young African Americans, racism was everywhere. They lived under the constant threat of violence from White police officers and the rules White America had established were clearly designed to keep African Americans in poverty. Dr. King's message of love, nonviolence, and integration into White society simply did not resonate with the youth of the ghetto.

African American students began to celebrate African American culture boldly and publicly. Colleges teemed with young African American teenagers wearing traditional African colors and clothes. Soul singer **James Brown** had his audience chanting "Say it loud, I'm black and I'm proud." Young African Americans proclaimed, "**Black Is Beautiful!**"

The **Black Power** movement turned popular fashion and aesthetics on end. In the 1930s, skin lighteners and hair straighteners were used by fashionable African American women in an effort to look whiter. By the end of the 1960s, being proud of the African heritage dictated that afros and dark skin were desirable.

That same year, **Huey Newton** and **Bobby Seale** took Carmichael's advice a step further and formed the **Black Panther Party**. Openly brandishing weapons, the Panthers decided to take control of their own neighborhoods to aid their communities and to resist police brutality. Soon the Panthers spread across the nation. The Black Panther Party borrowed many tenets from socialist movements, including Mao Zedong's famous creed "Political power comes through the barrel of a gun." The Panthers and the police exchanged gunshots on American streets as White Americans viewed the growing militancy with alarm.

For African Americans, the hypocrisy was thick. Whites proudly proclaimed their Second Amendment right to own guns and Ku Klux Klansmen in the South shot African Americans with impunity. However, the moment Black Panthers carried guns and announced that they would defend themselves, they were branded terrorists.

权力在美国城市的街头传播是一个强有力的信息，在那里怨恨沸腾，脾气暴躁。对许多年轻的非洲裔美国人来说，种族主义无处不在。他们生活在白人警察的持续暴力威胁之下，白人美国制定的规则显然是为了让非洲裔美国人陷入贫困。金博士关于爱情，非暴力和融入白人社会的信息根本没有与贫民区的年轻人产生共鸣。

非洲裔美国学生开始大胆公开地庆祝非裔美国人的文化。大学里充满了穿着传统非洲色彩和衣服的年轻非洲裔美国青少年。灵魂歌手詹姆斯·布朗让他的观众高呼“大声说，我是黑人，我很自豪。”年轻的非洲裔美国人宣称，“黑色是美丽的！”

黑色力量运动结束了流行的时尚和美学。在 20 世纪 30 年代，时尚的非裔美国女性使用了皮肤增白剂和直发器，以期看起来更白。到 20 世纪 60 年代末，以非洲传统为荣，决定了非洲和黑皮肤是可取的。

同年，Huey Newton 和 Bobby Seale 将 Carmichael 的建议更进一步，并组建了黑豹派对。黑豹公开挥舞着武器，决定控制自己的社区，以帮助他们的社区并抵制警察的暴行。黑豹很快就遍布全国。黑豹党借用了社会主义运动的许多原则，包括毛泽东著名的信条“政治权力来自枪管。”黑豹和警察在美国街头交换了枪声，因为白人美国人对这个日益增长的武装分子发出警报。

对于非裔美国人来说，虚伪是厚重的。白人自豪地宣布他们的第二修正案拥有自己的枪支权利，而南方的三 K 克兰斯曼则肆无忌惮地射杀了非洲裔美国人。然而，在黑豹携带枪支并宣布他们将为自己辩护的那一刻，他们就是品牌恐怖分子。



### 3 WAS VIOLENCE AN INEVITABLE PART OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT?



#### Primary Source: Photograph

The black power salute at the 1968 Olympics by Tommie Smith and John Carlos captivated the nation. Some felt that it was disrespectful to the flag, while others celebrated it as a powerful message of resistance to racism. It was the first, but not the last time African American athletes would use the opportunity they had as televised celebrities to send a political message.

#### 主要来源：照片

1968年奥运会上由汤米史密斯和约翰卡洛斯主演的黑人电影致敬全国。有些人认为这是对国旗的不尊重，而其他则认为这是反对种族主义的有力信息。这是第一次，但不是最后一次非裔美国运动员利用他们作为电视名人发送政治信息的机会。

For many Americans, the Black Power movement arrived in their living rooms while watching the **1968 Olympics**. During their medal ceremony in the Olympic Stadium in Mexico City, Tommie Smith and John Carlos each raised a black-gloved fist during the playing of the The Star-Spangled Banner. While on the podium, Smith and Carlos, who had won gold and bronze medals respectively in the 200-meter running event, turned to face the American flag and then kept their hands raised until the anthem had finished. It was one of the most overtly political acts at the Olympic Games, and the first of many political statements African American athletes would make at televised sporting events.

对于许多美国人来说，Black Power 运动在观看1968年奥运会的同时抵达了他们的起居室。在墨西哥城奥林匹克体育场举行的颁奖仪式上，汤姆史密斯和约翰卡洛斯各自在星光闪耀的旗帜演奏期间举起了戴着黑手套的拳头。在领奖台上，史密斯和卡洛斯分别在200米跑比赛中获得了金牌和铜牌，他们转身面对美国国旗，然后举起双手直到国歌结束。这是奥运会上最明显的政治行为之一，也是非洲裔美国运动员在电视体育赛事中发表的许多政治声明中的第一个。

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#### THE DEATH OF MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.

The peaceful Civil Rights Movement was dealt a severe blow in the spring of 1968. On the morning of April 4, 1968 **Martin Luther King, Jr. was gunned down** as he stepped out of his hotel room in Memphis, Tennessee. King had come to Memphis to support striking sanitation workers.

Ironically, the night before, King had talked about the threats of violence he faced both then and throughout his activist life. Toward the end of the speech, King foreshadowed his impending death, but reaffirming that he was not afraid to die saying, “Well, I don’t know what will happen now... But it really doesn’t matter with me now, because **I’ve been to the mountaintop**. And I don’t mind. Like anybody, I would like to live a long life; longevity has its place. But I’m not concerned about that now. I just want to do God’s will. And He’s allowed me to go up to the mountain. And I’ve looked over. And I’ve seen the Promised Land. I may not get there with you. But I want you to know tonight, that we, as a people, will get to the Promised Land. So I’m happy, tonight. I’m not worried about anything. I’m not fearing any man. Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord.”

As news of King’s murder spread, rioting erupted in urban areas across the country as mourners unleashed their rage. For most African Americans, the murder of Dr. King, a man who embodied understanding and peace, felt like the ultimate betrayal. In fact, with King’s death also died much of the energy for the protests and marches of the Civil Rights Movement. Although his followers continued to pursue racial justice, the nature of the movement changed and the momentum on the streets of the South, the courtrooms, and the halls of power dissipated.

Dr. King is remembered as one of the nation’s greatest citizens. Time magazine had named him “Man of the Year” in 1963. In 1964, he won the Nobel Peace Prize and was described as “the first person in the Western world to have shown us that a struggle can be waged without violence.” In 1977, he was posthumously awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest award a civilian American can earn. In 1983, his birthday became a national holiday, creating an annual opportunity for Americans to reflect on the values he dedicated his life to advancing.

#### NIXON’S SOUTHERN STRATEGY

The violent urban protests, which had first broken out in the summer of 1965, and recurred occasionally for the rest of the decade, sparked a conservative backlash in public opinion. A majority of fearful White Americans began to prioritize “law and order” over the advancements

#### 马丁·路德王的死亡。

1968 年春天，和平的民权运动遭受了严重的打击。1968 年 4 月 4 日早晨，当他走出田纳西州孟菲斯的旅馆房间时，小马丁路德金被枪杀。金来到孟菲斯支持罢工的环卫工人。

具有讽刺意味的是，前一天晚上，金曾谈到过他在当时和整个活动期间面临的暴力威胁。在讲话即将结束时，金预示了他即将去世，但重申他并不害怕说死，“好吧，我不知道现在会发生什么……但现在对我来说真的没关系，因为我去过山顶。我不介意。像任何人一样，我希望过上漫长的生活，长寿有它的位置。但我现在并不关心。我只想做上帝的旨意。他允许我上山。我看了看。而且我见过了应许之地。我可能不会和你在一起。但我希望你今晚知道，我们作为一个民族，将会到达应许之地。所以今晚我很高兴。我什么都不担心。我不怕任何男人。我的眼睛看到了主降临的荣耀。”

随着国王谋杀案的消息传开，全国各地的城市地区爆发骚乱，因为哀悼者释放了他们的愤怒。对于大多数非洲裔美国人来说，谋杀金博士这个体现了理解与和平的人，感觉就像是最终的背叛。事实上，随着国王的死亡，民权运动的抗议和游行也消耗了很多精力。虽然他的追随者继续追求种族正义，但运动的性质发生了变化，南方街道，法庭和权力大厅的势头消退了。

金博士被人们记住是全民最伟大的公民之一。“时代”杂志于 1963 年将他评为“年度人物”。1964 年，他获得了诺贝尔和平奖，并被描述为“西方世界第一个向我们证明可以在没有暴力的情况下进行斗争的人”。1977 年，他被追授总统自由勋章，这是美国平民可以获得的最高奖项。1983 年，他的生日成为一个全国性的节日，为美国人创造了一年一度的机会，让他们思考他一生致力推进的价值观。

#### 尼克松的南方战略

暴力的城市抗议活动于 1965 年夏天首次爆发，并在十年的剩余时间里偶尔复发，引发了公众舆论的保守反对。大多数可怕的美白人开始优先考虑“法律和秩序”，而不是公民权利的进步。1968

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of civil rights. In 1968, Republican **Richard Nixon** decided to run for president and promised a return to law and order. Nixon had been vice president in the 1950s, and had lost one of the closest presidential elections in 1960s to John F. Kennedy. However, in 1968 he saw an opportunity to return to the national stage.

Nixon also courted northern, blue-collar workers, whom he called the silent majority, to acknowledge their belief that their voices were seldom heard. These voters feared the social changes taking place in the country. Some felt left behind, as the government seemed to be focused on the problems of African Americans. Nixon's promises of stability and his emphasis on law and order appealed to them. He portrayed himself as a fervent patriot who would take a strong stand against civil unrest.

Nixon also employed a **Southern Strategy** in 1968. Denouncing segregation and the denial of the vote to African Americans, he nevertheless maintained that southern states be allowed to pursue racial equality at their own pace and criticized forced integration. Nixon thus garnered the support of South Carolina's senior senator and avid segregationist Strom Thurmond, which helped him win the Republican nomination. Nixon went on to defeat Hubert Humphrey and win the presidential election easily.

Since the end of the Civil War, the vast majority of White Southerners had voted for democrats. Lincoln, of course, had been a Republican. However, the **1968 Election** saw a major realignment of the national parties as White Southerners switched their allegiance to the Republicans under Nixon and African Americans cemented their support for Democrats.

#### BUSSING AND AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

Once elected, Nixon did not prioritize civil rights to the extent of the previous Kennedy and Johnson Administrations. Public support for civil rights had peaked in the mid-1960s, galvanized by Martin Luther King's leadership and media coverage of overt repression in the South. With King gone, and Black Power on the rise, Nixon did not feel the same pressure to act that his predecessors had.

The Nixon years witnessed the first large-scale integration of public schools in the South. Nixon sought a middle way between segregationists and liberal Democrats who supported integration. He supported integration in principle, but he was opposed to the use of **bussing** to force integration. Bussing was a controversial effort to integrate school in cities where neighborhoods were racially segregated. Since most students attended neighborhood schools and were therefore racially segregated simply because of housing

年，共和党人理查德尼克松决定竞选总统，并承诺恢复法律和秩序。尼克松在 20 世纪 50 年代曾担任副总统，并在 20 世纪 60 年代失去了最接近约翰·肯尼迪的总统选举之一。然而，在 1968 年，他看到了重返国家舞台的机会。

尼克松还向北方的蓝领工人求助，他们称他们为沉默的大多数，他们相信他们的声音很少被人听到。这些选民担心该国发生的社会变化。有些人感到有些落伍，因为政府似乎专注于非洲裔美国人的问题。尼克松对稳定的承诺以及对法律和秩序的强调吸引了他们。他将自己描绘成一个狂热的爱国者，他将采取强硬立场反对内乱。

尼克松在 1968 年也采用了南方战略。他谴责种族隔离和拒绝投票给非洲裔美国人，但他坚持认为南方各州可以按照自己的节奏追求种族平等并批评强迫融合。尼克松因此获得了南卡罗来纳州资深参议员和狂热的种族隔离主义者斯特罗姆瑟蒙德的支持，这帮助他赢得了共和党的提名。尼克松继续打败休伯特汉弗莱并轻松赢得总统选举。

自南北战争结束以来，绝大多数白人南方人投票支持民主人士。林肯当然是共和党人。然而，随着白人南方人对尼克松统治下的共和党人的忠诚，非洲裔美国人巩固了他们对民主党人的支持，1968 年的选举实现了民族党派的重重大调整。

#### 布什和肯定行动

一旦当选，尼克松就没有优先考虑以前肯尼迪和约翰逊政府的民事权利。公共支持民权在 20 世纪 60 年代中期达到顶峰，这得到了马丁路德金领导和媒体对南方公开镇压的报道。随着国王的离去，黑色力量的崛起，尼克松并没有感受到他的前任所采取行动的压力。

尼克松时期见证了南方公立学校的首次大规模整合。尼克松寻求隔离主义者和支持整合的自由民主党之间的中间道路。他原则上支持整合，但他反对使用汇总来强制整合。Bussing 是一项有争议的努力，旨在将学校融入社区种族隔离的城市。由于大多数学生就读于邻里学校，因此仅仅因为住房模式

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patterns, busses would transport students across town to create racially mixed student populations.

Nixon's goals were partly political. He hoped to retain the support of southern conservatives, many of whom had voted Republican for the first time in 1968. These southern voters had been alienated from the Democratic party by Kennedy and Johnson's civil rights legislation.

