

On the Road to Freedom
A Civil Rights Movement Field Study

An Honors Thesis (HONRS 499)
by Lindsay Hill

Thesis Advisor
Professor Nina Mjagkij



(Signature)

Second Reader
Assistant Professor Michael Hawkins



(Signature)

Ball State University
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Abstract

The civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s was one of the defining moments of American history. The black community after World War II was ready to fight in the courts and in the streets. Civil right activists staged protest events including the Montgomery Bus Boycott in 1955, the Selma-to-Montgomery March across the Edmund Pettus Bridge in 1956, the Greensboro and Nashville sit-ins in 1960, and the March on Washington in 1963. However, while today's students learn about the movement, many of the key figures, the important role of community, and events are not understood. More importantly, students today are too young to remember the mood of the United States during the movement. It is vital for future generations to understand the battle that African Americans fought to be seen as equals.

I created a plausible, but as yet unrealized, five-week field study targeted particularly at upper-level college students studying the field of history. The field study merges information about the civil rights movement with first-hand experience to create a better understanding of the movement. While the field study has not yet had a chance to become a reality, the following itinerary, budget, syllabus, assignments, and site explanations included can be easily utilized in the future.

Acknowledgements

- I want to thank Professor Nina Mjagkij for advising me throughout this project. She was extremely helpful in the brainstorming, creative and written aspects of the process.
- I would also like to thank Professor Michael Hawkins for acting as my second reader. His tourism experience helped make sure my project was accurate and enjoyable.
- Lastly, I would like to thank my wonderful mother and friends for continuously supporting me throughout this process. I could not have done it without them.

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On the Road to Freedom: A Field Study of the Civil Rights Movement

Course Syllabus Summer 2007

Course Description

The objective of this field study is to further the participating students' knowledge of the civil rights movement. The education attained from the visited sites and corresponding research will allow the students to forge a deeper understanding of the civil rights movement and those who were involved in the struggle for civil rights.

Course Goals and Objectives

Goals:

1. The course will provide immersive learning and research opportunities in the context of a summer field study.
2. The course will broaden students' understanding of the historical contexts which enable and constrain historical development.
3. The course will provide participants with the opportunity to engage with students and academics in the study area.

Objectives:

1. Students will demonstrate their understanding of the history of the region through journal entries, essays, and presentations.
2. Students will enhance their historical analysis skills by participating actively in research, involving primary and secondary documents.
3. After visiting a variety of destinations, students will compare and contrast, in essays and journal entries, historical experiences and site development strategies.
4. Students will be able to identify and explain the significance of cultural and historical attractions of the destinations visited in the course of the field study.

Required Text

Fairclough, Adam. *Better Day Coming: Blacks and Equality, 1890-2000*. New York: Penguin Putnam, Inc.: 2001.

Assignments

1. Journal Entries (10% of grade) (See page 3)
2. Montgomery Bus Boycott Oral History Project (30% of grade) (See page 5)
3. Museum Evaluation (30% of grade) (See page 6)
4. Research Presentation (30% of grade) (See page 7)

Materials Needed

Below is a list of items to pack:

1. Composition book
2. Notebook
3. MP3 or CD player
4. Comfortable shoes
5. Comfortable clothing
6. A few nicer outfits for plays and upscale restaurants
7. Toiletries
8. Camera
9. Extra money for souvenirs and admission for side attractions

CD Documents

Speeches

1. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s "I Have A Dream" speech (<http://www.mlkonline.net>)
2. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s "I've Been to the Mountaintop" speech (<http://www.americannrhetoric.com/speeches/mlkivebeentothemountaintop.htm>)
3. John F. Kennedy's "Radio and Television Report of the Civil Rights" (<http://www.jfklibrary.org/Historical+Resources/Archives/Reference+Desk/Speeches>)
4. Medgar Evers' Final Speech (<http://members.tripod.com/~LisaCowley/final.html>)
5. The SNCC Freedom Singer's, "We Shall Overcome" (<http://www.ibiblio.org/sncc/audio.html>)

Pictures

1. "African Americans Register to Vote in Tennessee" (www.picturehistory.com)
2. "A. Philip Randolph" (www.picturehistory.com)
3. "Birmingham Civil Rights Demonstration" (www.picturehistory.com)
4. "Segregated Greyhound Bus Terminal in Memphis" (www.picturehistory.com)
5. "Segregated Restaurant" (www.picturehistory.com)
6. "Selma to Montgomery Civil Rights March" (www.picturehistory.com)
7. "Civil Rights Crowd in Washington" (www.picturehistory.com)
8. "Here Lies Jim Crow" (www.picturehistory.com)
9. "Little Rock Nine and Daisy Bates" (www.picturehistory.com)
10. "Woolworth Sit-In" (www.picturehistory.com)
11. "Martin Luther King, Jr." (<http://arsepoeitica.typepad.com/blog/images/mlk.jpg>)
12. "Rosa Parks" (<http://www.blogography.com/photos10/RosaParks.jpg>)
13. "Medgar Evers" (http://mshistory.k12.ms.us/features/feature45/eversportrait_1.jpg)

Journal Entry Assignment

Journal entries should be completed in your composition notebook. Each entry should be between 1-2 full pages and should demonstrate an understanding of the attraction or topic discussed. Make sure to include examples from demonstrations, exhibits, and other relevant material to support your writing. The journals will be collected after conclusion of the trip and will account for 10% of your final grade.

Week 1:

May 17: If you were a student about to travel to Mississippi in the summer of 1964, how would you feel? Would you be excited, scared, or both? How would your parents and friends react to your involvement?

May 19: Free entry

May 20: After listening to Martin Luther King, Jr.'s "I Have a Dream" speech, how do you feel? Why is this speech so captivating and memorable to the American public?

Week 2:

May 21: Free entry

May 22: How did the African American History Monument encompass the history of the black struggle for freedom and democracy? What depictions and illustrations were used to highlight this struggle and victories?

May 23: How did Rev. James Orange and the SCLC attempt to make a difference in America's treatment of blacks? What is being done today?

May 24: After visiting Martin Luther King, Jr.'s childhood home and church, how do you feel MLK was portrayed? Was the portrayal accurate? In your opinion, what, if anything, could have been improved?

May 26: Free entry

May 27: What was your impression of the service at the 16th Baptist Church? Does the memory of the tragic event during the civil rights movement still endure, or has the congregation moved on?

Week 3:

May 28: Comment on your reactions to the City of St. Jude and the relationship between the different religions.

May 29: Now that you have walked a mile in another person's shoes, is your view of the Montgomery Bus Boycott any different? Do you empathize with those who participated? Do you understand what they accomplished?

May 30: Comment on your feelings regarding the Selma-to-Montgomery March and the impact the violence had on the movement.

May 31: Free entry

June 1: Medgar Evers, among many others, dedicated his life to achieving freedom for his people, despite any threats to his life. Would Medgar consider himself a hero? Why or why not? Is there any issue for which you would be willing to risk your life?

June 2: Free entry

June 3: Why do you think that Little Rock officials were willing to prevent the Little Rock Nine from entering Central High School? Even though schools no longer segregate, do you think that the past has affected racial diversity in certain school districts?

Week 4

June 4: Free entry

June 5: The original First Baptist Capitol Hill church was torn down and moved to a different location. As an historian, how do you feel about the destruction of an artifact that was influential to the civil rights movement?

Museum Comparison Essay

During the course of the field study, several museums will be visited depicting various topics of the civil rights movement. In a 5-6 page essay, compare and contrast 3 of the museums. The choice of the museums is at your discretion, but it would be best to choose the ones that have underlying themes. Make sure to include examples from exhibits, guides, text, videos, or other relevant material to support your arguments. This essay accounts for 30% of your course grade.

Be sure to include the following:

1. An introduction that states which 3 museums you have chosen
2. A logical comparison based on related topics or themes
3. A comparison of how Martin Luther King, Jr. is portrayed in each museum and an explanation as to why he is portrayed in a specific way
4. A comparison of how the ordinary citizens are portrayed in each museum and an explanation as to why they are portrayed in a specific way
5. The strengths and weaknesses of each museum
6. Improvements that would enhance the museums educational goals
7. A conclusion that summarizes the essay's findings

Due Date: June 15 by Noon

Final Project Presentations

Before departing for the civil rights tour, each student will choose a topic to be researched during the trip. Creating a well-thought out thesis is essential for this presentation. The presentation should not be a basic overview of the topic. After returning to Muncie, students will compile the research conducted into a 30-minute presentation. This presentation will take place in a public setting (i.e. library, classroom, student center, etc.). Locations and dates of the presentations must be e-mailed to the instructor for approval.

List of Possible Topics:

The Role of Children

The Role of the Media

The Role of Men

The Role of Music

The Role of Religion

The Role of Women

The Impact of Violence

Martin Luther King Jr. and Non-Violence

An outline of the presentation or powerpoint placed on a CD is due by Noon on June 22, 2007. The presentation must be completed by November 21, 2007.

Overview Calendar

WEEK ONE

May 14-16, 2007

Location: Muncie, IN

Go over syllabus

Discuss room assignments and packing

Assign project topics

In-Class Lecture Topics:

Overview of African American history – Fairclough, pg. 1-160.

Overview of the civil rights movement – Fairclough, pg. 161-226.

Demonstrations: Sit-ins, marches and boycotts – Fairclough, pg. 227-294.

The Leaders: Martin Luther King, Jr., A. Philip Randolph, Rosa Parks, John Lewis, Bob Moses, Medgar Evers, Fred Shuttlesworth

WEEK ONE

May 17-20, 2007

Locations: Oxford, OH; Washington, D.C.

Main Attractions:

Miami University Freedom Summer Memorial (Oxford)

Woolworth's Lunch Counter (Washington, D.C.)

Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Library (Washington, D.C.)

Lincoln Memorial (Washington, D.C.)

Arlington Cemetery (Washington, D.C.)

