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| TOPIC | IMPORTANT EVIDENCE(EVENTS) | DETAILED EXAMINATION(WHAT ACHIEVED/FAILED) | EVALUATION(MEET NEEDS Y/N. PROVE) |
| ROLE OF NAACP, CORE AND SCLC | NAACP: Brown v TopekaCORE: Sit InsSCLC: Little Rock | A:Legal precedent to end segregation. Desegregated schools.A+: South ignored. Schools continued segregated. Shallow victory as not entirely implemented.A: Inspired young black people to continue protesting. Plus ended segregation at lunch countersA+: Segregation continued in other areas.A:Involved the President – ensured civil rights could not be ignored. AND influenced the later passing of the 1957 Civil Rights Act.A+: Faubus closed Arkansas schools. What they’d done was ineffective in the short term. | YESOrganisations’ work = desegregation in key areas (transport, restaurants, school).SUPPORT: Freedom Rides – another action by CORE that desegregated interstate transport facilities = met need for desegregated facilities.LINE OF ARG: HOWEVER, overall civil rights campaigns did NOT meet needs of ALL Black Americans by 1968.PROVE: These achievements were limited to certain parts of society; weren’t enforced either, so their successes weren’t fully felt by 1968. |
| ROLE OF MLK | March on Washington | A: Due to huge publicity of event, pushed Civil Rights Act forward -signed a year later 1964. Illegal to discriminate in housing/employmentA+:BUT this march only focused on Southern issues. MLK’s actions did nothing to challenge issues of the north – so not ALL needs met. | YESSUPPORT: Doak states “The March on Washington had a huge impact on Americans” – shows MLK’s actions = effective without which, may not have got Civil Rights Act.Line of ARG: Overall did NOT meet needs of ALL Black Americans by 1968.PROVE: The March and the Act did not challenge poverty of the North, so only needs of south met by MLK’s actions. |
| CHANGES IN FEDERAL POLICY | 1957 Civil Rights Act | A: First federal law – southern states couldn’t ignore, so couldn’t stop blacks from voting: meant they could finally get fairer rights/representation.A+: By 1959, not a single black voter had been added to the register – it wasn’t enforced at all, so changes in federal policy didn’t help meet needs much | NOSUPPORT: Even after two years, no voters added. Next federal change not until 1964, and even this important act did nothing for cities of the north – so not all needs met.LINE OF ARG: Proves CR campaign did NOT meet needs, because even the federal changes were not enforced or broad enough by 1968. |
| SOCIAL ECONOMIC POLITICAL CHANGES | Social and Economic Changes | A:NO GOOD! A+: Social changes = riots which PROVES: Still problems in the north not dealt with by 1968 AND that CR campaigns hadn’t dealt effectively – esp. MLK | NOBrogan states “the remedies applied to the south proved to be of little use elsewhere”, shows that did not meet needs of ALL black Americans, particularly the north (e.g. 40% blacks in poverty, wages 60% of white earnings)LINE OF ARG: Proves that not all needs met esp. social and economic. |
| RESULTANT RISE OF BLACK RADICAL MOVEMENTS | Stokeley Carmichael | A: Attracted supporters, improved black pride which made them feel human rather than how whites had been treating them. Black panthers took hold in major cities as a result, proving they were helping meet the needs due to popularity.A+: FBI undermined the Panthers’ social programmes, targeted Carmichael – this prevents him from being as effective due to negative publicity from this. | YESSUPPORT: Finally gave support to those in the north who had none prior. Malcolm X further proves this by empowering northern blacks through violence and taking direct rather than passive action.LINE OF ARG: HOWEVER, Did NOT meet all needs BECAUSE FBI/negative publicity prevented them from being able to focus on positive work, so couldn’t positively impact lives in north (and therefore meet their needs for better representation/social/economic support and equality) |