Nixon, however was not a Southerner, and was not entirely opposed to improving the lives of African Americans or pursuing racial justice. Although he oversaw a slowing of civil rights progress, he did not try to stop the civil rights movement. In fact, Nixon implemented the first significant federal **affirmative action** program. The program required government contractors to hire minority workers and was a successful way to combat discrimination that prevented equitable hiring of African Americans. Although the program had been started many years before, Nixon is credited with greatly expanding it and making it official government policy. Affirmative action was subsequently applied to other areas of American life, including college admissions.

#### THE WAR ON DRUGS AND MASS INCARCERATION

As Ronald Reagan took office in 1981, violent crime in the United States was reaching an all-time high. While there were different reasons for the spike, the most important one was demographic. The primary category of offenders, males between the ages of 16 and 36, reached an all-time peak as the Baby Boomer Generation came of age. But the phenomenon that most politicians honed in on as a cause for violent crime was the abuse of a new, cheap drug dealt illegally on city streets.

Crack cocaine, a smokable type of cocaine popular with poorer addicts, was hitting the streets in the 1980s, frightening middle-class Americans. Reagan and other conservatives led a campaign to "get tough on crime" and promised the nation a **war on drugs**. Initiatives like the "Just Say No" campaign led by First Lady Nancy Reagan implied that drug use and drug-related crime reflected personal morality rather than addiction or broader social ills such as chronic poverty.

Nixon had first used the term in 1971, but in the 1980s, the war on drugs took on an ominous dimension, as politicians enacted harsher sentences for drug offenders so they could market themselves as tough on crime. State after state switched from variable to mandatory minimum sentences that were long and particularly harsh for crimes related to the sale of illegal drugs. There was a racial aspect to this new focus on street drugs rather than crimes such as fraud or money

而被种族隔离, 因此公共汽车将把学生运送到城镇以创建种族混杂的学生群体。

尼克松的目标部分是政治性的。他希望保留南方保守派的支持, 其中许多人在 1968 年首次投票支持共和党。这些南方选民被肯尼迪和约翰逊的民权立法疏远了民主党。

尼克松不是南方人, 并不完全反对改善非裔美国人的生活或追求种族正义。虽然他监督了民权进程的放缓, 但他没有试图阻止民权运动。事实上, 尼克松实施了第一个重要的联邦肯定行动计划。该计划要求政府承包商雇用少数族裔工人, 这是一种成功的方式来打击妨碍公平雇用非洲裔美国人的歧视。虽然该计划已经在很多年前启动, 但尼克松却大大扩展了该计划, 并将其作为政府的官方政策。随后, 肯定行动被应用于美国生活的其他领域, 包括大学入学。

#### 关于药物和大规模增加的战争

随着罗纳德里根于 1981 年上任, 美国的暴力犯罪率达到了历史最高水平。虽然飙升的原因不同, 但最重要的是人口统计学。随着婴儿潮一代的成熟, 犯罪者的主要类别, 年龄在 16 岁至 36 岁之间的男性达到了历史最高峰。但是, 大多数政治家为了暴力犯罪而被磨练的现象是滥用在城市街道上非法处理的新的廉价药物。

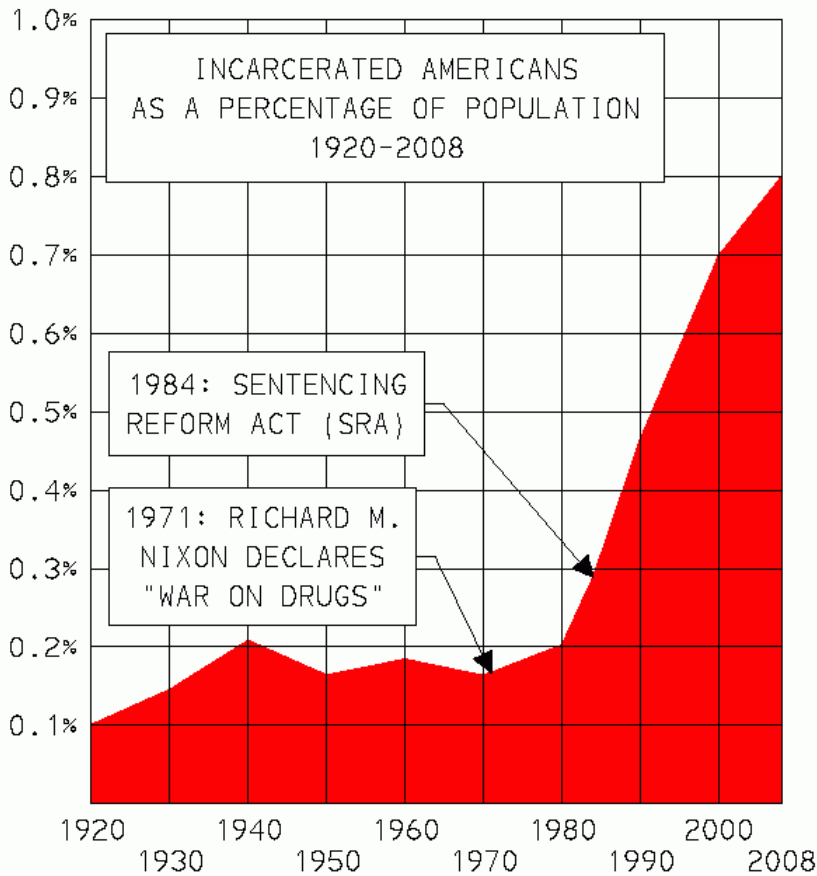
可卡因是一种可吸食的可卡因, 是一种可吸食的可卡因, 在 20 世纪 80 年代流行街头, 令美国中产阶级感到恐惧。里根和其他保守派领导了一场“严厉打击犯罪”的运动, 并向国家承诺对毒品进行战争。像第一夫人南希里根领导的“Just Say No”运动这样的倡议暗示, 吸毒和与毒品有关的犯罪反映了个人道德, 而不是成瘾或更广泛的社会弊病, 如长期贫困。

尼克松在 1971 年首次使用这个词, 但是在 20 世纪 80 年代, 毒品战争呈现出大不祥的一面, 因为政客们对毒品罪犯判处更严厉的判决, 因此他们可以将自己推销为犯罪上的强硬派。州后国家从变量转为强制性最低刑期, 这些刑期很长, 对于与非法毒品销售有关的犯罪特别严厉。由于毒品交易主要由少数群体进行, 因此对街头毒品的新关注存在种族方

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laundering since the drug trade was carried out primarily by minorities. The federal government supported the trend with federal sentencing guidelines and additional funds for local law enforcement agencies. This law-and-order movement peaked in the 1990s, when California introduced a **three strikes law** that mandated life imprisonment without parole for any third felony conviction, even nonviolent ones. As a result, prisons became crowded with drug offenders, and states went deep into debt to build more.

面，而不是欺诈或洗钱等犯罪。联邦政府通过联邦量刑指南和当地执法机构的额外资金支持这一趋势。这项法律和秩序运动在 20 世纪 90 年代达到顶峰，当时加利福尼亚州颁布了一项三罢工法，规定终身监禁不得假释任何第三重罪，甚至是非暴力罪。结果，监狱里挤满了毒品犯罪者，各州深陷债务之中，以建立更多。



#### Secondary Source: Graph

The rate of incarceration skyrocketed in America due to the War on Drugs. Many of those who were convicted were African American, and the effect on some neighborhoods has been catastrophic.

#### 次要来源：图表

由于毒品战争，美国的监禁率飙升。许多被定罪的人都是非裔美国人，对一些社区的影响是灾难性的。

By the end of the century, the war began to die down as the public lost interest in the problem, the costs of the punishment binge became politically burdensome, and scholars and politicians began to advocate the decriminalization of drug use. But the damage was already done. Hundreds of thousands of people had been incarcerated for drug offenses and the total number of prisoners in the nation had grown four-fold. Particularly glaring were the racial inequities of the new age of mass incarceration, with African Americans being seven times more likely to be in prison. The effects on communities were devastating.

到本世纪末，随着公众对这个问题失去兴趣，战争开始消退，惩罚狂欢的代价变得政治上负担沉重，学者和政治家开始主张将吸毒合法化。但是损坏已经完成了。数十万人因毒品罪被监禁，全国囚犯总数增加了四倍。特别引人注目的是大规模监禁新时代的种族不平等，非洲裔美国人入狱的可能性是其七倍。对社区的影响是毁灭性的。一些社区的传统社会结构解体，因为大量年轻男子被监禁，无法工作，支持家庭和担任父母。

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The traditional social fabric in some neighborhoods disintegrated as large numbers of young men were incarcerated and were unable to work, support families and serve as parents.

#### RODNEY KING AND THE LA RIOTS

On the evening of March 3, 1991, **Rodney King** and two passengers were driving west on the Foothill Freeway through the Lake View Terrace neighborhood of Los Angeles. The California Highway Patrol attempted to initiate a traffic stop. A high-speed pursuit ensued. When King finally stopped, the two officers arrested him and his passengers.

After the two passengers were placed in the patrol car, five White Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) officers surrounded King, who came out of the car last. They tased him, beat him dozens of times with their batons, and tackled him to the ground before handcuffing him. Unknown to the police and King, the incident was captured on a camcorder by local civilian George Holliday from his nearby apartment.



The footage of King being beaten by police became an instant focus of media attention and a rallying point for activists in Los Angeles and around the United States. Coverage was extensive during the first two weeks after the incident. The Los Angeles Times published 43 articles about it, The New York Times published 17 articles, and the Chicago Tribune published 11 articles. Eight stories appeared on ABC News, including a one-hour special on Primetime Live. In the days before the Internet and social media, it was an incredibly persistent news story,

#### 罗德尼王和洛杉矶

1991年3月3日晚, Rodney King 和两名乘客在 Foothill 高速公路向西行驶, 途经洛杉矶 Lake View Terrace 社区。加州公路巡逻队试图启动交通阻塞。随之而来的是高速追击。当金终于停止时, 两名军官逮捕了他和他的乘客。

两名乘客被安置在巡逻车后, 五名白洛杉矶警察局 (LAPD) 官员包围了金, 他最后从车里出来。他们嘲笑他, 用警棍殴打他几十次, 并在给他戴上手铐之前把他抓到地上。警察和国王不知道, 事件是由当地平民乔治霍利迪从他附近的公寓的摄像机上捕获的。

#### Primary Source: Video Still

The video of Rodney King being beaten by LAPD officers was shocking, not because the beating happened because African Americans knew such events were common, but because it was captured by a bystander on his video camera. In the days before cell phones, such video evidence was almost unheard of.

#### 主要来源：视频仍然

Rodney King 被 LAPD 官员殴打的视频令人震惊, 并不是因为非洲裔美国人知道这种事件很常见, 而是因为它是由旁观者在他的摄像机上拍摄的。在手机出现前几天, 这种视频证据几乎闻所未闻。

国王遭到警察殴打的镜头成为媒体关注的焦点, 也是洛杉矶和美国各地积极分子的聚集点。事件发生后的前两周, 覆盖范围很广。“洛杉矶时报”发表了 43 篇关于它的文章, “纽约时报”发表了 17 篇文章, “芝加哥论坛报”发表了 11 篇文章。ABC 新闻出现了 8 个故事, 其中包括 Primetime Live 的一小时特刊。在互联网和社交媒体的前几天, 这是一个

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driven in part by the existence of the video, which in the days before cell phone cameras, was almost unheard of.

Before the release of the Rodney King tape, minority community leaders in Los Angeles had repeatedly complained about harassment and excessive use of force by LAPD officers. It was a complaint that had been noticed by the Kerner Commission 26 years before but had never been addressed. In 1991, however, the Rodney King tape was the first time video evidence existed to support the community's accusations of excessive force.

The Los Angeles County District Attorney charged four police officers with assault and use of excessive force. The jury in the subsequent trial was composed of nine White members, one bi-racial man, one Hispanic, and one Asian American. On April 29, 1992, after seven days of deliberations, the jury acquitted all four officers of assault and acquitted three of the four of using excessive force.

**Rioting began the day the verdicts were announced**, and peaked in intensity over the next two days. Many of the disturbances were concentrated in South Central Los Angeles, where the population was majority African-American and Hispanic. A total of 63 people died during the riots and more than 2,000 people were reported injured. Approximately 3,600 fires were set, destroying 1,100 buildings, with fire calls coming once every minute at some points. Widespread looting also occurred.

During the riots, Rodney King went on television and summed up the frustration of many. Pleading with the police and rioters, he said, "People, I just want to say, you know, **can we all just get along?** Can we get along? Can we stop making it, making it horrible for the older people and the kids?... It's just not right. It's not right. It's not, it's not going to change anything. We'll, we'll get our justice ... Please, we can get along here."

Rioters also targeted stores owned by Koreans and other ethnic Asians that were mixed into the predominantly African American neighborhoods where the rioting took place. Many Korean Americans in Los Angeles refer to the event as Sa-I-Gu, meaning "four-two-nine" in Korean, in reference to April 29, 1992, the day the riots started. The week of riots is considered a major turning point for the development of a distinct Korean American identity and community in Los Angeles.