WEEK TWO

May 21-27, 2007

Locations: Greensboro, NC; Atlanta, GA; Birmingham, AL

Main Attractions:

International Civil Rights Center & Museum (Greensboro)

Agricultural and Technological State University (Greensboro)

MLK National Historic Site (Atlanta)

Ebenezer Baptist Church (Atlanta)

Sweet Auburn Historic District (Atlanta)

APEX Museum (Atlanta)

16th Street Baptist Church (Birmingham)

Civil Rights Institute (Birmingham)

West (Kelly Ingram) Park (Birmingham)

WEEK THREE

May 28-June 3, 2007

Locations: Montgomery, AL; Selma, AL; Jackson, MS; Little Rock, AR

Main Attractions:

Rosa Parks Museum (Montgomery)

Dexter Church/Parsonage Museum (Montgomery)

Civil Rights Memorial (Montgomery)

Brown Chapel (Selma)

Edmund Pettus Bridge (Selma)

Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail (Selma)

Medgar Evers Home (Jackson)

NAACP Office (Jackson)

Central High School (Little Rock)

WEEK FOUR

June 4-6, 2007

Locations: Memphis, TN; Nashville, TN

Main Attractions:

National Civil Rights Museum (Memphis)

First Baptist Capitol Hill Site (Nashville)

Fisk University Chapel (Nashville)

On the Road to Freedom: A Civil Rights Tour Faculty Itinerary

Thursday, May 17, 2007	Muncie, IN	11:30 a.m.	Group meets in Art and Journalism Parking lot to board charter bus
		12:00 p.m.	Bus leaves for Oxford, Ohio and Miami University
	Oxford, OH (73.5 miles)	1:45 p.m.	Arrive at Miami University: 501 East High Street
			Check-in to conference housing (\$26.00/person)
		3:00 p.m.	Freedom Summer programming See Appendix C Conference room
		5:00 p.m.	Dinner in Peabody Hall (\$9.00/person)
		6:15 p.m.	Film and Discussion: <i>Mississippi Burning</i> Conference room
		8:30 p.m.	Free time
Friday, May 18, 2007		8:00 a.m.	Bus leaves for Washington, D.C.
	Washington, PA (272 miles)	12:30 p.m.	Lunch stop at Eat 'n Park: 875 W. Chestnut St. (\$7.00/person)
		1:30 p.m.	Leave Washington, PA
	Washington, D.C. (261 miles)	6:30 p.m.	Dinner at Rumi Restaurant: 2001 L Street NW (\$15.00/person)
		8:15 p.m.	Arrive at Howard University: 2400 Sixth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20059.
			Check-in to dorm rooms (\$105.00/person)
Saturday, May 19, 2007		8:00 a.m.	Breakfast at Howard University Dining Hall (\$5.00/person)

On the Road to Freedom: A Civil Rights Tour Faculty Itinerary

- 9:00 a.m. Travel by bus to Arlington Cemetery
- 9:30 a.m. **Arlington Cemetery**
Visit Medgar Evers' Grave
- 11:00 a.m. Travel by bus to Little Viet Garden:
3012 Wilson Blvd., Arlington
- 11:15 a.m. Lunch at Little Viet Garden
(\$10.00/person)
- 1:00 p.m. Travel by bus to Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Library:
901 G Street NW
- 1:30 p.m. **Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Library**
Project research
- 3:30 p.m. Take metro to U Street/Cardozo Station Metrorail Station
- 4:00 p.m. **Washington Walks "Duke Ellington's D.C." Bus Tour**
Guided bus tour of the new U Street
(\$30.00/person)
- 7:00 p.m. Dinner at Blues Alley restaurant including concert
(\$50.25/person)

Sunday, May 20, 2007

- 9:00 a.m. Breakfast at Howard University
(\$5.00/person)
- 10:00 a.m. Travel by bus to Lincoln Memorial
- 10:15 a.m. **Lincoln Memorial**
"I Have a Dream Speech" recording
Journal Entry
- 12:00 p.m. Take Metro by way of Metro Station to L'Enfant Plaza Station
- Walk to the Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum

On the Road to Freedom: A Civil Rights Tour Faculty Itinerary

- 12:30 p.m. Lunch at National Air and Space Museum McDonald's—
(\$8.50/person)
- 1:30 p.m. **Smithsonian National Museum of American History**
Woolworth Lunch Counter
- 3:00 p.m. Travel by bus to Meridian Hill Park
- 3:30 p.m. **Meridian Hill Park**
Weekly African drum circle and dance
Free time
- 5:00 p.m. Travel by bus to Ben's Chili Bowl:
1213 U Street NW
- 5:15 p.m. Dinner at Ben's Chili Bowl
(\$5.00/person)
- 7:00 p.m. **Film and discussion: *Thurgood Marshall: Justice for All***
- 9:00 p.m. Free time

Monday, May 21, 2007

- 8:00 a.m. Breakfast at Howard University
(\$5.00/person)
- 9:00 a.m. Bus leaves for Greensboro, NC
- Richmond, VA (106 miles) 11:00 a.m. Lunch stop at River City Diner:
803 East Parham Road
(\$10.00/person)
- Greensboro, NC (206 miles) 2:30 p.m. Arrive at Park Lane Hotel at Four Seasons:
3005 High Point Rd.
(\$89.00/person)
- 3:30 p.m. **Civil Rights Heritage Tour**
Greensboro Scenic Tours, Inc.
African American Bus Tour
(\$21.00/person)
- 7:00 p.m. Dinner at hotel restaurant
(\$10.00/person)

On the Road to Freedom: A Civil Rights Tour Faculty Itinerary

8:30 p.m. **Film and discussion: *February One***
Documentary on the Greensboro sit-ins

Tuesday, May 22, 2007

9:00 a.m. Continental breakfast in hotel

10:00 a.m. Travel by bus to International Civil Rights Center & Museum:
301 N Elm St.

10:10 a.m. **International Civil Rights Center & Museum**
Explore exhibits

12:00 a.m. Bus leaves for lunch

12:10 a.m. Lunch at The Bar-B-Que Palace:
1524 E Market St
(\$15.00/person)

1:30 p.m. Travel by bus to Columbia, SC

Columbia, SC
(184 miles)

4:30 p.m. **African American History Monument:**
Briefly examine
301 Gervais St.

5:00 p.m. Dinner at Back Porch on Gervais:
1616 Gervais St.
(\$15.00/person)

6:30 p.m. Travel by bus to Atlanta, GA

Atlanta, GA
(214 miles)

9:45 p.m. Arrive at Days Inn Atlanta
Downtown Hotel:
300 Springs St. NW
(\$133.50/person)

Wednesday, May 23, 2007

9:00 a.m. Continental breakfast in hotel

10:00 a.m. Travel by bus to the Booker T. Washington Atlanta Compromise Speech Marker at Piedmont Park

10:15 a.m. Arrive at Piedmont Park

On the Road to Freedom: A Civil Rights Tour Faculty Itinerary

- 10:30 a.m. **Group reading of Booker T. Washington's "Atlanta Exposition Address"**
See Appendix B
- 11:45 a.m. Bus leaves park for lunch
- 12:00 p.m. Lunch at La Fonda Latina:
2813 Peachtree Rd. NE.
(\$8.00/person)
- 1:00 p.m. Travel to Atlanta University
Center:
111 James P. Brawley Dr., SW
- 1:30 p.m. Walking tour of campuses, Stone
Hall, and the Robert W. Woodruff
Library
- 3:30 p.m. **Presentation by Reverend Dr.
James Orange, former member
of the SCLC and current
Community and Religious
Coordinator for the AFL-CIO for
Atlanta, GA**
- 5:00 p.m. Travel by bus to dinner
- 5:15 p.m. Dinner at Hard Rock Café:
215 Peachtree St. NE
(\$20.00/person)
- 6:30 p.m. Free time
- Return to hotel or visit Centennial
Olympics Park, Underground
Atlanta, CNN Center, or America's
Marts
- 8:30 p.m. **Professor lecture on the role of
religion and the civil rights
movement**

Thursday, May 24, 2007

- 9:00 a.m. Continental breakfast in hotel
- 10:00 a.m. Bus leaves for APEX Museum:
135 Auburn Avenue NW

On the Road to Freedom: A Civil Rights Tour Faculty Itinerary

- 10:10 a.m. **APEX Museum**
Explore exhibits
(\$2.75/person)
- 11:30 a.m. Walk to Sub City for lunch:
20 Broad St. SW
(\$8.00/person)
- 12:15 p.m. Walk to Ebenezer Baptist Church:
407 Auburn Avenue NE
- 12:30 p.m. **Ebenezer Baptist Church**
Self-guided tour
- 1:15 p.m. Walk to Martin Luther King, Jr.
National Historic Site:
501 Auburn Avenue NE
- 1:30 p.m. **MLK National Historic Site**
Self-guided tour
- 2:00 p.m. Walk to Martin Luther King, Jr.,
Center for Nonviolent Social
Change and Freedom Plaza:
449 Auburn Avenue
- 2:15 p.m. **Center for Nonviolent Social
Change and Freedom Plaza**
Self-guided tour of Martin Luther
King, Jr. memorabilia and final
resting place
- 3:15 p.m. Free time for shopping or snack at
Sweet Auburn Curb Market
- 4:30 p.m. Walk to Auburn Avenue Research
Library on African American
Culture and History:
101 Auburn Avenue
- 4:45 p.m. **Auburn Avenue Research
Library on African American
Culture and History**
Tour
Time for project research

On the Road to Freedom: A Civil Rights Tour Faculty Itinerary

7:00 p.m. Walk to the Caribbean Restaurant
for dinner:
180 Auburn Avenue
(\$10.00/person)

9:00 p.m. Travel by bus to hotel

9:15 p.m. **Film and discussion: *Mighty Times: The Children's March***
Conference Room

Friday, May 25, 2007

9:00 a.m. Continental breakfast in hotel

10:00 a.m. Travel by bus to Birmingham, AL

Birmingham, AL
(148 miles)

12:30 p.m. Arrive at Redmont Hotel:
2101 Fifth Avenue North
(\$89.00/person)

Free time, lunch on own

3:00 p.m. Travel by bus to Civil Rights
Institute:
520 16th St. N.

3:15 p.m. **Civil Rights Institute**
Tour exhibits, activities
(\$4.00/person)

4:30 p.m. Travel by bus to hotel

Dinner on own

6:30 p.m. Travel by bus to Carver Theater:
1631 Fourth Avenue North

7:00 p.m. Carver Theater
A Spoken Word Poetry Event

Saturday, May 26, 2007

9:00 a.m. Breakfast on own

10:00 a.m. Travel to Alabama Jazz Hall of
Fame:
1631 4th Avenue N.

