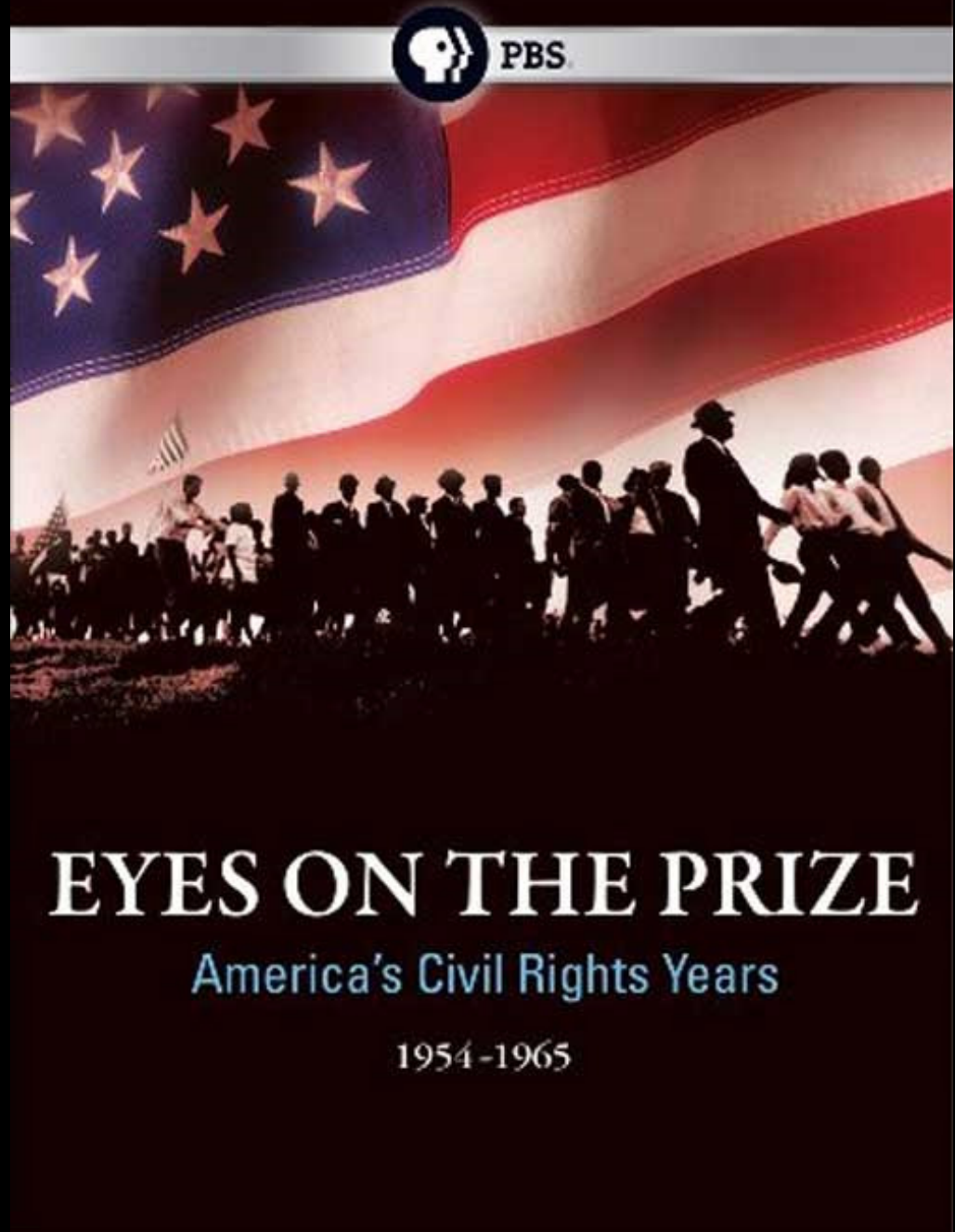


PPT: Resistance



Fourteen-year-old Emmett Till was visiting relatives in Money, Mississippi on August 24, 1955 when he reportedly flirted with a white cashier at a grocery store. Four days later, two white men kidnapped Till, beat him, and shot him in the head. The men were tried for murder, but an all-white, male jury acquitted them.

