

National Civil Rights Museum

Memphis, TN



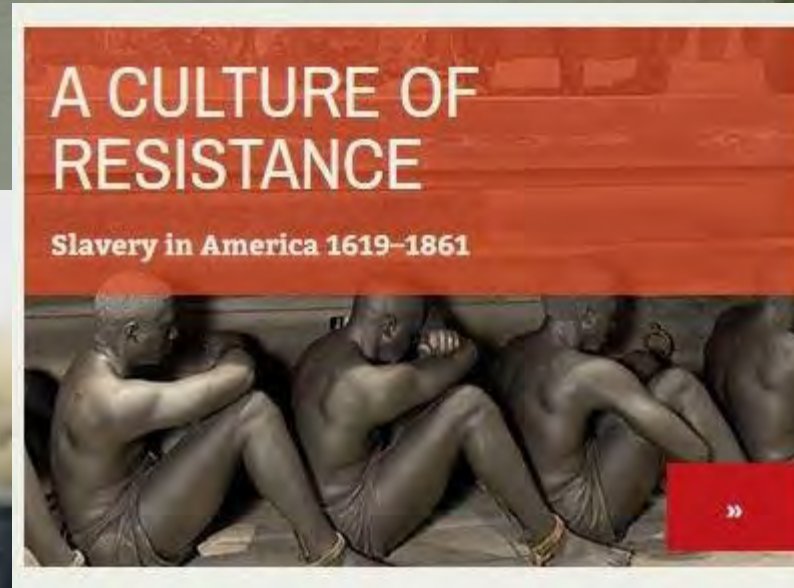
Where it is...

- Lorraine Motel,
Mulberry St,
Memphis, TN



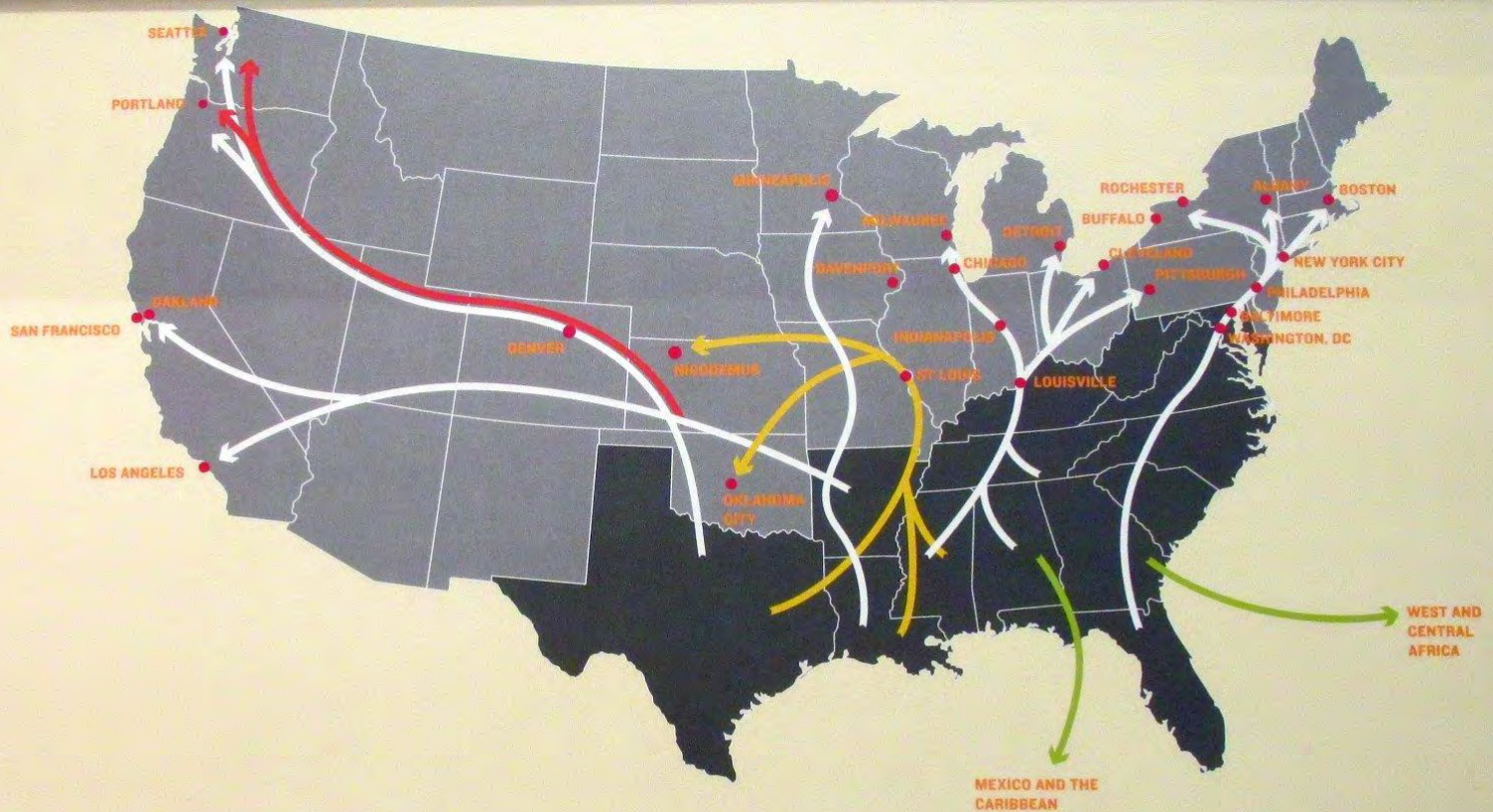
A Brief Tour

- Slavery and Slave Trade Exhibit



Emancipation and Migration

MIGRATIONS FROM THE SOUTH 1870-1970



MIGRATION WEST 1870-1890

Free African Americans looked to Kansas and other states that had sheltered escaped slaves. Some 30,000 African Americans settled in Kansas alone. By 1900, African Americans owned 1.5 million acres in Oklahoma, valued at \$11 million. But the prairie's harsh climate caused many to move on to cities like Helena, Denver, and Salt Lake City.

MIGRATION ABROAD 1870-1910

Some African Americans believed America would never offer true equality. They sought better opportunities in other nations. The number of those who went abroad was small. Still, migrations to Haiti, Mexico, Canada, and, most often, Africa, represented one answer to America's race problems during the difficult years of Jim Crow.

FIRST GREAT MIGRATION 1916-1930

By 1916, World War I was feeding a boom in northern American industrial jobs. African Americans often faced hostile competition for these dangerous wartime jobs and were treated unfairly. Still, the Great Migration brought more than 700,000 African Americans north in just 15 years and changed the face of industrial America.

SECOND GREAT MIGRATION 1940-1970

New technologies took away farm jobs, and the boll weevil destroyed crops, leaving many black rural southerners without work in the early 1940s. During the World War II era, a Second Great Migration followed the growth of wartime manufacturing jobs in industrial centers. By the end of 1970, more than 80 percent of African Americans lived in cities.

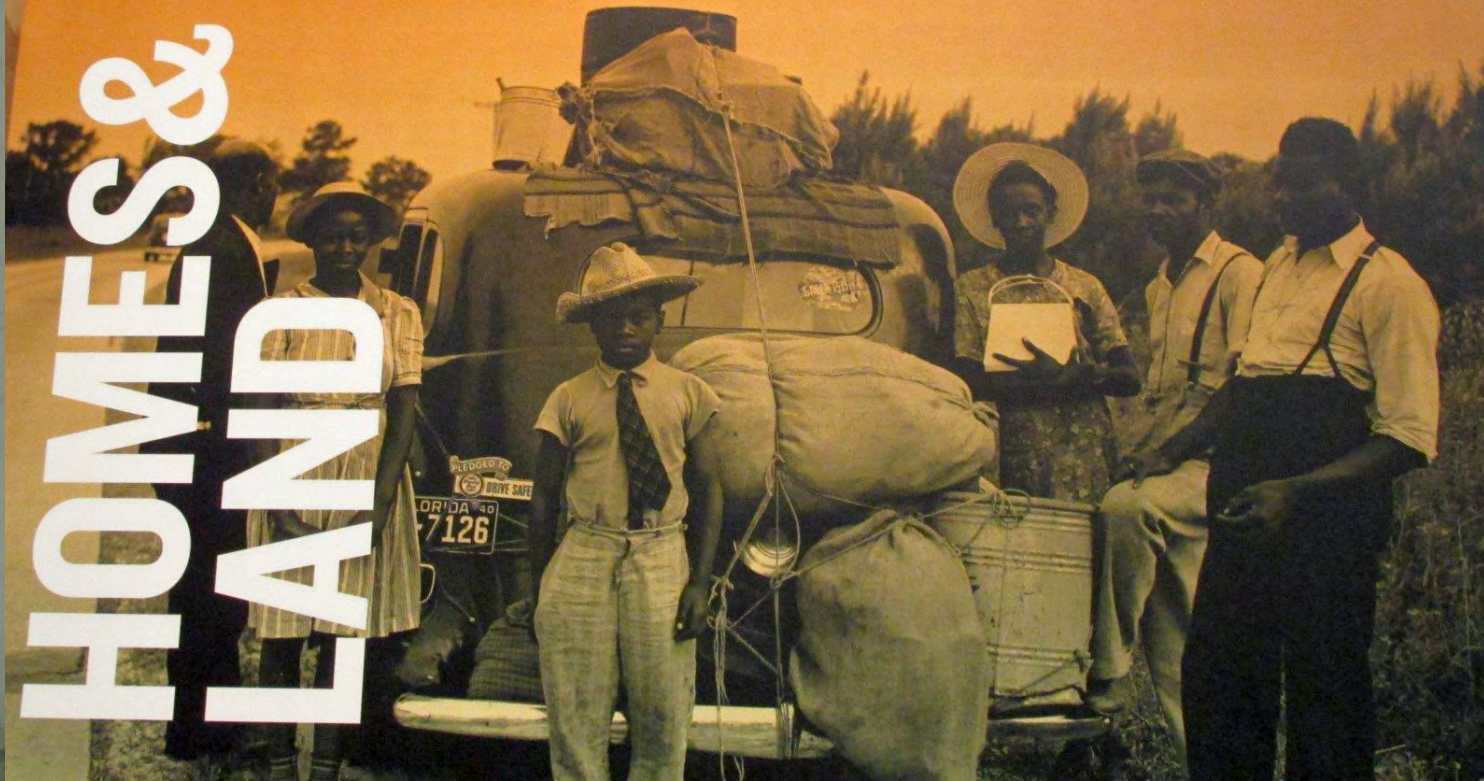
The Exodusters

Many former slaves and free blacks moved from Kentucky to Nicodemus, KS, 1870s

"Every black man is his own Moses in this exodus."