On the Road to Freedom: A Civil Rights Tour Faculty Itinerary

- 10:15 a.m. Jazz Hall of Fame
Guided tour
(\$3.00/person)
- 11:30 a.m. Lunch at Pete's Famous Hot Dogs:
1925 2nd Avenue N. or
Niki's Restaurant:
1101 2nd Ave. N.
(\$8.00/person)
- 12:00 p.m. **A.G. Gaston Gardens**
Tour of historic hotel
- 2:00 p.m. **16th Street Baptist Church**
Guided tour
201 N 16th St.
- 3:00 p.m. **Kelly Ingram Park**
Civil rights movement sculptures
- 4:30 p.m. Travel by bus to Rickwood Field:
1137 2nd Ave W.
- 4:45 p.m. Rickwood Field
Self-guided tour
(\$5.00/person)
- 5:45 p.m. Travel by bus to Yehman
Restaurant:
1623 4th Avenue North
- 6:00 p.m. Dinner at Yehman Restaurant
(\$10.00/person)
- 7:30 p.m. Travel by bus to hotel
- Sunday, May 27, 2007
- 9:00 a.m. Breakfast on own
- 10:00 a.m. Hotel check-out
- 11:00 a.m. Attend church service at 16th Street
Baptist Church
- 1:00 p.m. Travel to Montgomery, AL
Grab lunch at Taco Bell while
leaving town
(\$5.00/person)

On the Road to Freedom: A Civil Rights Tour Faculty Itinerary

Montgomery, AL 2:30 p.m. Arrive at Country Inn and Suites:
(93.2 miles) 5155 Carmichael Rd.
(\$133.50/person)

3:00 p.m. Free time

6:00 p.m. Dinner at Down the Street Café:
2739 Zelda Road
(\$8.00/person)

8:00 p.m. **Film and discussion: *The Long Walk Home***
Rosa Parks and the Montgomery
bus boycott

Monday, May 28, 2007

9:00 a.m. Breakfast on own

10:00 a.m. Travel by bus to Rosa Parks
Museum:
252 Montgomery Street

10:30 a.m. **Rosa Parks Museum**
Guided tour
(\$5.50/person)

12:00 p.m. Walk from museum to restaurant

12:15 p.m. Lunch at Mama's Sack Lunch:
21 S. Perry Street
(\$5.00/person)

1:15 p.m. Travel by bus to The City of St.
Jude Historic District:
2048 West Fairview Avenue

1:30 p.m. Arrive at The City of St. Jude
Historic District

1:45 p.m. **St. Jude's Catholic Hospital**
Tour of hospital and museum

2:30 p.m. Free time to walk around historic
district and surrounding areas

3:15 p.m. Travel by bus to hotel

3:30 p.m. **Film and discussion: *Selma Lord Selma***

On the Road to Freedom: A Civil Rights Tour Faculty Itinerary

Selma to Montgomery March

- 5:30 p.m. Travel by bus to dinner
- 5:45 p.m. Dinner at Odessa's Blessing:
726 Forest Avenue
(\$10.00/person)
- 7:00 p.m. Travel by bus to hotel
- 7:15 p.m. Arrive at hotel
- Meeting in conference room to discuss next day's assignment and time for students to finalize plans

Tuesday, May 29, 2007

- 9:00 a.m. Breakfast on own
- 10:00 a.m. Bus leaves for Dexter Church and Parsonage Museum:
303 South Jackson Street
- 10:30 a.m. **Dexter Church and Parsonage Museum**
Guided tour
(\$7.00/person)
- 11:30 a.m. Walk to lunch
- 11:45 a.m. Lunch at Davis Café and Lounge:
518 N. Decatur Street
(\$8.00/person)
- 1:00 p.m. **Montgomery Bus Boycott walking/visual history assignment**
- 6:00 p.m. Return to hotel
- 7:00 p.m. Travel by bus to dinner
- 7:15 p.m. Dinner at Sommer's Grill:
9188 Eastchase Pkwy
(\$20.00/person)
- 8:30 p.m. Travel by bus to hotel
- 8:45 p.m. Free time

On the Road to Freedom: A Civil Rights Tour Faculty Itinerary

Wednesday, May 30, 2007

- 9:00 a.m. Continental breakfast in hotel and checkout
- 10:30 a.m. Travel by bus to Somerset Shopping Center:
Route 202-206

Includes locally owned specialty shops
- 10:45 a.m. Arrive at shopping center

Free time to shop
Lunch on own
- 1:00 p.m. Travel by bus to Montgomery Civil Rights Memorial:
400 Washington Ave.
- 1:15 p.m. **Civil Rights Memorial**
Moment of silence
- 1:30 p.m. Travel by bus to Selma, AL following the Selma-Montgomery National Historic Trail
- 2:30 p.m. **National Voting Rights Museum & Institute:**
1012 Water Ave.
Footprints to Freedom Tour including visits to Brown Chapel and Edmund Pettis Bridge
(\$20.00/person)
- 6:30 p.m. Dinner at Taylor's Restaurant:
Cecil Jackson Bypass
(\$10.00/person)
- 7:45 p.m. Check-in at Days Inn and Suites:
1120 Highland Avenue
(\$44.50/person)

Selma, AL
(50.0 miles)

Thursday, May 31, 2007

- 8:00 a.m. Continental breakfast at hotel and checkout
- 9:00 a.m. Travel by bus to Jackson, MS

On the Road to Freedom: A Civil Rights Tour Faculty Itinerary

Jackson, MS
(196 miles)

- 12:30 p.m. Lunch at Two Sisters' Kitchen:
707 North Congress
(\$8.00/person)
- 1:30 p.m. Travel by bus to Tougaloo College:
500 W County Line Rd.
- 1:45 p.m. Check-in to Tougaloo College
(\$75.00/person)
- 2:00 p.m. Travel to Medgar Evers House
Museum:
2332 Margaret Walker Alexander
Dr.
- 2:15 p.m. **Medgar Evers House Museum**
Guided tour
- 3:15 p.m. Travel by bus to NAACP office:
1072 Lynch St #10
- 3:30 p.m. **NAACP office**
Tour and speaker
- 5:00 p.m. Explore downtown Jackson on own
- Possible attractions:
Planetarium
Museum of Art
Muslim Museum
Farmer's Market
The Plaza Building
Old Capital Museum
- 7:00 p.m. Dinner at Mayflower Café:
123 W. Capitol Street
(\$10.00/person)
- 8:00 p.m. Travel by bus to Tougaloo College
- 8:15 p.m. Arrive at Tougaloo College
- 8:30 p.m. **Movie and discussion: *Passing the Torch: African American Women in the Civil Rights Movement***

On the Road to Freedom: A Civil Rights Tour Faculty Itinerary

Friday, June 1, 2007

Morning free
Suggest touring college campus
Research at library
Breakfast and lunch on own

1:30 p.m. Leave for Smith Robertson
Museum and Cultural Center:
528 Bloom Street

2:00 p.m. **Smith Robertson Museum and
Cultural Center**
Tour of Jackson's first public
school building for African-
Americans that chronicles the
everyday lives and culture of
people of African decent living in
the South during the late 1800s and
early 1900s
(\$4.50/person)

3:30 p.m. Explore the Farish Street Historical
District

5:00 p.m. Dinner at The Big Apple:
509 N Farish St.
(\$10.00/person)

6:30 p.m. Walk to Alamo Theater:
333 North Farish Street

6:45 p.m. The Alamo Theater production
The building functioned as a
cinema featuring African American
films. The facility also served as a
performing arts theater featuring
Black Vaudeville acts, stage bands,
and Black performing artists.
(\$5.00/person)

11:00 p.m. Travel by bus to Tougaloo College

11:15 p.m. Arrive at Tougaloo College

Saturday, June 2, 2007

8:00 a.m. Breakfast on own
Check-out

9:00 a.m. Travel by bus to Memphis, TN

On the Road to Freedom: A Civil Rights Tour Faculty Itinerary

Memphis, TN
(210 miles) 12:30 p.m. Lunch at Cajun Catfish Company:
1616 Sycamore View
(\$10.00/person)

2:00 p.m. Travel to Comfort Inn Downtown:
100 N. Front St.
(\$99.00/person)

2:30 p.m. **Mojo Music Bus Tour**
Beale Street
Stax Museum of American Soul
Music
Civil Rights Museum
Elvis Presley Plaza
Overton Park Shell
Sun Studio
(\$26.00/person)

4:00 p.m. Check into hotel

6:00 p.m. Walk to Beale Street

6:15 p.m. Dinner at B.B. King's Club:
143 Beale Street
(\$20.00/person)

7:30 p.m. Free time: explore downtown

Sunday, June 3, 2007

9:00 a.m. Breakfast on own

10:00 a.m. Travel by bus to Little Rock, AR

Little Rock, AR
(137 miles) 12:00 p.m. Arrive at River Market:
400 President Clinton Ave.

Lunch and shopping on own

2:30 p.m. Travel by bus to Central High
School:
1500 S Park St.

2:45 p.m. **Central High School and visitor's
center**
Guided tour

4:30 p.m. Travel by bus to Memphis, TN

On the Road to Freedom: A Civil Rights Tour Faculty Itinerary

Memphis, TN
(137 miles) 6:30 p.m. Free time
Dinner on own

Monday, June 4, 2007

10:00 a.m. Breakfast on own

Walk to National Civil Rights
Museum
450 Mulberry St.

10:30 a.m. **National Civil Rights Museum**
Tour including gift shop
(\$10.00/person)

12:00 p.m. Walk to lunch

12:15 p.m. Lunch at The Blue Monkey “Pizza
and Potations”
2012 Madison
(\$10.00/person)

1:30 p.m. Walk to hotel

3:00 p.m. Check-out of hotel

Travel by bus to Slave
Haven/Burkle Estate:
826 N. Second St.

3:15 p.m. **Slave Haven/Burkle Estate**
Guided tour
(\$5.00/person)

4:15 p.m. Travel by bus to Nashville, TN

Nashville, TN
(212 miles) 8:30 p.m. Check-in to Ramada Downtown
Nashville:
303 Interstate Dr.
(\$89.00/person)

9:00 p.m. **Film and discussion: *Eyes on the***
***Prize*, “Ain’t Scared of Your**
Jails”
Nashville Sit-ins
Conference Room

Tuesday, June 5, 2007

8:00 a.m. Continental breakfast in hotel

On the Road to Freedom: A Civil Rights Tour Faculty Itinerary

- 9:00 a.m. Walk to First Baptist Capitol Hill:
900 James Robertson Pkwy
- 9:15 a.m. **Professor presentation of First Baptist Capitol Hill**
- 9:45 a.m. Walk to Fisk University:
1000 Seventeenth Ave. North
- 10:00 a.m. **Fisk University**
Guided tour
- Lunch on campus
- 12:30 p.m. **Re-enact City Hall March**
Starts at Fisk Chapel
Follow markers placed at Jefferson Street and Dr. D. B. Todd Boulevard
End at City Hall
- 1:15 p.m. Walk to hotel
- 1:30 p.m. Free time to visit other Nashville sites or shop
- 5:00 p.m. Travel by bus from hotel to Nashville Nightlife Dinner Theater:
2620 Music Valley Dr.
- 5:30 p.m. Dinner and show at Nashville Nightlife Dinner Theater
(\$33.00/person)

Wednesday, June 6, 2007

- 9:00 a.m. Continental breakfast in hotel
Check-out
- 10:00 a.m. Travel by bus to Louisville
- Louisville, KY (175 miles) 1:00 p.m. Lunch at McAlister's Deli Restaurants:
10041 Forest Green Blvd
(\$8.00/person)
- 2:00 p.m. Travel by bus to Muncie, IN
- Muncie, IN (176 miles) 5:00 p.m. Arrive in Muncie, IN

On the Road to Freedom: A Civil Rights Tour Student Itinerary

Thursday, May 17, 2007	Muncie, IN	11:30 a.m.	Meet in Art and Journalism Parking lot to board bus
	Oxford, OH	1:45 p.m.	Check-in to Miami University
		3:00 p.m.	Freedom Summer programming Conference room
		5:00 p.m.	Dinner in Peabody Hall
		6:15 p.m.	Film and discussion: <i>Mississippi Burning</i> Conference room
		8:30 p.m.	Free time
Friday, May 18, 2007		8:00 a.m.	Bus leaves for Washington, D.C.
	Washington, D.C.	6:30 p.m.	Dinner at Rumi Restaurant
		8:15 p.m.	Check-in to Howard University
Saturday, May 19, 2007		8:00 a.m.	Breakfast in Howard University Dining Hall
		9:30 a.m.	Arlington Cemetery Visit Medgar Evers' Grave
		11:15 a.m.	Lunch at Little Viet Garden
		1:30 p.m.	Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Library
		4:00 p.m.	Washington Walks "Duke Ellington's D.C." Bus Tour
		7:00 p.m.	Dinner at Blues Alley restaurant including concert
Sunday, May 20, 2007		9:00 a.m.	Breakfast at Howard University
		10:15 a.m.	Lincoln Memorial "I Have a Dream Speech" recording
		12:30 p.m.	Lunch at National Air and Space Museum McDonald's

