Expanding the Movement

• Much had been done to end "de jure segregation" (segregation by law)
• But many young African-Americans began to believe non-violence was not working anymore.
• "De facto Segregation" (Segregation built on customs) existed all over the United States and was harder to eliminate
• One example is that white real estate agents would not show blacks houses in white areas, and whites would not sell their houses to blacks.

Urban Unrest

• From 1964 to 1967 riots broke out in cities across America due to "de facto segregation"
• Violence broke out in Watts and Detroit, as riots lasted a week in both places.
• Kerner Commission place the blame of these riots on poverty and discrimination in African-American communities.
• Therefore King took his tactics to the North, but it was a failure due to a lack of police violence, and very little support from Northern blacks.
**Essential Questions**

1. What is the difference between “de jure segregation” and “de facto segregation”?
2. Which one is harder to eliminate?
3. Why were cities around the country rioting?
4. Why was Martin Luther King’s Chicago movement a failure?

**Fractures in the Movement**

- 1966, Stokely Carmichael becomes leader of the SNCC and abandons the principle of non-violence.
- Stokely Carmichael called for “Black Power”
- Black Power was not a call for violence, but a call for blacks not to depend on whites for integration, but for blacks to work on economic and political power.
- By 1966 CORE changed to “Black Power” also and stopped working jointly with whites.

**Black Panthers and Nation of Islam**

- Black Panther party was started by Huey Newton and Bobby Seale in Oakland California.
- They called for a violent revolution
- Members carried guns in the streets and monitored African-American neighborhoods to protect them from the police
- They often fought the police.
The Nation of Islam
- Founded in the 1930’s by Elijah Muhammad. It was based on Islam
- Its members called for “Black Power”
- Malcolm X becomes their top minister in the 60’s: He scared white America
- Malcolm X was highly critical of King.
- But a trip to holy sites in Saudi Arabia changed him
- When he returned he began to work with other leaders like King
- He was assassinated by the Nation of Islam for this: They called him a traitor

The Assassination of King
- The failure in Chicago led King to believe he must address economic issues.
- So he went to Memphis, Tennessee in 1968 to help with a strike.
- There James Earl Ray shot King while he stood on the Balcony of his hotel
- Cities across America erupted into violence
- 46 people died, 2,600 were injured
- 55,000 troops were needed to restore order.

Essential Questions
1. Who was Stokely Carmichael? What did he call for?
2. Who started the Black Panthers? What did they do?
3. Who was Malcolm X? Why was he assassinated?
4. Who assassinated Martin Luther King? What did it lead to?