
Date today 3/3/21

The Civil Rights Journal

How Former President Barack Obama Inspired Millions

Interviewer: What experiences have you had with racism in your childhood?

Barack Obama: Back when I lived in Hawaii, tourists would find it weird that a black child had a white parent and white grandparents. Usually, they would point and make remarks. But at the time, I was so young that I didn't know what it was about.

Interviewer: Who was your inspiration as a child?

BO: Shortly after I finished college when I was trying to find my place in the world, I came to enjoy black writers like James Baldwin and Ralph Ellison.

Interviewer: Why did you travel to Kenya?

BO: Since my father had died six years before, I wanted to visit Kenya to connect with my heritage and my old man.

Interviewer: How did you meet your wife?

BO: I was assigned to my former advisor, my current wife, Michelle Robinson when I found a job at a law firm straight out of law school. Every day I would ask her out. Eventually, she agreed to start dating. And it was all downhill from there.



Interviewer: What made you want to get into politics?

BO: I wanted to help people and make a bigger impact on the world. After I worked with the Illinois Vote Project, an organization that wanted to bring voting rights to hundreds of thousands of people, I found that I could make a difference through politics.

Interviewer: What was the hardest part of running a presidential campaign?

BO: Well, I had very limited funds with my campaign, compared to the other republicans running against me with plenty of cash on hand. I had to raise money through volunteering and organized events to support my message.



LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS DESEGREGATION

no.203.078



Three years after Little Rock, Arkansas's supreme court said that multiple schools are very unequal nine African-American kids- the Little Rock Nine- known as Minnijean Brown, Terrance Roberts, Elizabeth Eckford, Ernest Green, Thelma Mothershed, Melba Patillo, Gloria Ray, Jefferson Thomas, and Carlotta Walls were going to interrogate the school district. Before this happened MLK had to contact the president which approved. On their first day of school on September 4, 1957 a group of whites collected outside of the school. Governor Orval Faubus asked the Arkansas National Guard to prevent the black students from entering. Thurgood Marshall won a court case after that saying that the Governor can no longer

block them from entering the school. On september 23, 1957 they successfully entered the school with a police escort. Though they made it in the school they were soon escorted out with the fear of escalating mob violence. After sitting back and observing the wars, King sent a telegram to President Eisenhower suggesting that he "take a strong forthright stand in the Little Rock situation." King told the president that if

the federal government did not fight against the injustice it would "set the process of integration back fifty years. This is a great opportunity for you and the federal government to back up the longings and aspirations of millions of peoples of goodwill and make law and order a reality." After Eisenhower noticed that these problems are serious and that he could get recognition from helping he ordered Army's 101st Airborne Division to protect the Little Rock Nine. At the end of school, Ernest Green was the first African-American to graduate from a Central High School. Before schools opened in the fall of 1958, Faubus closed all four of Little Rock's public high schools rather than proceed with desegregation, but his efforts were short lived. In December 1959, the Supreme Court said the schools have to be reopened.





Thurgood Marshall

was born on July 2, 1908, in Baltimore, Maryland. He was the second child born to Norma Arica Williams, an elementary school teacher, and William Canfield Marshall, a waiter and country club steward. His family enjoyed a comfortable, middle-class existence. Marshall's parents placed great emphasis on education, encouraging Thurgood and his brother to think and learn. Whenever Thurgood got into trouble at school, he was made to memorize sections of the U.S. Constitution. This well-intended punishment would serve him well in his later legal career. Thurgood Marshall died of a heart failure when he was only 84. From his death they named a law school after him it is called thurgood marshall law school. This is sad because he stopped and made blacks and whites even this is not good because he was a really good jurist because he was a really good jurist. But it was his time.

Q: What was your childhood like?

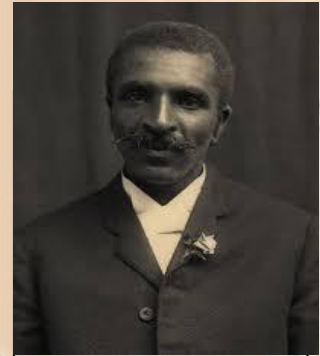
A: I was born into slavery, was the son of an enslaved woman, and owned by Moses Carver.