On the Road to Freedom: A Civil Rights Tour Student Itinerary

1:30 p.m. **Smithsonian National Museum of American History**
Woolworth Lunch Counter

3:30 p.m. **Meridian Hill Park**
Weekly African drum circle and dance
Free time

5:15 p.m. Dinner at Ben's Chili Bowl

7:00 p.m. **Film and discussion: *Thurgood Marshall: Justice for All***

8:30 p.m. Free time

Monday, May 21, 2007

8:00 a.m. Breakfast at Howard University

Greensboro, NC 2:30 p.m. Check-in to Park Lane Hotel at Four Seasons

3:30 p.m. **Civil Rights Heritage Tour**
Greensboro Scenic Tours, Inc.
African American Bus Tour

7:00 p.m. Dinner at hotel restaurant

8:30 p.m. **Film and discussion: *February One***
Documentary on the Greensboro sit-ins

Tuesday, May 22, 2007

9:00 a.m. Continental breakfast in hotel

10:10 a.m. **International Civil Rights Center & Museum**
Explore exhibits

12:10 a.m. Lunch at The Bar-B-Que Palace

Columbia, SC 4:30 p.m. **African American History Monument:**
Briefly examine

5:00 p.m. Dinner at Back Porch on Gervais

On the Road to Freedom: A Civil Rights Tour Student Itinerary

Atlanta, GA 9:45 p.m. Check-in to Days Inn Atlanta
Downtown Hotel

Wednesday, May 23, 2007

9:00 a.m. Continental breakfast in hotel

10:15 a.m. Arrive at Piedmont Park

10:30 a.m. **Group reading of Booker T.
Washington's "Atlanta
Exposition Address"**

12:00 p.m. Lunch at La Fonda Latina

1:30 p.m. Walking tour of Atlanta University
Center campuses, Stone Hall, and
the Robert W. Woodruff Library

3:30 p.m. **Presentation by Reverend Dr.
James Orange, former member
of the SCLC and current
Community and Religious
Coordinator for the AFL-CIO for
Atlanta, GA**

5:15 p.m. Dinner at Hard Rock Café

6:30 p.m. Free time

Return to hotel or visit Centennial
Olympics Park, Underground
Atlanta, CNN Center, or America's
Marts

8:30 p.m. **Professor lecture on the role of
religion and the civil rights
movement**

Thursday, May 24, 2007

9:00 a.m. Continental breakfast in hotel

10:00 a.m. Bus leaves hotel

10:10 a.m. **APEX Museum**
Explore exhibits

11:30 a.m. Lunch at Sub City

On the Road to Freedom: A Civil Rights Tour Student Itinerary

- 12:30 p.m. **Ebenezer Baptist Church**
Self-guided tour
- 1:30 p.m. **MLK National Historic Site**
Self-guided tour
- 2:15 p.m. **Martin Luther King, Jr. Center
for Nonviolent Social Change and
Freedom Plaza**
Self-guided tour of Martin Luther
King, Jr. memorabilia and final
resting place
- 3:15 p.m. Free time for shopping or snack at
Sweet Auburn Curb Market
- 4:45 p.m. **Auburn Avenue Research
Library on African American
Culture and History**
Tour
Time for project research
- 7:00 p.m. Dinner at the Caribbean Restaurant
- 9:15 p.m. **Film and discussion: *Mighty
Times: The Children's March***
Conference Room

Friday, May 25, 2007

- 9:00 a.m. Continental breakfast in hotel
- 10:00 a.m. Hotel check-out
- Birmingham, AL 12:30 p.m. Check-in to Redmont Hotel

Free time, lunch on own
- 3:15 p.m. **Civil Rights Institute**
Tour exhibits, activities
- 4:30 p.m. Dinner on own
- 7:00 p.m. Carver Theater
A Spoken Word Poetry Event

Saturday, May 26, 2007

- 9:00 a.m. Breakfast on own

On the Road to Freedom: A Civil Rights Tour Student Itinerary

- 10:15 a.m. Jazz Hall of Fame
Guided tour
- 11:30 a.m. Lunch at Pete's Famous Hot Dogs
or Niki's Restaurant
- 12:00 p.m. **A.G. Gaston Gardens**
Tour of historic hotel
- 2:00 p.m. **16th Street Baptist Church**
Guided tour
- 3:00 p.m. **Kelly Ingram Park**
Civil rights movement sculptures
- 4:45 p.m. Rickwood Field
Self-guided tour
- 6:00 p.m. Dinner at Yehman Restaurant

Sunday, May 27, 2007

- 9:00 a.m. Continental breakfast in hotel
- 10:00 a.m. Hotel check-out
- 11:00 a.m. Attend church service at 16th Street
Baptist Church

Montgomery, AL

- 2:30 p.m. Check-in to Country Inn and Suites
- 3:00 p.m. Free time
- 6:00 p.m. Dinner at Down the Street Café
- 8:00 p.m. **Film and discussion: *The Long Walk Home***
Rosa Parks and the Montgomery
bus boycott

Monday, May 28, 2007

- 9:00 a.m. Breakfast on own
- 10:30 a.m. **Rosa Parks Museum**
Guided tour
- 12:15 p.m. Lunch at Mama's Sack Lunch

On the Road to Freedom: A Civil Rights Tour Student Itinerary

1:45 p.m. **St. Jude's Catholic Hospital in the City of St. Jude Historic District**

Tour of hospital and museum

2:30 p.m. Free time to walk around historic district and surrounding areas

3:30 p.m. **Film and discussion: *Selma Lord Selma***

Selma to Montgomery March

5:45 p.m. Dinner at Odessa's Blessing

Tuesday, May 29, 2007

9:00 a.m. Breakfast on own

10:00 a.m. Leave for Dexter Church and Parsonage Museum:
303 South Jackson Street

10:30 a.m. **Dexter Church and Parsonage Museum**

Guided tour

11:45 a.m. Lunch at Davis Café and Lounge

1:00 p.m. **Montgomery Bus Boycott walking/visual history assignment**

6:00 p.m. Return to hotel

7:15 p.m. Dinner at Sommer's Grill

8:45 p.m. Free time

Wednesday, May 30, 2007

9:00 a.m. Continental breakfast in hotel and checkout

10:45 a.m. Free time to shop at Somerset Shopping Center

Lunch on own

1:15 p.m. **Montgomery Civil Rights Memorial**

Moment of silence

On the Road to Freedom: A Civil Rights Tour Student Itinerary

	1:30 p.m.	Travel to Selma, AL following the Selma-Montgomery National Historic Trail
Selma, AL	2:30 p.m.	National Voting Rights Museum & Institute Footprints to Freedom Tour including visits to Brown Chapel and Edmund Pettis Bridge
	6:30 p.m.	Dinner at Taylor's Restaurant
	7:45 p.m.	Check-in at Days Inn and Suites
Thursday, May 31, 2007	8:00 a.m.	Continental breakfast at hotel and checkout
	9:00 a.m.	Travel by bus to Jackson, MS
Jackson, MS	12:30 p.m.	Lunch at Two Sisters' Kitchen:
	1:45 p.m.	Check-in to Tougaloo College
	2:15 p.m.	Medgar Evers House Museum Guided tour
	3:30 p.m.	NAACP office Tour and speaker
	5:00 p.m.	Explore downtown Jackson on own Possible attractions: Planetarium Museum of Art Muslim Museum Farmer's Market The Plaza Building Old Capital Museum
	7:00 p.m.	Dinner at Mayflower Café
	8:30 p.m.	Movie and discussion: <i>Passing the Torch: African American Women in the Civil Rights Movement</i>

On the Road to Freedom: A Civil Rights Tour Student Itinerary

Friday, June 1, 2007

Morning free
Tour college campus
Research in library
Breakfast and lunch on own

- 2:00 p.m. **Smith Robertson Museum and Cultural Center**
Tour of Jackson's first public school building for African-Americans that chronicles the everyday lives and culture of people of African decent living in the South during the late 1800s and early 1900s
- 3:30 p.m. Explore the Farish Street Historical District
- 5:00 p.m. Dinner at The Big Apple
- 6:45 p.m. The Alamo Theater production
The building functioned as a cinema featuring African American films. The facility also served as a performing arts theater featuring Black Vaudeville acts, stage bands, and Black performing artists.

Saturday, June 2, 2007

- 8:00 a.m. Breakfast on own
Check-out
- Memphis, TN 12:30 p.m. Lunch at Cajun Catfish Company
- 2:30 p.m. **Mojo Music Bus Tour**
Beale Street
Stax Museum of American Soul Music
Civil Rights Museum
Elvis Presley Plaza
Overton Park Shell
Sun Studio
- 4:00 p.m. Check-in to Comfort Inn
Downtown
- 6:15 p.m. Dinner at B.B. King's Club
- 7:30 p.m. Free time: explore downtown

On the Road to Freedom: A Civil Rights Tour Student Itinerary

Sunday, June 3, 2007	9:00 a.m.	Breakfast on own
	10:00 a.m.	Side trip to Little Rock, AR
Little Rock, AR	12:00 p.m.	Lunch and shopping on own
	2:45 p.m.	Central High School and visitor's center Guided tour
Memphis, TN	6:30 p.m.	Free time Dinner on own
Monday, June 4, 2007	10:00 a.m.	Breakfast on own
	10:30 a.m.	National Civil Rights Museum Tour including gift shop
	12:15 p.m.	Lunch at The Blue Monkey "Pizza and Potations"
	3:00 p.m.	Hotel check-out
	3:15 p.m.	Slave Haven/Burkle Estate Guided tour
Nashville, TN	8:30 p.m.	Check-in to Ramada Downtown Nashville
	9:00 p.m.	Film and discussion: <i>Eyes on the Prize</i>, "Ain't Scared of Your Jails" Nashville Sit-ins
Tuesday, June 5, 2007	8:00 a.m.	Continental breakfast in hotel
	9:15 a.m.	Professor presentation of First Baptist Capitol Hill
	10:00 a.m.	Fisk University Guided tour Lunch on campus

On the Road to Freedom: A Civil Rights Tour Student Itinerary

12:30 p.m. **Re-enact City Hall March**
Starts at Fisk Chapel
Follow markers placed at Jefferson
Street and Dr. D. B. Todd
Boulevard
End at City Hall