**Watch
Eyes on the Prize:
Episode 1 –
Emmitt Till**



EYES ON THE PRIZE

America's Civil Rights Years

1954-1965



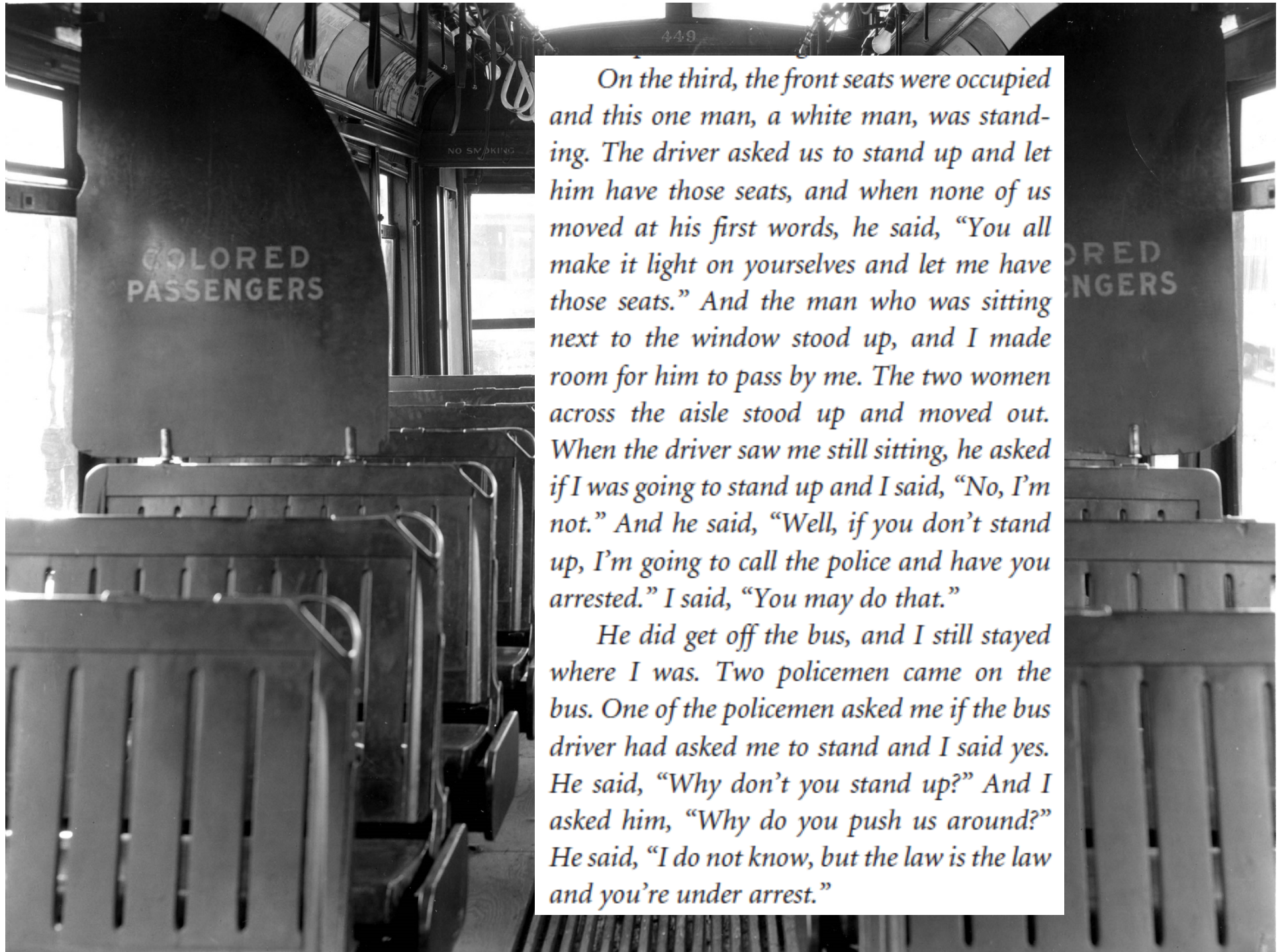


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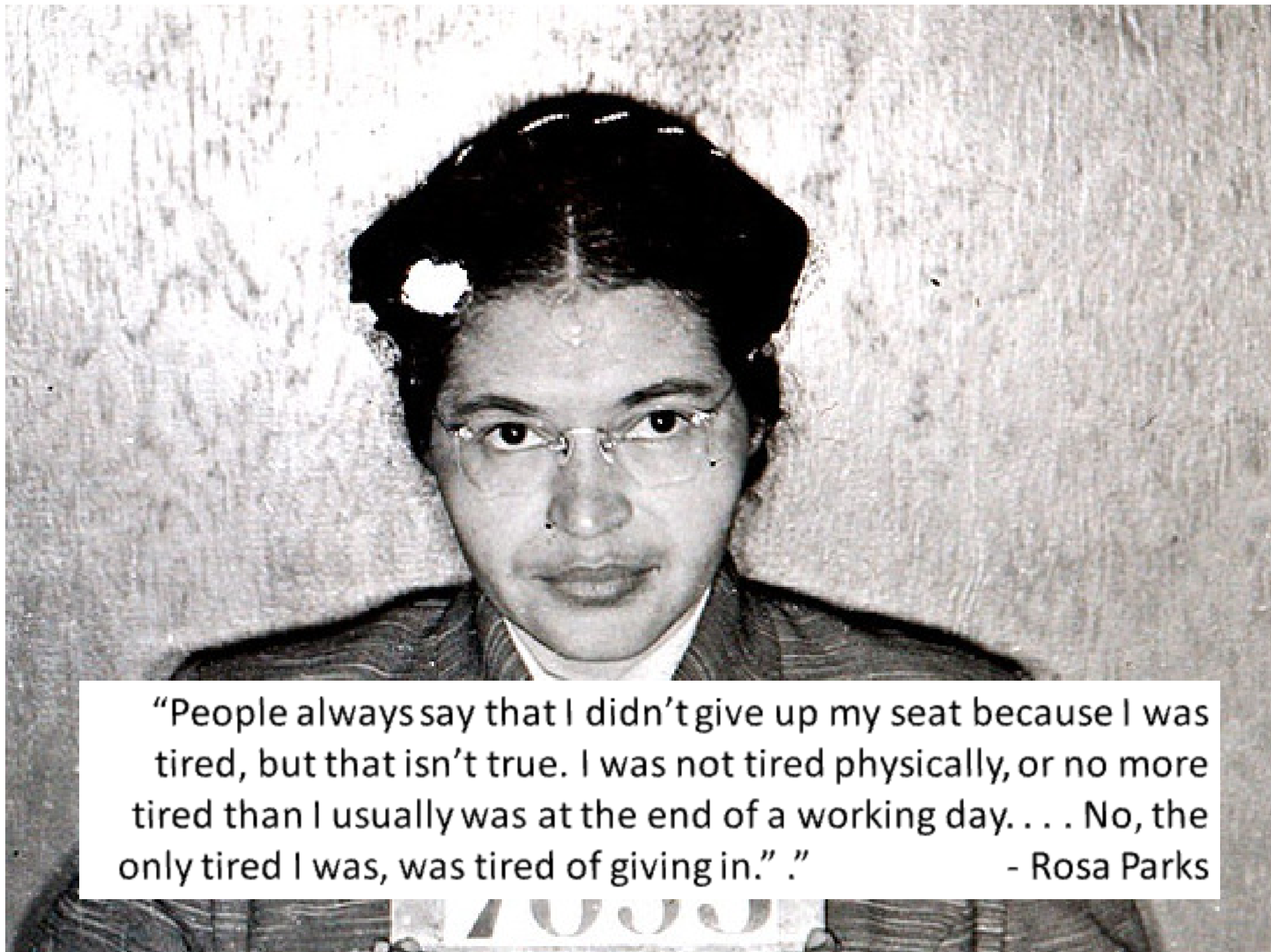


