**Civil Rights Movement Vocabulary**

**1.) Jim Crow Laws-** Laws that enforced racial segregation in the South after the end of Reconstruction in 1877

**2.) Poll Taxes-** Pay to vote

**3.) Literacy Tests-** Elaborate voter registration procedure in Southern states deliberately designed to deny the vote to nonwhites

**4.) Disfranchise-** Preventing the right of suffrage (voting) of a person or group of people

**5.) 13th Amendment-** Abolished slavery in the entire U.S. (FREE)

**6.) 14th Amendment-** Grants citizenships to “All persons born or naturalized in the United States”, thereby they are equally protected under law (CITIZENS)

**7.) 15th Amendment-** African men can vote (VOTE)

**8.) 19th Amendment-** Women’s suffrage

**9.) 24th Amendment-** Abolished poll taxes

**10.) Brown v. Board of Education-** Landmark 1954 Supreme Court case that ruled segregation in public schools as unconstitutional, overturned Plessy v. Ferguson case

**11.) Civil Rights Act of 1964-** Ended segregation in public places and banned employment discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin

**12.) Voting Rights Act of 1965-** Prohibits racial discrimination in voting, such as outlawing literacy tests which were historically used to disenfranchise racial minorities

**13.) Affirmative Action-** Policy of favoring those who tend to suffer from discrimination, especially in relation to employment or education; policy that some businesses, schools, and universities use to improve the choices for people whose race, religion, or economic group might otherwise put them at a disadvantage (“positive discrimination”)

**14.) Title IX-** Federal law that prohibits gender discrimination in any school or education program/activity receiving Federal financial assistance (like sports)

**15.) Montgomery Bus Boycott-** In 1955, after Rosa Parks was arrested for refusing to give up her seat on a city bus, Dr. Martin L. King led a boycott of city busses. After 11 months the Supreme Court ruled that segregation of public transportation was illegal.

**16.) Little Rock Nine**- Group of nine African American student enrolled at Little Rock Central High School in 1957 but were prevented from entering the racially segregated school by Orval Faubus , the Governor of Arkansas. They then attended after the intervention of federal troops sent by President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

**17.) March on Washington-** In August 1963, civil rights leaders organized a massive rally in Washington to urge passage of President Kennedy's civil rights bill. The high point came when MLK Jr., gave his "I Have a Dream" speech to more than 200,000 marchers in front of the Lincoln Memorial.

**18.) Chicano Mural Movement-** Started during the1960s in Mexican-American barrios throughout the Southwest. Artists began using the walls of city buildings, housing projects, schools, and churches to depict and support Mexican-American culture.

**19.) United Farm Workers-** Led by Cesar Chavez and Dolores Huerta, labor union for farmworkers that used strikes and boycotts to support their cause

**20.) Plessy v. Ferguson-** Landmark 1896 Supreme Court case which ruled in favor of legal segregation, using the term “separate but equal”

**21.) Sit-Ins-** Nonviolent protest of sitting in a public facility in the South where African Americans were prohibited from such activities as eating, swimming, and drinking.

**22.) Boycott-** Refusal to buy goods as a sign of protest

**23.) Civil Disobedience**- Refusal to comply with certain laws or to pay taxes and fines, as a peaceful form of political protest

**24.) Black Panthers-** Organization founded in 1966 that practiced militant self-defense of minority communities against the U.S. government

**25.) Freedom Riders-** Rode in interstate buses into the segregated southern United States to test the ruling of unsegregated public places

**26.) Equal Employment Opportunity Commission-** Federal Agency created to enforce the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which forbids discrimination on the basis of race, creed, national origin, religion, or sex in hiring, promotion, or firing