

Black Power Movement



Black Power Movement

Tommie Smith and John Carlos raised their fist at the 1968 Olympics during the medal ceremony during the playing of the “Star Spangle Banner.”

They were protesting in solidarity while wearing black gloves, shoes off displaying their black socks, for the mistreatment of blacks in the United States.



SNCC – pronounced snick

**What is the
Student
Nonviolent
Coordinating
Committee ?**



SNCC -

- Students Nonviolence Coordinating Committee (SNCC) – was formed in 1960, Dr. King was the advisor of the organization.
- Ella Baker was the executive director of Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)
- She convinced Dr. King to bring SNCC to her alma mater, Shaw University, an HBCU, in Raleigh, North Carolina
- 126 students attended the conference. Diane Nash, John Lewis, Marion Barry and Bernard Lafayette were apart of the largest knowledgeable group from Tennessee.
- They helped shaped the tactics of SNCC

SNCC Advisory Board

- Main purpose would be to maintain lines of communication between the students
- Help coordinate actions, and form a strategizing collective for non-violent protesting.
- Immediately a newsletter “The Student Voice” was designed, produced and began circulating to campus groups.
- Creation of a “Coordinating Committee” composed of two representatives from each campus groups was agreed upon.
- The conference and the formation of SNCC signaled that youth were part of civil rights leadership

“Negroes get food at the other end.” The white waitress pointed to the other side of the counter, where there was no seating.



- Sit-ins in Greensboro

FREEDOM RIDERS



May 1961

- Nashville students and SNCC picked up Freedom Riders
- The first group of Freedom Riders

CORE

- The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) was founded on the University of Chicago campus in 1942
- CORE introduced a small group of civil rights activists to the idea of achieving change through nonviolence, but during these years, its chapters were all in the North and its membership predominantly white and middle class.
- CORE organized the first Freedom Ride to desegregate interstate transportation facilities.



*James
Farmer*



Bernice

*. The founders
of CORE also
include Joe
Guinn and
James Robinson
. They were
strongly
influenced by
Gandhi.*



*George
Houser*



Homer Jack

- Organized by CORE, two integrated groups of Freedom Riders enter Alabama on May 14, 1961. One bus is ambushed and burned by a racist mob outside of Anniston.