Q: Who did you influence?

A: Sometime in the 1880s I went to Winterset, Iowa because my wanderings brought me . There I met the Milhollands, a white couple, which later influenced my life greatly. They urged me to enroll in Simpson College which was near where we were.

Q: What was your career field?

A: I was an agricultural scientist and inventor.



Q: What were some of the things you invented?

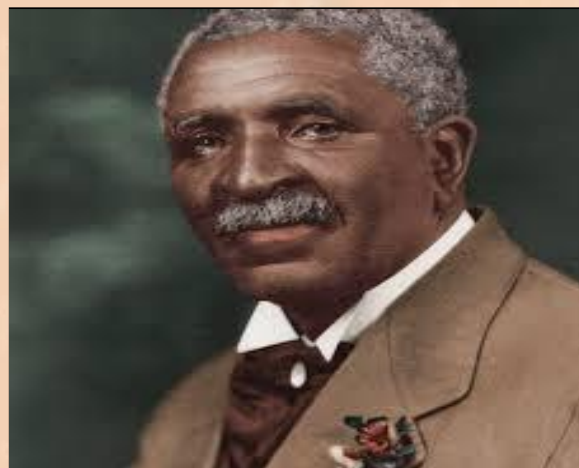
A: Flour, paste, insulation, paper, wall boards, wood stains, soap, shaving cream and skin lotion.

Q: Who influenced you?

A: The Milhollands.

Q: What were your hobbies?

A: I was known as the plant doctor and experimented with natural pesticides, fungicides and soil conditioners.



Southern Times

Without education, you aren't going anywhere in this world."

3/1/2021

Malcolm X Assassination



February 21, 1965 a Civil Rights Activist named Malcolm Little or known Today as Malcolm X was assassinated. While giving a speech about his organization of Afro-American Unity he got shot on stage by a rival black Muslim. He was a great man. I think he shouldn't have been killed at such a young age. He was only 40 at the time.

He would say that people can't act racist and with all the BLM in the past few months he would be doing speeches about it. Malcolm X was born under the roof of poverty and violence at a young age, but as he got older he had to overcome the obstacles he faced under his own roof. He influenced many others to encourage equality for all.



His speeches were about civil rights. They played a big part in how civil rights law was lifted. He was a preacher and many people knew him for the speeches he gave regarding civil rights. He always talked about how every person should be equal and not segregated. If Malcolm X was still alive today he would probably still be giving speeches about how people should be equal.

THE NEWSPAPER

you must refuse to take no for an answer

3/2/21



Obituary; Bessie Coleman

Bessie Coleman was born on January 26th 1892 in Atlanta, Texas. She spent most of her childhood working for a white farmer who tried to pay her less than she actually deserved to earn. In 1910 she moved to an all black school and after running out of money she moved back to Waxahachie. When she moved back she got the jobs at many barbershops. After working long and hard hours at many of her jobs she came up with enough money to buy a ticket to France because she couldn't find an aviation school that accepted blacks in america. It wasn't easy though because before that she had to learn how to speak French. To become a pilot she had to work hard and spend a lot of time working. When she got there she found her love and also became a pilot. But they did not have any children. Later they separated. Her dream was to open up a flight school for all people of color, but only agreed to open up the school if it had one gate for everyone to use so there was no segregation. She went on a tour to raise money for her school. She had a show scheduled for the mayday festivals. People were excited to see her do all her tricks. The day of the show she wasn't wearing her seatbelt so she could get the best view. She kept going higher and higher then tragically the plane lost control and spiraled to the ground. She didn't leave behind anything but her dream did end up happening. She died on april 30, 1926.

A couple months ago on February 1st 1960, four students were refused to be served so they sat at the tables until the store closed and refused to leave. The next day they brought in more college students and sat in again. By February 5th, they had more than 300 students at Woolworths store and basically shut down the store. The protest spread to many libraries, beaches, hotels and other places where there was unfair segregation. They made a big difference and Woolworths was the first to change their ways and many followed as the lunch counter protest desegregated many places in the south



The Greensboro four as we talked about earlier, Ezell Blair Jr, David Richmond, Franklin McCain, and Joseph Mcneil were inspired by nonviolent protests like the freedom rides. They wanted to change the ways of segregation but by doing it peacefully.