On Dec 1, 1955



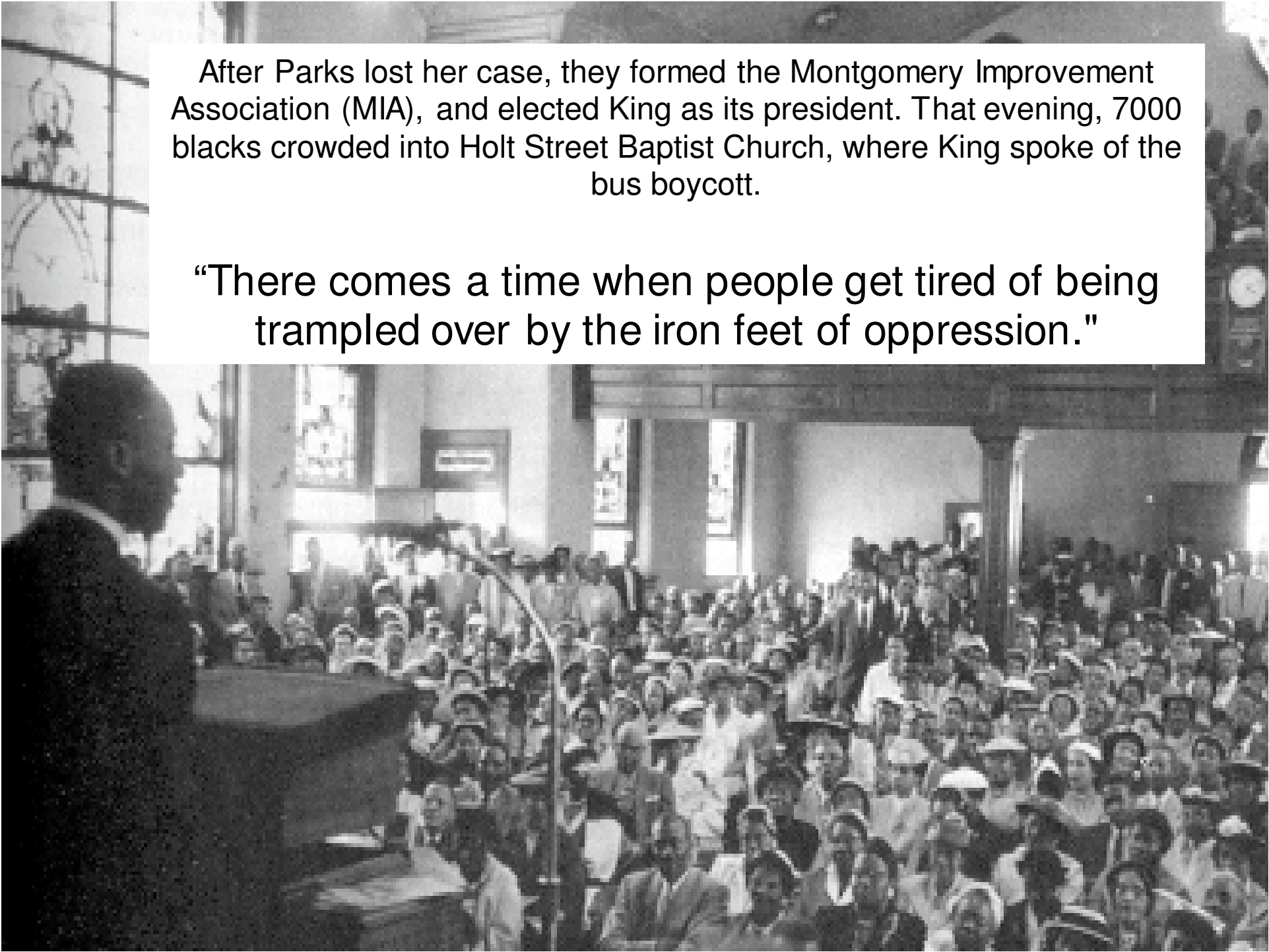
On the third, the front seats were occupied and this one man, a white man, was standing. The driver asked us to stand up and let him have those seats, and when none of us moved at his first words, he said, "You all make it light on yourselves and let me have those seats." And the man who was sitting next to the window stood up, and I made room for him to pass by me. The two women across the aisle stood up and moved out. When the driver saw me still sitting, he asked if I was going to stand up and I said, "No, I'm not." And he said, "Well, if you don't stand up, I'm going to call the police and have you arrested." I said, "You may do that."

He did get off the bus, and I still stayed where I was. Two policemen came on the bus. One of the policemen asked me if the bus driver had asked me to stand and I said yes. He said, "Why don't you stand up?" And I asked him, "Why do you push us around?" He said, "I do not know, but the law is the law and you're under arrest."



“People always say that I didn’t give up my seat because I was tired, but that isn’t true. I was not tired physically, or no more tired than I usually was at the end of a working day. . . . No, the only tired I was, was tired of giving in.” .”

- Rosa Parks



After Parks lost her case, they formed the Montgomery Improvement Association (MIA), and elected King as its president. That evening, 7000 blacks crowded into Holt Street Baptist Church, where King spoke of the bus boycott.

“There comes a time when people get tired of being trampled over by the iron feet of oppression.”



1955-6: BUS BOYCOTT

**MONTGOMERY,
ALABAMA**

Rosa Park's arrest inspired a 381-day Montgomery bus boycott that led to sit-ins, marches, campaigns.

BATON ROUGE

**BUS
BOYCOTT**



Dec 5, 1995

5,000 At Meeting Outline Boycott; Bullet Clips Bus

By JOE ARBELL
Advertiser City Editor

An estimated 5,000 Montgomery Negroes packed the First Street Baptist Church for a meeting here last night at which they voted to continue a racial boycott against buses of the Montgomery City Lines Inc.

Montgomery, Ala., Tuesday Morning, December 6, 1955

The big meeting manager at Montgomery City Lines, reported that a group of 5,000 Negroes, approximately 2,000 of whom were women, met last night at the First Street Baptist Church to discuss the proposed boycott of the city's bus system.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., of Montgomery, Ala., presided at the meeting. He said that the boycott was a "peaceful and non-violent" way to bring about change in the city's bus system.

The meeting was held in the church's gymnasium, which was packed with people. Many of the attendees were women, some of whom were carrying children.