Over 2,300 mom-and-pop shops run by Korean business owners were damaged. Korean Americans not only faced physical damage to their stores and community surroundings, but they also suffered emotional, psychological, and economic despair. In reaction, many Korean

令人难以置信的持续新闻故事，部分原因在于视频的存在，这在手机摄像头之前几乎是闻所未闻的。

在 Rodney King 录像带发行之前，洛杉矶的少数族裔社区领导人多次抱怨洛杉矶警察局官员骚扰和过度使用武力。这是 26 年前 Kerner 委员会注意到的一项投诉，但从未得到过解决。然而，在 1991 年，Rodney King 录像带是第一次出现视频证据来支持社区过度使用武力的指控。

洛杉矶县地方检察官指控四名警察殴打并使用过度武力。陪审团在随后的审判中由九名白人成员，一名双性恋男子，一名西班牙裔男子和一名亚裔美国人组成。1992 年 4 月 29 日，经过七天的审议，陪审团宣判所有四名袭击人员无罪释放，并宣告四人中有三人使用过度武力。

骚乱从宣布判决的那天开始，并在接下来的两天内达到顶峰。许多骚乱集中在洛杉矶中南部，那里的人口大多数是非裔美国人和西班牙裔。暴乱期间共有 63 人死亡，据报有 2000 多人受伤。大约有 3,600 起火灾，摧毁了 1,100 座建筑物，在某些地点每分钟有一次火警呼叫。也发生了广泛的抢劫。

在骚乱期间，罗德尼·金上电视并总结了许多人的挫败感。恳求警察和骚乱者，他说，“人们，我只是想说，你知道，我们都可以相处吗？我们可以相处吗？我们可以停止制造它，让老年人和孩子们感到恐惧吗？.....这是不对的。这是不对的。它不是，它不会改变任何东西。我们，我们将得到正义.....请，我们可以在这里相处。”

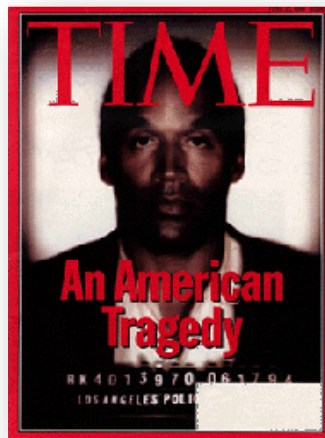
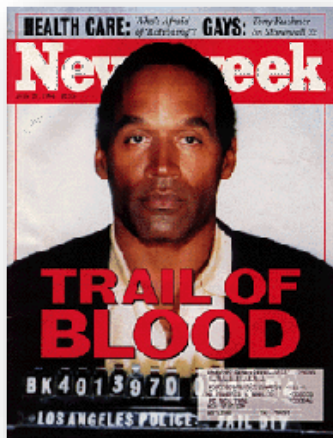
暴乱者还针对韩国人和其他亚洲人所拥有的商店，这些商店混合了发生骚乱的非洲裔美国人居民区。洛杉矶的许多韩裔美国人将这一事件称为 Sa-I-Gu，意为“朝鲜四四九”，参照 1992 年 4 月 29 日骚乱发生的那一天。骚乱周被认为是在洛杉矶发展独特的韩国美国身份和社区的一个重要转折点。

韩国企业主经营的 2,300 多家妈妈和流行商店遭到破坏。韩裔美国人不仅面临商店和社区环境的物理损害，而且还遭受情感，心理和经济上的绝望。作为回应，许多韩国人努力创造政治和社会赋权。骚

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Americans worked to create political and social empowerment. A week after the riots, in the largest Asian American protest ever held in a city, about 30,000 Korean American marchers walked the streets of the Los Angeles Koreatown, calling for peace and denouncing police violence. This cultural movement was devoted to the protection of Koreans' political rights, ethnic heritage, and political representation. New leaders arose within the community, and second-generation children spoke on behalf of the community. Korean Americans began to have different occupation goals, from storeowners to political leaders.

Despite efforts from the community and government, the majority of the local stores affected by the riots were never rebuilt. Store owners had difficulty getting loans. Myths about the city, or at least certain neighborhoods of it, arose that discouraged investment and preventing growth of employment. Few of the rebuilding plans were implemented, and business investors and some community members rejected South Los Angeles.



#### THE OJ SIMPSON TRIAL

On June 12, 1994, Nicole Brown Simpson and her boyfriend Ron Goldman were found stabbed to death outside her condo in Los Angeles. Nicole Brown Simpson's ex-husband was the football hall of fame legend **OJ Simpson** and was suspected immediately by police. Simpson did not turn himself in, and on June 17 he became the object of a low-speed pursuit as he fled police in a white 1993 Ford Bronco. TV stations interrupted coverage of the 1994 NBA Finals to broadcast live footage of the chase taken from news helicopters. An estimated million Americans watched as OJ ran from the police. The pursuit,

乱发生一周后，在一个城市举行的最大的亚裔美国人抗议活动中，约有3万名韩裔美国游行走上了洛杉矶韩国城的街道，呼吁和平并谴责警察的暴力行为。这一文化运动致力于保护韩国人的政治权利，民族遗产和政治代表权。新领导人在社区内出现，第二代儿童代表社区发言。从店主到政治领导人，韩裔美国人开始有不同的职业目标。

尽管社区和政府做出了努力，受骚乱影响的大多数当地商店从未重建过。店主很难获得贷款。关于这个城市的神话，或者至少是它的某些社区，出现了阻碍投资和阻碍就业增长的神话。很少有重建计划得以实施，商业投资者和一些社区成员拒绝了南洛杉矶。

#### Primary Source: Magazine Covers

Both Newsweek and Time Magazines used OJ Simpson's mug shot on their covers. However, Time darkened the image, leading to accusations that they were perpetuating the stereotype that darker skin should be equated with criminality and violence.

#### 主要来源：杂志封面

“新闻周刊”和“时代杂志”都在封面上使用了OJ辛普森的大头照。然而，时间使图像变暗，导致人们指责他们正在延续一种刻板印象，即黑暗的皮肤应该等同于犯罪和暴力。

#### OJ SIMPSON 试验

1994年6月12日，妮可·布朗·辛普森和她的男友罗恩·戈德曼被发现在洛杉矶的公寓外被刺死。妮可·布朗·辛普森的前夫是名人传奇人物OJ辛普森的足球大厅，并被警方立即怀疑。辛普森没有自首，并于6月17日成为低速追击的对象，因为他在一辆白色的1993年福特野马队中逃离了警察。电视台打断1994年NBA总决赛的报道，播放新闻直升机追逐的现场镜头。估计有数百万美国人看着OJ从警方逃跑。追捕，最终逮捕和随后的审判是美国历史上最广为人知的事件之一。



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eventual arrest, and subsequent trial were among the most widely publicized events in American history.

OJ's trial that followed, often characterized as the **Trial of the Century** because of its international publicity was televised live on cable television. Many people watched the proceedings as if they were a soap opera. When the trial culminated after eleven months on October 3, 1995, 100 million people watched or listened as the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty for the two murders.

The verdict showed just how divided America remained after all the work of the Civil Rights Movement. According to a 2016 poll, 83% of White Americans and 57% of African Americans believe Simpson was guilty. In the view of many, the trial was a clear miscarriage of justice. In the eyes of many White Americans, a murderer went free because of mistakes by the police and prosecutors and because Simpson had the money to hire the nation's best lawyers. However, for many in the African American community, the OJ Simpson verdict was a cause for celebration as one of their own had finally beaten the White man's criminal justice system.

#### CONCLUSION

The Kerner Commission pointed out the source of African American frustration, although anyone who lived in the ghettos of America's great cities could have explained the causes of the violence that marked the later part of the Civil Rights Movement. Lack of employment, police brutality, discrimination, and government neglect were obstacles that Dr. King and the champions of nonviolence tried to tackle. However, for the young African American men and women of the late-1960s and in the decades that followed, nonviolence was simply too slow or too ineffective. And being human, sometimes anger boiled over into violence before those with sufficient moral influence had time to reign in pent up anger.

Should Americans in the early 1960s have predicted that the Civil Rights Movement would take this turn? Should those who held up Dr. King and the model of a good protester have known that his influence would not extend to every corner of every city? Should we, as people, know ourselves better?

What do you think? Was violence an inevitable part of the Civil Rights Movement?

随后的 OJ 审判, 通常被称为世纪审判, 因为其国际宣传在有线电视上直播。很多人都把这些诉讼视为肥皂剧。当审判在 1995 年 10 月 3 日的 11 个月份后达到高潮时, 有 1 亿人观看或听取陪审团对两起谋杀案作出无罪判决的判决。

判决书显示, 在民权运动的所有工作之后, 美国仍然存在分歧。根据 2016 年的一项民意调查, 83% 的美国白人和 57% 的非裔美国人认为辛普森是有罪的。在许多人看来, 审判是一种明显的误判。在许多白人美国人看来, 一名凶手由于警察和检察官的错误而获得自由, 而且因为辛普森有钱雇用这位美国最好的律师。然而, 对于非裔美国人社区的许多人来说, OJ 辛普森的判决是值得庆祝的, 因为他们中的一个最终击败了白人的刑事司法系统。

#### 结论

克纳委员会指出了非洲裔美国人沮丧的根源, 尽管生活在美国大城市贫民区的任何人都可以解释为什么民权运动后期的暴力事件的原因。缺乏就业, 警察暴行, 歧视和政府疏忽是金博士和非暴力倡导者试图解决的障碍。然而, 对于 1960 年代后期以及随后几十年的年轻非洲裔美国男女来说, 非暴力只是太慢或太无效。作为人类, 有时候愤怒会变成暴力, 然后那些有足够道德影响力的人才有时间在被压抑的愤怒中统治。

20 世纪 60 年代早期的美国人是否应该预测民权运动会采取这种转变? 那些举起金博士和好抗议者模特的人是否应该知道他的影响力不会延伸到每个城市的每个角落? 作为人, 我们应该更了解自己吗?

你怎么看? 暴力是民权运动不可避免的一部分吗?

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#### SUMMARY

African Americans in northern and western cities had suffered for decades. Their neighborhoods were poor and they had few job opportunities. Although they did not live in the South, their children attended poor schools and they faced discrimination when looking for jobs. Frustration boiled over in the 1960s and there were riots in cities such as Detroit, Los Angeles, and Newark.

A government commission studied the riots to understand what caused them and to make recommendations to prevent future riots. In the end, however, elected leaders did not implement the commission's recommendations.

Malcolm X was a leader of the Nation of Islam, an organization of African American Muslims. He believed that African Americans and Whites could not live together and that the best way to improve their lives was to become self-reliant. After he went on a pilgrimage to Mecca and left the Nation of Islam, he began preaching a more inclusive message, but was killed by members of the Nation of Islam.

Some African Americans started to advocate Black Power in the later 1960s. They wanted African Americans to become self-reliant and to be proud. Some rejected nonviolence. One group, the Black Panthers, carried guns and promised to defend their neighborhoods from White police officers. The Black Power movement scared many Whites.

In 1968, Martin Luther King, Jr. was killed. Riots broke out in many cities as the news spread. King is remembered as one of America's greatest leaders.

President Richard Nixon won election in 1968 by promising Whites in the South that he would not use the power of the federal government to promote civil rights. This was different from Democrats Kennedy and Johnson who had promoted new civil rights laws and had used the courts and National Guard to enforce civil rights. Nixon was not totally opposed to civil rights. He opposed bussing but promoted affirmative action.

In the 1980s, drug use increased and politicians promised to crack down. They passed strict laws and people arrested for selling and possessing drugs ended up in jail with long sentences. These laws affected African American neighborhoods much more so than Whites.

In 1991, Rodney King was beaten by Los Angeles police when he was arrested. The attack was captured on video, however, the police

#### 摘要

北部和西部城市的非洲裔美国人遭受了数十年的苦难。他们的邻居很穷，而且他们的工作机会很少。尽管他们不在南部生活，但他们的孩子上了贫困学校，在找工作时面临歧视。挫败感在 1960 年代爆发，底特律，洛杉矶和纽瓦克等城市发生骚乱。

一个政府委员会研究了骚乱，以了解引起骚乱的原因并提出建议，以防止未来发生骚乱。然而，最终，民选领导人没有执行委员会的建议。

马尔科姆·X (Malcolm X) 是非裔美国穆斯林组织伊斯兰国家的领导人。他认为，非洲裔美国人和白人不能生活在一起，改善生活的最好方法就是自力更生。在他朝麦加朝圣并离开伊斯兰国家之后，他开始传讲更具包容性的信息，但被伊斯兰国家的成员杀害。

一些非洲裔美国人在 20 世纪 60 年代后期开始提倡黑人权力。他们希望非洲裔美国人能够自立并自豪。一些人拒绝非暴力。其中一组黑豹携带枪支，并承诺为白人警察保卫他们的邻居。黑人权力运动吓坏了许多白人。

1968 年，小马丁·路德·金被杀。随着新闻传播，骚乱在许多城市爆发。金被人们铭记为美国最伟大的领导人之一。

1968 年，理查德·尼克松总统在南方向白人表示不会利用联邦政府的权力来推动公民权利，从而赢得大选。这与民主党人肯尼迪和约翰逊不同，后者推动了新的民权法，并利用法院和国民警卫队来强制执行公民权利。尼克松并非完全反对民权。他反对 bussing，但提倡肯定行动。

在 1980 年代，毒品使用增加了，政客们也承诺要严厉打击。他们违反了严格的法律，因贩卖和拥有毒品而被捕的人最终被判入狱。这些法律对非裔美国人社区的影晌要比白人大得多。

1991 年，罗德尼·金被捕时被洛杉矶警方殴打。这次袭击是在录像中捕获的，但是，当警察接受审

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officers were acquitted when they were put on trial. When the verdict was announced, a long riot broke out.

In 1995, football star OJ Simpson was put on trial in Los Angeles for murder. He was also acquitted. The OJ Trial was a media obsession. Many African Americans celebrated the outcome even though they believed he was guilty since it seemed like the first time one of their own could win in the justice system that had been biased toward Whites for so long.

判时，他们无罪释放。宣布判决后，爆发了长期骚乱。

1995年，足球明星OJ Simpson因谋杀在洛杉矶受审。他也被无罪释放。OJ审判是媒体的痴迷。尽管他们认为自己是有罪的，但许多非洲裔美国人还是庆祝了这一结果，因为这似乎是他们自己的第一次有可能在长期偏向白人的司法系统中获胜。



## PEOPLE AND GROUPS

**Kerner Commission:** Government commission appointed by President Johnson to study the urban riots of the late-1960. They found racism, lack of job opportunities, and poor education and social services as the root cause, but little was done to resolve the issues.