THE NEWSPAPER

"Ain't I a Woman

DATE

Interview with Sojourner Truth



Q. What did you do for women's rights?

A. I had a very famous speech called Ain't I a woman and i kept fighting for african american women's rights to the day i died

Q. What did you do for the civil rights movement?

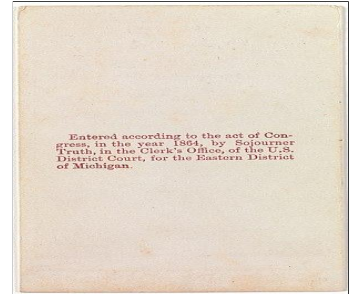
A. I was a ablostis and spoke out about slavery a lot and got an invite to meet with presdiant lincoln.

Q. What was life like growing up?

A. It was a struggle growing up as a slave and always working and being treated horribly and differently just because of the color of my skin

Q. how did you feel when slavery was ablISHED?

A. I was very happy to see all mine and others efforts finally paid off.



Q.how did you stay strong through all the dicrimanation?

A. I was just very strong on the inside and didn't let their words or actions get ot me

HERO TIMES

Freedom Riders journey something to behold!

3/3/21

Freedom Riders



The Freedom Riders were formed on May 4, 1961 by an organization called CORE (Congress of Racial Equality). It was made up of thirteen individuals including seven African Americans and six whites. They rode in two buses a Greyhound bus and a Trailway bus..They started in Washington and traveled through Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, with their final destination being New Orleans, Louisiana. During their travels in the south they attempted to use whites-only restrooms, lunch counters, and waiting rooms. The Freedom riders in the Greyhound bus on May 14, 1961 they received a not welcoming crowd when they went to Alabama. An angry mob of about two-hundred whites surrounded the bus, causing the bus to miss the bus stop.

The Freedom riders in the Greyhound bus on May 14, 1961 they received a not welcoming crowd when they went to Alabama. An angry mob of about two-hundred whites surrounded the bus, causing the bus to miss the bus stop. When the tires finally blew out the mob rushed the bus and someone threw a bomb in the bus. Luckily they all survived but were brutally beaten by members of the mob. The Trailway bus was also accompanied by many angry mobs and were also beaten, many of whom carried metal pipes. They started to gain more attention after photographs of the bloodied riders and burning buses managed to make the front pages of the newspaper. After that they had trouble finding bus drivers so they decided to discontinue it until Diane Nash an activist from SNCC organized a group of ten students from Nashville, Tennessee and continued their rides with police escort.

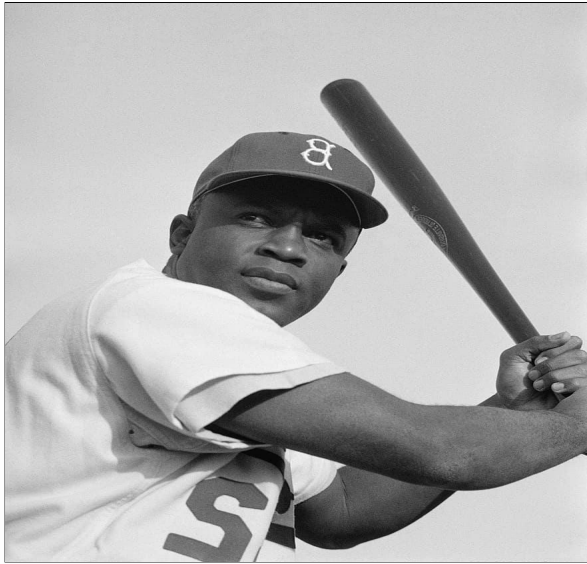


HERO TIMES

Jackie Robinson and Malcom X

3/3/21

INTERVIEW WITH MALCOM X



Obituary; Jackie Robinson

Jackie Robinson was born to Mallie and Jerry Robinson on January 31, 1919 in Cairo, Georgia and grew up in Pasadena, California. Robinson broke the color barrier in baseball promoting civil rights. He was often lonely during his travels with the Dodgers having to stay in different hotels. Robinson was most known for being the first African American to play major league baseball. He had three kids named Sharon, David, and Jackie Robinson Jr. He died on October 24, 1972 from a heart attack in his home at the age of 53 years old.