EXODUSTER, AN AFRICAN AMERICAN WHO MIGRATED TO KANSAS, 1879

**HOMES &
LAND**



Education

Schools have
always been
important to the
African-
American
Community

SHAPING THE FUTURE

AFRICAN AMERICANS SAW EDUCATION as a fundamental human right. But during and after Reconstruction, learning even the basics of reading, writing, and arithmetic was a struggle. There were too few schools, too many students, and way too little money.

Black communities pooled their resources whenever they could. They built and stocked their own schoolhouses and contributed to the teachers' salaries in order to provide for their children's education.

Black colleges offered higher education to a fortunate few. They produced writers, artists, athletes, activists, preachers, teachers, politicians, doctors, lawyers, and business people. During the high point of civil rights activity in the 1960s, these schools fostered leaders of the struggle for justice.

Schools

In the 1920s, Rosenwald schools provided a good education to many African-Americans in Kentucky as well as the rest of the South.

CALHOUN SCHOOL: MORE THAN A CLASSROOM

Booker T. Washington urged African Americans to learn craft trades and agriculture as a way to get ahead. Modeled after his Tuskegee Institute, the Calhoun School of Lowndes County, Alabama, opened in 1892. Students were trained in carpentry, domestic skills, animal husbandry, history, science, math, and community health.

Calhoun established a land bank program to purchase plantation land and sell plots to landless blacks. Years later, as landowners, many were active in the local civil rights and Black Power movements.

Conflicting Ideas – Washington and DuBois

ACCOMMODATION



BOOKER T. WASHINGTON AND THE TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

As president of the Tuskegee Institute, Booker T. Washington quietly urged powerful whites to protect the civil rights of black people. Washington personally appealed to President Theodore Roosevelt, northern industrialists, Alabama lawmakers, and others.

But Washington understood the violence of the times. In public, he advised blacks to go along with Jim Crow segregation. He also encouraged African Americans to develop their skills as laborers, small farmers, and businesspeople. He believed that this was the way for African Americans to become an essential part of the US economy, and that basic civil rights would follow.

Tuskegee students at work

Washington's moderate approach appealed to many whites, and gained financial and political support for his school. By the 1900s, the "Wizard of Tuskegee" was known as a spokesperson for African Americans.

Courtesy of the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, New York Public Library

INTEGRATION & ACCESS

WASHINGTON AND DUBOIS

Booker T. Washington advocated a kind of racial peace that favored prosperity and black business development over social integration. His focus also set aside white fears of black men marrying white women. But racial terror worsened just after Washington delivered a speech pressing for racial compromise at the 1895 Atlanta Exposition, and W. E. B. DuBois and others started to criticize him.

DuBois believed that African Americans could not afford to give up on political rights. Without the vote, they could not stop racial violence. DuBois also believed that the most highly educated blacks, known as the "Talented Tenth," should lead African Americans and speak on their behalf.



W. E. B. DuBois (left) and Booker T. Washington

Courtesy of the New York Historical Society of the City of New York

Separate but Equal?

- *Plessy v Ferguson*, 1896, 8-1 vote by SCOTUS
- Justice John Marshall Harlan only dissenter – born in Boyle County
- Allowed “Jim Crow” laws, and school segregation for the next 50 years

You Do the Math
Black Schools ≠ White Schools

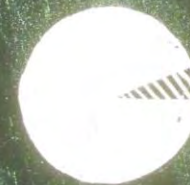
Difference in Teacher Salaries, c. 1916

	Georgia	S. Carolina	Louisiana
White	319	333	529
Black	<u>-119</u>	<u>-111</u>	<u>-160</u>
	\$200	\$222	\$369

School Funding in the South

■ White ■ Black

Public Funding for
College Construction
1937-38



7.76 %
\$7,059,495
92.24 %
\$83,884,687



Value of School Property
(including buildings
and equipment)
per Pupil, 1946



Expenditure on Instruction
per Pupil, 1935

Blacks in the Military

- Beginning 1864, with US Colored Troops
- Segregated until 1948
- Offered a way out
- WW2 vets signaled change in the air

BLACKS IN THE MILITARY

African Americans have served with distinction in every American conflict. Because the military was segregated until 1948, the unequal and unfair treatment caused many blacks to wonder if military service was right for them. Others welcomed the rare opportunity for job training, international travel, and money for school.

Military service changed the way many blacks saw the United States and the world. Their nation demanded of them the highest price a citizen can pay. Black troops expected justice and respect in return. A new impatience for change simmered among veterans. Some became leaders in the movement.

World War I

- All men had to register for “The Draft”
- Many from Boyle County area enlisted
- Example -- Wallace Gaines, 369th “Harlem Hellfighters”, buried in Shelby City Cemetery



Black Life

- Churches
- Benevolent Societies
- Fraternal Organizations
- Sisterhoods



Shiloh Baptist Church, Washington, DC, March 28, 1937
The roots of the black Baptist church go back to the Revolutionary era. The United National Baptist Convention was formed in 1865, coordinating Baptist churches across the country.
Courtesy of the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library



Farm Security Administration meeting, Greene County, Georgia, 1941
Churches hosted a variety of meetings. Participants shared important information and conducted community organizing work.
Courtesy of the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library



Church picnic, Yanceyville, North Carolina, 1940
Social gatherings were key to the church community. In addition to teaching and administering church affairs, churches served as the prime neighborhood and social center for church events.
Courtesy of the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library

BUILDING A CORNERSTONE OF BLACK LIFE

FREE BLACKS FORMED THEIR OWN CHURCHES long before slavery ended, and continued to do so after emancipation. By the 20th century, the church was the center of black social life. African Americans came together at church on Sundays and throughout the week for religious services, social events, and political meetings.

Black churches also helped shape social networks. Organizers tapped into church-based links among relatives, friends, and associates to coordinate actions on the community level.

ABOVE Jewel Mazique speaks to a congregation on the importance of black support of the war effort, 1942
Courtesy of the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES, FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS, AND SISTERHOODS

Like black churches, African American fraternal orders and sisterhoods sheltered, supported, and lent leaders to the black freedom struggle. These men and women provided courageous leadership from the late 1800s through the darkest years of Jim Crow. Many are still active today.

Other than churches, benevolent societies, fraternal organizations, and sisterhoods were the largest popular social and service groups. Members, spread across states and regions, networked with one another. They directed energy, money, and loyalty to political groups like the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and to political actions like voter registration.



Gathering of the Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World (IBPOE of W), Tampa, Florida, 1929
The Elks and other organizations, such as the NAACP, were considered the most dynamic black fraternal organizations of the 1920s. The IBPOE of W's members coordinated actions against segregation and promoted social, political, and civil rights. Close to 100,000 members, with other organizations, the Elks challenged segregation in 1955, 1957, and 1958.
Courtesy of the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library

Race Riots and Lynching

- A way of enforcing “Jim Crow laws
- No hiding behind masks, as no one in the South would convict perpetrators

● RACE RIOTS
● LYNCHINGS
1900–1930

CHICAGO, IL 1919

CAUSE: The presence of a black swimmer at a white beach incites a riot. Blacks fight back, returning violence with violence. One of 22 such incidents across the country within months, Chicago's riot is the worst of what becomes known as the Red Summer of 1919.

TOLL: 23 black deaths, 15 white deaths, 500 injured

WILMINGTON, NC 1898

CAUSE: Blacks successfully vote to keep Republicans in office, angering white Democrats. The Democrats use a black news editorial on consensual interracial sex to spark a riot. The instigators of the riot oust Republican city officials and take control of Wilmington.

TOLL: At least 14 black deaths, destruction of black businesses, dismissal of black elected officials

TULSA, OK 1921

CAUSE: A white woman reports being assaulted by a black man. The local newspaper helps whip up a white rampage that destroys the nation's most prosperous black neighborhood—Greenwood, the “Black Wall Street.”

TOLL: As many as 300 black deaths, 4,000 citizens imprisoned, 35 city blocks burned, and nearly 10,000 left homeless

EAST ST. LOUIS, IL 1917

CAUSE: Some 20,000 new black residents seeking industrial jobs migrate to St. Louis. Alarmed whites use the rumor of a black-on-white murder to begin a weeklong spree of violence. It is the deadliest race riot the nation has witnessed to date.

TOLL: Hundreds of black deaths, 9 white deaths, \$400,000 in property damage

MEMPHIS, TN 1866

CAUSE: Friction between whites who supported the Confederacy and freedmen erupts into violence over competition for jobs and the presence of US Colored Troops in the city.

TOLL: 46 black deaths, 2 white deaths

ABOVE Postcard image of the lynching of Elias Clayton, Elmer Jackson, and Isaac McChie, Duluth, Minnesota, 1920

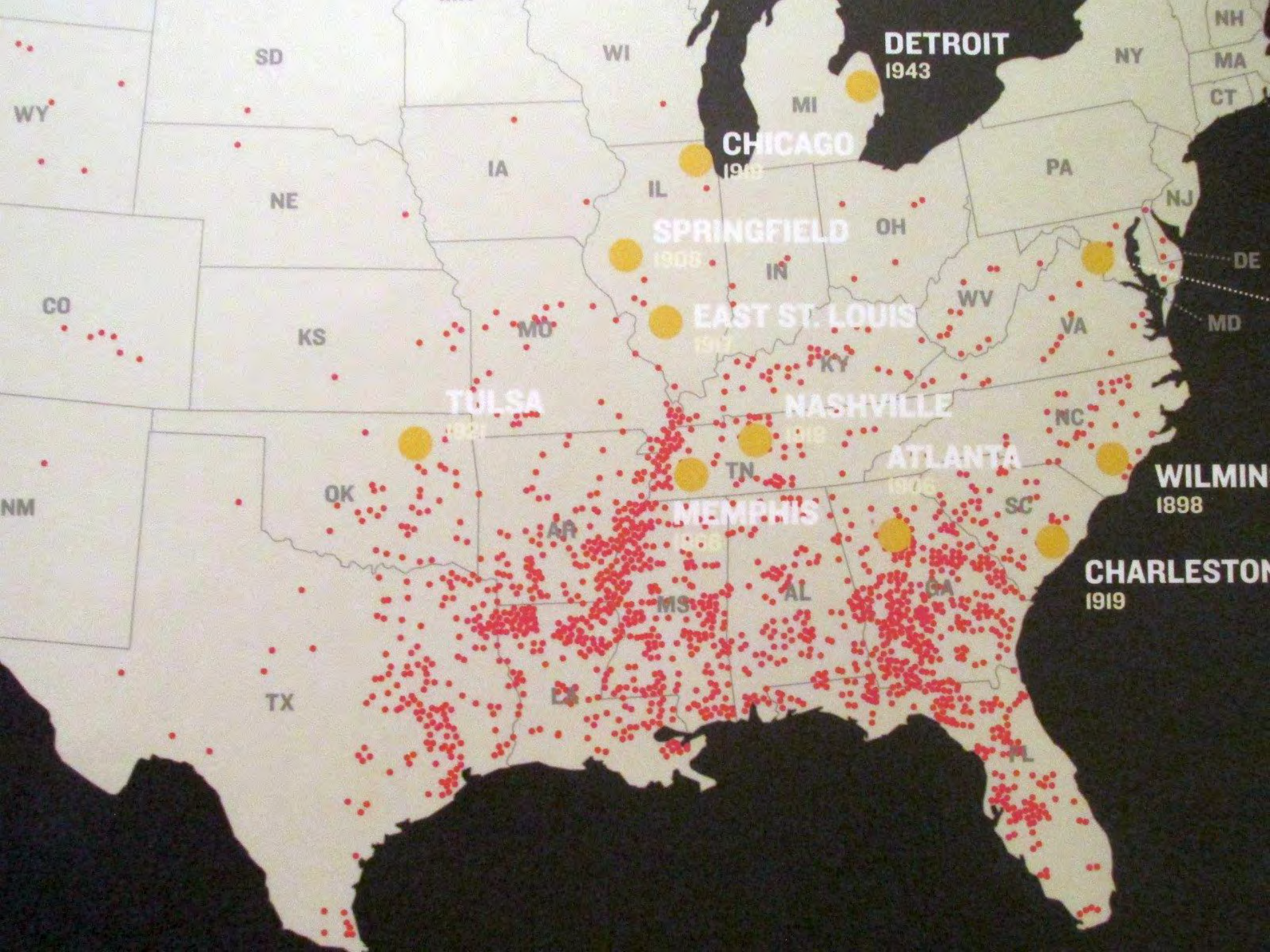
Courtesy of the Minnesota Historical Society