**Malcolm X:** Civil rights leader and spokesman for the Nation of Islam. He advocated African American self-reliance and was assassinated in 1965.

**Nation of Islam:** Organization of African American Muslims in the United States. It was led by Elijah Muhammad.

**Black Muslims:** Members of the Nation of Islam.

**Elijah Muhammad:** Leader of the Nation of Islam from 1934-1975. He and Malcolm X disagreed openly, leading to Malcolm X leaving the Nation of Islam.

**Stokely Carmichael:** Leader of SNCC who advocated for Black Power.

**James Brown:** African American soul singer and founder of funk music. His famous song "Say It Loud – I'm Black and I'm Proud" was a hit during the Black Power era.

**Huey Newton:** Along with Bobby Seale, co-founder of the Black Panther Party.

**Bobby Seale:** Along with Huey Newton, co-founder of the Black Panther Party.

**Black Panther Party:** African American political organization founded by Huey Newton and Bobby Seale in the late 1960s. They carried guns in an effort to protect African Americans from police and government violence.

**Richard Nixon:** Republican president elected in 1968. He gained the support of White Southerners by promising to reduce the involvement of the federal government in implementing civil rights laws in the South.

**Rodney King:** African American man beaten by Los Angeles police officers during an arrest in 1991. The beating was filmed and when the officers were found not guilty, the LA Riots ensued. He is famous for saying, "Can we all just get along?"

**OJ Simpson:** Heisman Trophy winning running back who was accused and found not guilty of murdering his ex-wife and her boyfriend in 1995. His trial showed how racially divided the nation remained after the Civil Rights Movement.



## KEY CONCEPTS

**Black is Beautiful:** Phrase that captured the self-pride element of the Black Power movement of the late 1960s and early 1970s.

**Black Power:** Movement in the late 1960s and early 1970s which emphasized African American self-reliance. It deemphasized the nonviolent protests led by Martin Luther King, Jr. and was embraced by more militant, younger activists such as members of the Black Panther Party.

**Southern Strategy:** President Nixon's strategy to gain the support of White southern voters by promising to limit the use of federal power to implement civil rights changes. Because of this, White Southerners have mostly supported Republicans, while African Americans have mostly supported Democrats.



## EVENTS

**The Long, Hot Summer:** Nickname for a series of urban riots that took place in African American neighborhoods of major northern and western cities between 1964 and 1968. The cause of the riots was studied by the Kerner Commission.

**Black Power Salute at the 1968 Olympics:** Famous political statement made by Tommie Smith and John Carlos, two African American runners, who raised closed fists during the National Anthem after winning medals the 1968 Olympics.

**Assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr.:** Killing of Martin Luther King, Jr. on April 4, 1968 in Memphis, Tennessee. His death was followed by rioting in most major cities.

**1968 Presidential Election:** Watershed election in American history in which the coalitions that supported each party shifted. Due to Nixon's Southern Strategy, White Southerners switched to the Republican Party and African Americans switched to the Democratic Party.

**War on Drugs:** Nickname for a collection of programs and laws passed in the 1980s to fight the spread of crime related to the use and sale of drugs. It especially was known for the passage of strict sentencing laws that resulted in overcrowding of jails.

**1992 Los Angeles Riots:** Urban riots that followed the not guilty verdict in the beating of Rodney King by officers of the LAPD.

**Trial of the Century:** The highly publicized trial of OJ Simpson in 1995 for the murder of his ex-wife and her boyfriend. He was found not guilty. The trial revealed how racially divided the nation remained.



## SPEECHES

**I've Been to the Mountaintop:** Martin Luther King, Jr.'s last speech on April 3, 1968 in Memphis, Tennessee. In it he seemed to predict his own death.

**Can we all just get along?:** Famous question posed by Rodney King during the 1992 Los Angeles Riots.



## GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS & LAWS

**Bussing:** Government policy of transporting students from one area of a town to another to attend school in order to create integrated school populations when neighborhoods were mostly segregated.

**Affirmative Action:** Government program in which certain numbers of minorities are hired in order to match the racial makeup of the surrounding population.

**Three Strikes Laws:** Nickname for state laws passed during the 1980s and 1990s that called for lifetime sentences for drug offenders convicted for their third time. It resulted in jails filling up with non-violent criminals and the social destruction of some neighborhoods.

# 4

## F O U R T H Q U E S T I O N WHAT MAKES A MOVEMENT SUCCESSFUL?

Were the  
**CIVIL RIGHTS  
MOVEMENTS**  
of the post-war decades  
**SUCCESSFUL?**

### INTRODUCTION

The African American bid for full citizenship was surely the most visible of the battles for civil rights that took place in the post-war decades. However, other minority groups that had been legally discriminated against or otherwise denied access to economic and educational opportunities began to increase efforts to secure their rights as well. Mexican Americans, Native Americans, disabled Americans, and homosexual Americans all sought ways to improve their lives and win justice and respect.

Like the African American Civil Rights Movement in the South, some of these movements featured charismatic leaders, marches, legal victories, and captivating protests. Some were violent, while others embraced nonviolence. Some were successful, while others faced setbacks and ended with dreams unfulfilled.

In the end, we can look at these movements as a group and consider what factors made them similar and different, and in a larger sense, why some succeeded while others faltered.

What do you think? What makes a movement successful?

### 介绍

非洲裔美国人申请完全公民身份肯定是战后几十年中发生的民权斗争中最明显的一次。但是，在法律上受到歧视或以其他方式无法获得经济和教育机会的其他少数群体开始加大努力以确保其权利。墨西哥裔美国人，美国原住民，残疾美国人和同性恋美国人都在寻求改善生活，赢得正义和尊重的方法。

与南方的非洲裔美国民权运动一样，这些运动中的一些运动具有超凡魅力的领导者，游行，法律胜利和迷人的抗议活动。有些是暴力，有些则是非暴力。有些人取得了成功，而其他人则面临挫折，并以梦想未能实现而告终。

最后，我们可以将这些运动视为一个整体，并考虑哪些因素使它们相似和不同，并且从更广泛的意义上说，为什么有些成功而另一些则成功。

你怎么看？是什么让运动成功？

## 4 WHAT MAKES A MOVEMENT SUCCESSFUL?

### THE MEXICAN AMERICAN FIGHT FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

Like the African American movement, the Mexican American civil rights movement won its earliest victories in the federal courts. In 1947, in **Mendez v. Westminster**, the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit ruled that segregating students of Hispanic descent was unconstitutional. In 1954, the same year as *Brown v. Board of Education*, Mexican Americans prevailed in **Hernandez v. Texas**, when the Supreme Court extended the protections of the Fourteenth Amendment to all ethnic groups in the United States.

The highest profile struggle of the Mexican American civil rights movement was the fight that **Cesar Chavez** and **Dolores Huerta** waged in the fields of California to organize migrant farmworkers. In 1962, Chavez and Huerta founded the National Farm Workers Association (NFWA). In 1965, when Filipino grape pickers led by Filipino American **Larry Itliong** went on strike to call attention to mistreatment of farmworkers in California's Central Valley. The Filipino American and Mexican Americans who picked the nation's food worked for tiny wages, had no health care, could not send their children to school, and endured humiliating working conditions. In many cases, there were no bathrooms and men, women and children had no choice but to relieve themselves in front of the other workers in the fields.



Chavez, Huerta and the Mexican American farmworkers voted to join the strike and the two organizations merged to form the **United Farm Workers**. The farm workers under Chavez's leadership used many of

### 墨西哥美国人争取公民权利

与非裔美国人运动一样，墨西哥美国民权运动在联邦法院取得了最早的胜利。1947年，在门德斯诉威斯敏斯特案中，第九巡回法院上诉法院裁定，隔离西班牙裔后裔的学生是违宪的。1954年，与布朗诉教育委员会同年，墨西哥裔美国人在埃尔南德斯诉德克萨斯州时占了上风，当时最高法院将第十四修正案的保护范围扩大到美国所有族裔群体。

墨西哥美国民权运动最引人注目的斗争是 Cesar Chavez 和 Dolores Huerta 在加利福尼亚州组织移民农场工人的斗争。1962年，查韦斯和韦尔塔成立了全国农场工人协会（NFWA）。1965年菲律宾裔美国人 Larry Itliong 领导的菲律宾葡萄采摘者罢工引起人们对加州中央山谷农场工人的虐待。挑选国家食物的菲律宾裔美国人和墨西哥裔美国人工资很低，没有医疗保健，无法送子女上学，也忍受了羞辱性的工作条件。在许多情况下，没有浴室，男人、女人和孩子别无选择，只能在田野里的其他工人面前自救。

#### Secondary Source: Mural

A mural depicting Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers black eagle logo, as well as the marches and farmworkers he led.

#### 次要来源：壁画

一幅壁画描绘了塞萨尔查韦斯和联合农场工人的黑鹰标志，以及他领导的游行和农场工人。

Chavez, Huerta 和墨西哥裔美国农场工人投票加入罢工，两个组织合并成为联合农场工人。查韦斯领导下的农场工人使用了许多非洲裔美国抗议者在

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the same tactics that the African American protesters were using in the South. In 1966, they embarked on a 300-mile pilgrimage from Delano, California to the state's capital of Sacramento in an attempt to pressure the growers and the state government to answer the demands of the Mexican American and Filipino American farm workers. The pilgrimage brought widespread public attention to the farm worker's cause. The farmworkers also gained the support of the powerful AFL-CIO union.

However, despite the ongoing strike by the farmworkers, it was ultimately a boycott of California grapes that made the difference. Farmworkers convinced many Americans to stop buying grapes grown in California and grape sales dropped year after year. The **Delano Grape Strike and Boycott** finally ended in 1970 when California growers recognized the right of farmworkers to unionize. The farmworkers had been on strike for eight years. Most had lost everything, but felt that it had been worth it to regain a sense of human dignity.

The equivalent of the Black Power movement among Mexican Americans was the **Chicano Movement**. Proudly adopting a term that had once been used to insult Mexican Americans, Chicano activists demanded increased political power for Mexican Americans, education that recognized their cultural heritage, and the restoration of lands taken from them at the end of the Mexican-American War in 1848. One of the founding members, **Rodolfo "Corky" Gonzales**, launched the Crusade for Justice in Denver in 1965, to provide jobs, legal services, and healthcare for Mexican Americans. From this movement arose **La Raza Unida**, (Spanish for the United Race, or United People) a political organization that attracted many Mexican American college students. Elsewhere, **Reies López Tijerina** fought for years to recover lands that Hispanics lost to Whites when Mexican territory was taken by the United States in the 1840s. He also co-sponsored the Poor People's March on Washington in 1967.

Some female Chicano activists worked on issues concerning Chicana women specifically. They formed the Comisión Femenil Mexicana Nacional and became involved in the case **Madrigal v. Quilligan**, obtaining a moratorium on the compulsory sterilization of women and adoption of bilingual consent forms. These steps were necessary because many Hispanic women who did not understand English well were being sterilized in the United States at the time, without proper consent. The prevalence of bilingual government documents is due in part to the work of these Chicano activist women.

The Chicano Movement was important in the development of a sense of communal identity and pride. Part of that identity is based on the legacy of the American Southwest as the ancestral home of the

南方使用的相同策略。1966年，他们开始从加利福尼亚州的德拉诺到该州首府萨克拉门托进行300英里的朝圣之旅，试图迫使种植者和州政府回应墨西哥裔美国人和菲律宾裔美国农场工人的要求。朝圣引起了公众对农场工人事业的广泛关注。农场工人也获得了强大的AFL-CIO联盟的支持。

然而，尽管农场工人正在进行罢工，但最终还是对加利福尼亚州的葡萄进行抵制。农场工人说服许多美国人停止购买加州种植的葡萄，葡萄销售量逐年下降。Delano Grape Strike 和 Boycott 最终于1970年结束，当时加州种植者认识到农场工人加入工会的权利。农场工人已经罢工八年了。大多数人都失去了一切，但觉得恢复人类尊严是值得的。

相当于墨西哥裔美国人的黑人力量运动是奇卡诺运动。奇卡诺活动家自豪地采用曾经被用来侮辱墨西哥裔美国人的术语，要求增加墨西哥裔美国人的政治权力，承认他们的文化遗产的教育，以及在1848年墨西哥-美国战争结束时恢复他们的土地。其中一位创始成员 Rodolfo "Corky" Gonzales 于1965年在丹佛发起了“十字军正义运动”，为墨西哥裔美国人提供就业，法律服务和医疗保健。La Raza Unida (西班牙语为 United Race, 或 United People) 是一个吸引了许多墨西哥裔美国大学生的政治组织。在其他地方，Reies López Tijerina 多年来为了恢复西班牙人在1840年代美国占领墨西哥领土时失去白人的土地而奋斗。他还于1967年在华盛顿共同赞助了穷人三月。

一些女性奇卡诺活动家专门处理有关奇卡纳妇女的问题。他们组建了 Comisión Femenil Mexicana Nacional 并参与了 Madrigal 诉 Quilligan 案，暂停强制绝育妇女和采用双语同意书。这些步骤是必要的，因为许多不太懂英语的西班牙裔妇女当时在未经适当同意的情况下在美国进行了绝育手术。双语政府文件的流行部分是由于这些奇卡诺活动家妇女的工作。

奇卡诺运动在发展社区认同感和自豪感方面非常重要。这种身份的一部分是基于美国西南部作为墨西哥人民祖先家园的遗产。这个想法是由 Aberto

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Mexican people. This idea was promoted by Aberto Baltazar Urista Heredia who used the name **Aztlán** to refer to the lands of Northern Mexico that were annexed by the United States at the end of the Mexican-American War. Combined with the claim of some historical linguists and anthropologists that the original homeland of the Aztec peoples was located in the southwestern United States. The idea of Aztlán became a symbol for Chicano activists who believed they have a legal and primordial right to the land. In this sense, Hispanic immigrants moving into Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Utah and California are returning home rather than immigrating.

