

# RESEARCHER

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**Integrated Buses-** In early February the MIA filed a suit against bus segregation in all segregated busses in Montgomery. Seeing it coming the U.S. Supreme Court denied it and set it aside, but the boycott would continue. Finally on November 13th, 1956 the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in MIA's favor— no more segregation on any bus (154 and 155). The order wouldn't come out for another month or so; therefore, no African American people would ride buses until the order was official. The written order came out on December 20th and the following day buses were back in business. The boycott lasted for a year.

**Consequences—** In the result the buses being newly integrated the outcome wasn't all good, sure the Negro people got to ride the bus and not be discriminated, but in some way they were also put into more danger. Many ministers houses were bombed, buses were frequently shot at, many people got threatening calls, white people even attempted to create an only white bus line— which failed, and cities imposed curfews on buses so that they couldn't run after five pm.

“The bus was  
among the first  
ways I realized  
there was a black  
world and a white  
world”  
-Rosa Parks



## Rosa Inspired the World

Now that Rosa has integrated buses people all over the United States of America are inspired to start their own boycott and get buses in their state integrated. At this time the Civil Right Movement has begun!



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On page 154 of, "The Autobiography Martin Luther King Jr." Martin says some of his movements in Albany, Georgia were sit-ins, jail-ins, and boycotts. This picture shows African American men sitting at a white only lunch counter even if they would never be served. This is done to protest segregation in businesses.



*Nashville Sit-ins. 1960. Wikipedia. Wikipedia. Web. Thursday Jan. 2015.*

Malcolm-x was, like MLK Jr, a man who sought for change for African Americans rights. Although he was like MLK Jr. his ways of achieving those goals were different. Malcolm believed that he and his followers should do anything to change segregation, even violence and racism

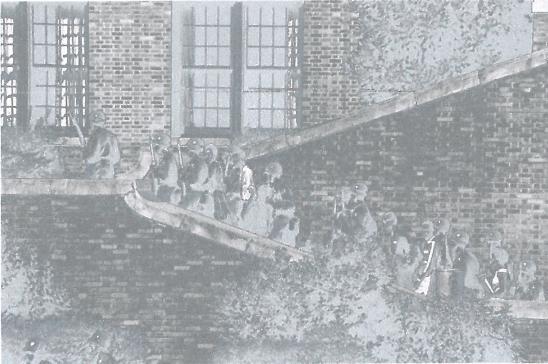


*About Malcolm-x. N.d. Modern America Poetry. Modern America Poetry. Web. 15 Jan. 2015.*



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## Round 5



US Army. 101st Airborne at Little Rock Central High.  
Digital image. Wikipedia. N.p., n.d. Web. 22 Jan. 2015.

This is a photo of an desegregated school. On Monday, May 17 1954, the supreme court announced that racial segregation in public schools wasn't constitutional. This event is mentioned in the text, on page 9. This declaration was a ray of hope for African Americans in the south, and nationwide. It was believed that if the law regarding segregation in public schools could be changed, than so could other horrible segregation laws, such as the procedure on buses and the difficult process required to vote. Before this law was overturned, it was nearly impossible for an African American child to have the same education as a white child. Claudette Colvin explained how in her elementary school, one teacher taught all 6 grades. This made it much harder to learn, and therefore extremely unfair to African Americans. The change in this law helped to bring about many other changes that would finally give African Americans the same rights as whites



"... Although a Dress Uniform Is Not a Part of the Regular Equipment, Most of the Negro Marines Spend \$54 out of Their Pay for What Is Generally Considered the Snappiest Uniform in the Armed Services... Photo Shows a Group of the Negro Volunteers in Their Dress Uniforms." Digital image. .wikipedia. N.p., n.d. Web. 22 Jan. 2015.

This is a Photo of a desegregated armed forces. In 1948 president Truman decided that the armed forces needed to desegregate. This event was not directly mentioned in the text, but it effected the rights of African Americans, which therefore means it effected Claudette Colvin. The fact that the president ordered a desegregation was very good for African Americans. Some African Americans probably felt very strongly about the particular issue of the Armed Forces, but others might have just been happy that any desegregation was occurring. At the time, any sign that African Americans were being given more rights was very exiting



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## Artifact #3 By Leo Schottenstein

### Historical Event Within Text

On pages 117-118, a historical event that occurred in the passage that we recently read was the attempted stabbing of Martin Luther King Jr. While Martin was autographing a book called *Stride Toward Freedom*, a woman named Izola Wayne Curry, who was described by Martin as, "A demented black woman." She tried to stab Martin in an attempt to kill him with a letter opener in his chest. She was later, "judged insane." Martin was rushed to the hospital by ambulance and was within inches of death as the letter opener almost cut his aorta. If his aorta was cut by the letter opener, he would've drowned in his own blood. Martin would have to have his chest opened by surgeons to take out the knife in a very dangerous procedure. Martin was able to recover from the surprising attempt of murder. This was also the first attempt that Martin confronted with someone trying to murder him.



Chandler, D.L. "Dr. King Jr. Suffers Assassination Attempt On This Day In 1958." *News One RSS*. Interactive One, 20 Sept. 2012. Web. 15 Jan. 2015.

### Historical Event Not Within Text



"Today in History: 27 September 1958: Little Rock, Arkansas Voters Reject Reopening & Desegregating City Schools." *Skepticism*. N.p., n.d. Web. 15 Jan. 2015.

On September 27<sup>th</sup>, 1958. A public high school in Little Rock, Arkansas tried to shut down due to the attempt of integration within the school between blacks and whites. These nine black students were referred to as the "Little Rock Nine". The governor of Arkansas and the Arkansas National Guard all tried to prevent the nine black students from attending school at that public high school. The president at the time, Dwight Eisenhower demanded to let the kids get into the school and that the school will not shut down. The Arkansas Legislature passed a law requiring the closing of all four public high schools in Little Rock. Governor Orval Faubus ordered for the itegration to be delayed and he received a public vote from the citizens of Arkansas to close the school for the term of 1958-1959.