VIOLENCE WAS THE CORNERSTONE of Jim Crow. Bigoted whites used it to control black workers and black behavior. It took many forms, from sexual assault to lynching.

Almost anything could trigger violence. Failing to say “yes, sir” or “no, sir” when addressing a white man could lead to a beating. A farmer who turned a profit could be murdered.

Whites who committed acts of racial terror could be rich or poor, old or young, male or female, professional or working class. Rarely did they hide behind masks. They knew that sheriffs would not arrest them, prosecutors would not try them, and all-white juries would not convict them.



Beginning of the End of Segregation

- Movement began at university level
- Often dealing with law schools
- Step by Step, 1930s to 1954
- Movement spread to public schools by 1950s

"Maybe the next generation will be able to take time out to rest, but we have too far to go and too much work to do. Shout if you want, but don't shout too soon."

CHARLES HAMILTON HOUSTON, after securing a victory in Donald Gaines Murray's bid to be admitted to the University of Maryland School of Law, 1936

Charles Hamilton
Houston



HOUSTON WAS A WORLD WAR I VETERAN AND SON OF A LEADING CIVIL RIGHTS ATTORNEY. His roots were in civil rights. First black editor of the *Harvard Law Review*, Houston often said that a lawyer was "either a social engineer or a parasite on society."

In 1929, Houston was handpicked to direct Howard University's Law School. His robust program turned out skilled civil rights lawyers, including Thurgood Marshall,

a key counsel on the *Brown* legal team and future Supreme Court justice. In 1934, Houston became the first head of the NAACP's LDF. There he worked out the strategy that brought victory in *Brown*.

African American Creativity

- Harlem Renaissance
- Black poets, Paul Lawrence Dunbar (1872-1906), Langston Hughes (1902-1967)
- Rise of Jazz and Blues

CREATING AN AMERICAN CULTURE

AFRICAN AMERICANS DID NOT LET JIM CROW stifle their creativity. Black expressive culture profoundly influenced white culture—creating jazz, the blues, rock and roll, and other uniquely American art forms. And black athletes made their mark in sports, on both segregated and integrated playing fields.

Black athletes and artists often used their public platforms to promote social justice. They critiqued Jim Crow through word and deed, and offered new visions for a racially democratic society.

ABOVE The St. Louis Cotton Club Band, 1925
Courtesy of Black Brothers Studio/Missouri History Museum, St. Louis



URBAN RENAISSANCE

Between 1900 and 1930, some two million African Americans left the rural South. They were bound for Atlanta, Birmingham, New York, Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, and other American cities. Once there, they transformed the cultural landscape. Thriving black communities took hold in cities North and South.

A New Negro Renaissance in arts and letters gave rise to new forms of artistic expression, such as jazz. The energy spread to new businesses and political organizing, and the creativity helped to define American culture in the early decades of the 1900s.

The Black Belt, 1936
Archibald Motley Jr. (1891-1981)

As a child in the 1890s, Motley moved north to Chicago from New Orleans—one of thousands of migrants in the exodus known as the Great Migration. He studied painting at the Art Institute of Chicago and began painting scenes of life in Chicago's Bronzeville neighborhood. Known as "Black Metropolis," Bronzeville was home to jazz giant Louis Armstrong, vibist Benny Coleman, and activist Ella B. Wells. Motley was among the first black artists to portray the energy that fueled Chicago's black artistic renaissance.
Courtesy of the Archibald Motley Museum Foundation Collection, National Archives and Records Administration

"What

We are to hope is that intelligence
Can sugar up our prejudice with politeness.
Politeness will take care of what needs caring.
For the line is there.
And has a meaning. So our fathers said –
And they were wise—we think—At any rate,
They were older than ourselves. And the report
is
What's old is wise."

**GWENDOLYN BROOKS, FROM "THE WOMANHOOD,
PART XV," 1949**

Langston Hughes, *My People*

The night is beautiful,
So the faces of my people.

The stars are beautiful,
So the eyes of my people

Beautiful, also, is the sun.
Beautiful, also, are the souls of my people.”

*Langston Hughes, "My People" in The Crisis
(October 1923)*^L

The Blues

- Roots in songs of field workers, and the rural black church
- Expression of anger against personal and political experiences

THE BLUES

Blues music emerged from the Deep South. It had roots in the songs of field workers and the music of the rural black church. Its melancholy tones were, as blues great B. B. King said, "an expression of anger against shame and humiliation." If jazz was democracy in action, free flowing in form and expression, then the blues was the expression of a people who were denied full participation in American democracy. The blues voiced the daily range of emotions that African Americans experienced—both personal and political.

Love Changin' Blues, Blind Willie McTell and Memphis Minnie, 1949

As a teen, Louisiana native Lizzie Douglas ran away to play music on Beale Street in Memphis, and earned the name "Memphis Minnie." She later moved to Chicago, where she influenced the city's emerging blues style. Her recording career spanned 40 years.

Douglas, described as possibly the best female blues artist of all time, died in 1973. Her gravestone reads: "Listening to Minnie's songs we hear her fantasies, her dreams, her desires, but we will hear them as if they were our own."

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Blind Willie McTell and Memphis Minnie

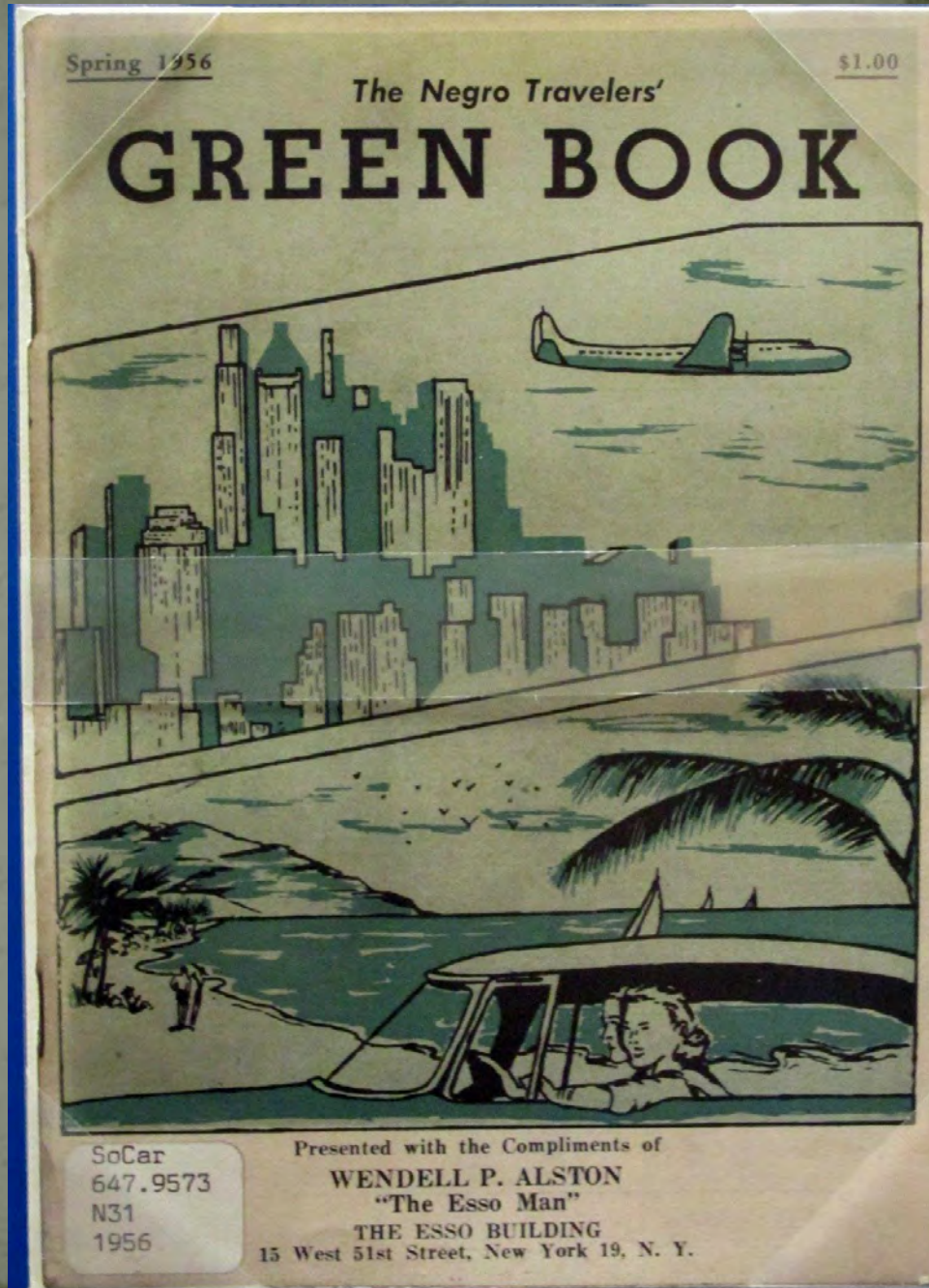


- *Irene Morgan v. Commonwealth of Virginia*, 328 U.S. 373 (1946)
- Virginia's state law enforcing segregation on interstate buses was illegal



The Green Book

- Tour guide for African-Americans
- Aided black travelers in finding black-friendly accommodations, restaurants, filling stations



Fighting Segregation

- *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas, 1954*
- Culmination of decades of legal wrangling
- Led to push for equality in other areas

From the 1930s on, NAACP lawyers chipped away at school segregation, suing states to make graduate schools and teacher salaries fair to all. After decades of preparation and local victories, they decided to attack segregation head on.