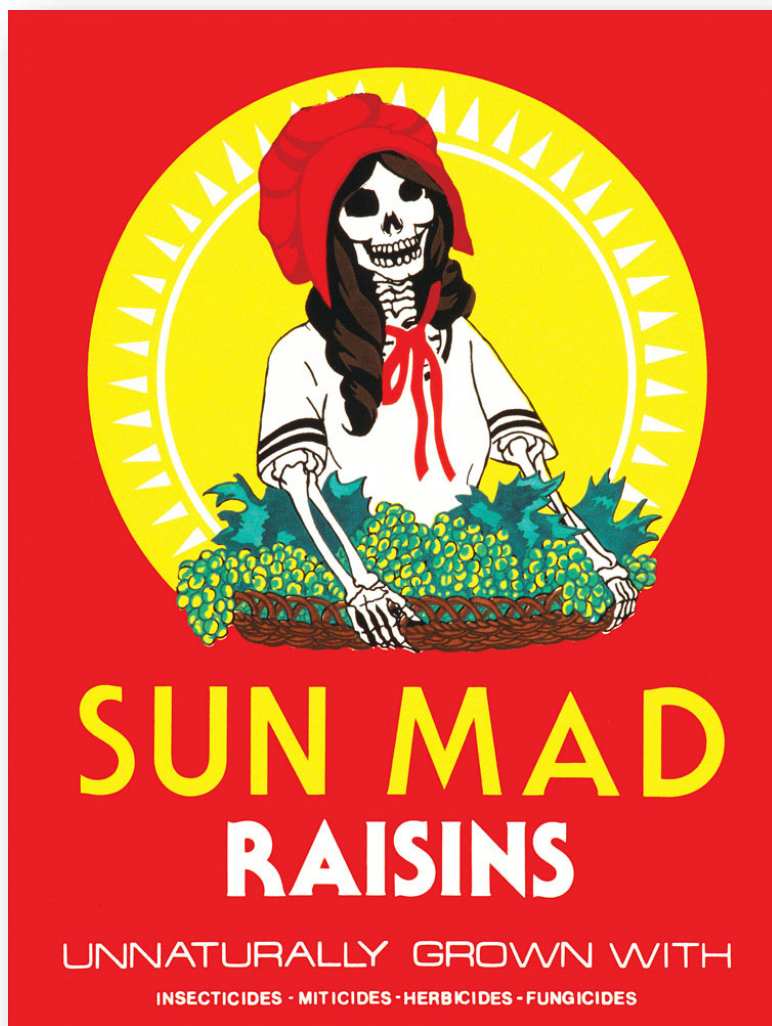
Baltazar Urista Heredia 推动的，他使用 Aztlán 这个名字来指代美国在墨西哥 - 美国战争结束时被美国吞并的墨西哥北部土地。结合一些历史语言学家和人类学家的说法，阿兹特克人的原始家园位于美国西南部。Aztlán 的想法成为了奇卡诺活动家的象征，他们相信他们拥有合法和原始的土地权利。从这个意义上说，移民到德克萨斯州，新墨西哥州，亚利桑那州，内华达州，犹他州和加利福尼亚州的西班牙裔移民正在回国而不是移民。

### Primary Source: Painting

Artwork with political themes is common in the Chicano Movement. This painting by Ester Hernandez criticizes the role of big business and government in the lives of farmworkers.

### 主要来源：绘画

具有政治主题的艺术作品在奇卡诺运动中很常见。埃斯特·埃尔南德斯（Ester Hernandez）的这幅画批评了大企业和政府在农场工人生活中的作用。



Like the Harlem Renaissance of the 1920s, the Chicano Movement was pushed forward by the work of talented artists and writers. Chicano artists have sought to affirm cultural identity by mixing Mexican,

就像 20 世纪 20 年代的哈莱姆文艺复兴时期一样，奇卡诺运动被有才华的艺术家和作家的作品所推动。奇卡诺艺术家试图通过融合墨西哥，美



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American and indigenous cultures. For example, the Virgin of Guadalupe, an important figure in Mexican culture, is used in a socio-political context by Chicano artists as a symbol of both hope in times of suffering, and empowerment, particularly when embodying an average woman or portrayed in an act of resistance. One of the most celebrated holidays in Mexican culture is the Day of the Dead and the symbols of the holiday have become a major component of the visual expression of the movement. Chicano art has drawn much influence from prominent muralists from the Mexican Renaissance, such as Diego Rivera and José Orozco, and has been similarly influenced by pre-Columbian art, where history and rituals were encoded on the walls of pyramids.

A favorite topic of Chicano artists is life in the barrios of Western cities. These Spanish-speaking neighborhoods have long histories of dislocation, marginalization, poverty, and inequity in access to social services. Chicano artists also use graffiti as a tool, to express their political opinions, indigenous heritage, cultural and religious imagery, and counter-narratives to dominant portrayals of Chicano life in the barrios.

### THE AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT

The story of the first inhabitants of North America is long and tragic. Confronted with diseases from Europe, Asia and Africa, roughly 90% of all Native Americans died simply as a result of the joining of the Old and New Worlds. Over the centuries, Native Americans lost their land in a long series of failed wars and broken treaties. In the late 1800s, the last groups of Native Americans were forced onto reservations as their traditional way of life were destroyed. Official government policy was the assimilate them into mainstream White society, but they faced enormous hardships including poverty, lack of education, racism, and the fact that most Native Americans did not want to abandon their way of life.

In the 1930s, a set of laws known as the Indian New Deal were passed which officially ended the effort to destroy Native culture. While this was a positive step in the right direction, it did little to address the overwhelming poverty on the reservations. In 1970, the average life expectancy of Native Americans was 46 years compared to the national average of 69. The suicide rate was twice that of the general population, and the infant mortality rate was the highest in the country. Half of all Native Americans lived on reservations, where unemployment reached 50%. Among those in cities, 20% lived below the poverty line.

国和土着文化来确认文化认同。例如，墨西哥文化中的重要人物瓜达卢佩圣母被奇卡诺艺术家用于社会政治背景中，作为在痛苦时期和赋予权力时的希望的象征，特别是在体现普通女性或在抵抗行为。墨西哥文化中最著名的节日之一是死亡之日，节日的象征已经成为运动视觉表达的主要组成部分。奇卡诺艺术受到墨西哥文艺复兴时期著名壁画家的影响，如迭戈里维拉和何塞奥罗斯科，并受到前哥伦比亚艺术的影响，历史和仪式都是在金字塔的墙壁上编码的。

奇卡诺艺术家最喜欢的话题是西方城市的生活。这些讲西班牙语的社区在获得社会服务方面有着长期的错位，边缘化，贫困和不公平的历史。奇卡诺艺术家也使用涂鸦作为工具，表达他们的政治观点，土着遗产，文化和宗教意象，以及对巴里奥斯奇卡诺生活的主要描绘的反叙事。

### 美国印第安人运动

北美第一批居民的故事漫长而悲惨。面对来自欧洲，亚洲和非洲的疾病，大约 90% 的美洲原住民仅仅因为新旧世界的加入而死亡。几个世纪以来，美洲原住民在一系列失败的战争和破坏的条约中失去了土地。在 19 世纪后期，最后一批美洲原住民被迫保留，因为他们的传统生活方式被摧毁。政府的官方政策是将他们融入主流的白人社会，但他们面临着巨大的困难，包括贫困，缺乏教育，种族主义以及大多数印第安人不想放弃他们的生活方式这一事实。

在 20 世纪 30 年代，通过了一系列被称为印度新政的法律，正式结束了摧毁本土文化的努力。虽然这是朝着正确方向迈出的积极一步，但却没有解决保留方面的压倒性贫困问题。1970 年，美国原住民的平均预期寿命为 46 岁，而全国平均寿命为 69 岁。自杀率是一般人口的两倍，婴儿死亡率是该国最高的。一半的印第安人生活在保留地，失业率达到 50%。在城市中，20% 的人生活在贫困线以下。

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In 1968, a group of Indian activists, including **Dennis Banks** and **George Mitchell** convened a gathering of two hundred people in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and formed the **American Indian Movement (AIM)**.

A year later, a small group of Native American activists landed on **Alcatraz Island**, the site of a notorious former federal prison, in San Francisco Bay. They announced plans to build a Native American cultural center, including a history museum, an ecology center, and a spiritual sanctuary. Supporters on the mainland provided supplies by boat, and celebrities visited Alcatraz to publicize the cause. More people joined the occupiers until, at one point, they numbered about 400. From the beginning, the federal government negotiated with them to persuade them to leave since the island was the property of the federal government. They were reluctant to accede, but over time, the occupiers began to drift away. Government forces removed the final holdouts by cutting off all water and electricity. Though fraught with controversy and forcibly ended, the 19-month occupation is hailed by many as a success for having attained international attention for the situation of Native Americans in the United States.

The next major demonstration came in 1972 when AIM members and others marched on Washington, DC in a journey they called the **Trail of Broken Treaties**. There, they occupied the offices of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). The group presented a list of demands, which included improved housing, education, and economic opportunities in Native communities, the drafting of new treaties, the return of lands, and protections for Native religions and culture. One positive outcome of the political activism was the passage of the **Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975** which granted federal funds to tribes as grants which they could then administer as they believed was best suited for their needs. It was an important step in giving Native Americans control over their own affairs.

The most dramatic event staged by AIM was the **occupation of the town of Wounded Knee**, South Dakota. In February 1973 they took control of the trading post and church and declared the town independent from the United States. Wounded Knee had historical significance for AIM since it was the site of a massacre of members of the Lakota tribe by the Army in 1890. The federal government surrounded the area. Armed only with rifles, the occupiers faced off with marshals, FBI agents and police armed with machine guns, helicopters, and armored personnel carriers. A siege ensued that lasted 71 days, with frequent gunfire from both sides, wounding a marshal as well as an FBI agent, and killing two Native Americans. When one of the occupiers, was killed by a government sniper tribal

1968 年，包括丹尼斯班克斯和乔治米切尔在内的一群印度活动家在明尼苏达州明尼阿波利斯召开了 200 人聚会，并组建了美洲印第安人运动 (AIM)。

一年后，一小群美国原住民活动家在旧金山湾登陆恶臭的前联邦监狱遗址恶魔岛。他们宣布计划建立美洲原住民文化中心，包括历史博物馆，生态中心和精神庇护所。大陆的支持者乘船提供物资，名人访问恶魔岛，宣传事业。更多的人加入了占领者，直到有一次，他们的人数大约为 400 人。从一开始，联邦政府就与他们谈判说服他们离开，因为该岛是联邦政府的财产。他们不愿意加入，但随着时间的推移，占领者开始离开。政府部队通过切断所有水和电来取消最后的抵抗。虽然充满了争议并被强行结束，但 19 个月的占领被许多人称赞为成功获得国际关注美国土着美国人的情况。

下一次重大示威活动于 1972 年，当时 AIM 成员和其他人在华盛顿特区游行，他们称之为破碎条约之路。在那里，他们占领了印第安事务局 (BIA) 的办公室。该小组提出了一系列要求，其中包括改善土着社区的住房，教育和经济机会，起草新条约，归还土地以及保护土着宗教和文化。政治活动的一个积极结果是通过了 1975 年的印度自决和教育援助法案，该法案将联邦资金授予部落作为补助金，然后他们可以管理，因为他们认为这些补助金最适合他们的需要。这是让美洲原住民控制自己事务的重要一步。

AIM 举办的最引人注目的活动是占领南达科他州的受伤膝盖镇。1973 年 2 月，他们控制了贸易站和教堂，宣布该镇独立于美国。受伤的膝盖对 AIM 具有历史意义，因为它是 1890 年陆军对拉科塔部落成员进行大屠杀的地点。联邦政府包围了该地区。只有步枪武装，占领者与士兵，联邦调查局特工和带有机关枪，直升机和装甲运兵车的警察对峙。围困持续了 71 天，双方频繁枪击，一名元帅和一名联邦调查局特工受伤，并杀死了两名印第安人。当其中一名占领者被一名政府狙击手杀死时，部落长老呼吁结束占领。双方达成协议解除武装，占领者开始离开该镇。

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elders called an end to the occupation. Both sides reached an agreement to disarm and the occupiers began to leave the town.

Two AIM leaders, Dennis Banks and **Russell Means**, were arrested and put on trial, but charges were dropped when the jury was ready to acquit and the judge in their case ruled that the government had committed serious misconduct in the course of the trial.



两名 AIM 领导人 Dennis Banks 和 Russell Means 被逮捕并接受审判，但当陪审团准备无罪释放时，指控被撤销，他们的案件中的法官裁定政府在审判过程中犯下了严重的不当行为。

### Primary Source: Photograph

Members of AIM guard their positions outside the church at Wounded Knee during the standoff there in 1973.

### 主要来源：照片

在 1973 年的对峙期间，AIM 的成员在受伤的膝盖教堂外守卫他们的位置。

By this time, the Nixon administration had already taken steps to address concerns AIM and other Native American activists had brought to their attention. The government restored millions of acres of land to tribal ownership, increased funding for Native American education, healthcare, legal services, housing, and economic development, and hired more Native employees in the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The greatest outcome of the standoff, however, was an increased sense of pride among Native Americans and public awareness of the plight of the nation's first peoples.