The meeting was held in the church's gymnasium, which was packed with people. Many of the attendees were women, some of whom were carrying children.



NEGROES TO CONTINUE BOYCOTT



LONE NEGRO WAITS AT BUS STOP

Voters King-Si Over St

Education Aid Top Two Items To Face Test

By JOE ARBELL

Montgomery voters will decide today on proposed amendments to the state constitution, which will be held in the city's public schools.

The amendments are: 1. To provide for the establishment of a state board of education; 2. To provide for the establishment of a state board of higher education; 3. To provide for the establishment of a state board of technical education; 4. To provide for the establishment of a state board of vocational education; 5. To provide for the establishment of a state board of adult education; 6. To provide for the establishment of a state board of continuing education; 7. To provide for the establishment of a state board of professional education; 8. To provide for the establishment of a state board of occupational education; 9. To provide for the establishment of a state board of career education; 10. To provide for the establishment of a state board of life-long learning.



African Americans walk to work during the first days of the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott.

Associated Press



Rolling churches



a carpool made up of 300 cars



On January 30th 1956, MLK.'s house was bombed

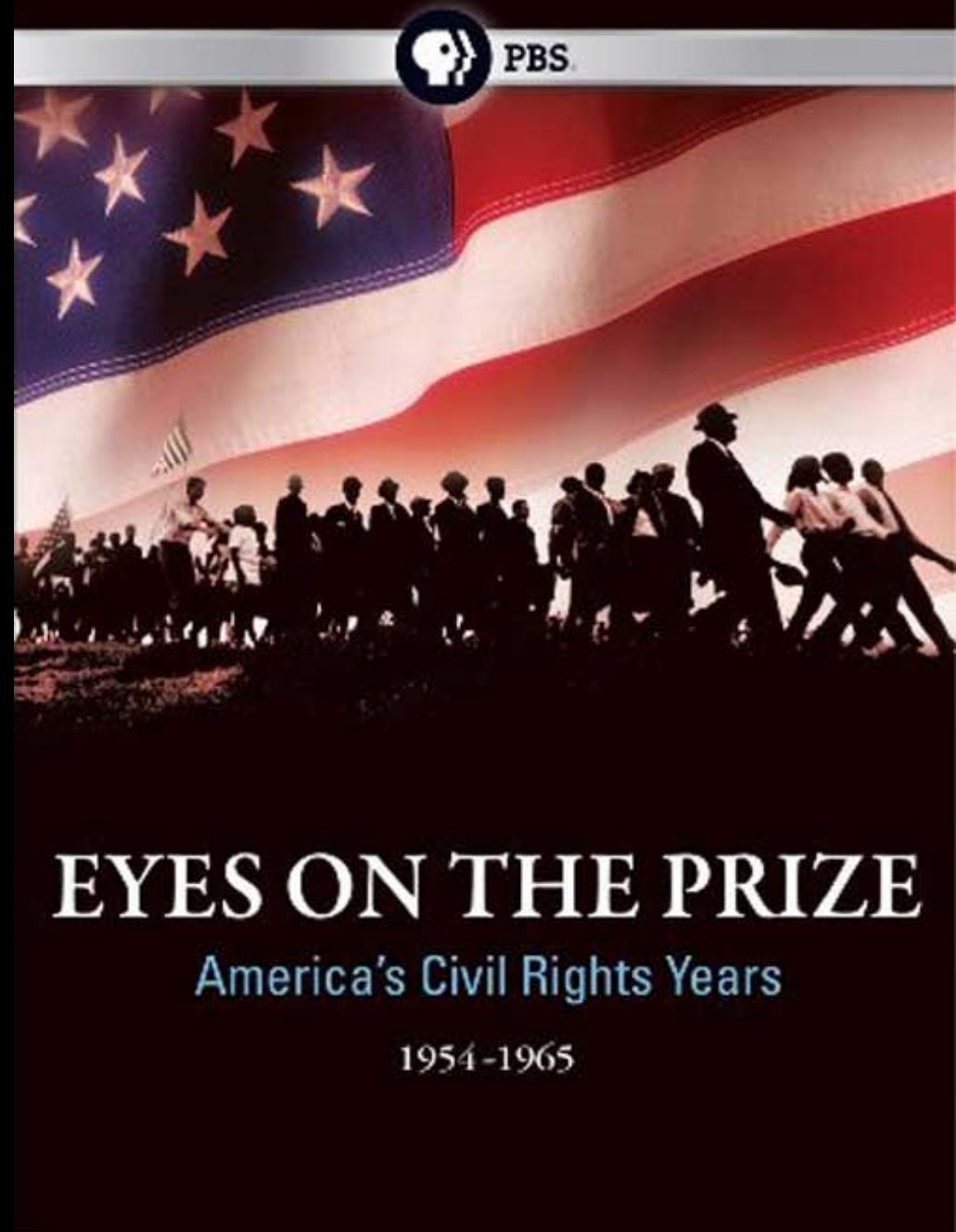
The bus boycott lasted 381 days

Aurelia Browder, Susie McDonald, Claudette Colvin and Mary Louise Smith — who served as plaintiffs in the legal action challenged that Montgomery's segregated public transportation system.