In the landmark *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*, ruling, the US Supreme Court declared separate schools based on race unequal and unconstitutional.

The unanimous ruling raised African American hopes and expectations for equality in schools, jobs, and housing. But the promise of *Brown* was hard to fulfill.

White southerners staged massive resistance efforts that held up desegregation in most districts for another ten years. The wording in a second Supreme Court *Brown* opinion in 1955—to carry out the ruling “with all deliberate speed”—left a vague timeframe for change.

Brown was a major breakthrough in the struggle for equal education. It capped the NAACP’s attack on de jure (by law) school segregation. By overturning the 1896 *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision, which allowed segregation, *Brown* put the law on the movement’s side. But the fight for quality education continues to this day.

LEFT The first day of school desegregation, Berkeley, California, September 11, 1968
Courtesy of 3rd Street Photography/Corbis Images

RIGHT Members of the triumphant NAACP legal team, including (from left) George E. C. Hayes, Thurgood Marshall, and James M. Nabrit, celebrate on the steps of the US Supreme Court following the landmark ruling, May 17, 1954
Courtesy of AP Images

The Modern Civil Rights Era

- Rosa Parks, December 1955
- Montgomery Bus Boycott, Dec 1955 – Dec 1956
- Lunch Counter Sit-ins, Greensboro, NC, Feb 1960
- Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), 1960
- Freedom Rides, 1961
- James Meredith, University of Mississippi, 1962
- “I Have A Dream”, Dr Martin Luther King, Jr, Aug 1963
- Mississippi Freedom Summer, 1963
- Selma to Montgomery March, 1965
- Voting Rights Act, 1965

Montgomery Bus Boycott

- Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat
- Arrested, sparking bus boycott lasting over a year



“Tired”

THE YEAR THEY WALKED

Montgomery Bus Boycott 1955–1956



“THE ONLY
TIRED I WAS,
WAS TIRED OF
GIVING IN.”

—Rosa Parks

[LEARN MORE](#)





PARKS IS ARRESTED

Rosa Parks was going home from work when she boarded a downtown bus and sat in a seat in the front section. Blacks were allowed to sit there as long as no whites were standing. The section filled quickly. The driver, James F. Blake (who had thrown Parks off a bus in 1943 for not boarding at the rear), ordered her to stand. She refused. Blake called the police, who arrested Parks for “refusing to obey an order of a bus driver.”

Her hearing was set for Monday, December 5, 1955. When E. D. Nixon and Jo Ann Robinson learned that Parks had been arrested, they mobilized the black community for a one-day bus boycott.

LEFT E. D. Nixon and attorney Fred Gray, who assisted Parks upon her arrest, sign for her bond, December 5, 1955

Courtesy of AP Images

“DID THEY BEAT YOU?”

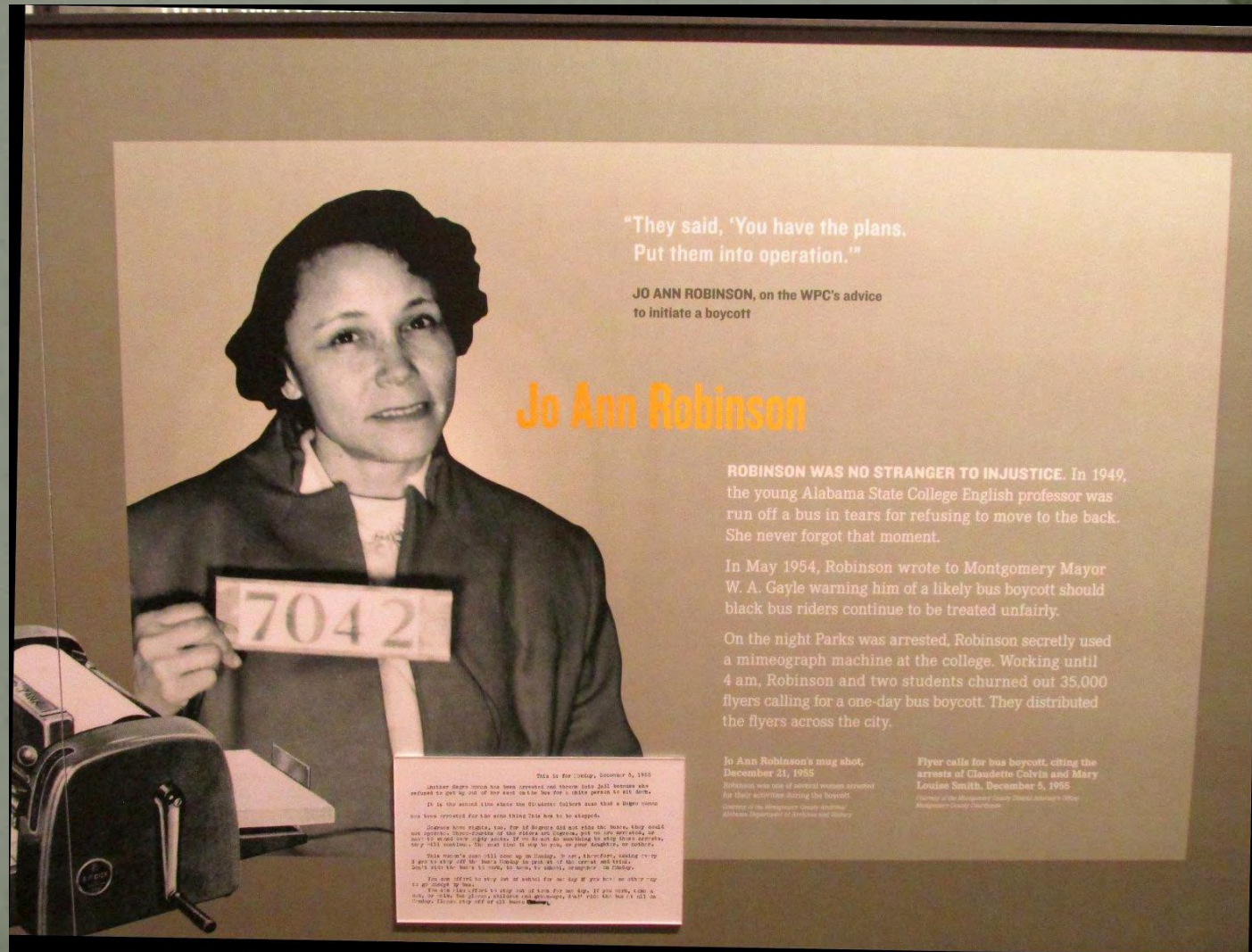
That was the first question Parks was asked by her mother, **LEONA MCCAULEY**. An Alabama native, McCauley understood how Parks could have been mistreated in police custody.

Rosa Parks's Fingerprints

Name	Parks	Rosa	L.	Classification	28 MO 12
Surname	Given Name	Middle Name			28 MI
Alias					
Nickname:	Reference				
No. 79521	Color L.	Sex Female			
79521					
RIGHT HAND					
1. Thumb	2. Index finger M	3. Middle finger O	4. Ring finger	5. Little finger 12	
					
LEFT HAND					
6. Thumb	7. Index finger M	8. Middle finger I	9. Ring finger	10. Little finger	
					
Impressions taken by	Classified by	Note amputations	Signature of person fingerprinted:		
			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	
					

Organizing the Boycott

- Jo Ann Robinson, English professor at Alabama State College
- The night Parks was arrested, Robinson secretly printed off 35,000 flyers, calling for a boycott.



“Mug Shots”

- Police photos of women arrested at the beginning of the Boycott



Malcolm X

- Earl Little killed by white supremacists; his son, Malcolm Little, changed his name to Malcolm X – because slaves didn't have last names
- Became leader of Nation of Islam
- Originally called for separation of blacks and whites
- Considered extremist by many in the Civil Rights movement
- Later moderated his views



Malcolm X, c. 1950s
Courtesy of Corbis Images

MAKING MALCOLM X

Marcus Garvey's philosophies attracted the attention of Earl Little, a Georgia preacher. After Little was killed by white supremacists, his son, Malcolm, fell into a life of petty crime that landed him in a Massachusetts prison. While imprisoned in 1952, Malcolm became a faithful member of the Nation of Islam (NOI).

After his release, Malcolm changed his last name to X to acknowledge the loss of his family's African name during slavery. Malcolm X drew blacks to the NOI by speaking directly to the problems they faced, from high unemployment to poor housing. By the late 1950s, he was the NOI's national spokesperson.

Lunch Counter Sit-Ins

- Began 1960, Greensboro, NC
- Later spread through much of the US

STANDING UP BY SITTING DOWN

Student Sit-Ins 1960



the process of social change will be speeded up.

VOICE OF
REV. JAMES LAWSON
NONVIOLENCE WORKSHOP ORGANIZER

SIT-INS
BIRMINGHAM, AL

"We want the
longer accept
second-class
to go to jail, b
and even suffe
first-class citiz

ELLA BAKER, SNCC A



Ending discrimination, Louisville, KY

- Movement began 1961, successful by 1963

LOUISVILLE CAMPAIGN

1961 LOUISVILLE, KY



NAACP and CORE activists in Louisville spearheaded a series of sit-ins, stand-ins, and protests directed at a theater, the Blue Boar Cafeteria, and two department stores. In 1963, after two years of direct actions against segregation, the Louisville Board of Aldermen passed an ordinance banning discrimination in public accommodations.

SIT-IN DEMONSTRATION, held yesterday for the first time in the Magic drive against segregation in downtown using places here, was staged in front of the Walnut Street Blue Boar cafeteria.

Mississippi Freedom Rides

- Organized 1961
- Tested ICC regulations and court orders barring segregation in interstate transportation.
- Riders are beaten in Birmingham and Montgomery, Ala.



Why Mississippi?