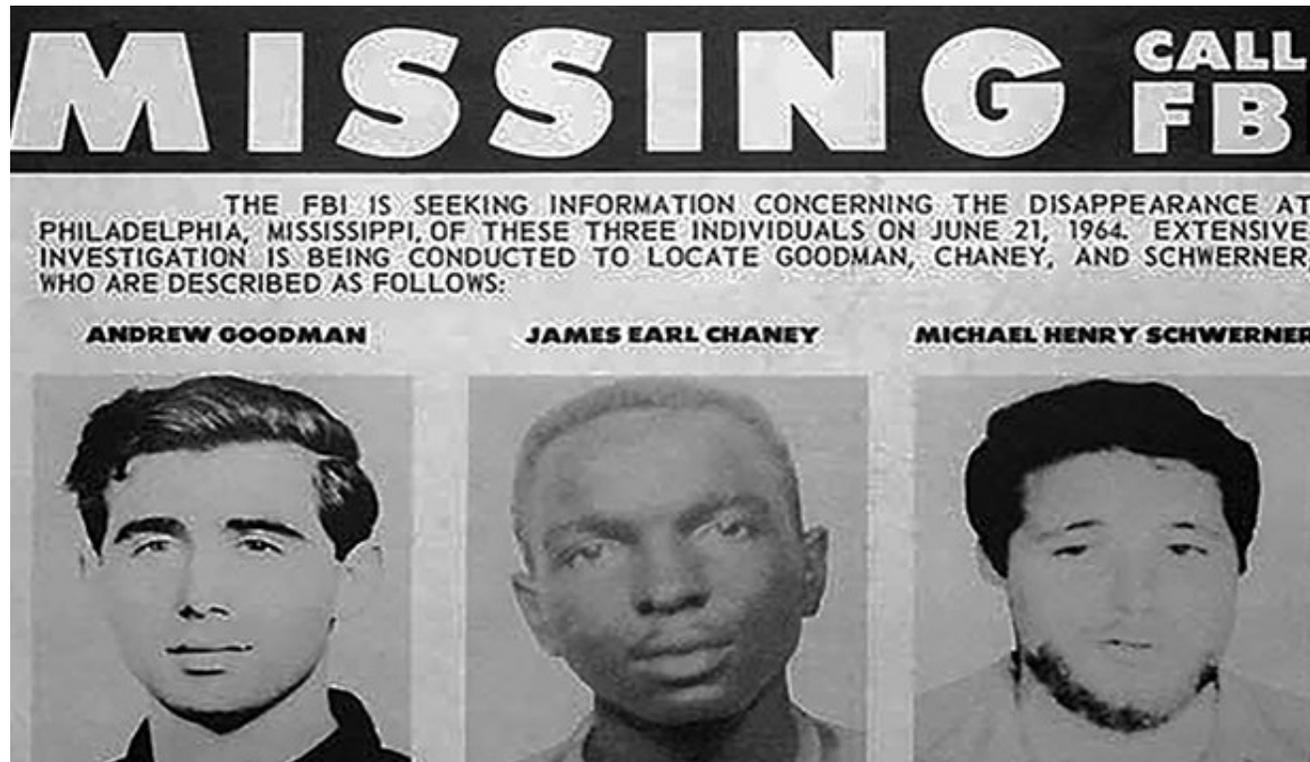


CORE

- Throughout the spring and summer the Freedom Rides continued, with more than sixty rides traveling across the South.
- Over three hundred student activists were jailed mostly in Mississippi, but the one of the major effects of the Freedom Rides was to inspire and shape the consciousness of young people



June 1964, Three CORE Activist



- Andrew Goodman, James Chaney and Michael Schwerner, were murdered by members of the Ku Klux Klan while working as volunteers for CORE's Freedom Summer voter registration project in Mississippi.