1:30 p.m. Free time to visit other Nashville
sites or shop

5:30 p.m. Dinner and show at Nashville
Nightlife Dinner Theater

Wednesday, June 6, 2007

9:00 a.m. Continental breakfast in hotel

Hotel check-out

Louisville, KY 1:00 p.m. Lunch at McAlister's Deli
Restaurants

Muncie, IN 5:00 p.m. Arrive in Muncie, IN

TOUR COSTING SHEET

(Prices as of May 2007)

NAME OF TOUR: On the Road to Freedom: A Civil Rights Tour

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS: 20

I. Transportation

Motorcoach cost: $\$675.00 \times 21 / 20 = \$708.75/\text{person}$

Metrorail pass: \$2.70 per person

II. Lodging (all prices per person)

Universities

1. Miami University: $\$26.00 \times 1 = \26.00

2. Howard University: $\$35.00 \times 3 = \105.00

3. Tougaloo College: $\$35.00 \times 2 = \75.00

Hotel (including taxes)

1. Park Lane Hotel at Four Seasons: \$89.00

2. Days Inn Atlanta Downtown: $\$89.00 \times 3 / 2 = \133.50

3. Redmont Hotel: $\$89.00 \times 2 / 2 = \89.00

4. Country Inn and Suites: $\$89.00 \times 3 / 2 = \133.50

5. Days Inn and Suites: $\$89.00 \times 1 / 2 = \44.50

6. Comfort Inn Downtown: $\$99.00 \times 2 / 2 = \99.00

7. Ramada Downtown: $\$89.00 \times 2 / 2 = \89.00

III. Driver Lodging

Driver Room

1. Baymont Inn and Suites Oxford: $\$80.00 \times 1 / 20 = \$4.00/\text{person}$

2. Hilton Garden Inn Fairfax: $\$77.67 \times 3 / 20 = \$11.65/\text{person}$

3. Park Lane Hotel at Four Seasons: $\$89.00 \times 2 / 20 = \$8.90/\text{person}$

4. Days Inn Atlanta Downtown: $\$89.00 \times 3 / 20 = \$13.35/\text{person}$

5. Redmont Hotel: $\$89.00 \times 2 / 20 = \$8.90/\text{person}$

6. Country Inn and Suites: $\$89.00 \times 3 / 20 = \$13.35/\text{person}$

7. Days Inn and Suites: $\$89.00 \times 1 / 20 = \$4.45/\text{person}$

8. Quality Inn and Suites: $\$60.00 \times 2 / 20 = \$6.00/\text{person}$

9. Comfort Inn Downtown: $\$99.00 \times 2 / 20 = \$10.00/\text{person}$

10. Ramada Downtown: $\$89.00 \times 2 / 20 = \$8.90/\text{person}$

III. Meals (including tax and tip; all prices per person)

Restaurants

1. Peabody Dining Hall: \$9.00

2. Eat 'n Park: \$7.00

3. Rumi Restaurant: \$15.00

4. Howard University Dining (Breakfast): $\$5.00 \times 3 = \15.00

5. Little Viet Garden: \$10.00

6. Ben's Chili Bowl: \$5.00

7. Blues Alley Dinner and Concert: \$50.25

8. National Air and Space Museum McDonald's: \$8.50

9. River City Diner: \$10.00

10. Park Lane Hotel at Four Seasons Restaurant: \$10.00

11. Bar-B-Que Palace: \$15.00
12. Back Porch on Gervais: \$15.00
13. La Fonda Latina: \$8.00
14. Days Inn Restaurant: \$5.00
15. Hard Rock Café: \$20.00
16. Sub City: \$8.00
17. Caribbean Restaurant: \$10.00
18. Pete's Famous Hot Dogs or Niki's Restaurant: \$8.00
19. Yehman Restaurant: \$10.00
20. Taco Bell: \$5.00
21. Down the Street Café: \$8.00
22. Mama's Sack Lunch: \$5.00
23. Odessa's Blessing: \$10.00
24. Davis Café and Lounge: \$8.00
25. Sommer's Grill: \$20.00
26. Taylor's Restaurant: \$10.00
27. Two Sisters' Kitchen: \$8.00
28. The Big Apple: \$10.00
29. Mayflower Café: \$10.00
30. Cajun Catfish Company: \$10.00
31. B.B. King's Club: \$20.00
32. The Blue Monkey "Pizza and Potations": \$10.00
33. McAlister's Deli Restaurants: \$8.00
34. Breakfasts on own: $5.00 \times 3 = 15.00$
35. Lunches on own: $8.00 \times 5 = 40.00$
36. Dinners on own: $15.00 \times 2 = 30.00$

IV. **Sightseeing**

City sightseeing tours

1. Washington Walks "Duke Ellington's D.C." Tour: \$30.00
2. Mojo Music Bus Tour: \$26.00

Attraction admissions

1. African American Tour (Civil Rights Heritage Tour): \$21.00
2. APEX Museum: \$2.75
3. Civil Rights Institute: \$4.00
4. Alabama Jazz Hall of Fame: \$3.00
5. Rickwood Field: \$5.00
6. Rosa Parks Museum: \$5.50
7. Dexter Church and Parsonage Museum: \$7.00
8. Footprints to Freedom Tour: \$20.00
9. Smith Robertson Museum and Cultural Center: \$4.50
10. Alamo Theater: \$5.00
11. National Civil Rights Museum: \$10.00
12. Slave Haven/Burkle Estate: \$5.00
13. Nashville Nightlife Dinner Theater: \$33.00

Preliminary Total: \$2,332.00/person

Professor Expenses: $1,533.75 / 20 = 77.00$ /person

Total Cost: \$2409.00/person

Freedom Summer 1964
Miami University Freedom Summer 1964 Memorial
Oxford, Ohio

The Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), an establishment consisting of several civil rights organizations in Mississippi trying to work together towards a common goal, created Freedom Summer in 1964. The key purpose of the event was to change politics and society in Mississippi. That summer, 1,000 volunteers, consisting of mostly white college students, traveled to Mississippi to register blacks to vote and to enhance black education through Freedom Schools.

In 1963, COFO began Freedom Summer with a mock election called the Freedom Vote Campaign. COFO members and 100 white student volunteers from Stanford and Yale attempted to register blacks in Mississippi to vote. In addition, they organized a mock election where the registrants cast a Freedom Vote for their choice of Governor. The candidates included the slate candidates as well as Fannie Lou Hamer, a candidate from the interracial Freedom Party. Hamer received 75 percent of the votes. COFO claimed that the election's success was due to the 100 volunteers from Yale and Stanford. Additional volunteers could register large numbers of black citizens to vote, which would consequently lead to the election of a candidate who was truly representative of the slate's citizens.

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) headed the recruitment that began soon after the mock election. The recruitment focused on elite colleges and universities. Three-quarters of the 1,000 volunteers came from comfortable backgrounds and were the sons and daughters of the country's white middle class. They all shared an optimism and idealism that characterized those who came of age in postwar America.

During the early summer of 1964, training for Freedom Summer began at Western College for Women, now called Miami University, in Oxford, Ohio. SNCC held two week-long sessions, one for those working in voter registration and one for Freedom School teachers. The

Freedom School teachers encouraged black children and adults in Mississippi to strive towards individual freedom and friendly interracial contact. The students learned about black history along with remedial math and English.

The training week was comprised of general assemblies, section meetings, and work groups. The assemblies consisted of speakers, such as Bayard Rustin, one of the primary organizers of the 1963 March on Washington. Section meetings consisted of planning groups of twenty to thirty people who were going to participate in the same type of work. Work groups held five to ten people who would be working together throughout the summer.

Reports of violence plagued the volunteers. On June 21, 1964, white Southerners murdered three Freedom Summer workers - Andrew Goodman, James Chaney, and Michael Schwerner – which exacerbated the fear of those waiting to depart in Ohio. But they were not discouraged. Surrounded by a violent atmosphere, unprotected and trained to use only nonviolent means of self-defense, the volunteers did their work. Beginning in 1964, over the next two years nearly 100,000 blacks registered to vote in Mississippi. In 1967 Robert G. Clark became the first black of the twentieth century elected to the Mississippi state legislature and in 1970 school integration began. Freedom Summer was the pinnacle of the Mississippi movement for civil rights reform. The project played a crucial role in the future of the civil rights movement, igniting community projects, voter education, and voter registration drives.

Additional Readings:

Belfrage, Sally. *Freedom Summer*. Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1990.

McAdam, Doug. *Freedom Summer*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1990.

Mills, Nicolaus. *Like a Holy Crusade: Mississippi, 1964—The Turning of the Civil Rights Movement in America*. Chicago: Ivan R. Dee, 1992.

The March on Washington
The Lincoln Memorial
Washington, D.C.
1963

Dedicated in 1922, the Lincoln Memorial was never meant to be a commemoration of President Lincoln's contribution to the end of slavery. However, the 1963 March on Washington used the Lincoln Memorial as a symbolic reminder.

Marching onto Washington was not a new idea in the 1960s. A. Philip Randolph had organized a first march on Washington in 1941 to protest the exclusion of blacks from defense industries jobs. However, he cancelled the march after President Franklin D. Roosevelt agreed to create the Fair Employment Practices Committee banning racial discrimination in defense industries operating with federal contracts.

The idea of a march on Washington reemerged during the summer of 1963. At this time, Birmingham civil right leaders and businessmen began to discuss the possibility of desegregation. Many white officials and citizens felt that Birmingham officials were challenging their status in the South and sought revenge. White supremacy groups such as the Ku Klux Klan began bombing black neighborhoods, creating hate and violence in Birmingham's black residential areas.

After the bombings in Birmingham, John F. Kennedy realized the government needed to take the lead in the struggle for racial equality. Kennedy's televised speech on June 11, 1963, signaled his support for civil rights legislation. Noticing the opportunity, Randolph, in conjunction with King, once again organized a march on Washington. Instead of voicing protest, however, the march was intended to provide support and encouragement for Kennedy's civil rights bill.

On August 28, 1963, 250,000 marchers arrived at the Lincoln Memorial on the National Mall. The marchers heard performances by Marian Anderson, Joan Baez, Bob Dylan, and Mahalia Jackson. Civil rights leaders Randolph, John Lewis, Roy Wilkins and Whitney Young,

Jr. gave speeches, but most remember King's "I Have a Dream" speech. King gave the speech at the end of the day and transformed the Lincoln Memorial into a symbol of the civil rights struggle. His call for peace and freedom united the nation and gained support among American citizens for the civil rights movement.

The orderly manner of the march, the visible determination of the participants, and the attendance of people of all races showed the United States government that people of all backgrounds backed the civil rights bill. The Lincoln Memorial became a symbol of change to a more equal nation and when Americans look upon it, they still hear King's words, "Free at last! free at last! thank God Almighty, we are free at last!"

Additional Readings:

Bass, Patrik Henry. *Like a Mighty Stream: The March on Washington August 28, 1963*.

Philadelphia: Running Press Book Publishers, 2003.