On June 19, 1956, the three-judge panel ruled that Montgomery segregation codes "deny and deprive plaintiffs and other Negro citizens similarly situated of the equal protection of the laws and due process of law secured by the Fourteenth Amendment."



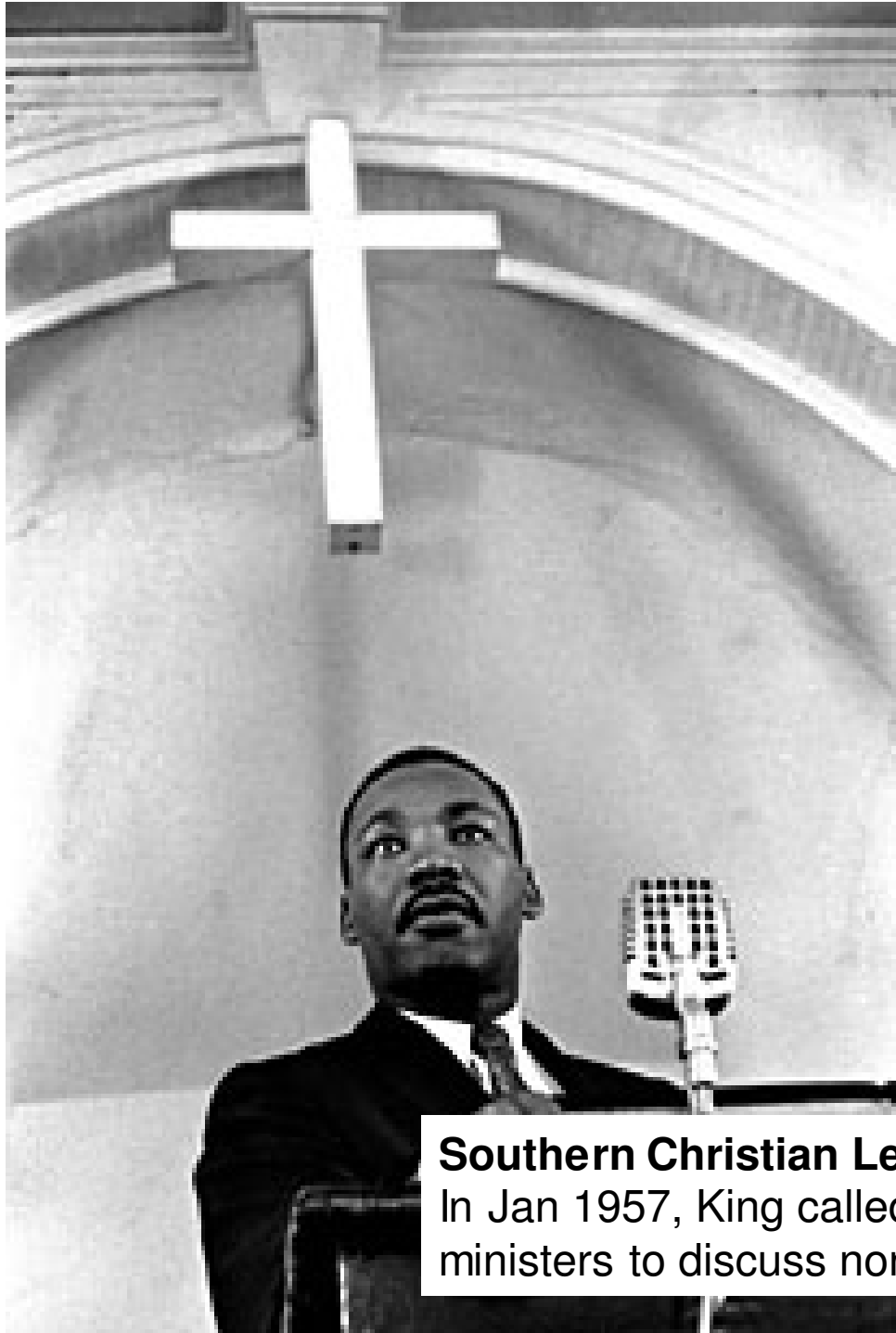
**Watch
Eyes on the Prize:
Episode 1 – Rosa
Parks, MLK and
Montgomery Bus
Boycott**