The relationship between Native Americans and the federal government continues to be fraught. For many, the government is still viewed with suspicion. One member of AIM, **Leonard Peltier** has become a symbol of this mistrust. In 1977, he was convicted and sentenced to two consecutive terms of life imprisonment for the shooting of two FBI agents during a conflict on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. Peltier's conviction has been the subject of much controversy due to irregularities in his trial and campaigns to "Free Leonard Peltier" continue among Native American communities.

到目前为止，尼克松政府已经采取措施解决 AIM 和其他美国原住民活动家引起他们注意的问题。政府恢复了数百万英亩土地的部落所有权，增加了美国原住民教育，医疗保健，法律服务，住房和经济发展的资金，并在印度事务局雇用了更多的土着雇员。然而，僵局的最大结果是增加了美洲原住民的自豪感和公众对国家第一批民族困境的认识。

美洲原住民和联邦政府之间的关系仍然充满了困难。对许多人来说，政府仍然被怀疑。AIM 的一名成员 Leonard Peltier 已经成为这种不信任的象征。1977 年，他因在松树岭印第安人保留地的冲突中枪杀两名联邦调查局特工而被判连长两次，并被判处终身监禁。由于他的审判中存在违规行为，并且在美国土着社区继续开展“自由伦纳德佩尔蒂埃”活动，帕尔帖的信念一直备受争议。

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Contemporary Native American activists have criticized the use of mascots in sports, as perpetuating stereotypes. There has been a steady decline in the number of secondary school and college teams using such names, images, and mascots. Some tribal team names have been approved by the tribe in question, such as the Seminole Tribe's approving the use of their name for the teams of Florida State University. Among professional teams, only the NBA's Golden State Warriors discontinued use of Native American-themed logos in 1971. Controversy has remained regarding teams such as the NFL's Washington Redskins, whose name is considered to be a racial slur, and MLB's Cleveland Indians, whose usage of a caricature called Chief Wahoo has also faced protest.

Federal laws granted tribes to operate casinos on reservation lands even in states where gambling is illegal in an effort to provide reservations with a steady source of financial support. Although many Native American tribes have casinos, the impact of Native American gaming is widely debated. Some tribes, such as the Winnemem Wintu of California feel that casinos and their proceeds destroy culture from the inside out. These tribes refuse to participate in the gambling industry.

Sadly, even today Native Americans struggle to overcome the limitations of poverty on reservations and in larger society. Crime, alcoholism, drug use, lack of educational opportunities, and lack of access to financial resources all perpetuate the poverty the plagues modern reservations. For example, according to the Department of Justice, 1 in 3 Native women have suffered rape or attempted rape, more than twice the national rate, and in recent years, an alarming increase in teenage suicide has plagued many reservations.

### DISABILITY RIGHTS

The idea of federal legislation enhancing and extending civil rights legislation to millions of Americans with disabilities gained bipartisan support in the late 1980s. In early 1989, both Congress and newly inaugurated President H. W. Bush worked separately, then jointly, to write legislation capable of expanding civil rights. Key activists played an important role in lobbying members of congress to develop and pass the **Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)**. Patrisha Wright is known as "the General" for her work in coordinating the campaign to enact the ADA.

Although it may at first seem simple to legislate protections for people with disabilities, in fact, the law has proven to be controversial because it requires public accommodations to be made accessible. Included under the law are churches, private schools, motels, and restaurants. For many of these institutions, the cost of adding

当代美国原住民活动家批评吉祥物在体育运动中的运用，这是一种长期存在的刻板印象。使用此类名称，图像和吉祥物的中学和大学队伍数量稳步下降。一些部落团队的名字已被有关部落批准，例如塞米诺尔部落批准将他们的名字用于佛罗里达州立大学的团队。在职业球队中，只有 NBA 的金州勇士队在 1971 年停止使用美国原住民主题的标志。对于像 NFL 的华盛顿红人队这样的球队，其名称被认为是种族诽谤，以及美国职棒大联盟的克利夫兰印第安人，他们的使用仍然存在争议。一部名为 Chief Wahoo 的漫画也遭到了抗议。

联邦法律允许部落在预订土地上经营赌场，即使在赌博是非法的国家，以便提供稳定的财政支持来源。尽管许多美洲原住民部落都有赌场，但美洲原住民游戏的影响却引起广泛争议。一些部落，如加利福尼亚州的 Winnemem Wintu，觉得赌场及其收益从内到外摧毁了文化。这些部落拒绝参与赌博业。

可悲的是，即使在今天，美国原住民仍在努力克服贫困对保留和更广泛社会的限制。犯罪，酗酒，吸毒，缺乏教育机会以及缺乏获得财政资源的机会都使瘟疫现代保留的贫困长期存在。例如，根据司法部的统计，三分之一的土着妇女遭受强奸或强奸未遂，是全国率的两倍多，近年来，青少年自杀的惊人增加困扰了许多人的保留。

### 残疾权利

联邦立法加强并将民权立法扩展到数百万残疾美国人的想法在 20 世纪 80 年代后期得到了两党的支持。1989 年初，国会和新任总统 H. W. Bush 共同工作，然后共同制定了能够扩大公民权利的立法。主要活动家在劝说国会议员制定并通过美国残疾人法案 (ADA) 方面发挥了重要作用。Patrisha Wright 因协调制定 ADA 的运动而被称为“将军”。

虽然最初似乎很容易为残疾人立法保护，但实际上，法律已被证明是有争议的，因为它要求公共住宿可以使用。法律规定包括教堂，私立学校，汽车旅馆和餐馆。对于这些机构中的许多机构来说，增加轮椅坡道，游泳池升降机或电梯的成本是巨大

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wheelchair ramps, lifts in swimming pools, or elevators was enormous. As a result, many church groups and business organizations lobbied against passage for the ADA. Pro-business conservative commentators in the media joined in opposition, writing that the Americans with Disabilities Act was “an expensive headache to millions” that would not necessarily improve the lives of people with disabilities.



的。结果，许多教会团体和商业组织游说反对 ADA。媒体上的商业保守派评论员加入了反对派的观点，他们写道，“美国残疾人法案”对数百万人来说是“令人头疼的代价”，并不一定会改善残疾人的生活。

### Primary Source: Photograph

Members of the press and supporters gathered around Jennifer Keelan during the Capitol Crawl in 1990.

### 主要来源：照片

新闻界和支持者的成员于 1990 年在国会大厦爬行期间聚集在詹妮弗基兰周围。

Shortly before the act was passed, disability rights activists with physical disabilities coalesced in front of the Capitol Building, shed

在行为通过前不久，身体残疾的残疾人权利活动家在国会大厦前合并，脱下他们的拐杖，轮椅，电动

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their crutches, wheelchairs, powerchairs and other assistive devices, and crawled and pulled their bodies up all 100 of the Capitol's front steps. As the activists did so, many of them chanted "ADA Now", and "Vote Now". Some activists who remained at the bottom of the steps held signs and yelled words of encouragement. Jennifer Keelan, a second grader with cerebral palsy, was videotaped as she pulled herself up the steps, using mostly her hands and arms, saying, "I'll take all night if I have to." This direct action is reported to have convinced several senators to support the measure. While there are those who do not attribute much overall importance to this action, the **Capitol Crawl** of 1990 is seen by some present-day disability activists as a critical last push that made passage of the law a reality.

Certainly, there were supporters in Congress as well as champions of the law outside the Capitol. Senator Tom Harkin authored what became the final bill and was its chief sponsor in the Senate. Harkin delivered part of his introduction speech in sign language, saying it was so his deaf brother could understand.

Since passage, the law has remained controversial. Disabled rights activists have brought a long string of cases to court over such concerns as the failure to include enough accessible bathrooms in new buildings or poor website design that makes services unavailable to blind users. Although it seems unlikely that the ADA would be repealed, it remains a relatively new law in American life and the concerns of disabled Americans continue to be a subject the nation at large has not yet fully come to understand.

### GAY RIGHTS

For most of America's history, homosexuality was socially unacceptable and in most states, illegal. However, in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, a gay community was active in many urban centers and after the end of World War II, a movement grew to eliminate the laws and customs which stigmatized and criminalized the lives of these Americans. A strong gay community grew in San Francisco especially, since it was the site of military bases where gay servicemen were dishonorably discharged.

During the Red Scare of the early 1950s, gay and lesbian government employees were also targeted. There was a concern that because they might not want others to know about their sexual orientation, they would be more susceptible to blackmail by Soviet agents. Whereas only a few people ever lost their jobs because due to suspicion of actually being communist, many lost their jobs because they were homosexual. In 1953, President Dwight Eisenhower signed Executive Order 10450, which set security standards for federal

椅和其他辅助设备,并在国会大厦前面的所有100个台阶上爬行并拉起他们的身体。正如活动人士所做的那样,他们中的许多人高呼"ADA Now"和"Vote Now"。一些留在台阶底部的积极分子举着牌子,大声鼓励。Jennifer Keelan是一名脑瘫二年级学生,当她用自己的手和手臂拉着自己的台阶时,她被录像,并说:"如果必须的话,我会整晚都待。"据报道这种直接行动已经说服了几位参议员支持这项措施。虽然有些人对这一行动并不十分重视,但1990年的Capitol Crawl被一些现今的残疾活动家看作是推动法律通过的关键性最后推动力。

当然,国会中有支持者以及国会大厦以外的法律支持者。参议员汤姆哈金撰写了最终法案,并成为参议院的主要赞助商。哈金用手语发表了他的部分介绍演讲,说这是他的聋兄弟能理解的。

自通过以来,法律一直存在争议。残疾人权利积极分子已将一系列案件提交法院审理,因为未能在新建筑物中包含足够的无障碍浴室或网站设计不佳使盲人用户无法获得服务。虽然ADA似乎不太可能被废除,但它在美国生活中仍然是一个相对较新的法律,而残疾美国人的担忧仍然是整个国家尚未完全理解的主题。

### 同性恋权利

在美国历史的大部分时间里,同性恋在社会上是不接受的,在大多数国家都是非法的。然而,在20世纪,一个同性恋社区活跃在许多城市中心,并在第二次世界大战结束后,一场运动逐渐消除了法律和习俗,这些法律和习俗使这些美国人的生活蒙羞和犯罪。特别是在旧金山一个强大的同性恋社区增长,因为它是军事基地的所在地,同性恋军人被无情地解雇了。

在20世纪50年代初的红色恐慌期间,男女同性恋政府雇员也成为攻击目标。有人担心,因为他们可能不希望别人知道他们的性取向,所以他们更容易被苏联特工勒索。虽然由于怀疑实际上是共产主义,只有少数人失去了工作,但许多人失去了工作,因为他们是同性恋者。1953年,德怀特·艾森豪威尔总统签署了10450号行政命令,该命令为联邦就业制定了安全标准,禁止同性恋者在联邦政府

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employment and barred homosexuals from working in the federal government. Not only did the victims lose their jobs, but also they were forced out of the closet and thrust into the public eye as lesbian or gay. In 2004, historian David Johnson wrote about the era and coined the term the **Lavender Scare** to describe the persecution of homosexual federal employees that coincided with the more famous Red Scare. The term is derived from the euphemism “lavender lads” which Senator Everett Dirksen used for homosexuals at the time.

The catalyst for the modern gay rights movement took place not in San Francisco, however, but in New York City. Early in the morning of June 28, 1969, police raided a Greenwich Village gay bar called the **Stonewall Inn**. Although such raids were common, the response of the Stonewall patrons was not. As the police prepared to arrest many of the customers, especially transsexuals and cross-dressers, who were particular targets for police harassment, a crowd began to gather. Angered by the brutal treatment of the prisoners, the crowd attacked. Beer bottles and bricks were thrown. The police barricaded themselves inside the bar and waited for reinforcements. The riot continued for several hours and resumed the following night. Inspired by the brutality of the Stonewall Inn incident, various gay rights activist groups united to protest discrimination, homophobia, and violence against gay people, promoting gay liberation and gay pride.

With a call for homosexual men and women to come out, gay and lesbian communities moved from the urban underground into the political sphere. Gay rights activists protested strongly against the official position of the American Psychiatric Association (APA), which categorized homosexuality as a mental illness. This official classification often resulted in individuals being fired from their jobs or losing custody of their children. By 1974, the APA had ceased to classify homosexuality as a form of mental illness.

Public acceptance of homosexuality was advanced in 1974 when Kathy Kozachenko became the first openly lesbian woman elected to public office in Ann Arbor, Michigan. In 1977, **Harvey Milk** became California’s first openly gay elected man, although his service on San Francisco’s board of supervisors, along with that of San Francisco mayor George Moscone, was cut short by the bullet of a disgruntled former city supervisor.

