Gary:
In 1965, residents began the Gary Freedom Movement just before the Easter holiday. Organizers encouraged protesters to boycott businesses known for using racial discrimination, including department stores for new Easter clothes.

South Bend:
Riots broke out here during what was called "The Long, Hot summer of 1967." Police fired shots into the LaSalle Park Neighborhood Center during a youth meeting with the city council. Violence escalated for days, including the burning of several businesses.

Evansville:
After the integration of Central High School, administrators in 1965 would not allow black male graduates to walk in the commencement procession with white female graduates. White and black high school students staged a protest, and the boy-girl procession was allowed.

West Lafayette:
African-American students at Purdue University demanded to meet with President Hovde during a protest in 1968. Riot trials. For black students piled bricks next to the Executive Building with a sign, "Or the fire next time." The students asked for the development of an African American Studies program and a Black Cultural Center during a protest in 1968.

Indianapolis:
Robert F. Kennedy was campaigning in Indiana on the night of the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jnr. in Memphis. Kennedy delivered an impromptu speech in an African-American neighborhood here that many believe quelled the violence happening in other cities after the shooting.

Terre Haute:
The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) established an office here in 1915, but it actively began working to help residents challenge business owners practicing racial discrimination in housing in the 1950's and 1960's.

Martinsville:
Carol Jenkins, a 20-year-old African-American woman, was selling encyclopedias door-to-door in Martinsville. She was murdered by two white men who had been following and harassing her. The African-American community protested in outrage, but the murder went unsolved until 2002.

Robert F. Kennedy campaigned in Irving Gym at Ball State University before heading to an event in Indianapolis on the day of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jnr.'s assassination.

In the early 1960's, three young black boys began swimming in the all-white swimming pool in Muncie. The city officials closed the public pool, but following protests residents of all races one week later.

Bloomington:
Students at Indiana University staged a sit-in protest in May of 1968 during the popular Little 500 bicycle race. Students protested in the stadium field for two days, demanding equal rights and ending discrimination in the school's fraternity chapters.

Ball State University students protested Presidential candidate George Wallace's visit to campus in May of 1964. Wallace was in favor of continuing segregation and fought against the civil rights movement.

Fort Wayne:
The African-American community organized many protests during the 1960's against businesses practicing whites-only hiring and for the desegregation of public schools. In March of 1968, protesters organized a march for the Allen County Courthouse to demand equal rights for all residents.

Evansville: After the integration of Central High School, administrators in 1965 would not allow black male graduates to walk in the commencement procession with white female graduates. White and black high school students staged a protest, and the boy-girl procession was allowed.

What we need in the United States is not division; what we need in the United States is not hatred; what we need in the United States is not violence or lawlessness, but love and wisdom, and compassion toward one another, and a feeling of justice toward those who still suffer within our country, whether they be white or whether they be black.

~Robert F. Kennedy, Indianapolis, April 4, 1968