EYES ON THE PRIZE

America's Civil Rights Years

1954-1965



Southern Christian Leadership Conference

In Jan 1957, King called a meeting in Atlanta of 60 Southern ministers to discuss nonviolent integration

"Violence as a way of achieving racial justice is both impractical and immoral. It is impractical because it is a descending spiral ending in destruction for all. The old law of an eye for an eye leaves everybody blind. It is immoral because it seeks to humiliate the opponent rather than win his understanding; it seeks to annihilate rather than to convert. Violence is immoral because it thrives on hatred rather than love. It destroys community and makes brotherhood impossible. It leaves society in monologue rather than dialogue. Violence ends by defeating itself. It creates bitterness in the survivors and brutality in the destroyers."

Martin Luther King, Jr.



MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.'S PRINCIPLES OF NONVIOLENCE



- 1. Nonviolence is a way of life for courageous people.**
 - It is active nonviolent resistance to evil.
 - It is assertive spiritually, mentally, and emotionally.
 - It is always persuading the opponent of the justice of your cause.
- 2. Nonviolence seeks to win friendship and understanding.**
 - The end result of nonviolence is redemption and reconciliation.
 - The purpose of nonviolence is the creation of the Beloved Community.
- 3. Nonviolence seeks to defeat injustice, not people.**
 - Nonviolence holds that evildoers are also victims.

4. Nonviolence holds that voluntary suffering can educate and transform.

- Nonviolence willingly accepts the consequences of its acts.
- Nonviolence accepts suffering without retaliation.
- Nonviolence accepts violence if necessary, but will never inflict it.
- Unearned suffering is redemptive and has tremendous educational and transforming possibilities.
- Suffering can have the power to convert the enemy when reason fails.

5. Nonviolence chooses love instead of hate.

- Nonviolence resists violence of the spirit as well as of the body.
- Nonviolent love gives willingly, knowing that the return might be hostility.
- Nonviolent love is active, not passive.
- Nonviolent love does not sink to the level of the hater.
- Love for the enemy is how we demonstrate love for ourselves.
- Love restores community and resists injustice.
- Nonviolence recognizes the fact that all life is interrelated.

6. Nonviolence believes that the universe is on the side of justice.

- The nonviolent resister has deep faith that justice will eventually win.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.'S STEPS OF NONVIOLENCE

Step 1: Gather Information

Learn all you can about the problems you see in your community through the media, social and civic organizations, and by talking to the people involved.

Step 2: Educate Others

Armed with your new knowledge, it is your duty to help those around you, such as your neighbors, relatives, friends and co-workers, better understand the problems facing society. Build a team of people devoted to finding solutions. Be sure to include those who will be directly affected by your work.

Step 3: Remain Committed

Accept that you will face many obstacles and challenges as you and your team try to change society. Agree to encourage and inspire one another along the journey.

Step 4: Peacefully Negotiate

Talk with both sides. go to the people in your community who are in trouble and who are deeply hurt by society's ills. Also go to those people who are contributing to the breakdown of a peaceful society. Use humor, intelligence and grace to lead to solutions that benefit the greater good.

Step 5: Take Action Peacefully

This step is often used when negotiation fails to produce results, or when people need to draw broader attention to a problem. it can include tactics such as peaceful demonstrations, letter-writing and petition campaign.

Step 6: Reconcile

Keep all actions and negotiations peaceful and constructive. Agree to disagree with some people and with some groups as you work to improve society. Show all involved the benefits of changing, not what they will give up by changing.

ORGANIZATIONS THAT USED NON-VIOLENCE...

National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People



**Student Non-Violent
Coordinating Committee**



Southern Christian
Leadership Conference



Congress of Racial
Equality



CORE
Rules for **ACTION**

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
 38 Park Row, New York 38, New York

GUARANTEES

**OF THE
 INDIVIDUAL
 TO THE GROUP**



- 1** A CORE member will investigate the facts carefully before determining whether or not racial injustice exists in a given situation.
- 2** A CORE member will seek at all times to understand both the attitude of the person responsible for a policy of racial discrimination, and the social situation which engendered the attitude. The CORE member will be flexible and creative, showing a willingness to participate in experiments which seem constructive, but being careful not to compromise CORE principles.
- 3** A CORE member will make a sincere effort to avoid malice and hatred toward any group or individual.
- 4** A CORE member will never use malicious slogans or labels to discredit any opponent.
- 5** A CORE member will be willing to admit mistakes.
- 6** He will meet the anger of any individual or group in the spirit of good will and creative reconciliation: he will submit to assault and will not retaliate in kind either by act or word.
- 7** A member will never engage in any action in the name of the group except when authorized by the group or one of its action units.