While the Stonewall Inn incident may have catalyzed the homosexual community to mobilize for equal treatment, it was a health crisis in the 1980s that truly united them. In the early 1980s, doctors noticed a disturbing trend. Young gay men in large cities, especially San Francisco and New York, were being diagnosed with and dying from a rare cancer called Kaposi’s sarcoma. Because the disease was seen

工作。受害者不仅失去了工作，而且还被迫走出壁橱，以女同性恋或同性恋的身份进入公众视野。2004年，历史学家大卫约翰逊写了关于这个时代的文章，并创造了“薰衣草恐慌”一词来形容同性恋联邦雇员的迫害，这些迫害与更著名的红色恐慌相吻合。这个词来源于当时参议员埃弗雷特·德克森用于同性恋者的委婉语“薰衣草小伙子”。

然而，现代同性恋权利运动的催化剂不是在旧金山，而是在纽约市。1969年6月28日清晨，警方袭击了格林威治村一家名为 Stonewall Inn 的同性恋酒吧。虽然这种袭击很常见，但石墙顾客的反应并非如此。由于警察准备逮捕许多客户，特别是变性人和跨性别者，他们是警察骚扰的特别目标，人群开始聚集。受到囚犯残酷对待的激怒，人群遭到袭击。啤酒瓶和砖被抛出。警察在酒吧内设置障碍并等待增援。骚乱持续了几个小时后，第二天晚上又恢复了。受到斯通沃尔旅馆事件残暴的启发，各种同性恋权利活动团体联合起来抗议歧视，同性恋恐惧症和对同性恋者的暴力行为，促进同性恋解放和同性恋自豪。

随着呼吁同性恋男女出现，男女同性恋社区从城市地下转移到政治领域。同性恋权利活动家强烈抗议美国精神病学协会 (APA) 的官方立场，该协会将同性恋归类为精神疾病。这种官方分类通常导致个人被解雇或失去对子女的监护权。到 1974 年，APA 已经停止将同性恋归类为一种精神疾病。

1974 年 Kathy Kozachenko 成为第一位在密歇根州安娜堡当选公职的公开女同性恋女性，公众对同性恋的接受程度提高了。1977 年，哈维·米尔克成为加利福尼亚州第一位公开同性恋当选人，尽管他在旧金山的监事会以及旧金山市长乔治·莫斯科内的服务被一位心怀不满的前城市监督员的子弹击败。

虽然石墙旅馆事件可能促使同性恋社区动员起来进行平等对待，但这是 20 世纪 80 年代真正团结起来的健康危机。在 20 世纪 80 年代早期，医生注意到一种令人不安的趋势。大城市中的年轻男同性恋者，特别是旧金山和纽约，被诊断出患有卡波西肉瘤的罕见癌症并死于此病。由于这种疾病几乎只出

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almost exclusively in male homosexuals, it was dubbed gay cancer. Doctors realized, however, that it often coincided with other symptoms, including a rare form of pneumonia, and they renamed it Gay Related Immune Deficiency (GRID), although people other than gay men, primarily intravenous drug users, were dying from the disease as well. The connection between gay men and the illness, later renamed **Autoimmune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)** led heterosexuals largely to ignore the growing health crisis in the gay community, wrongly assuming they were safe from its effects. The federal government also overlooked the disease, and calls for more money to research and find the cure were ignored.



现在男性同性恋者身上，因此被称为同性恋癌症。然而，医生们意识到，它经常与其他症状相吻合，包括罕见的肺炎，他们将其更名为同性恋相关免疫缺陷症（GRID），尽管除了男同性恋者（主要是静脉注射吸毒者）以外的人死于这种疾病，好。男同性恋与疾病之间的关系，后来改名为自身免疫缺陷综合症（艾滋病）导致异性恋者主要忽视同性恋社区日益严重的健康危机，错误地认为他们不受其影响。联邦政府也忽略了这种疾病，并要求更多资金进行研究，并发现治愈方法被忽略了。

### Primary Source: Photograph

An ACT UP rally during the 1980s featuring signs with the pink triangle and Silence=Death slogan.

### 主要来源：照片

20 世纪 80 年代的 ACT UP 集会以粉红三角和 Silence = Death 口号为标志。

Tragically, the spread of HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, was not well understood and the AIDS epidemic wreaked havoc in the gay community, the nation in general, and eventually in many parts of the world before governments found the political willpower to step in. Even after it became apparent that heterosexuals could contract the disease through blood transfusions and heterosexual intercourse, HIV/AIDS continued to be associated primarily with the gay community, especially by political and religious conservatives. Indeed, the Religious Right regarded it as a form of divine retribution meant to punish gay men.

With little help coming from the government, the gay community organized its own response. In 1982, New York City men organized a volunteer information hotline, provided counseling and legal assistance, and raised money for people with HIV/AIDS. Larry Kramer, one of the original members, left in 1983 and formed his own organization, the AIDS Coalition to Unleash Power (ACT UP). ACT UP took a more militant approach, holding demonstrations on Wall Street, outside the headquarters of the Food and Drug Administration, and inside the New York Stock Exchange to call attention to the crisis

可悲的是，导致艾滋病的艾滋病病毒的传播并未得到充分了解，艾滋病流行病在同性恋群体，整个国家，以及最终在世界许多地方造成严重破坏之前，政府才发现政治意志力即使很明显异性恋者可以通过输血和异性性交来感染疾病，艾滋病病毒/艾滋病仍然主要与同性恋群体有关，尤其是政治和宗教保守派。事实上，宗教右派认为它是一种神圣的报应形式，旨在惩罚同性恋者。

在政府的帮助不大的情况下，同性恋社区组织了自己的回应。1982 年，纽约市男子组织了志愿者信息热线，提供咨询和法律援助，并为艾滋病病毒/艾滋病患者筹集资金。原始成员之一拉克莱默于 1983 年离开，组建了自己的组织，即释放权力艾滋病联盟 (ACT UP)。ACT UP 采取了更加激进的态度，在美国食品和药物管理局总部外的华尔街以及纽约证券交易所内部举行示威活动，以引起人们对危机的关注并使政府感到羞耻。该小组采用的



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and shame the government into action. One of the images adopted by the group, a pink triangle paired with the phrase Silence=Death, captured media attention and became the symbol of the AIDS crisis.



One of the most powerful images associated with both the gay rights movement and the fight against AIDS has been the **AIDS Memorial Quilt**. The idea for the quilt was conceived in 1985 by activist Cleve Jones during the candlelight march in remembrance of Harvey Milk and Mayor George Moscone. For the march, Jones had people write the names of loved ones that were lost to AIDS-related causes on signs, and then they taped the signs to the old San Francisco Federal Building. All the signs taped to the building looked like an enormous patchwork quilt to Jones, and he was inspired to expand the project. At that time, many people who died of AIDS did not receive funerals, due to both the social stigma felt by surviving family members and the outright refusal by many funeral homes and cemeteries to handle the remains of those who had died from the disease. Lacking a memorial service or grave site, The Quilt became an opportunity for survivors to remember and celebrate their loved ones' lives. The first showing of The Quilt was in 1987 on the National Mall in Washington, DC. The Quilt has since been displayed in sections around the world.

By the 1990s, the gay rights movement was beginning to find support in government. In January 1993, newly elected President Bill Clinton wanted the allow homosexuals to serve openly in the military, but to

一个图像，一个粉红色的三角形与 Silence = Death 一词搭配，引起了媒体的关注，成为艾滋病危机的象征。

### Primary Source: Photograph

The AIDS Memorial Quilt laid out on the National Mall in Washington, DC. The Quilt has become an important symbol for the gay rights movement and the movement to find a cure for HIV/AIDS.

### 主要来源：照片

艾滋病纪念被子在华盛顿特区的国家广场上摆放。被子已成为同性恋权利运动和寻找治愈艾滋病毒/艾滋病的运动的重要标志。

艾滋病纪念被子是同性恋权利运动和抗击艾滋病斗争最有影响力的形象之一。1985年，活动家克利夫·琼斯（Cleve Jones）在纪念哈维·米尔克（Harvey Milk）和市长乔治·莫斯科内（George Moscone）的烛光游行中构思了被子的想法。为了游行，琼斯让人们在标志上写下因艾滋病相关原因而失去的亲人的名字，然后他们将标志贴在旧金山联邦大楼。所有贴在建筑物上的标志看起来像是琼斯的巨大拼凑被子，他受到启发，扩大了项目。当时，许多死于艾滋病的人没有接受葬礼，原因是幸存的家庭成员感到社会耻辱，许多殡仪馆和墓地完全拒绝处理死于这种疾病的人的遗体。由于缺乏追悼会或墓地，被子成为幸存者记住和庆祝亲人生活的机会。The Quilt 的第一次展示于1987年在华盛顿特区的国家广场举行。此后，Quilt 已在世界各地展出。

到20世纪90年代，同性恋权利运动开始在政府中获得支持。1993年1月，新当选的总统比尔·克林顿希望允许同性恋者在军队中公开服役，但为了安抚

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appease conservative, adopted a policy of **Don't Ask, Don't Tell**. Under this policy, those on active duty would not be asked their sexual orientation and, if they were gay, they were not to discuss their sexuality openly or they would be dismissed from military service. This compromise satisfied neither conservatives seeking the exclusion of gays nor the gay community, which argued that homosexuals, like heterosexuals, should be able to live without fear of retribution because of their sexuality. Don't Ask, Don't Tell continued until 2011 when the military leadership, President Barack Obama and Congress all voted to end the policy and allow gay and lesbian military personnel to serve openly.

President Bill Clinton also proved himself willing to appease political conservatives when he signed into law the **Defense of Marriage Act (DOMA)**, after both houses of Congress had passed it with such wide margins that a presidential veto could easily be overridden. DOMA defined marriage as a heterosexual union and denied federal benefits to same-sex couples. It also allowed states to refuse to recognize same-sex marriages granted by other states. When Clinton signed the bill, he was personally opposed to same-sex marriage. Nevertheless, he disliked DOMA and later called for its repeal. Like many democratic politicians, he also later changed his position on same-sex marriage. On other social issues, however, Clinton was more liberal. He appointed openly gay and lesbian men and women to important positions in government and denounced discrimination against people with AIDS.

As the 2000s began, state governments began to challenge DOMA. Vermont became the first state to recognize **civil unions**, a legal agreement between two people that gave them the same rights as married couples. In this way, homosexual couples could own property together, adopt children, have next-of-kin access in cases of medical care, as well as seek financial support in the case of separation. For many, this was seen as a step forward and other states followed Vermont's lead. Yet for many couples, a civil union would never mean the same as being married.

The first two decades of the new century saw same-sex marriage receive support from prominent figures in the African-American civil rights movement, including Coretta Scott King, John Lewis, Julian Bond, and Mildred Loving. In May 2011, national public support for same-sex marriage rose above 50% for the first time. In June 2013, the Supreme Court struck down DOMA in their *United States v. Windsor* decision, and finally in June 2015, the Supreme Court ruled in the case of **Obergefell v. Hodges** that the fundamental right of same-sex couples to marry on the same terms and conditions as opposite-sex couples is guaranteed by the Constitution.

保守派，采取了“不要问，不要告诉”的政策。根据这项政策，那些现役的人不会被问及他们的性取向，如果他们是同性恋，他们不会公开讨论他们的性行为，或者他们会被解雇。这种妥协既不满足于寻求排除同性恋者的保守派也不满足同性恋社区，后者认为同性恋者，如同异性恋者，应该能够生活而不必担心因性行为而受到报复。不要问，不要告诉直到 2011 年，军方领导人，奥巴马总统和国会都投票结束政策，允许男女同性恋军人公开服务。

比尔克林顿总统在国会两院以如此广泛的利润通过法案后，在签署“婚姻保护法”（DOMA）时，也证明了自己愿意安抚政治保守派，以至于总统否决权很容易被推翻。DOMA 将婚姻定义为异性恋联盟，并剥夺了同性伴侣的联邦福利。它还允许各州拒绝承认其他州授予的同性婚姻。当克林顿签署该法案时，他个人反对同性婚姻。然而，他不喜欢 DOMA，后来又要求废除它。像许多民主政治家一样，他后来也改变了他对同性婚姻的立场。然而，在其他社会问题上，克林顿更加自由。他公开任命男女同性恋男女担任政府重要职务，并谴责对艾滋病患者的歧视。

随着 2000 年代的开始，州政府开始挑战 DOMA。佛蒙特州成为第一个承认民事结合的州，这是两个人之间的法律协议，赋予他们与已婚夫妇相同的权利。通过这种方式，同性伴侣可以共同拥有财产，领养子女，在医疗保健的情况下拥有近亲通道，并在分居的情况下寻求经济支持。对许多人来说，这被视为向前迈进了一步，而其他州也跟随佛蒙特州的领先地位。然而对于许多夫妻而言，民事联盟绝不会像结婚一样。

在新世纪的前二十年，同性婚姻得到了非洲裔美国民权运动中知名人士的支持，其中包括 Coretta Scott King, John Lewis, Julian Bond 和 Mildred Loving。2011 年 5 月，全国公众对同性婚姻的支持率首次超过 50%。2013 年 6 月，最高法院在他们的美国诉温莎案决定中击败了 DOMA，最终在 2015 年 6 月，最高法院在 *Obergefell 诉 Hodges* 一案中裁定，同性伴侣的基本权利与“宪法”保障与异性夫妻相同的条款和条件。

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As with acceptance of gay marriage, the American public has grown increasingly accepting of homosexuality over the past two decades. Gay and lesbian actors have been cast in positive roles on television and movies. Professional athletes have come out and been accepted by teammates and fans. There are now Senators and Representatives in the Congress who are open about their sexual orientation. The corporate world has become equally accepting. In fact, in some ways the business community has pushed reluctant politicians toward acceptance because they do not want to lose potential customers.



### CONCLUSION

The movements that were inspired by and followed the African American Civil Rights Movement of the 1950s and 1960s varied in their makeup and success.

For the Mexican American farm workers of California, they found success through similar means. They marched and boycotted. They also were guided by charismatic leaders. However, they focused their efforts on working conditions rather than larger issues such as voting rights or police and housing discrimination.

The American Indian Movement took a decidedly more militant turn. Armed activists forcibly took possession of land and buildings and provoked confrontations with the government. Sometimes these standoffs were resolved peacefully, but tragically, not always. Similar to the African American community, the Native Americans found a sense of pride in their work, but only mixed results in courts and the halls of power.

与接受同性婚姻一样，美国公众在过去二十年中越来越多地接受同性恋。男女同性恋演员在电视和电影中扮演了积极的角色。职业运动员已经出来并被队友和球迷接受。现在国会中的参议员和代表对性取向持开放态度。企业界已经同样接受了。事实上，在某些方面，商界已经迫使不情愿的政客接受，因为他们不想失去潜在的客户。

### Primary Source: Photograph

The = symbol and the slogan “Love Wins” became powerful images, especially in social media, during the campaign for marriage equality.

