## MOVIE NOTES: Eyes on the Prize – Emmett Till (1955)

1.	Who was <b>Emmett Till</b> and what happened to him in the summer of 1955?
2.	What relation was Mose Wright to Emmett Till? His
3.	What did <u>Mamie Till Bradley</u> do after the murder of her son? How did she ensure that her son's death meant something?
4.	What was the impact of Till's murder on African-Americans nationwide? How did people react to the news of his death?
5.	The trial took place in Sumner, Mississippi in the summer of 1955. The NAACP and black press worked hard throughout the summer to keep the case in the news to make an example of southern racism.
6.	Roy Bryant (the husband of the woman in the store) and J.W. Milam's (her brother-in-law) were charged with murder What was their defense?
7.	Why was Mose Wright decision to testify in the trial so significant and heroic?
8.	What was the outcome of the trial?
9.	Following the trial, Bryant and Milam were given \$4000 by a reporter to tell their story. In the interview, J.W. Milam claimed that he "had" to kill Till. Why? What error did young Till make?

10.	There were lynchings in Mississippi in the 75 years before Till's death.
11.	. THINK QUESTION: What was significant about Emmett Till's murder? How did it impact other African-Americans and youth especially?
	Eyes on the Prize – Integration of Little Rock High School (1957)
1.	What made Little Rock seem like an ideal test city for the integration of schools?
2.	Why did <b>Governor Orville Faubus</b> take the stance he did on the integration of Central High School?
3.	What did the 8 black students who traveled to school together on the first day experience when they got there?
	a. What happened to the ninth student, Elizabeth Eckford?
	Little Rock ultimately put the state and federal govt in conflict. The state was resisting a federal court order and the president's role/responsibility under the Constitution is to enforce federal law.
3.	After negotiations between Faubus and Pres. Eisenhower, Faubus removed the national guard. What happened?
4.	What action did Eisenhower ultimately have to take to enforce the law in Little Rock?
5.	Where were the troops unable to protect the black students?

What were the varied reactions of the white students to the integration of Little Rock High School?
Who was Minnie Jean Brown and why was she expelled from Little Rock High School?
<b>Earnest Green</b> became the first black student to graduate from Little Rock's Central High School in the spring of 1958. What happened to Little Rock High School the next year?
Other states like Virginia took a similar approach, closing all public schools in the state as a tactic to avoid integrating.  How did the federal government respond? How did the issue of civil rights connect to what President Kennedy was trying to do?

## MOVIE NOTES: CNN's The Sixties: A Long March to Freedom

1.	America was still rigidly racially segregated in the 1960s. List 3 examples of segregation.
2.	Who was <u>James Lawson</u> and what did he do to support the brewing student movement in Nashville, TN?
3.	What did the students who participated in the <u>lunch counter sit-ins</u> in Nashville, TN experience?
4.	What role did civil rights play in the presidential election of 1960?

The Nashville sit-ins centered around the principle of non-violent direct action as a catalyst for change. Please read the following quotes from Martin Luther King, Jr. and explain the concept below.

You may well ask: "Why direct action? Why sit-ins, marches and so forth? Isn't negotiation a better path?" You are quite right in calling, for negotiation. Indeed, this is the very purpose of direct action. Nonviolent direct action seeks to create such a crisis and foster such a tension that a community which has constantly refused to negotiate is forced to confront the issue. It seeks so to dramatize the issue that it can no longer be ignored... I have earnestly opposed violent tension, but there is a type of constructive, nonviolent tension which is necessary for growth.

- Letter from a Birmingham Jail (April 16, 1963)

Nonviolence is the answer to the crucial political and moral questions of our time: the need for man to overcome oppression and violence without resorting to oppression and violence...

- Acceptance Speech at Nobel Peace Prize Ceremony, Stockholm, Sweden (December 10, 1964)

Now, let us say that we are not calling for violence. We have overcome that. The only weapon we have in our hands is the weapon of protest.... We will be guided by the highest principles of law and order. In spite of our mistreatment, we must not become bitter and end up hating our white brothers....

- -Speech to supporters at the start of the Montgomery bus boycott (December 1955)
- 1. Explain the theory of non-violence. What are non-violent protesters trained to do? (Also think back to training protesters were given in the video clip we just watched!)

2. How is this strategy effective at advancing the movement as a whole?