King III, Martin Luther. "I Have a Dream' 40 Years Later." *Black Collegian* Feb. 2004 Vol. 34
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The Sit-In Movement
National Museum of American History, the International Civil Rights Center and
Museum, and the North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College
Greensboro, North Carolina
1960

On February 1, 1960, Joseph McNeill, Ezell Blair, Franklin McCain, and David Richmond sat down at a segregated Woolworth department store lunch counter in Greensboro, North Carolina. The incident sent shockwaves throughout the United States. After being denied service, the four North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College students refused to leave. That day, and the following weeks, revolutionized and redefined the civil rights movement.

Upon returning to campus that first night, McNeill, Blair, McCain, and Richmond searched for volunteers. After explaining their commitment to civil rights leader Martin Luther King, Jr.'s policy of peaceful resistance and nonviolence, students began to volunteer. The next day the original four returned to Woolworth's, this time accompanied by twenty additional students. By Friday, hundreds of students had joined the cause, including several whites, showing that this was not merely an isolated disturbance caused by troublesome youth but a movement for change against discrimination.

The movement spread and became the basis for other protests around the country. Not every sit-in, however, was peaceful. The sit-ins in Nashville, Tennessee, led by Nashville Student Movement organizer Reverend James Lawson, turned violent after whites beat, kicked, burned with cigarettes, and jailed student. The protestors were not discouraged and continued the sit-ins and boycotts against white businesses amidst escalating violence until Mayor Ben West agreed to desegregate downtown facilities in 1960.

The Nashville sit-ins consequently led to the formation in April 1960 of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) who organized and supported many of the civil rights protests. The four passionate students from Greensboro helped change the face of the movement.

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Auburn Avenue
Martin Luther King, Jr.'s Childhood Home, Ebenezer Baptist Church, and the APEX Museum
Atlanta, Georgia

In the early 20th century, John Wesley Dobbs, an African American civic and political leader, declared Auburn Avenue in Atlanta, Georgia, the “richest Negro street in the world.” It was the site of many black businesses, social organizations and churches, and highlights the area’s black history.

Civil rights leader Martin Luther King, Jr., born on January 15, 1929, was raised on Auburn Avenue. He attended church services at his father’s Ebenezer Baptist Church. Martin Luther King, Sr., as pastor of Ebenezer, encouraged voter registration and fought to help black teachers receive equal pay. In 1953, King, Jr., after receiving a Bachelor of Divinity degree in 1951 from Crozer Theological Seminary in Chester, Pennsylvania, also became a pastor under his father at Ebenezer.

Today Martin Luther King’s birth home, located at 450 Auburn Avenue, and the Ebenezer Baptist Church attract large numbers of visitors. The African American Panoramic Experience (APEX) Museum commemorates Auburn Avenue and the history of the black community. The museum has recreated black-owned businesses inside its walls and displays the histories of powerful black Atlanta families and artifacts presenting the city’s African American culture. The United States National Park Service has designated the area as a historic landmark and is currently in the process of restoring its former brilliance.

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Children's Crusade
West (Kelly Ingram) Park
Birmingham, Alabama
1963

In May 1963, Birmingham, Alabama police chief Bull Connor ordered brutal attacks on the city's black population. Birmingham police attacked civil rights protestors with dogs and fire hoses. These attacks brought national attention to Birmingham's poor race conditions. These memorable events took place at the entrance to Birmingham's Civil Rights District, West, or Kelly Ingram, Park.

In 1963, black community involvement in the Birmingham civil rights movement was not popular since the area National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) preferred accommodation. During previous civil rights demonstrations, so many of the adult protestors had been jailed that the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), under the leadership of Martin Luther King, Jr. and Fred Shuttlesworth, called on the city's black children to help. On May 2-3, thousands of black children marched in the streets. The Birmingham police attacks against the blacks quickly escalated, most occurring around and in West Park's borders. Connor ordered his officers to attack the protestors, children and adults alike, with dogs, clubs, and fire hoses.

Soon after the incident, white business owners agreed to desegregate downtown stores and release all protestors from jail if the SCLC ended the boycotts and demonstrations. President Kennedy sent 3,000 Army troops to Birmingham to enforce the agreement. Today, West Park remains a reminder of the racial violence that overtook the city in 1963. It is known as a "Place of Revolution and Reconciliation" and the city placed sculptures in the park to commemorate the civil rights struggle.

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Fourth Avenue Business District
Gaston Motel
Birmingham, Alabama

Beginning in the 1900s, the business and cultural center in Birmingham, Alabama was Fourth Avenue. Since white owned stores and restaurants denied African Americans service, black entrepreneurs began building their own businesses. Black owned banks, mortuaries, movie theaters, and nightclubs flourished in the 1960s. These businesses were very successful and some still operate today. Fourth Avenue also served as a hub for civil rights activities in the 1960s.

The most important Fourth Avenue business involved in the civil rights movement was the Gaston Motel. A.G. Gaston, the owner of the establishment, disliked public confrontation and did not participate in demonstrations. However, he supported civil rights leaders financially. Gaston rented rooms to the civil rights leaders at a drastic discount and allowed free use of the motel's conference rooms.

The Gaston Motel became the main meeting space for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and was known as King's "war room." It was in this hotel that King's top lieutenant, Wyatt Tee Walker, reassembled the "Letter from a Birmingham Jail" that King smuggled out of his prison cell on scraps of paper. On May 11, 1963, the Ku Klux Klan bombed the Gaston Motel to cause chaos and a breakdown in the movement's organization without success.

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Sixteenth Street Baptist Church Bombing
Sixteenth Street Baptist Church
Birmingham, Alabama
1963

On September 15, 1963, the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) bombed the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church in Birmingham, Alabama. The bombing, an explosion caused by fifteen sticks of dynamite, occurred following a Sunday school session. The bombing took the lives of four black children: Addie Mae Collins, Carole Robertson, Cynthia Wesley, and Denise McNair. The deaths of the four girls sent shockwaves throughout Birmingham and the nation and cemented the resolve of the black community to continue the fight for civil rights.

The church bombing was not a random act of violence, but was specifically chosen by the Klan. Built eight years after the Civil War, the church had been the first black church in Birmingham and had been the starting point of many protest marches. On May 2-3, 1963, thousands of black children launched the "Children's Crusade" when they marched out of the church singing freedom songs, chanting slogans, and praying as police arrested them. Birmingham police chief "Bull" Connor and his police force attacked the children with clubs, dogs, and high-pressure fire hoses that tore the clothes and cut the skin of the protestors.

The church bombing led only to public outrage but also strengthened the determination among the black community to work for a racial change. In 1977 the bomber, KKK member Robert Chambliss, was convicted of murder and died in prison in 1985.

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Birmingham Remembers
Birmingham Civil Rights Institute
Birmingham, Alabama

The city of Birmingham, Alabama, has had a long history of racial injustice. Following the Civil War, African Americans lived in fear of white violence and without any legal or political recourse. In 1956, Alabama banned the NAACP from operating a branch in the state on the basis that they did not seek proper state qualification before beginning business operations. In response, Reverend Fred Shuttlesworth created the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights (ACMHR) in 1956. In 1962, Shuttlesworth and the ACMHR joined forces with Martin Luther King, Jr. and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) to begin the process of ending segregation and discrimination in Birmingham.

But the civil rights campaign did not generate wholehearted support among the city's black population. Many black leaders in Birmingham were more interested in accommodation than confrontation. In an attempt to state the ideals of the civil rights movement and increase local black support, Martin Luther King, Jr. wrote his "Letter from a Birmingham Jail."

On May 2-3, 1963, the Children's Crusade revitalized the city's movement when thousands of black children marched on the streets of Birmingham to replace the many imprisoned adult activists. Seeing the children, more black adults joined the march. Chief of police "Bull" Connor, determined to regain control of the city, ordered Birmingham's police to intervene. The police imprisoned both adults and children and attacked them with dogs and fire hoses, creating some of the most memorable images of the movement.

A few months later, on September 15, 1963, the Ku Klux Klan bombed the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church because it had been the gathering place for many civil rights marches and demonstrations, including the Children's Crusade. The bombing occurred after the completion of Sunday school classes, killing four young girls. The outrage of much of the nation about Birmingham's violence convinced the Kennedy administration to propose a Civil Rights bill

which granted blacks access to public accommodations, equal employment opportunities, and the indiscriminate right to vote. Congress passed the bill in 1964.

In 1978 Birmingham Mayor David Vann announced the creation of a civil rights museum to commemorate the black struggle for equality. In 1986, the Civil Rights Museum Study committee bought land and a Task Force designed, funded, and completed the museum in 1992. The museum houses exhibits depicting King's jail cell, Kelly Ingram Park, and the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church bombing in pictures, video, and words, highlighting the role of ordinary people in each of the struggles.

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Montgomery Bus Boycott
Rosa Parks Museum
Montgomery, Alabama
1955-56

In 1955, the Montgomery Improvement Association (MIA) organized the Montgomery, Alabama bus boycott to protest segregation on the city's buses. While African Americans discussed a boycott for months, it did not gain support until the arrest of Rosa Parks on December 5, 1955. After Montgomery police arrested Parks for refusing her seat to a white passenger, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the Women's Political Council (WPC) publicized a boycott

From December 5, 1955 until December 20, 1956, the black citizens of Montgomery stopped riding the city buses. Civil rights activist Martin Luther King, Jr. and Montgomery's NAACP leader E.D. Nixon played an important role in organization and morale, but it was the community who ended the segregation of city buses.

The arrest of Claudette Colvin on March 2, 1955 began the first in a series that would culminate in the Montgomery bus boycott. Colvin, only fifteen at the time, refused to give up her seat for a white passenger. She insisted that the law only required her to give up her seat if no other seat was vacant. As this was not the case, she refused to surrender her seat. The bus driver called the police and arrested Colvin. This arrest riled the African American community and several activists met with city and bus officials to discuss the bus segregation measures. The officials insisted on enforcing the laws that stipulated segregation on public buses and sent Colvin to jail. Accusations by police that Colvin had been obscene during the arrest along with the discovery of her pregnancy led civil rights leaders to rethink using Colvin as the role model for the movement. The civil rights leaders needed the action of a more well-known and respected member of the black community to spark the boycott.

On December 1, 1955, Rosa Parks, another black woman, was arrested. Parks was returning home from Christmas shopping when the bus driver ordered her to give up her seat to a white man. She refused and was promptly arrested.

The black community knew Parks from her community activism. She was secretary of the local NAACP, advisor for the NAACP's Youth Council, secretary for the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters (BSCP), and friends with people such as Montgomery NAACP leader E.D. Nixon. Parks' arrest sparked a public outcry, which was exactly what the black community leaders needed to launch the bus boycott.

Jo Ann Robinson of the WPC decided to organize the boycott. She circulated a flyer in the black community urging black city residents to stay off the buses on December 5, the day of Parks' trial. The boycott was successful. Barely any blacks rode the bus that day. Instead they carpooled, used taxis, or walked to reach their destinations.