### 主要来源：照片

在婚姻平等运动期间，=符号和口号“爱情胜利”成为强大的形象，特别是在社交媒体中。

### 结论

受到 20 世纪 50 年代和 60 年代非洲裔美国民权运动启发和追随的运动在构成和成功方面各不相同。

对于加利福尼亚州的墨西哥裔美国农场工人，他们通过类似手段获得了成他们游行并抵制。他们还受到有魅力的领导人的指导。但是，他们的工作重点是工作条件，而不是诸如投票权或警察和住房歧视等更大的问题。

美国印第安人运动明显更加激进。武装活动分子强行占有土地和建筑物，并引发与政府的对抗。有时这些僵局得到了和平解决，但悲惨的是，并非总是如此。与非裔美国人社区类似，美洲原住民对他们的工作感到自豪，但在法院和权力大厅中却只有不同的结果。

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Disabled Americans had a tremendous success with the passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act, but have had to go to court dozens of times to seek enforcement of the law's provisions.

Most recently, homosexual Americans underwent a long struggle to advance their argument for a place at America's table. Through protests, advocacy, and the courts, and in the face of health crisis and enormous prejudice, they have emerged in just the past few years with important victories at the national level.

What factors led to these successes, and what factors held these movements back? What combination of leadership, timing, method, and public support was responsible?

What do you think? What makes a movement successful?

随着美国残疾人法案的通过，残疾美国人取得了巨大的成功，但不得不上法庭数十次，以寻求法律规定的执行。

最近，同性恋美国人经历了长时间的努力，以推动他们争取在美国餐桌上占有一席之地。通过抗议，宣传和法庭，面对健康危机和巨大的偏见，它们在过去几年中出现，在国家层面取得了重要胜利。

是什么因素导致了这些成功，以及这些运动背后的因素是什么？领导力，时间安排，方法和公众支持的组合是什么？

你怎么看？是什么让运动成功？

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### SUMMARY

Hispanic Americans had won important victories in the court system in the 1940s and 1950s similar to victories won by African Americans. However, the biggest victories were because of the work of Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers in California. They led a strike and boycott against grape growers and eventually won using nonviolence.

The Chicano Movement was a broader nationwide effort to promote Hispanic rights, identity and pride. It included organizing political groups, fighting for rights in the courts, and new music and art.

Native American activists formed AIM in 1968 to campaign for their rights. AIM occupied Alcatraz Island, led a march to Washington, DC where they occupied the offices of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and also led a standoff at Wounded Knee. In each of these cases, their movement was more violent than the African American and Hispanic efforts. However, laws were passed that gave Native American tribes more control over their land and finances, and the movement led to an increased sense of pride.

Disability rights activists worked to pass the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). They succeeded in 1990 and now business and organizations have to ensure that their buildings and services are accessible to people with disabilities. There is still some opposition to the law from groups who believe the requirements (such as installing elevators) are too expensive.

The gay rights movement started in 1968 when police raided a gay bar in New York City and the customers fought back. The movement gained momentum due to the AIDS crisis in the 1980s when the disease first spread among gay men.

During the Red Scare of the 1950s, a law was passed to prohibit homosexuals from working for the government. In the 1990s, President Clinton implemented “don’t ask, don’t tell” which allowed homosexual Americans to serve in the military so long as they did not reveal their sexual orientation. This policy did not end until 2011. Today homosexual Americans can serve openly in the military and government.

Also during the 1990s, Americans started to debate gay marriage. Some states began allowing gay marriage while others banned it. A federal law allowed states to ignore gay marriages passed in other states. Eventually in 2015, the Supreme Court ruled that gay marriage was a constitutional right.

### 摘要

20 世纪 40 年代和 20 世纪 50 年代，西班牙裔美国人在法院系统中取得了重要胜利，类似于非裔美国人赢得的胜利。然而，最大的胜利是因为 Cesar Chavez 和加州联合农场工人的工作。他们对葡萄种植者进行了罢工和抵制，最终赢得了非暴力。

奇卡诺运动是一项更广泛的全国性努力，旨在促进西班牙裔权利，身份和自尊。它包括组织政治团体，争取法院权利，以及新的音乐和艺术。

美洲原住民活动家于 1968 年成立了 AIM，以争取自己的权利。AIM 占领了恶魔岛，并进军华盛顿，在那里他们占领了印度事务局的办公室，还率领了在受伤膝部的僵局。在每种情况下，他们的行动都比非裔美国人和西班牙裔的行动更为暴力。但是，通过了法律，使美洲原住民部落对他们的土地和财务有了更多的控制权，该运动导致了人们的自尊心增强。

残疾人权利活动家致力于通过美国残疾人法案 (ADA)。他们在 1990 年取得了成功，现在企业和组织必须确保残疾人可以使用他们的建筑和服务。那些认为要求（例如安装电梯）太贵的团体仍然存在一些反对法律的行为。

同性恋权利运动于 1968 年发布，当时警方突击搜查了纽约市的一家同性恋酒吧并且客户反击。由于 20 世纪 80 年代艾滋病危机首次蔓延到男同性恋者中，该运动获得了动力。

在 1950 年代的红色恐慌时期，通过了一项法律，禁止同性恋者为政府工作。在 1990 年代，克林顿总统实行了“不问，不告诉”的规定，允许同性恋美国人在军队中服役，只要他们不透露自己的性取向即可。这项政策直到 2011 年才终止。如今，同性恋美国人可以在军队和政府中公开服役。

同样在 20 世纪 90 年代，美国人开始讨论同性恋婚姻。一些州开始允许同性婚姻，而其他州则禁止同性婚姻。联邦法律允许各州忽视其他州通过的同性婚姻。最终在 2015 年，最高法院裁定同性婚姻是一项宪法权利。



## PEOPLE AND GROUPS

**Cesar Chavez:** Leader of the United Farm Workers and champion of the rights of Hispanic farm

**Dolores Huerta:** Co-founder of the National Farm Workers Association and champion of the rights of Hispanic farm workers.

**Larry Itliong:** Leader of the Filipino farm workers in California who merged his union with the Hispanic farm workers union led by Cesar Chavez to form the United Farm Workers.

**United Farm Workers:** Union of Filipino and Hispanic farm workers in California led by Cesar Chavez.

**Rodolfo "Corky" Gonzales:** Mexican American boxer, poet, and one of the first political activists of the Chicano Movement.

**La Raza Unida:** Chicano political organization that was founded in the early 1970s and became prominent throughout Texas and Southern California where its members ran for office in local elections.

**Reies López Tijerina:** Chicano political activist who helped Hispanics reclaim lands their families had lost when the United States took the Southwest from Mexico in the 1840s.

**Dennis Banks:** Native American activist and co-founder of the American Indian Movement (AIM) along with George Mitchell.

**George Mitchell:** Native American activist and co-founder of the American Indian Movement (AIM) along with Dennis Banks.

**American Indian Movement (AIM):** Native American political organization founded in 1968. They organized various protests including the occupation of Alcatraz Island, Trail of Broken Treaties and occupation of Wounded Knee.

**Russell Means:** American Indian Movement activist and one of the leaders of the Wounded Knee occupation. He went on to a career in Hollywood but continued to advocate for Native American rights.

**Leonard Peltier:** Native American activist and AIM member who was convicted in 1977 of the murder of two FBI agents. He has become a symbol of the conflict between Native Americans and the federal government.

**Harvey Milk:** First openly gay man elected to a public office in the United States. He served on the San Francisco Board of Supervisors until he was murdered.



## EVENTS

**Delano Grape Strike and Boycott:** Major strike and boycott during the 1960s in California by the United Farm Workers to win guarantees of humane treatment of workers and better pay.

**Chicano Movement:** Movement of Hispanic Americans beginning in the 1960s that focused on civil rights. It involved the development of political institutions and was marked by an increased sense of community pride as well as a flowering of artistic expression and literature.

**Occupation of Alcatraz Island:** Political occupation of an island in San Francisco by members of AIM in 1969-1970.

**Trail of Broken Treaties:** Pilgrimage from California to Washington, DC in 1972 organized by AIM and other Native American activists. Once in DC, they occupied the offices of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and presented a list of demands to be read by President Nixon.

**Occupation of Wounded Knee:** Violent 71-day standoff between AIM activists and the federal government in 1973.

**Capitol Crawl:** Protest in 1990 in which disabled Americans crawled up the steps of the Capitol Building in Washington, DC without their wheelchairs, canes, etc. to push for passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

**Lavender Scare:** Persecution of homosexual federal employees during the early 1950s that coincided with the hunt for communists.

**Stonewall Inn Riots:** Violent confrontation between New York City police and gay men at a bar in 1969. The event sparked the modern gay rights movement.

**AIDS Memorial Quilt:** Collection of sewn memorials to Americans who died from AIDS and AIDS-related illnesses. It was first displayed in full in Washington, DC on the National Mall.



## KEY CONCEPTS

**Aztlán:** Mythical name for the lands of Northern Mexico that were annexed by the United States at the end of the Mexican-American War. The idea of Aztlán has been used to develop as sense of communal identity by Chicano activists.

**Civil Union:** A legal agreement between homosexual partners that served as a substitute for marriage in some states. It granted the same legal rights as marriage without the title.



## SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

**AIDS:** Illness caused by HIV that was first detected in the 1980s and mistakenly believed to infect only gay men. It devastated the gay community and because the federal government was slow to respond to the growing crisis, sparked organization and activism in the gay community.



## LAWS & POLICIES

**Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975:** Law passed in 1975 that gave federal money to Native American tribes in the form of grants that the tribes could spend as they wished. It was an important step in allowing Native Americans great self-government.

**Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA):** 1990 law that guaranteed protections to people with disabilities, including signage in Braille, wheelchair ramps, access lifts, handicapped parking spaces, etc.

**Don't Ask, Don't Tell:** Policy adopted by the Clinton Administration in the 1990s that allowed homosexual Americans to serve in the military so long as they didn't reveal their sexual orientation. In turn, the military would not actively try to find out their orientation. It ended the days of an open ban on service.

**Defense of Marriage Act (DOMA):** Law passed in 1996 that defined marriage as between one man and one woman. It prohibited the federal government from recognizing gay marriages and allowed states to ignore gay marriages issued in other states. It was overturned in 2015.



## COURT CASES

**Mendez v. Westminster:** 1947 court case that ended segregated schools for Hispanic students.

**Hernandez v. Texas:** 1954 Supreme Court case in which the court concluded that Fourteenth Amendment protections should be extended to all ethnic groups. Specifically in this case, Hernandez argued that he should not be tried by an all-White jury.

**Madrigal v. Quilligan:** Court case in which Spanish-speaking women had been sterilized after signing documents they could not read. The case resulted in forms being published in multiple languages.

**Obergefell v. Hodges:** 2015 Supreme Court case that declared gay marriage constitutional in all 50 states.

Q U E S T I O N   S I X T E E N

W e r e   t h e

# CIVIL RIGHTS

# M O V E M E N T S

o f   t h e   p o s t - w a r   d e c a d e s

# S U C C E S S F U L ?

The ultimate triumph of the human spirit over powerful forces of oppression after a long struggle is truly inspiring. We cannot help but celebrate the passage of the Civil Rights Act or the Americans with Disabilities Act. Sometimes the actions of those who advocated for civil rights are harder to celebrate. Was the standoff at Wounded Knee a noble statement of purpose or the act of gun-wielding agitators? What should we make of the Black Panthers or the rioters in Los Angeles in 1992?

Sometimes the events of history are simply so close it is hard to see them from the long view that history usually provides. Certainly, the Supreme Court's *Obergefell v. Hodges* decision falls into this category. Although *Brown v. Board of Education* is now universally celebrated, it was not in its own time. The marriage equality decision of 2015 will probably fall into this same category.

We can look back at the African American Civil Rights Movement and the movements that it inspired and celebrate their successes, but we must also be mindful of their failings. Despite their inspiring victories, the nonviolent champions of justice in the 1960s did not end racism. As the rhetoric of President Trump continues to show, Hispanics do not enjoy universal respect. Disabled Americans are still fighting for application of the ADA in court, and the victories gay and lesbians have won in courts and legislatures are still so recent that they hardly feel permanent.

What then do we as historians make of these movements? Can we call them successes because of how far they moved the nation toward an ultimate goal of racial justice and harmony? Alternatively, do we label them failures since they did not achieve what their leaders set out to accomplish? Perhaps a more honest tally can be found somewhere in between?

What do you think? Were the civil rights movements of the post-war decades successful?

经过长时间的斗争，人类精神最终胜过强大的压迫力量，这真是令人鼓舞。我们不禁庆祝“民权法案”或“美国残疾人法案”的通过。有时，那些倡导公民权利的人的行为更难以庆祝。在受伤的膝盖上的对峙是一个崇高的目的陈述还是持枪的鼓动者的行为？1992年我们应该对黑豹队或洛杉矶的暴乱者做些什么？

有时，历史事件非常接近，从历史通常提供的长远看来很难看出它们。当然，最高法院的 *Obergefell v. Hodges* 决定属于这一类。虽然布朗诉教育委员会现在已经普遍受到欢迎，但它并不属于自己的时代。2015年的婚姻平等决定可能属于同一类别。

我们可以回顾一下非裔美国人民权运动及其激励和庆祝成功的运动，但我们也必须留意他们的失败。尽管他们获得了鼓舞人心的胜利，但在20世纪60年代，非暴力的正义捍卫者并没有结束种族主义。正如特朗普总统的言论继续表明，西班牙裔美国人并不享有普遍的尊重。残疾的美国人仍在争取在法庭上申请 ADA，同性恋者在法庭和立法机构中取得的胜利仍然是如此近以至于他们几乎感觉不到永久性。

我们作为历史学家对这些运动做了什么呢？我们可以称之为成功吗，因为他们将国家推向种族正义与和谐的最终目标有多远？或者，我们是否将它们标记为失败，因为它们没有实现其领导者要实现的目标？也许在两者之间可以找到一个更诚实的记录？

你怎么看？战后几十年的民权运动是否成功？



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