- 921,353 blacks 1960
- 60% of farmers don't own their own land
- 5 libraries statewide
- 4 hospitals statewide
- Income \$984, 1/3 of white income
- 70% of housing dilapidated
- 5% of eligible voters registered

921,353
1960 BLACK POPULATION

60% OF BLACK FARMERS IN 1959
DON'T OWN THE LAND THEY FARM

GLENDORA ●

MONEY ●

5 LIBRARIES
FOR BLACK PATRONS
STATEWIDE

4 HOSPITALS
FOR BLACK PATIENTS
STATEWIDE

BELZONI ●

1959 MEDIAN ANNUAL
INCOME FOR BLACK MEN: **\$984**
LESS THAN 1/3 OF WHAT WHITES EARN

70% OF "NEGRO RURAL HOUSING"
CLASSIFIED AS "DILAPIDATED"
BY THE CENSUS BUREAU, 1959

JACKSON ●

5%
OF ELIGIBLE
BLACK VOTERS
REGISTERED

Commitment To A Cause

*“Young woman, do you understand what you’re doing?
[D]o you understand you’re gonna get somebody killed?”
And there’s a pause, and she said, ‘Sir, you should know,
we all signed our last wills and testaments last night.*

**WE KNOW SOMEONE WILL BE KILLED. BUT WE CANNOT LET
VIOLENCE OVERCOME NONVIOLENCE.”**

JOHN SEIGENTHALER, recounting a conversation with **Diane Nash**



THE WHITE HOUSE REACTS

President John F. Kennedy was far more interested in fighting the Soviet Union than battling white southerners. His brother, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, was in accord. But the Mother's Day attack on the Freedom Riders was front-page news across the country. It was a crisis, and the Kennedys had to respond.

John Seigenthaler from the Justice Department was sent to Birmingham to see the Freedom Riders safely out of Alabama. The mission quickly turned into a negotiation with state officials and bus and airline representatives. The Kennedy Administration was content to think that simply ending the Freedom Rides would solve the problem. It did not try to resolve the crisis by coming to grips with the core issue—the South's refusal to let go of segregation.

ABOVE President John F. Kennedy and Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy in the Oval Office
Courtesy of Art Rickerby/Time & Life Pictures/Getty Images

"...I warn you of further disorder and discord, which is bound to result if these subversive-minded agitators continue to deliberately harass the people of the South.... This brazen plan is but the latest in a series of premeditated schemes to taunt the southern people, foment racial strife and embarrass our nation."

**ALABAMA GOVERNOR JOHN PATTERSON TO
PRESIDENT KENNEDY, JUNE 3, 1961**

AG Robert F Kennedy gets involved

- After attack on Freedom Riders, White House had to respond
- Negotiated with Alabama governor to get Freedom Riders out of Alabama
- Did not try to solve problem of segregation

"Nazi-Banditen nach Alabama"

- Newspaper from East Berlin reports on "Nazi bandits" in Alabama
- Communist government used attack as anti-American propaganda

Mittwoch
24. Mai
1961

Eine Seite Fernsehvorshow Das Verkehrsdilemma von Hohenschönhausen Seite 6

Walter Ulbricht als Gast bei Antonin Novotny

Im Auftrag der Nation
Von ISA FURMANSKI

Beratung über Deutschlandfrage und die weitere Entwicklung der Beziehungen zwischen beiden Ländern

Prag (ADN-Fern/22). Zum Abschluss seines Kurzurlaubes in Karl-Marx-Stadt der Vorsitzende des Staatsrates der DDR und Erste Sekretär des ZK der SED, Walter Ulbricht, hat den Präsidenten der CSSR und Ersten Sekretär der KPC, Antonin Novotny, auf dessen Einladung einen Besuch ab-

gegeben. Wie aus einem über die Beratung veröffentlichten Kommuniqué hervorgeht, werden Fragen von gemeinsamen Interessen erörtert und die gemeinsame Entwicklung der Beziehungen zwischen beiden Ländern wird diskutiert. Die Beziehungen zwischen beiden Ländern werden als freundschaftlich bezeichnet. Die Beziehungen zwischen beiden Ländern werden als freundschaftlich bezeichnet. Die Beziehungen zwischen beiden Ländern werden als freundschaftlich bezeichnet.

Vorbereitungen am Treffpunkt Wien

UdSSR- und USA-Abordnungen legen Einzelheiten fest

Wien (ADN/22). Zur Vorbereitung der nächsten gemeinsamen UdSSR- und USA-Abordnungen in Wien im Juni 1961 sind in der UdSSR und in den USA entsprechende Vorbereitungen im Gange. Die Abordnungen werden am 1. Juni in Wien im Hotel "Prater" stattfinden. Die Abordnungen werden am 1. Juni in Wien im Hotel "Prater" stattfinden.

Gegengeschenk aus Havanna

Berlin (ADN). Als Gegengeschenk für die beiden Berliner Botschafter "Lobor" und "Brenner" hat die DDR eine besondere Aufmerksamkeit auf sich gezogen. Die DDR hat eine besondere Aufmerksamkeit auf sich gezogen.

Nazi-Banditen nach Alabama

USA-Polizei den Rassenhetzern gewichen / Ku-Klux-Klan greift ein

Washington (ADN/22). Die Polizei in Birmingham, Alabama, hat sich den Rassenhetzern gewichen. Die Polizei in Birmingham, Alabama, hat sich den Rassenhetzern gewichen. Die Polizei in Birmingham, Alabama, hat sich den Rassenhetzern gewichen.

500.000 IGA-Besucher zu Pfingsten begrüßt

Erfurt (ADN/22). Von über 500.000 Menschen aus allen Teilen der DDR wurden zu Pfingsten die Besucher der Internationalen Gartenausstellung in Erfurt begrüßt. Von über 500.000 Menschen aus allen Teilen der DDR wurden zu Pfingsten die Besucher der Internationalen Gartenausstellung in Erfurt begrüßt.

100.000 Bergarbeiter an der Ruhr entlassen

Bonn (ADN/22). 100.000 Bergarbeiter sind von der Ruhr entlassen worden. 100.000 Bergarbeiter sind von der Ruhr entlassen worden. 100.000 Bergarbeiter sind von der Ruhr entlassen worden.

Glänzig für Handel

Berlin (ADN). Der Handel zwischen der DDR und der BRD ist in den letzten Monaten sehr lebhaft verlaufen. Der Handel zwischen der DDR und der BRD ist in den letzten Monaten sehr lebhaft verlaufen. Der Handel zwischen der DDR und der BRD ist in den letzten Monaten sehr lebhaft verlaufen.

Opfer und Kollaterale

Washington (ADN/22). Die Opfer und Kollaterale der Rassenhetzen in Alabama sind in den letzten Monaten sehr lebhaft verlaufen. Die Opfer und Kollaterale der Rassenhetzen in Alabama sind in den letzten Monaten sehr lebhaft verlaufen. Die Opfer und Kollaterale der Rassenhetzen in Alabama sind in den letzten Monaten sehr lebhaft verlaufen.

44 Monate Gefängnis

Minister in Genua wegen des Attentats auf den Papst. Minister in Genua wegen des Attentats auf den Papst. Minister in Genua wegen des Attentats auf den Papst.

2500 Güterwagen

Prag (ADN/22). 2500 Güterwagen sind in der CSSR angekommen. 2500 Güterwagen sind in der CSSR angekommen. 2500 Güterwagen sind in der CSSR angekommen.

70.000 an die Straße

Bonn (ADN/22). 70.000 Menschen sind an die Straße gegangen. 70.000 Menschen sind an die Straße gegangen. 70.000 Menschen sind an die Straße gegangen.

Wahlkampf 1961

Washington (ADN/22). Der Wahlkampf 1961 ist in vollem Gange. Der Wahlkampf 1961 ist in vollem Gange. Der Wahlkampf 1961 ist in vollem Gange.

USA-Polizei den Rassenhetzern gewichen

Ku-Klux-Klan greift ein

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Nazi-Banditen nach Alabama

USA-Polizei den Rassenhetzern gewichen / Ku-Klux-Klan greift ein

Washington (ADN/BZ). Die Neger von Montgomery sind erneut dem mörderischen Wüten des faschistischen Mob schutzlos preisgegeben. Die zur Bekämpfung der faschistischen Ausschreitungen von USA-Generalstaatsanwalt Robert Kennedy nach Montgomery in Alabama entsandten 550 Bundespolizisten haben sich Dienstag aus der Stadt zurückgezogen. Sie sind auf den Luftstützpunkt Maxwell konzentriert worden. Damit haben sich die Bundesbehörden dem Druck des Gouverneurs Patterson und anderer führender Politiker von Alabama gebeugt, die mit den Rassenhetzern gemeinsame Sache machen.

Die amerikanische Naziartei unter Führung von Lincoln Rockwell hat inzwischen aus anderen Teilen der USA ihre Schlägerkolonnen in Richtung Alabama in Marsch gesetzt. Die Aktion, die auch vom Ku-Klux-Klan unterstützt wird, läuft unter der Parole „Wir hassen die Rassenmischung, wir hassen den Judenkommunismus“.

Die Rassenhetzer drohten, vier Schulen, die Omnibuszentrale und eine Rundfunkstation in die Luft zu sprengen. Die Haltestellen der Omnibusse sind nach wie vor von randallierenden Faschisten belagert, die die Insassen solcher Fahrzeuge mißhandeln, in denen sich gleichzeitig Menschen heller und dunkler Hautfarbe befinden. Schlägertrupps zogen in der Nacht durch die Straßen der Stadt und schlugen alle Neger nieder, deren sie habhaft werden konnten.

Am Sonntag abend hatten die entfesselten Rassenhetzer eine Baptisten-Kirche überfallen, in der über 1000 Neger an einem Gottesdienst teilnahmen. Mehrere hundert tobende Weiße durchbrachen einen Kordon von Polizisten, die ihnen keinen ernsthaften Widerstand entgegengesetzten, und stürmten in die Kirche. Mit Knüppeln hieben sie auf die dort versammelten Menschen ein und bombardierten sie mit Steinen.

Fünf Einwohner von Montgomery

wurden Montag von einem Gericht zu Geldstrafen verurteilt, weil sie bei den Rassenausschreitungen zur Ruhe gemahnt hatten. Wie die amerikanische Nachrichtenagentur AP schreibt, hatten die Verurteilten Sonnabend versucht, „weißen Mob durch Ermahnungen zur Vernunft vom Sturm auf einen Omnibus abzuhalten, in dem farbige und weiße Gegner der Rassendiskriminierung für die Gleichberechtigung der farbigen Amerikaner demonstrierten. Bei dem Überfall waren 20 Busfahrer durch Schläge und Fußtritte zum Teil erheblich verletzt worden. Den fünf Angeklagten — einem weißen Juristenehepaar, zwei weißen Jugendlichen und einem Farbigen — war vorgeworfen worden, den Mob, der den Freiheitsbus stürmte, durch Ermahnungen gereizt zu haben“.

Das USA-Außenministerium will einen Badestrand, auf den sich farbige Diplomaten in Washington beschränken sollen, an der Chesapeake-Bucht vom übrigen Strand abgrenzen.

