

# “Freedom Summer”



- Freedom Summer—In the summer of 1964 the Civil Rights movement changed from protesting segregation to mobilizing black voters.
- SNCC members and white volunteers from the North traveled to southern states to register black voters.
- SNCC volunteers faced the historical fear of voting from blacks.
- Mock elections called Freedom elections showed blacks wanted to vote.



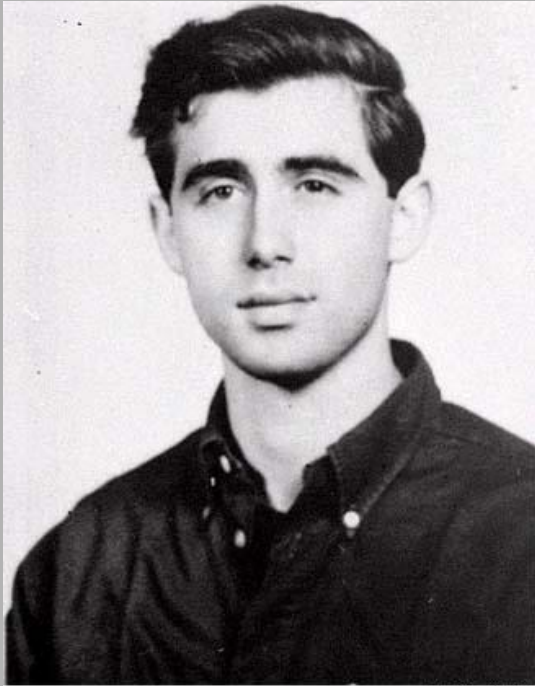
# NOW



**STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE**  
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- Three Freedom Summer volunteers, Andrew Goodman, James Chaney, and Michael Schwerner, were murdered by local KKK members.
- The murders of Goodman and Schwerner, who were both white, shocked the nation.
- This event scared blacks away from registration.
- The Freedom Summer campaign only had minimal success.





AP File / FBI

Goodman



Chaney



Schwerner

# Edgar Ray Killen



He was convicted of three counts of manslaughter in 2005 after a hung jury in his 1967 trial for his role in the murders

- In 1965, Dr. Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. continued the fight for black registration.
- He planned a symbolic march from Selma, AL to Montgomery, AL, but the marchers were met at the Edmund Pettis bridge by law enforcement officers who prevented the marchers from crossing the bridge.
- One week later, with the protection of federal marshals, the march was successfully completed.
- This led to the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which put the entire registration process under federal control.
- By 1968, Alabama had 57% of its eligible black voters registered, and Mississippi went from 7% to 59%.



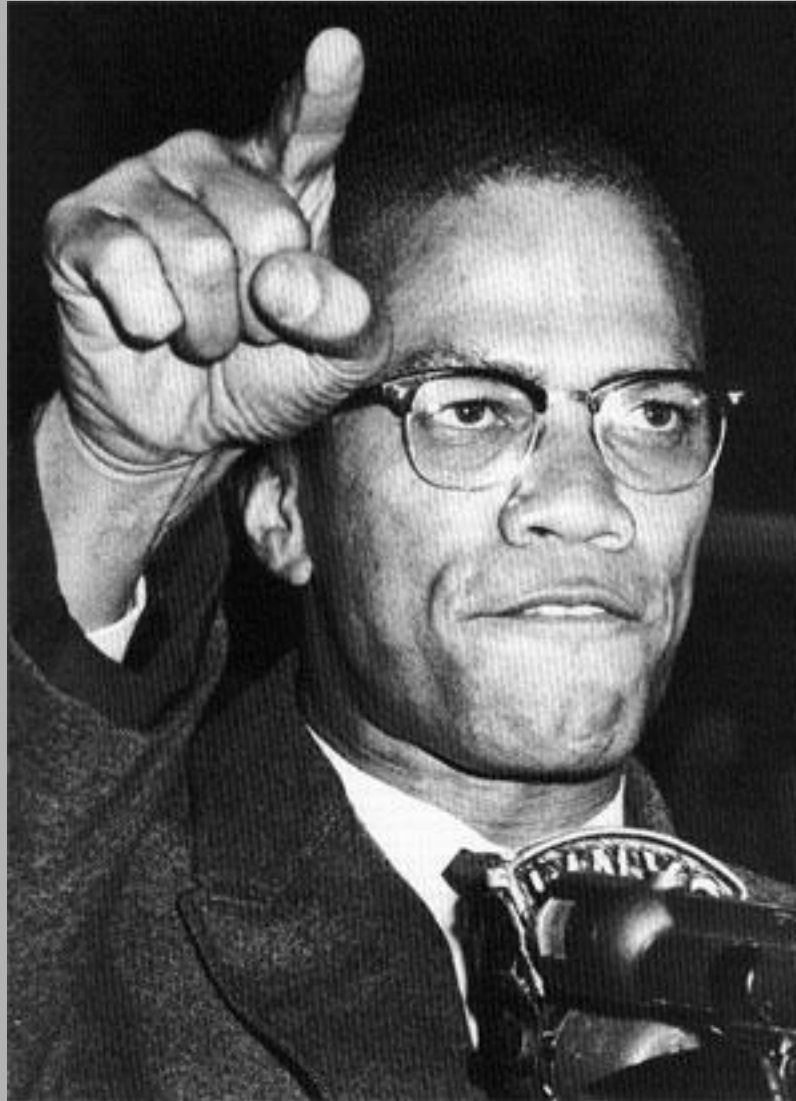
Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and wife Coretta  
in the Selma, AL march.



- Within the Civil Rights movement, there developed disagreement on tactics.
- The “Black Power” movement called for civil rights to be obtained through any means necessary, including violence and Black Separatism.
- The leader of this movement was Malcolm X.
- The Black Panther Party was created at this time along with the rise in the popularity of the Nation of Islam.



# Malcolm X



- Rev. King was assassinated on April 4, 1968 by James Earl Ray.
- Many black communities responded with riots, resulting in 45 deaths and thousands injured across the country.



(CNN/file)



James Earl Ray

# Outcomes of the Civil Rights Movement

- The number of blacks enrolled in higher ed. increased.
- The income gap between blacks and whites decreased.
- The number of black owned businesses doubled.
- However, 31% of black Americans still lived in poverty.