

Changes in the Movement

By 1965, many of the leading Civil Rights groups (SCLC, SNCC, CORE) had begun to drift apart. New leaders emerged as the movement turned its attention to the North, where African Americans faced not legal segregation but deeply entrenched and oppressive racial prejudice. In the mid-1960s, clashes between white authorities and black civilians spread like wildfire. The goal? *Bring an end to de facto segregation.*

De Facto Segregation:

De Jure Segregation:



New Groups Emerge

- Black Panther Movement
 - The Black Panther Party was an African-American revolutionary left-wing organization working for the _____ of black people.
 - Founded in Oakland, California, by _____ and _____ in 1966
 - Initially called for the protection of African American neighborhoods from _____ & promoted socialist/communist (largely Maoist) ideals.
 - Instituted a variety of community _____ programs designed to alleviate poverty and improve health.
 - A branch of SNCC merged w/ the Panthers briefly in the late 60s.
 - _____ called the party “the greatest threat to the internal security of the country.”

New Leaders Emerge

- **Malcom X**

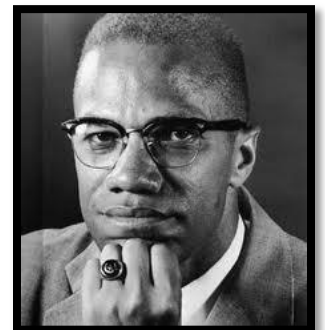
- Background:

- Message/Vision:

- Death:

- **Stokely Carmichael**

- Message/Vision:



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Directions: Use *Chapter 29, Section 3* (pages 923-929) to answer the following questions.

1. What is the main difference between de facto and de jure segregation?

2. How did the ideas of SNCC differ from those of the Nation of Islam?

3. How did the early views of Malcolm X differ from his later ideas?

4. What changes took place in Stokely Carmichael's membership in Civil Rights organizations?

5. How did the ideas of SNCC differ from those of the Black Panthers?

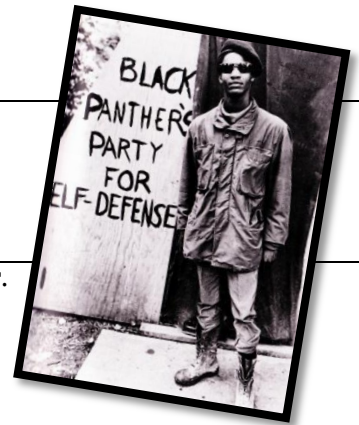
6. What gains were made by the Civil Rights and Black Power Movements? Identify four.

a.

b.

c.

d.



Inspired by Mao Zedong's advice to revolutionaries in *The Little Red Book*, Huey Newton called on the Panthers to "serve the people" and to make "survival programs" a priority within its branches. The most famous of their programs was the Free Breakfast for Children Program, initially run out of an Oakland church. Other survival programs were free services such as clothing distribution, free medical clinics, lessons on self-defense and first aid, transportation to upstate prisons for family members of inmates, drug and alcohol rehabilitation, and testing for sickle-cell disease.