The black community continued the city bus boycott for a year in determination to achieve change within Montgomery. On June 5, 1956, the Supreme Court ended Montgomery's bus segregation in the case of *Browder v. Gayle*. In the aftermath of the court decision, the city of Montgomery appealed the Supreme Court's decision. Consequently, the MIA did not cancel the boycott but continued it until the court upheld its decision on November 13, 1956. Montgomery's blacks returned to the buses on December 21, free to sit anywhere.

The success of the boycott was due to the determination of Montgomery's black residents. In 1998, Montgomery's Troy University built the Rosa Parks Museum which commemorates the bus boycott and recounts the contributions of Rosa Parks and the black community.

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Remembering the Martyrs of the Civil Rights Movement
Civil Rights Memorial
Montgomery, Alabama

The Civil Rights Memorial is located in Montgomery, Alabama, a few blocks from both the first White House of the Confederacy and the church where Martin Luther King, Jr. preached. The only major memorial of its kind, the black granite stone fountain commemorates the many men, women, and children who died while trying to end segregation and discrimination in Montgomery.

Morris Dees, civil rights lawyer and co-founder of the Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC) in Montgomery, formed the idea for the memorial after giving a speech in 1987 commemorating a court victory against the Ku Klux Klan. In his speech he spoke of the martyrs of the civil rights movement and afterwards a student asked Dees who these people were. In response, Dees collected histories of forty people who had died in the struggle for civil rights between 1954 and 1968. He contracted Maya Lin, who sculpted the Vietnam Memorial, to create the Montgomery memorial.

The Civil Rights Memorial features the names of forty martyrs carved into a black granite fountain set before a black wall. The wall contains a quote of Martin Luther King, Jr. who borrowed from the Bible's book of Amos the words, "Until justice rolls down like water and righteousness like a mighty stream." The Civil Rights Memorial is located in front of a visitor center constructed in 2005. The center presents the history of the SPLC and the hate and violence that engulfed the civil rights movement.

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Selma-to-Montgomery March
Brown Chapel AME Church, Edmund Pettus Bridge, and US 80 National Trail
Selma, Alabama
1965

On March 7, 1965, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) organized the Selma-to-Montgomery March, also known as “Bloody Sunday.” The march served two purposes. First, it was a pilgrimage in remembrance of civil rights activist Jimmie Lee Jackson, who was killed by police during a peaceful march a month earlier. Second, John Lewis, leader of SNCC, and Martin Luther King, Jr., leader of SCLC, felt that a symbolic march to Alabama’s state capitol would bring national attention to the voting rights bill which President Lyndon B. Johnson was trying to push through Congress.

On March 7, 1965, a crowd of 600 African Americans left Selma and marched towards Montgomery to demonstrate against voter discrimination. At the end of Selma’s Edmund Pettus Bridge the marchers met dozens of Alabama state troopers. King warned the protestors that they faced possible violence, but fear had not stopped them in other civil rights activities. The troopers brutally attacked the protestors as news crews broadcast the incident nationally. Many Americans, disgusted by those scenes, telegrammed the White House, urging action.

The morning of March 7, activists gathered at the starting point of the march, Selma’s Brown Chapel AME Church, which had been used as the SCLC’s headquarters since the beginning of the year. No other place was as fitting as the church to begin the five-day march to Montgomery. The crowd merged onto US 80, the highway to Montgomery, now designated as a national trail, and walked across the bridge. On the other side they encountered the forces of County Sheriff James Clark and as the marchers drew closer, Clark ordered his troopers to attack.

The scene that followed was horrific. Alabama's police attacked the marchers with billy clubs, tear gas, and bullwhips. Horses trampled many after police knocked marchers to the ground. Unable to continue, the marchers returned to Selma defeated.

Two more marches from Selma to Montgomery took place in March 1965. King, called away to his church, was unable to participate in the original march. On March 9, 1965, King led another group of marchers across the Edmund Pettus Bridge in order to put more pressure on the federal government and to commemorate the violence that had occurred on "Bloody Sunday." However, because of an impending injunction against the march, the federal government and the SCLC agreed on a compromise. They agreed that the marchers would turn back before exiting the bridge on the other side. This they did, with King kneeling down in a prayer before the marchers went home.

The SCLC failed to notify the marchers or the members of SNCC of the compromise and they were angry that they had not been given all of the information. SNCC felt betrayed, King lost their following, and the coalition between the two disintegrated. After this incident, SNCC no longer allowed white membership.

Some marchers, disappointed by the second march, stayed in Selma after King announced plans for a third march that would make it to Montgomery. Following the passage of the voting rights bill on March 14, 1965, King led a third march consisting of 3,200 participants. This time marchers walked the entire length of the road from Selma to Montgomery on March 21. The Edmund Pettus Bridge still stands and is used regularly for people traveling between Selma and Montgomery.

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Medgar Evers
Mississippi House, NAACP, and Arlington Cemetery
Jackson, Mississippi
1925-63

In 1946, after fighting in World War II, Medgar Evers returned to Mississippi where he wanted to see an end to segregation. He was tired of living in a country that proclaimed to be the light of democracy yet excluded African Americans from enjoying democratic rights. He felt that the Mississippi branch of the highly inactive National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) was not doing enough to foster a shift in race relations. While the NAACP preferred a plan of accommodation regarding white and black race relations, Evers advocated an active policy where confrontation and violence was expected in the struggle for civil rights in Mississippi.

In 1954, the NAACP hired as a state field secretary. Even though some of the state's conservative NAACP leadership did not support confrontation with whites, Evers organized campaigns against racial injustice that antagonized the white community. In 1955, he held mass meetings and led sit-ins that resulted in frequent beatings by white supremacy groups and jail time for black protestors.

Inspired by the student sit-in movement of the early 1960s, Evers sought to convince all black residents of Mississippi to register to vote. The best way to affect change, he believed, was to demand it at the polls. He supported the involvement of college students as volunteers in the process of registering black voters. Evers convinced Bob Moses, director of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee Mississippi Project, that the presence of white students might reduce some of the more blatant acts of racial intimidation and violence and convince more blacks to register to vote. Evers advocated neither violence nor nonviolence; instead he argued that those attacked should defend themselves.

Not surprisingly, Medgar Evers' attracted the attention of white racists as well as death threats. On June 11, 1963, the threats became reality, when Ku Klux Klan member Byron De La Beckwith fatally shot Medgar Evers outside of his home.

Evers' death, however, did not mark the end of the Mississippi freedom movement. In response to the assassination, many Americans started to participate in civil rights activities. In the weeks following Evers' funeral, many SNCC members helped organize the March on Washington on August 28, 1963, while others forged ahead with the voter registration campaign which ultimately led to Freedom Summer in 1964. Today Medgar Evers is buried in Arlington Cemetery in the nation's capitol.

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School Desegregation
Central High School
Little Rock, Arkansas
1954

After the 1954 Supreme Court decision in *Brown v. Board of Education* ruled that segregation on the basis of race was unconstitutional, the court ordered integration of public facilities. Following the order, Little Rock, Arkansas began to desegregate its schools in 1957. Virgil Blossom, superintendent of Central High School, chose nine African American students—Carlotta Walls, Jefferson Thomas, Thelma Mothershed, Melba Pattillo, Terrance Roberts, Gloria Ray, Minniejean Brown, Ernest Green, and Elizabeth Eckford—to be the first to integrate the all-white school.

The morning of the first integration attempt, local civil rights activist Daisy Bates organized a meeting point for the children to walk to school together. However, Eckford did not receive the message and her experience became the symbol of the event. Arriving at the school, Eckford saw that a white mob had gathered to protest the integration. Determined to reach the school doors, Eckford walked through the crowd as the mob yelled at and threatened her. If a white woman had not led the girl to the bus stop, she would have been lynched.

The national outcry following the Central High School event forced President Eisenhower to act. Eisenhower enforced integration by deploying the 101st Airborne Division to Little Rock to protect the students. The mob was not willing to take on these trained men and the school was integrated, with troops accompanying the students to school the entire school year. The soldiers prevented violence and the first major showdown between the South and the government was over.

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Martin Luther King, Jr. Assassination
National Civil Rights Museum
Memphis, Tennessee
1968

On April 4, 1968, a hired gunman, James Earl Ray, assassinated Martin Luther King, Jr. on the balcony of the Lorraine Motel in Memphis, Tennessee. King was shot while joking with his friends and advisors on the balcony in front of his room. The news of King's death sent shockwaves throughout the nation. Some people responded with disbelief and others with violence, as riots broke out in 125 cities. While anger and rage seized some individuals, King's assassination also assured that his legacy would never be forgotten.

King wanted his ideals to live on and he hoped they would continue to change the world long after he was gone. In a speech addressing his congregation at Ebenezer Baptist Church, King said that he wanted to be remembered for his commitment to justice, peace, and righteousness. The National Civil Rights Museum in Memphis seeks to remind future generations of King's legacy.

After the assassination, motel owner, Walter Lane Bailey, kept King's room as a shrine to the event. By 1982, however, the business was on the verge of foreclosure when Bailey could not pay his taxes. Concerned about the historic site, a group of white and black Memphis natives created the Martin Luther King Memorial Foundation that year to raise money to save the Lorraine Motel. With the help of many local businesses, Tennessee government institutions, and donors, the Foundation bought the Lorraine Motel and broke ground for a museum in 1987. The Museum, designed to foster greater understanding of the lessons of the civil rights movement, opened in 1991.

The National Civil Rights Museum is the first comprehensive civil rights museum in the United States. The exhibits depict each of the momentous events of the 1960s. The museum includes special exhibits focusing on the Montgomery bus boycott, the lunch counter sit-ins,

Birmingham, Selma, and the March on Washington. At the end of the exhibit, visitors can view the room where King was shot. A new addition to the museum entitled *Exploring the Legacy* is currently under construction. Once finished, the boarding house where assassin Ray rented a room and the Lorraine Motel will be connected.

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Demonstrations
First Baptist Church, Capitol Hill Site
Nashville, Tennessee
1960-1961

The First Baptist Church, Capitol Hill, under the leadership of Pastor Kelly Miller Smith, was dedicated to the fight for black equality. President of the Nashville, Tennessee NAACP branch and co-founder of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), Smith made the First Baptist Church, Capitol Hill, a center for civil rights organizing efforts in Nashville.

The years leading up to the sit-in movement of the early 1960s included training of student activists by Smith and Reverend James Lawson in the First Baptist Church. In 1959, Smith and Lawson launched non-violent workshops for Nashville's black college students. During these workshops, Smith and Lawson taught the students about proper etiquette, appropriate dress, and how to deal with threats and physical violence. On February 12, 1960, eleven days after the Woolworth sit-in in Greensboro, North Carolina, the first Nashville sit-in occurred.

In May of 1960, the mayor of Nashville declared the city free of segregation but the black community still faced a segregated city. The sit-ins continued, with volunteers waiting in the church basement to relieve or replace demonstrators. In 1961, the church collected \$900 to help support the Freedom Riders who were on their way to Alabama and Mississippi. In 1969, the SCLC praised the First Baptist Church, Capitol Hill, for its support in the effort to end racism and poverty.