The Freedom Singers

- **The Freedom Singers** formed in 1962 in Albany, Georgia, to educate communities about civil rights issues through song.
- Performed as many as four concerts a day.
- Mostly spirituals and hymns.
- Venues included college campuses, churches, house parties, demonstrations, marches, and jails.
- Often jailed for refusing to leave an area.



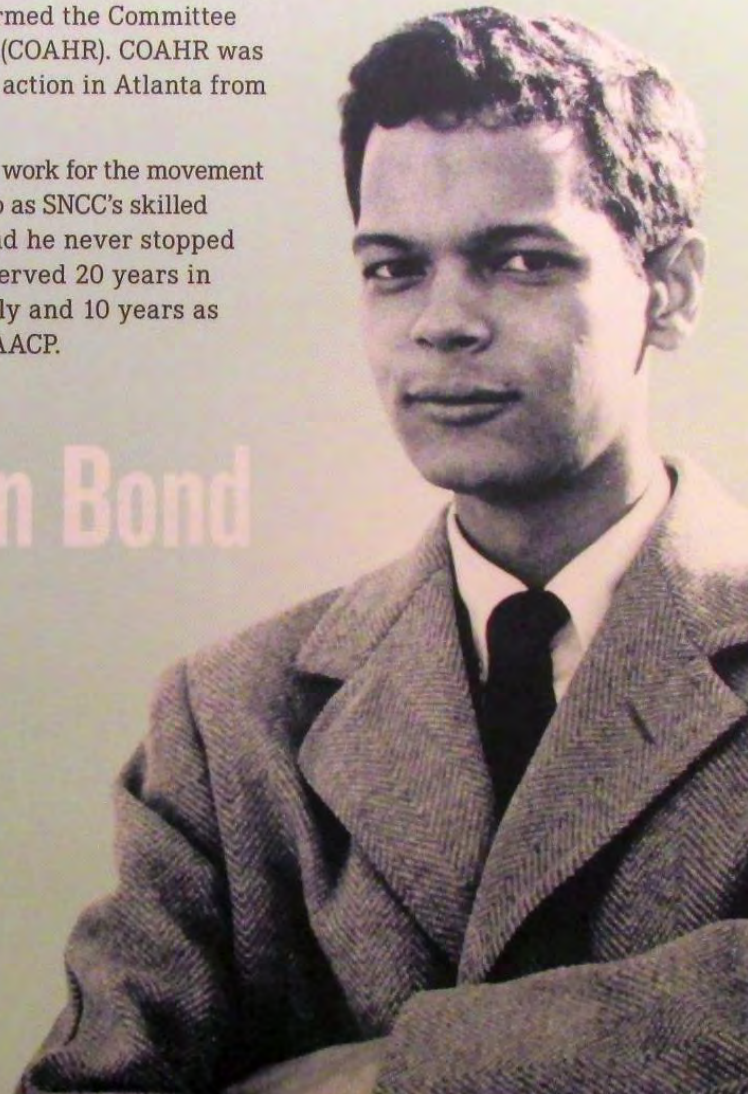
New Leaders

- Julian Bond
- Leader in nonviolent action in Atlanta
- Georgia General Assembly, 20 years
- NAACP Chairman, 10 years

JULIAN BOND WAS A JUNIOR AT MOREHOUSE COLLEGE in Atlanta, Georgia, when the sit-ins began. Inspired by the Greensboro Four, Bond and several students from neighboring colleges formed the Committee on Appeal for Human Rights (COAHR). COAHR was the hub for nonviolent direct action in Atlanta from 1961 to 1963.

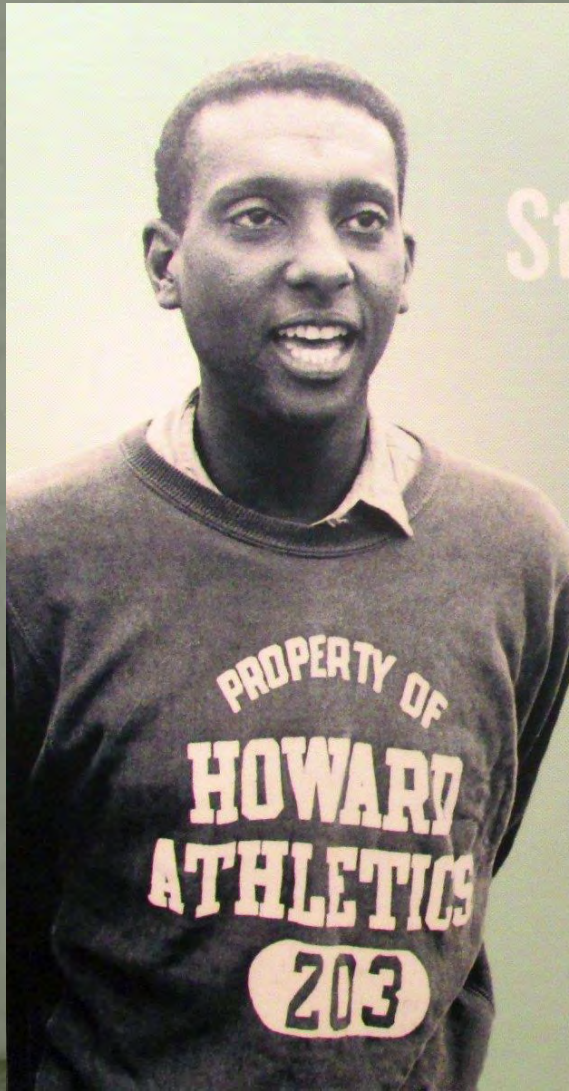
Bond left Morehouse in 1961 to work for the movement full time. He rose to leadership as SNCC's skilled communications director. And he never stopped working for freedom. Bond served 20 years in the Georgia General Assembly and 10 years as chairperson of the National NAACP.

Julian Bond



New Leaders

- Stokely Carmichael
- Pushed for equal political and economic opportunity
- Ideas became Black Power movement



Stokely Carmichael

A NATIVE OF TRINIDAD, STOKELY CARMICHAEL followed the 1960 student sit-ins closely as a senior at Bronx High School of Science in New York City. He entered Howard University that fall. There he joined the Nonviolent Action Group (NAG), a campus branch of SNCC. NAG differed from the Nashville groups struggling to change the hearts and minds of segregationists. NAG wanted to provide African Americans with equal political and economic opportunity.

Working with NAG in Maryland and Mississippi shaped Carmichael's politics and provided him with the community organizing experience he would draw on as one of the leading voices in what became known as the Black Power Movement.

Children's March

- 15 Sep 1963
- Bomb blast at 16th St Baptist Church
- Killed 4 girls
- Two boys killed later that day
- No prosecutions for 14 years
- Led to passage of Civil Rights Act of 1964

"THESE LITTLE CHILDREN..."

During the summer of 1963, thousands of schoolchildren gathered inside Birmingham's Sixteenth Street Baptist Church before facing police dogs and fire hoses outside. That fall, white furor over school desegregation remained high, although street protests had ended.

The young people who gathered at the church on Sunday, September 15, were more concerned with preparing for morning services than with white anger. At 10:22 am, a bomb placed behind the church steps by Klan member Robert "Dynamite Bob" Chambliss exploded. The blast killed four girls: Denise McNair, 11 years old; and Addie Mae Collins, Carole Robertson, and Cynthia Wesley, all 14. That evening, police killed Johnny Robinson, age 16, and white thugs took the life of 13-year-old Virgil Ware.

At the funeral for three of the girls, Dr. King quoted Scripture: "A little child shall lead them." The death of these little children may lead our whole Southland from the low road of man's inhumanity... to the high road of peace and brotherhood."

Can A Man Love God and Hate His Brother



The Movement Radicalizes

“Rather than force our way into someone else’s restaurant or public place ... we should get our own. Once we have our own, we’re respected for the fact that we can create our own.

Malcolm X, January 24,
1965



“Rather than force our way into someone else’s restaurant or public place that they have established, we should get our own. Once we have our own, we’re respected for the fact that we can create our own. That’s equality right there.”

MALCOLM X, Audubon Ballroom, New York City, January 24, 1965

**WE DEMAND
DECENT
HOUSING
NOW!**

WE MARCH TOGETHER
**CATHOLIC
JEWS
PROTESTANTS**
FOR DIGNITY
AND BROTHERHOOD
OF ALL MEN UNDER GOD
NOW!

**WE
MARCH
FOR**
**JOBS FOR ALL
A DECENT PAY
NOW!**

AND BROTHERHOOD
OF ALL MEN UNDER GOD
NOW!