SNCC Statement of Purpose

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. Integrating of human endeavor represents the crucial first step towards such a society. SNCC believes that 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. SNCC is convinced that by appealing to conscience and standing on the moral nature of human existence, nonviolence nurtures the atmosphere in which reconciliation and justice become actual possibilities.

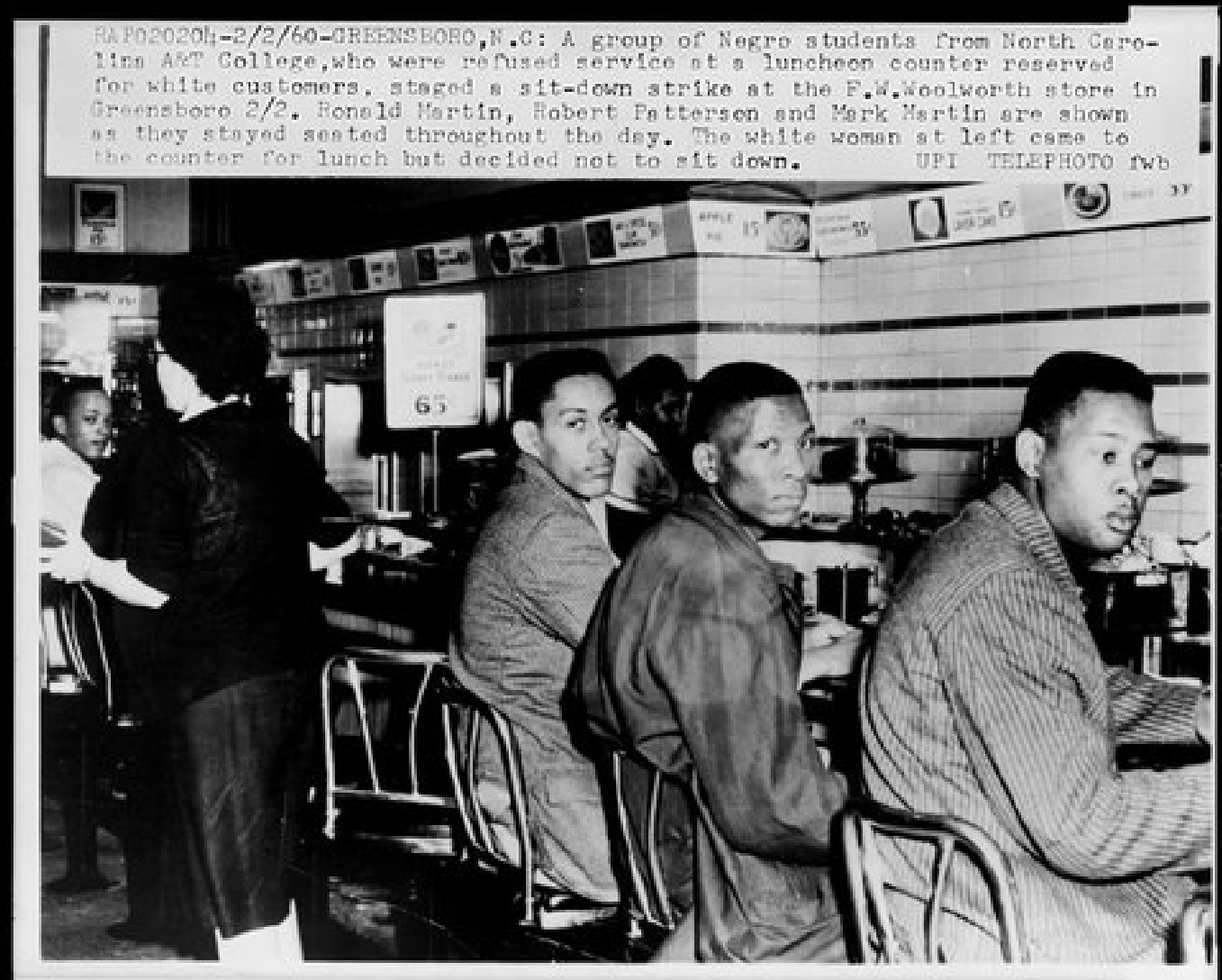
— EXCERPT FROM *This is SNCC*, 1960

**In 1960, four
black students
held the first
sit-in at a
Woolworth's
lunch counter
in Greensboro,
North
Carolina.**

**They were
joined by 20
on the second
day.**

**Sit-in spread
across the
South**

Greensboro Four





By April 1960s, students in 78 communities had staged sit-ins and 2,000 protesters had been arrested.