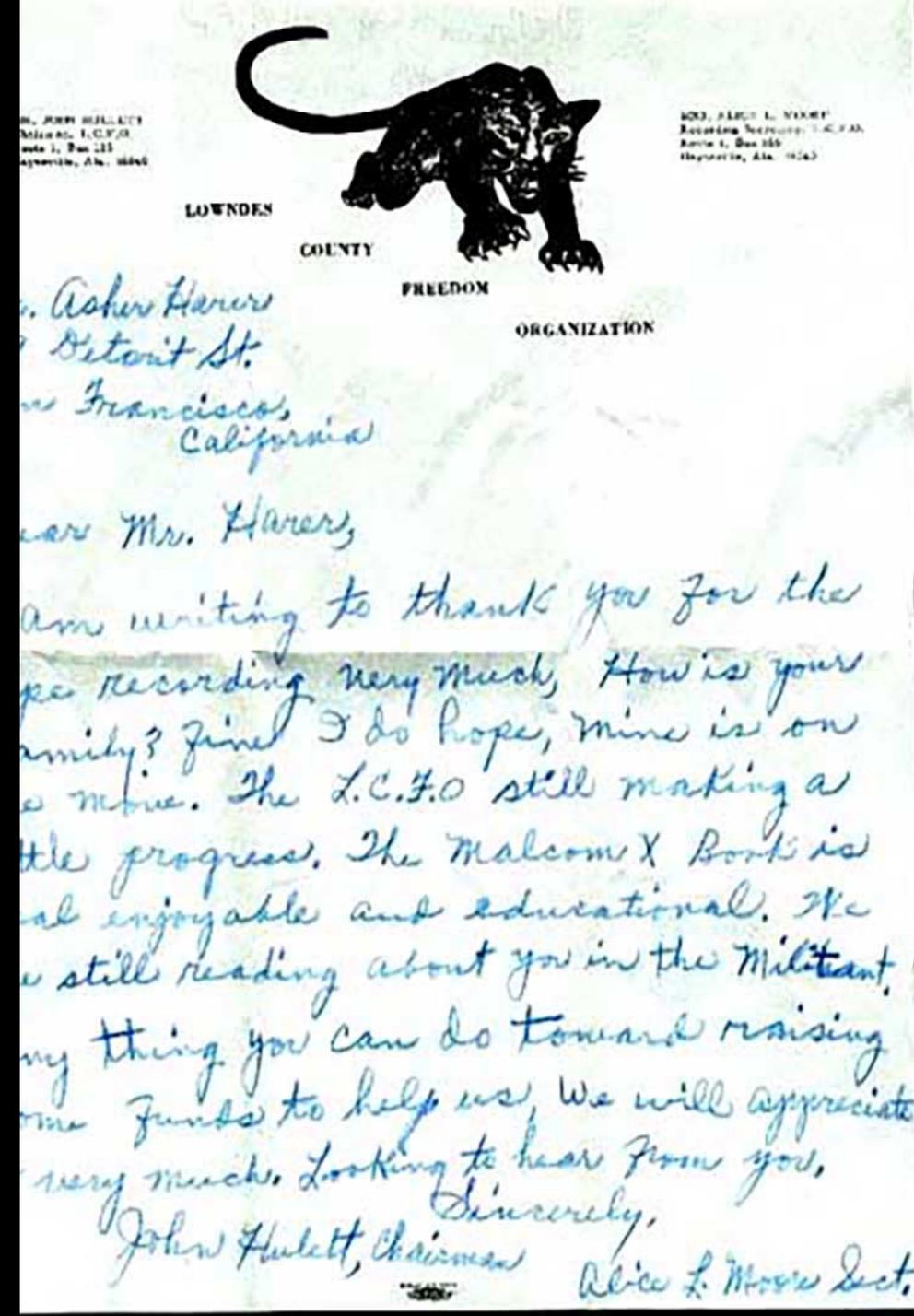
March 1965

- SNCC makes contact in Lowndes County, Alabama. Here the all black political party was formed.
- The Lowndes County Freedom Organization, it advocated self-defense and adopted as its symbol the image of a black panther



Why the Black Panther as a symbol?

- John Hulett, one of the founder of the Lowndes County Freedom Organization “He never bothers anything, but when you start pushing him, he moves backward, backward, and backward, and then he comes out and destroys everything that’s in front of him.”



- Lowndes County, well-known for its discrimination and violence against Black people. It was 80 percent Black but only one eligible Black citizen out of 12,000 was registered to vote; he was Mr. John Hulett, who would help found LCFO.



Stokely
Carmicha
el

SNCC 1966

- SNCC chose Stokely as its new chairman and changes commence from being known as students against violence while marching, sit ins and freedom riders. They now became new militancy.



Stokely Carmichael

- A philosophy major from Howard University spent summers in the South, working with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, known as SNCC, to get African-Americans in Alabama and Mississippi registered to vote in the face of tremendous, often violent resistance from segregationists.

1965 - 1969 Freedom Political Parties to Black Power Movement

<https://snccdigital.org/category/timeline/1965-1969/>

Black Panther Party

- Carmichael's direction for SNCC policies begin to change especially after his 22nd arrest for protesting voter rights.
- When he made his famous speech in 1966, in Mississippi using the popular words "Black Power"
- Black Panther chapters began operating in a number of cities nationwide, where they advocated a 10-point program of socialist revolution and armed self-defense.
- The group's more practical efforts focused on building up the black community through social programs

In 1967, Stokely Carmichael

- Return to the United States from visiting other revolutionary countries, he left SNCC and became prime minister of the more radical Black Panthers.