



## Chapter 1 ~ From Reconstruction to Redemption

The American Civil War (1861 - 1865) helped bring an end to legal slavery in the United States. It did not, however, secure lasting freedom and equality for African Americans. In the courts and on the streets, Southern "Redeemers" sought to win back what had been lost on the battlefield. By the end of the 19th century two societies existed side by side: one black, one white, separate and unequal.



## Chapter 2 ~ The Road to Brown

The road to Brown v. Board of Education was long and arduous--a methodic process of dismantling segregation in education piece by piece in the nation's highest courts. The court's decision--that "separate educational facilities are inherently unequal"--galvanized opponents and set the stage for Civil Rights battles in schools and colleges throughout the South.



## Chapter 3 ~ Montgomery Bus Boycott

The Montgomery Bus Boycott was the first large-scale and enduring protest for Negro rights. It is the signal event that launched the modern Civil Rights Movement and elevated the names of Rosa Parks and Martin Luther King into the pantheon of American heroes.



## Chapter 4 ~ The Sit-ins

In 1960, in Greensboro, North Carolina, four freshmen college students walked into a Woolworth's Drug Store and sat down at a lunch counter reserved for whites. They were refused service, but they remained seated in silent protest until the store closed. The "sit-in" movement swept the South as young African Americans--impatient with the pace of change--embraced the cause of Civil Rights.



## Chapter 5 ~ Freedom Rides

In 1961, the "Freedom Rides" were the Movement's boldest initiative to date—a descent into the deep South, by bus, to test compliance with Supreme Court rulings barring segregated interstate travel. The explosive violence that resulted captured the attention of the media and the nation.



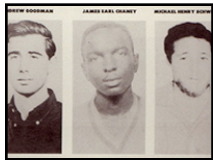
## Chapter 6 ~ Birmingham 1963

In 1963, the SCLC launched "Project C" in Birmingham, Alabama. The "C" stood for the confrontations Civil Rights leaders hoped would bait local officials into outrageous action. They were not disappointed. High pressure water hoses and snarling police dogs compelled the President to finally address the issue of race relations head-on.



## Chapter 7 ~ March on Washington

In 1963 a quarter of a million participants—some say even more—converged on the mall in Washington D.C. Their objective was to galvanize support for Civil Rights legislation and send a strong message to representatives in Congress.



## Chapter 8 ~ Mississippi Burning

In 1964, three civil rights workers disappeared while working to register Black voters in the South. The FBI investigation that ensued—code-named "Mississippi Burning"—would unveil the cauldron of racial intolerance, hatred and violence that infected 1960s Mississippi.



## Chapter 9 ~ Selma

The 1965 Selma to Montgomery march marked the high water mark in the Civil Rights Movement. But even with the prospect of sweeping voting rights legislation on the horizon, divisions between the "old guard" and young militants threatened to splinter the movement itself.



## Chapter 10 ~ Black Power

The Civil Rights Movement had dismantled the Southern system of segregation, but it had ignored the insidious racism that festered elsewhere. Poverty, unemployment, police harassment, unfulfilled expectations...had created a tinderbox, ready to explode on the streets of inner-city ghettos.