**WE
MARCH
FOR**
**EFFECTIVE
CIVIL RIGHTS
LAWS
NOW!**

**AN
FEEL
LAW
NOW!**

**WE
MARCH
FOR**
**INTEGRATED
SCHOOLS
NOW!**

**WE
MARCH
FOR**
**JOBS FOR ALL
A DECENT PAY
NOW!**

**WE
MARCH
FOR**
**EQU
RIGH
NOW!**

Selma, 7 Mar, 9 Mar, 21 Mar 1965

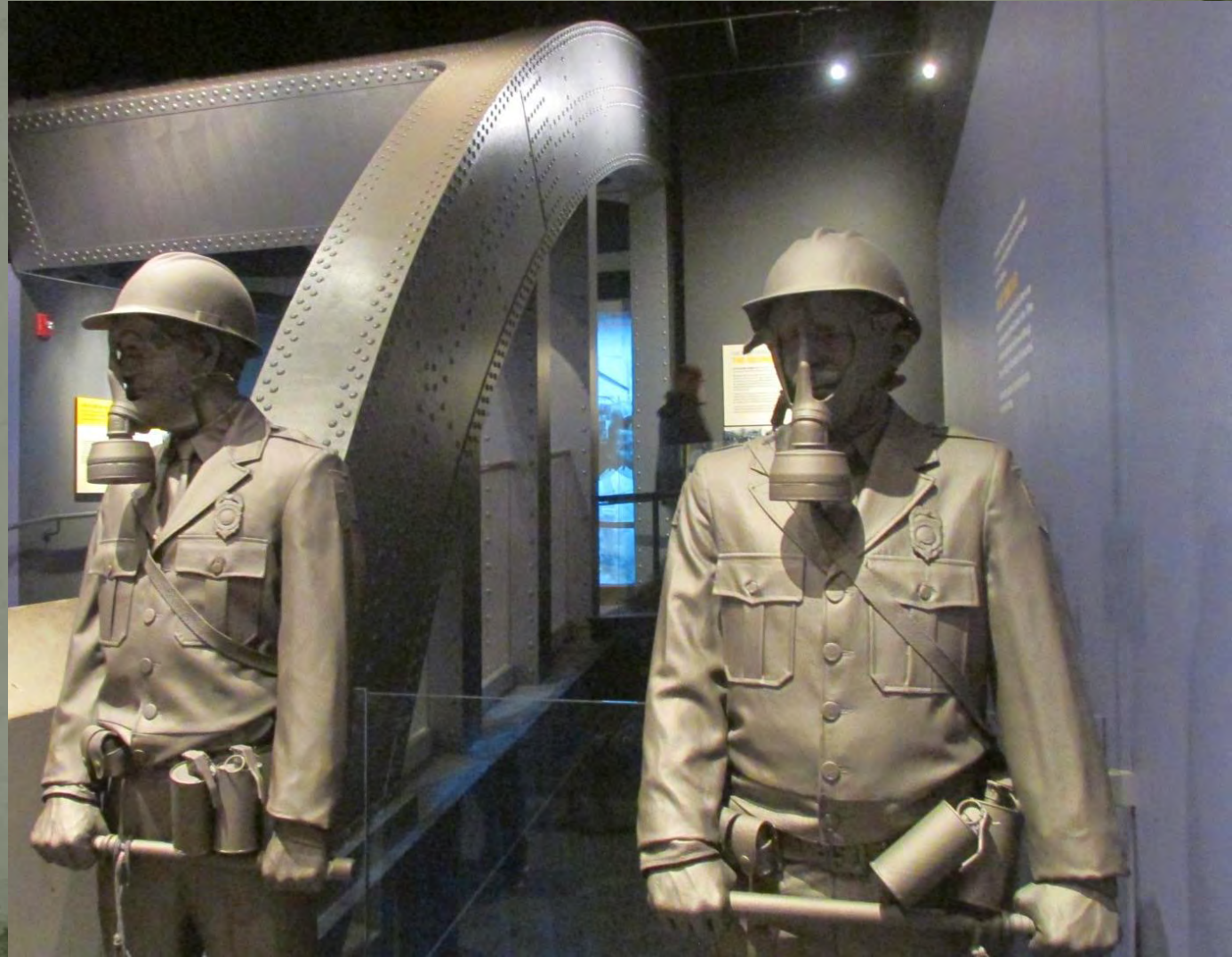
- Marches from Selma to Montgomery, AL
- Jimmie Lee Jackson, 26, participating in a march led by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, is killed by Alabama state troopers as he attempts to prevent them from beating his mother and grandfather.



Selma, Effects

The Voting Rights

Act passed and was signed into law on August 6, effectively ending literacy tests and other obstacles used to disenfranchise African American and other minority citizens.



“There Is No Negro Problem. . . .”

- Johnson to Joint Session of Congress, Mar 15, 1965
- There is no Negro problem
- There is no Southern problem
- There is no Northern problem
- There is only an American problem
- Push for passage of Civil Rights Act of 1965
- *“Their cause must be our cause too because it is not just Negroes but really it is all of us, who must overcome the crippling legacy of bigotry and injustice...”*

“THERE IS NO NEGRO PROBLEM. THERE IS NO SOUTHERN PROBLEM. THERE IS NO NORTHERN PROBLEM. THERE IS ONLY AN AMERICAN PROBLEM.

And we are met here tonight as Americans—not as Democrats or Republicans—we are met here as Americans to solve that problem.

This was the first nation in the history of the world to be founded with a purpose. The great phrases of that purpose still sound in every American heart, North and South: ‘All men are created equal,’ ‘government by consent of the governed,’ ‘give me liberty or give me death.’ Well, those are not just clever words, or those are not just empty theories.... I will send to Congress a law designed to eliminate illegal barriers to the right to vote....

But even if we pass this bill, the battle will not be over. What happened in Selma is part of a far larger movement, which reaches into every section and State of America. It is the effort of American Negroes to secure for themselves the full blessings of American life.

Their cause must be our cause too, because it is not just Negroes but really it is all of us, who must overcome the crippling legacy of bigotry and injustice....

AND WE SHALL OVERCOME.”

PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON
Address to Joint Session of Congress, March 15th, 1965

MLK and LBJ

Johnson, a
white
Southern
Democrat,
championed
the Civil
Rights
movement



President Johnson
Courtesy of the Lyndon B. Johnson Library

"...If you can find the worst condition that you run into in Alabama, Mississippi, or Louisiana, or South Carolina.... And if you just take that one illustration and get it on radio and get it on television and get it in the pulpits, get it in the meetings, get it every place you can, pretty soon the fellow that didn't do anything but follow [will say],

'WELL, THAT'S NOT RIGHT. THAT'S NOT FAIR.'"

PRESIDENT LYNDON JOHNSON TO DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.,
JANUARY 15, 1965

"...it will certainly be a great movement.

WE'VE JUST GOT TO WORK HARD AT IT."

DR. KING IN RESPONSE TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON




Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.
Courtesy of the Martin Luther King Jr. Library

Memphis Sanitation Worker's Strike

CITY OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE									
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER									
DATE	REG. HRS. DAYS	O.T. HOURS	REGULAR EARNINGS	O.T. EARNINGS	AUTO ALLOWANCE	ADJUSTMENTS		GROSS	
13168	900		162.00					162.00	
LIFE INS.	CR. UNION	BONDS	PENSION	CHARITY	TRUSTEE	HOSP. INS.	MISC.		
.84	11.00	5.00		.90					
EMPLOYEE NO.	YEAR TO DATE				CURRENT PERIOD				
	GROSS EARN.	F.I.C.A.	WITH TAX		F.I.C.A.	WITH TAX		NET	
69375	324.00	14.26			7.13			137.13	

EMPLOYEE EARNINGS STATEMENT

THIS IS A STATEMENT OF YOUR EARNINGS AND DEDUCTIONS
DETACH AND RETAIN THIS RECORD



CASH WITHIN 30 DAYS
DO NOT FOLD, STAPLE, BEND OR OTHERWISE MUTILATE THIS CHECK

Memphis sanitation workers went on strike to protest the unsafe conditions, unjust treatment, and unfair wages they faced every workday. Dr. King supported them fully, declaring, "all labor has dignity."

Memphis, once known as a "boss-run town," has a long history of exploiting blacks for cheap labor. By the 1950s, the city was flooded with out-of-work black cotton laborers. Desperate for work, they took whatever jobs were available. Sanitation jobs, low paying and dangerous, were among the worst.

Two sanitation workers, Echol Cole and Robert Walker, were crushed in the rear of a garbage truck on February 1, 1968. Less than two weeks later, sanitation workers went on strike, determined to stay off the job until they received a decent living wage and safe working conditions. They also wanted their humanity and dignity recognized. The placards the strikers wore—"I Am a Man"—made their broader goal clear.

Memphis's black community took up the workers' cause. Dr. King joined in. He made his first visit to support the strikers in March 1968. His last visit ended in tragedy one month later.

BECAUSE YOU'RE A BLACK SANITATION WORKER

You have **NO SICK DAYS**

You might **NOT BE PAID** for rain days

You are required to work **EXTRA HOURS**,
but do not receive overtime pay

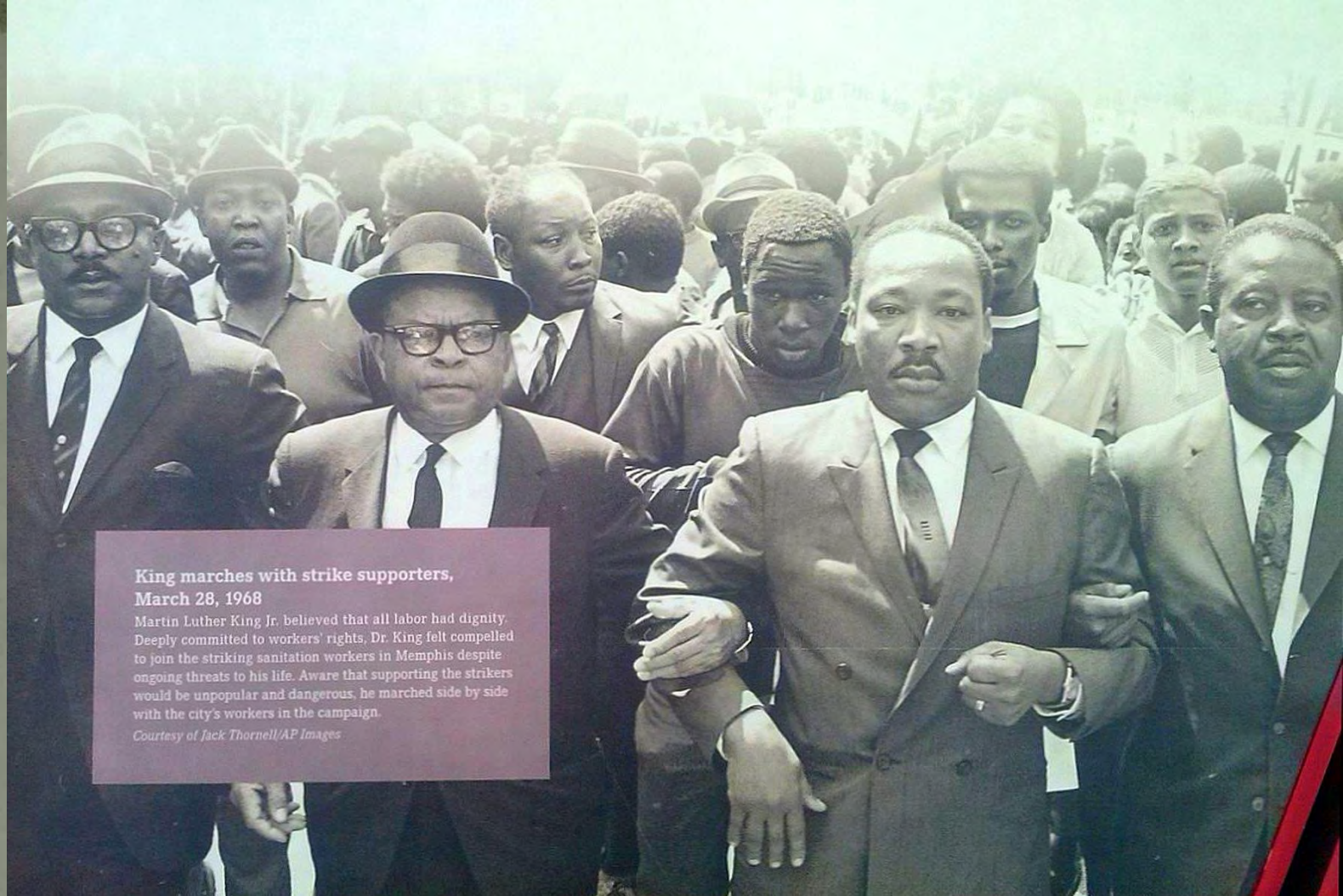
You have **NO BREAKS**

You could be **FIRED** for being one minute late

You work under **LIFE-THREATENING CONDITIONS**
hauling maggot-infested trash bins



I Am A Man



**King marches with strike supporters,
March 28, 1968**

Martin Luther King Jr. believed that all labor had dignity. Deeply committed to workers' rights, Dr. King felt compelled to join the striking sanitation workers in Memphis despite ongoing threats to his life. Aware that supporting the strikers would be unpopular and dangerous, he marched side by side with the city's workers in the campaign.