In 1971, the Nashville urban renewal project forced First Baptist Church, Capitol Hill, to vacate its original location. A placard is all that remains of the historic church. The congregation moved two blocks from the original location and continues to be the only downtown black church.

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The First Mass Demonstration
Nashville City Hall March
Nashville, Tennessee
1960

On April 19, 1960, the black community of Nashville, Tennessee marched and in doing so precipitated a major turning point in the city's racial segregation policies. Several events led up to the march. Just days after the historic Greensboro, North Carolina sit-ins, Nashville college students, also eager for change, initiated protests at white-owned lunch counters, movie theaters, and department stores. Those students arrested at the sit-ins were represented by black attorney Z. Alexander Looby.

On the morning of April 19, the protest start was sparked when the Ku Klux Klan bombed the home of Z. Alexander Looby, the black attorney who represented the students arrested for participating in the sit-ins. The black community mobilized and only a few hours later, students and other community members were marching onto City Hall. Nashville's civil rights fight had become a city-wide protest and was no longer limited to students.

Four thousand demonstrators marched silently down the streets. Upon seeing the marchers and hearing their demands for protection from violence and injustice, Mayor Ben West acknowledged that segregation of lunch counters was wrong. Lunch counters in Nashville were desegregated on May 10. Visitors today can reenact the walk by following sign posts marking the way and reading West's proclamation on a plaque outside City Hall.

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Appendix A

Film Discussion Questions

Mississippi Burning

- How did the film portray blacks? Whites?
- What was the purpose of this film?
- How did the film depict black life in Mississippi in the early 1960s?
- What was the civil rights role of the everyday citizen in the film?

Mighty Times: The Children's March

- How did the film portray the utilization of children in the protest?
- How did the film portray gender?
- How did the film portray the white response to the protest?
- What was the civil rights role of the everyday citizen in the film?

The Long Walk Home

- Was the film historically accurate?
- How did the film portray women? Men?
- How did the film portray black and white interracial relations?
- What was the civil rights role of the everyday citizen in the film?

Selma Lord Selma

- How did children participate in the march?
- Is this film an accurate historical portrayal of the event?
- How did the film portray the white response to the event?
- What was the civil rights role of the everyday citizen in the film?

Eyes on the Prize, "Ain't Scared of Your Jails"

- What was the importance of using non-violent tactics?
- What was the role of the students in the film?
- Did men and women play equal parts in the protests?
- What was the role of the black residents of Nashville?

Appendix B

Freedom Summer Program

- Students meet in conference room
- Watch movie, “Ten Days That Unexpectedly Changed America: Freedom Summer”
 - 60 minutes
- Walk With Me: Freedom Summer Training at Western College Tour
 - Conducted by the Miami University Department of Theatre and Center for American World Cultures
Karen Smith, freedomsummerwalk@muohio.edu, 513-529-3053
 - 45 minutes
- Students participate in Freedom Summer quote readings
 - See following sheet
 - 30 minutes
- Listen to the SNCC Freedom Singers rendition of “We Shall Overcome”
 - On course CD

Freedom Summer Program: Student Readings

Assign the following readings or ask for volunteers. Have the readings be read by students in the order they are below.

“In terms of the kind of goals that I have in my life for social change, it was the highest possible experience I’ll ever have...In terms of participating in history, it was the best I’ll ever do, but it...[took] its toll on me;...[emotionally] it set me back...[Luckily] I didn’t come out with any physical disabilities so, at least, physically, I...survived.”

“We affirm the philosophical or religious ideal of nonviolence as the foundation of our purpose, the presupposition of our faith, and the manner of our action. Nonviolence as it grows from Judaic-Christian traditions seeks a social order of justice permeated by love. Integration of human endeavor represents the crucial first step towards such a society.

Through nonviolence, courage displaces fear; love transforms hate. Acceptance dissipates prejudice; hope ends despair. Peace dominates war; faith reconciles doubt. Mutual regard cancels enmity. Justice for all overthrows injustice. The redemptive community supersedes systems of gross social immorality.”

“On Friday, the first day of the session...there was a lively discussion on the role of whites in the movement, and several suggestions for restricting their role. On Saturday evening, with Bob Moses chairing, the discussion started at 7:00 p.m. and ended at midnight and, as it turned out, a good deal of this talk centered on the role of whites. The exchange was candid and open, and revealed in a remarkable way the complexity of feeling among those there (roughly thirty-five Negroes and seven whites) trying desperately to escape the bind of race, while at the same time tyrannized in varying degrees by it...”

“I want to work in Mississippi this summer because...there is a great deal of work to be done and...just as great [a] need for workers...But more than that, I feel that I *must* help. There is so much to do, so many barriers between men to be broken, so much hate to be overcome. I think that this is most acutely true of Mississippi, where barriers of ignorance, fear and hate are only now beginning to be effectively attacked. I want to contribute what I can to the effort so that we might at long last build a truly colorblind society “with liberty and justice for all.”

“I no longer can escape the tension, the spirit, the anxiety that fills my heart and mind concerning the movement in the South. It is impossible for me to deny the fact that the fight against racial prejudice, intolerance, ignorance—the fight for Civil Rights—is the most significant challenge and the most crucial war my generation will ever be called to fight.”

“A great storm is gathering—and may break very soon indeed—in the State of Mississippi and some other regions of the South. The southern half of Mississippi, to be specific, has been powerfully reinvaded by the Ku Klux Klan which was banished from the state many years ago. And the Klan groups have in turn merged with, or adhered to, a new and ugly organization known as the Americans for the Preservation of the White Race.

Senator James O. Eastland has managed to prevent infiltration of the northern part of the state where his influence predominates. But Southern Mississippi is now known to contain no fewer than sixty-thousand armed men organized to what amounts to terrorism. Acts of terrorism against the local Negro populace are already an everyday occurrence.”

“Last night’s objective narration of facts is shot to hell by a breakdown in my defenses against fear and intimidation. The straw to break the back was the narration of a white leader here (a face mangled by scars) about a near death experience on the road coming up here. Fifteen guys in 3 cars ran them off the road (normal) and all in the car experienced the intent of the group: murder. It was somehow absolutely clear. A car full of leaders. Too good to pass over. One man, an exchange professor from Pakistan in a Mississippi university, happened to say he was a foreigner and had a passport. Some small doubt crossed the minds of one of the 15. Somehow the mood shifted. The did not murder. He said we could expect this kind of encounter. He means it.”

“There was an interruption then at a side entrance: three or four staff members had come in and were whispering agitatedly. One of them walked over to the stage and sprang up to whisper to Moses, who bent on his knees to hear. In a moment he was alone again. Still crouched, he gazed at the floor at his feet, unconscious of us. Time passed. When he stood and spoke, he was somewhere else; it was simply that he was obliged to say something, but his voice was automatic. ‘Yesterday morning, three of our people left Meridian, Mississippi, to investigate a church-burning in Neshoba County. They haven’t come back, and we haven’t had any word from them...’ Then a thing girl in shorts was talking to us from the stage: Rita Schwerner, the wife of one of the three. She paced as she spoke, her eyes distraught and her face quite white, but in a voice that was even and disciplined...Rita asked us to form in groups by home areas and wire our congressmen...We composed telegrams, collected money and sent them, and tried to rub out the reality of the situation with action. No one was willing to believe that the event involved more than a disappearance. It was hard to believe even that. Somehow it seemed only a climactic object lesson, part of the morning’s lecture, an anecdote to give life to the words of Bob Moses. To think of it in other terms was to be forced to identify with the three, to be prepared, irrevocably, to give one’s life.”

During the next passage, play the song, “We Shall Overcome”

“It happened today...We were all watching the CBS TV show—about 100 of us...Walter Cronkite told how the whole country was watching Mississippi. And then the television was singing our freedom song, “We shall overcome, we shall overcome....” So we all joined hands and sang with the television. We sang with all our hearts—“justice shall be done...we shall vote together...we shall live in freedom...” and then someone said, “Everyone hum softly,” so we hummed, and a Negro by my side spoke...“You know what we’re all doing... We’re moving the world. We’re all here to bring all the people of Mississippi, all the peoples of this country, all of the peoples of the world...together...we’re bringing a new revolution of love, so let’s sing out together once again now, everybody hand in hand...” “Deep in my heart, I do believe. Oh...we shall overcome some day.” Stunned, I walked alone out into the night. Life was beautiful. It was perfect. These people were men, and I was them. Absolutely nothing came between us, as our hearts felt the call to work toward a better world...I felt that I could and would devote my life to this kind of revolution. Alleluia.”

Source:

McAdam, Doug. *Freedom Summer*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1990.

Appendix C

Five student volunteers will each read a paragraph of the speech in front of the rest of the class. They should be given their assigned section of the speech before the appointed time to become more acquainted with the words and emotions that accompany them.

“Cast Down Your Buckets Where You Are”: Booker T. Washington’s Atlanta Compromise Speech

Mr. President and gentlemen of the Board of Directors and citizens. One third of the population of the South is of the Negro race. No enterprise seeking the material, civil, or moral welfare of this section can disregard this element of our population and reach the highest success. I must convey to you, Mr. President and Directors, and Secretaries and masses of my race, when I say that in no way have the value and manhood of the American Negro been more fittingly and generously recognized, than by the managers of this magnificent exposition at every stage of its progress. It is a recognition that will do more to cement the friendship of the two races than any occurrence since the dawn of our freedom. Not only this, but the opportunities here afforded will awaken among us a new era of industrial progress.

Ignorant and inexperienced, it is not strange that in the first years of our new life we began at the top instead of the bottom, that a seat in Congress or the state legislature was more sought than real estate or industrial skill, that the political convention of some teaching had more attraction than starting a dairy farm or a stockyard.

A ship lost at sea for many days suddenly sighted a friendly vessel. From the mast of the unfortunate vessel was seen a signal: “Water, water. We die of thirst.” The answer from the friendly vessel at once came back: “Cast down your bucket where you are.” A second time, the signal, “Water, send us water!” went up from the distressed vessel. And was answered: “Cast down your bucket where you are.” A third and fourth signal for water was answered: “Cast down your bucket where you are.” The captain of the distressed vessel, at last heeding the injunction, cast down his bucket and it came up full of fresh, sparkling water from the mouth of the Amazon River.

To those of my race who depend on bettering their condition in a foreign land, or who underestimate the importance of preserving friendly relations with the southern white man who is their next door neighbor, I would say: “Cast down your bucket where you are.” Cast it down, making friends in every manly way of the people of all races, by whom you are surrounded.

To those of the white race who look to the incoming of those of foreign birth and strange tongue and habits for the prosperity of the South, were I permitted, I would repeat what I have said to my own race: “Cast down your bucket where you are.” Cast it down among the eight millions of Negroes whose habits you know, whose fidelity and love you have tested in days when to have proved treacherous meant the ruin of your fireside. Cast down your bucket among these people who have without strikes and labor wars tilled your fields, cleared your forests, builded your railroads and cities, brought forth treasures from the bowels of the earth, just to make possible this magnificent representation of the progress of the South.

Source: <http://historymatters.gmu.edu/d/88/>

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“Two Societies” (1965-68)

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