Interviewer-What are you known for?

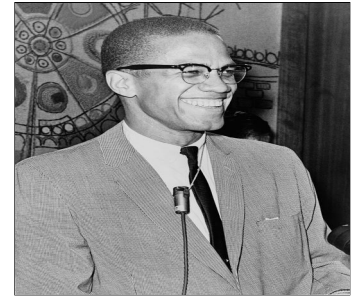
Malcolm X- I'm best known for my time spent as a vocal spokesman for the nation of Islam, and being a leader in the civil rights movement. I'm also known for being a minister and a supporter of black nationalism.

Interviewer-Where were you born, and raised?

Malcolm X- I was born in Omaha, Nebraska, and later I moved to Boston

Interviewer- What was your influence on the civil rights movement?

Malcolm X- I was an African American Muslim minister and human rights activist who was a popular figure in the civil rights movement. I was a leader of the civil rights movement, and a supporter of Black nationalism.



Interviewer- What was your childhood like?

Malcolm X- I was born in Omaha, Nebraska, and I spent my remaining years of my childhood in foster care with my siblings. I dropped out of middle school, and I moved to Boston and became a shoe-shiner, drug dealer, and gambler. After that, I decided to turn my life around.

Interviewer- What was your relationship with Martin Luther King Jr.?

Malcolm X- Martin Luther King, and I, only met one time, which was on March 26, 1964. We both stood for the same thing, but we only did meet one time. Less than one year after they met, Malcolm X was assassinated, and passed away.

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The Civil Rights Journal

Remembering the March on Washington



On August 28, 1963, 250,000 people gathered in front of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington D.C. They demanded change for the inequalities and challenges faced by African Americans. Martin Luther King, Jr., the face of the Civil Rights Movement, was about to speak his most famous speech yet, "I Have A Dream".

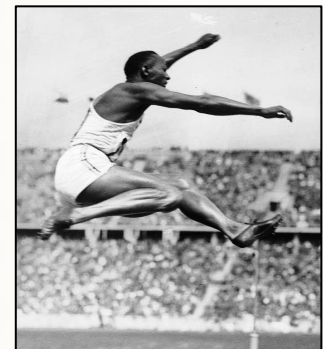
A hundred years after the Emancipation Proclamation was signed, blacks in 1941 were still being treated unfairly by the U.S. Government and the law. Philip Randolph, an elder statesman, planned a mass march on Washington to protest the lack of Black soldiers participating in World War 2 defense jobs and programs. But one day before the march was planned, Former President Franklin D. Roosevelt met with Randolph and made an arrangement to forbid discrimination in the U.S. military. After that, Randolph called off the march.

Fast-forwarding to the 1950s, new African American leaders started to make their mark on society. An up-and-coming former preacher named Martin Luther King, Jr. started to pick up popularity. Again, Randolph exploited MLK's popularity and proposed another march on Washington. In May 1957, 25,000 demonstrators gathered at the Lincoln Memorial to celebrate the third anniversary of Brown vs. Board of Education.

Finally, in 1963, the third and final March on Washington came into the proposal as violent attacks on civil demonstrators started in Birmingham, Alabama. This time Randolph was aiming for the Civil Rights Act to be passed, a law that would change the country forever. August 28 came, and 250,000 people watched as Martin Luther King, Jr., gave his words of hope, and changed the entire nation.

The Civil Rights Act wasn't put into effect until after the assassination of former President John F. Kennedy. But that wait was nothing compared to the decades of planning and perfection that would make this country what it is today.

The Life of Jesse Owens



Jesse Owens died on March 31, 1980, because of lung cancer. He was born on September 12, 1913, in Oakville, Alabama to his parents Henry Cleveland Owens and Mary Emma Fitzgerald. He had six brothers and three sisters. His journey started in his early life when first went out for track in high school. He won many medals from his track-and-field meets. Later in his life, he would go on to participate in the Olympics, winning four gold medals. He also won Athlete of the Year in 1936. Jesse Owens was a kind and determined man and will be missed by all.