Courtesy of Jack Thornell/AP Images

28 March 1968, Dr King marches with Memphis sanitation workers on strike

The “Mountaintop” Speech

That's the question before you tonight. ... The question is not, "If I stop to help this man in need, what will happen to me?" The question is, "If I do not stop to help the sanitation workers, what will happen to them?" That's the question.

Memphis, April 3, 1968

“I’VE SEEN THE PROMISED LAND”



Church of God in Christ headquarters at Mason Temple, completed and dedicated in 1945
Mason Temple was a frequent meeting place for movement rallies, not only because of its size, but because the Church of God in Christ had supported the fight for civil rights for decades. Integrated during its earliest years, the church had welcomed meetings of the NAACP to Mason Temple. Dr. King first spoke there in 1955.
Courtesy of Special Collections/University of Memphis Libraries

ON APRIL 3, 1968, DR. KING RETURNED TO MEMPHIS, and stayed at the Lorraine Motel. Top SCLC aides briefed him on plans for the upcoming march. They hoped it would erase the stain and stigma of the March 28 demonstration, which had turned violent. They also hoped the march would inject new energy into the local movement.

That evening, a rally was held at Mason Temple, original headquarters of the Church of God in Christ. Fierce winds and driving rain rattled the windows as the crowd awaited King's arrival. When he took the podium, he stirred the crowd with his powerful oratory and moved them with his prophetic vision of having been to the mountaintop, peered over, and seen the Promised Land. It was one of his most memorable speeches. It was also his last.

FAR RIGHT: The crowd listens to Dr. King speak at Mason Temple, 1968
Courtesy of Martin Luther King Papers Project

The “Mountaintop” Speech

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!

Memphis, April 3, 1968



The Lorraine Motel, Memphis, TN



Dr King's Room, No 306



The Fatal Shot

- Dr King stepped out on the balcony outside Room 306
- A fatal shot rang out
- Witnesses pointed to a boarding house across Mulberry St

THE SHOT

Dr. King was in a jovial mood when he stepped onto the balcony outside of room 306. Leaning over the railing, he asked musician Ben Branch to play his favorite hymn, "Precious Lord," at that evening's mass meeting. "Play it real pretty," he added.

A moment later, the fatal shot rang out. In a flash, a single bullet fired from the boarding house across Mulberry Street struck Dr. King in the neck. The preacher collapsed instantly and lay motionless.

Rev. Abernathy rushed to King's side, while Rev. Kyles retrieved a bedspread from the room to lay over him. Those who heard the shot pointed toward the boarding house. Police, who had been monitoring King during his stay in Memphis, ran from the fire station and scrambled to find the shooter.

RIGHT With Dr. King lying at their feet, witnesses point in the direction of the shot

Courtesy Joseph Lowe/Time & Life Pictures/Getty Images

BELOW View from the boarding house

Investigators believe James Earl Ray fired the shot from the bathroom window of 418½ South Main Street. The balcony of the Lorraine Motel is in clear view to the right.

Courtesy of Robert Williams/The Memphis Commercial Appeal





April 4, 1968



View of Room 306 from the boarding house

Courtesy of Robert Williams, The Memphis Commercial Appeal

HERE, ON APRIL 4, 1968...

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. stood on the balcony in front of Room 306, discussing that evening's sanitation strike meeting with aides. King requested his favorite spiritual, "Precious Lord," be played that night. Those were some of the last words King would speak. At 6:01pm, a bullet streaked across Mulberry Street. Official investigations concluded that the bullet that felled King was fired from a window in the boarding house behind you. King was rushed to St. Joseph Hospital, where he was pronounced dead at 7:05 pm.

As they learned about Dr. King's death, black Memphians grieved together and honored the slain leader at the Lorraine Motel.



Witnesses point to the source of the bullet

Courtesy of Joseph Lewis/TIME & LIFE Pictures/Getty Images

View from the Boarding House

Photo taken
shortly after the
assassination

Robert Williams,
Memphis *Commercial
Appeal*



The Boarding House

- Building with white windows
- Second floor, right, was where the shot came from
- Underground tunnel leads to Boarding House Museum



Entrance to Boarding House Museum

- Entrance to tunnel leading to Boarding House portion of Museum
- “I may not get there...” from the Mountaintop Speech



Bathroom, Boarding House

- It was from this window that James Earl Ray supposedly fired the fatal shot
- Some speculation that the shooter was NOT Ray



View from the Boarding House now

- Wreath seen outside Room 306
- Museum entrance behind stile



Dr King's Funeral, Atlanta, GA

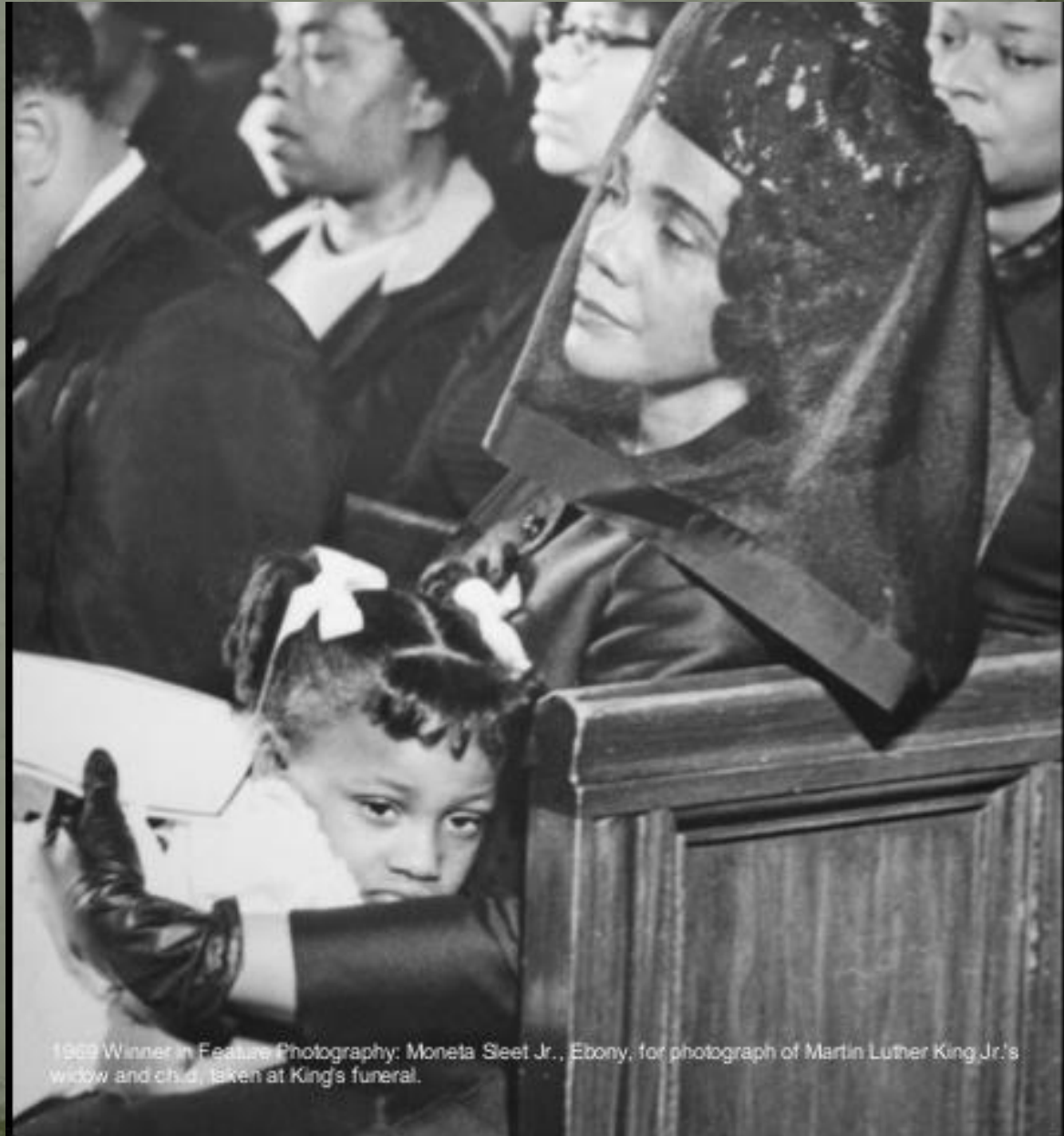
9 April 1968, Ebenezer Baptist Church



A Boyle County Connection

Coretta Scott
King at Dr
King's Funeral,
Pulitzer Prize
Winning Photo,
1969

By Moneta
Sleet



1969 Winner in Feature Photography: Moneta Sleet Jr., Ebony, for photograph of Martin Luther King Jr.'s widow and child, taken at King's funeral.

Today



Memorial march in Memphis, April 8, 1968
News of Dr. King's death sparked riots in cities across the country as African Americans vented their pain and grief. In Memphis, officials prepared for the worst. But community leaders' pleas for calm held off violence. Rather than riot, black Memphians organized a memorial march.
Courtesy of Great Memphis (AP Images)



The Lorraine Motel, May 2, 1968
After Dr. King's death, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and King's widow, Coretta Scott King, continued his work. They chose the Lorraine Motel to kick off a major economic initiative known as the Poor People's Campaign. Thousands of poor and working class people, seeking fair pay and access to decent housing, began an almost 900 mile journey to Washington, DC, from this spot.
Courtesy of AP Images

...TODAY, A PLACE OF REMEMBRANCE

The Lorraine Motel's business declined and the building went into foreclosure after Dr. King's death. In 1982, local black community leaders saved the Lorraine from being destroyed. They then worked to transform the site into the National Civil Rights Museum.

With the museum, the motel has taken on a new purpose. A place for remembering the life and legacy of Dr. King and many others, the Lorraine Motel now offers an in-depth look at the movement that thrust King into the spotlight and changed America. The Legacy exhibits in the buildings across the street explore how his vision, and the vision of thousands more, lives on.

View from the Balcony today



Entrance on South Main Street





Credits

- Most photos taken by Mike Denis or Barry Sanborn
- Some photos courtesy of the NCRM website
- Some quotations from Wikipedia and Great Speeches websites