







Unit #5: The American Overhaul

Lesson 18 (AH 5.18)















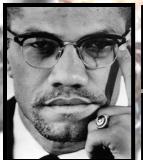












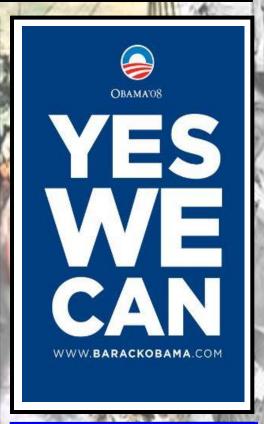
Civil Rights Battle #25: Future of Race Now



Some historians mark the end of the Civil Rights Movement in 1968 with the assassination of MLK; others with the election of Barack Obama in 2008.



Some argue the movement is not over yet because the goal of full equality has not been achieved.

























The Civil Rights Movement put fundamental reforms in place.





Legal segregation was dismantled, and blacks were no longer subjected to Jim Crow laws.

























Public institutions were opened.



Blacks re-won the right to vote.



In addition, in the late 1990s, some states attempted to atone for many of the killings perpetrated by the KKK by reopening "cold cases".

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taught activists in other arenas (such as the Student Movement, Women's Rights **Movement, Gay Rights Movement, and Environmental** Movement) how to use sit-ins, boycotts, marches, and rallies to help initiate change in legislation and society.

























The concept of "Civil Rights" expanded beyond what it is traditionally associated with from the 1950s and 1960s.





Events in more recent years, however, have shown the need to continue fighting for full equality.























In 1972, an organization called MOVE (not an acronym) was founded in Philadelphia.





The group combined revolutionary ideology (similar to the Black Panthers) with work for animal rights – a fusion of "black power" and "flower power".























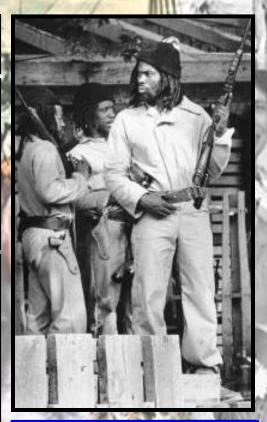


In 1981, MOVE relocated to a row house in West Philadelphia.





Neighbors soon complained of trash around their building, confrontations, and bullhorn announcements of political messages by MOVE members.



























The Mayor and Police
Commissioner classified MOVE
as a terrorist organization.





















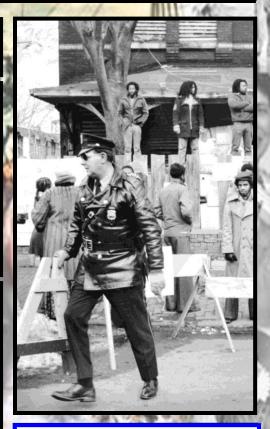


Police evacuated the residents of the area from the neighborhood before taking action.





On May 13, 1985, nearly 500 police officers arrived in force and attempted to clear the building and issue the arrest warrants.























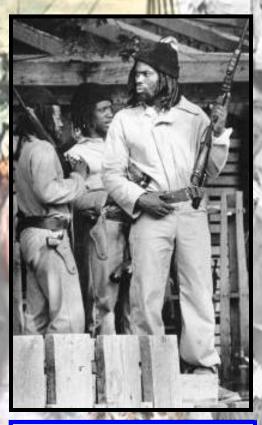




When the MOVE members refused to cooperate and leave, the police decided to remove the people who remained (seven adults and six children).



An armed standoff resulted, and MOVE members fired on the police.























The police responded by using 10,000 rounds of ammunition before the Commissioner ordered it... bombed.





From a police helicopter, two 1pound "satchel" bombs (made
with Tovex and C-4 explosives)
were dropped, killing 11 (six
adults and five kids).



























A total of 61 homes were destroyed and over 250 citizens were left homeless.





The confrontation with MOVE transformed the city. The show of force, unjustified by many, solidified mistrust between the city's residents and its government.

























The Mayor later apologized (although no one from the city government or police force were criminally charged).





In 1996, a Federal jury awarded \$1.5 million (\$2.7 million today) to one of the survivors and relatives of two killed in the bombing.





























In 2005, a civil trial brought by the residents who had been displaced by the destruction of the bombing were awarded \$12.83 million (\$18.6 million today) verdict against the City of Philadelphia.













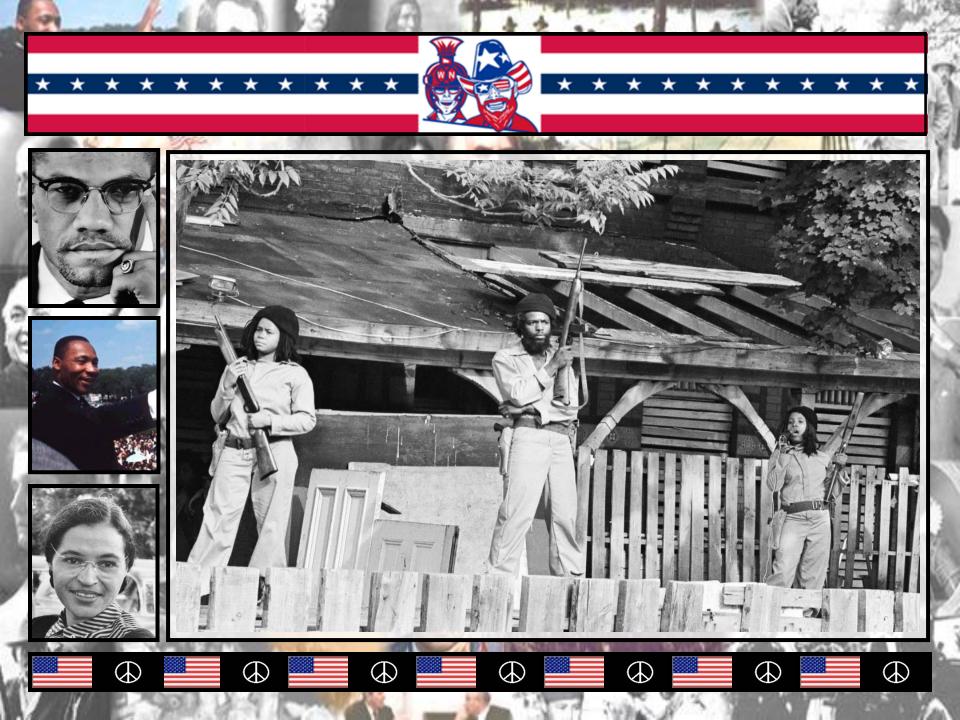


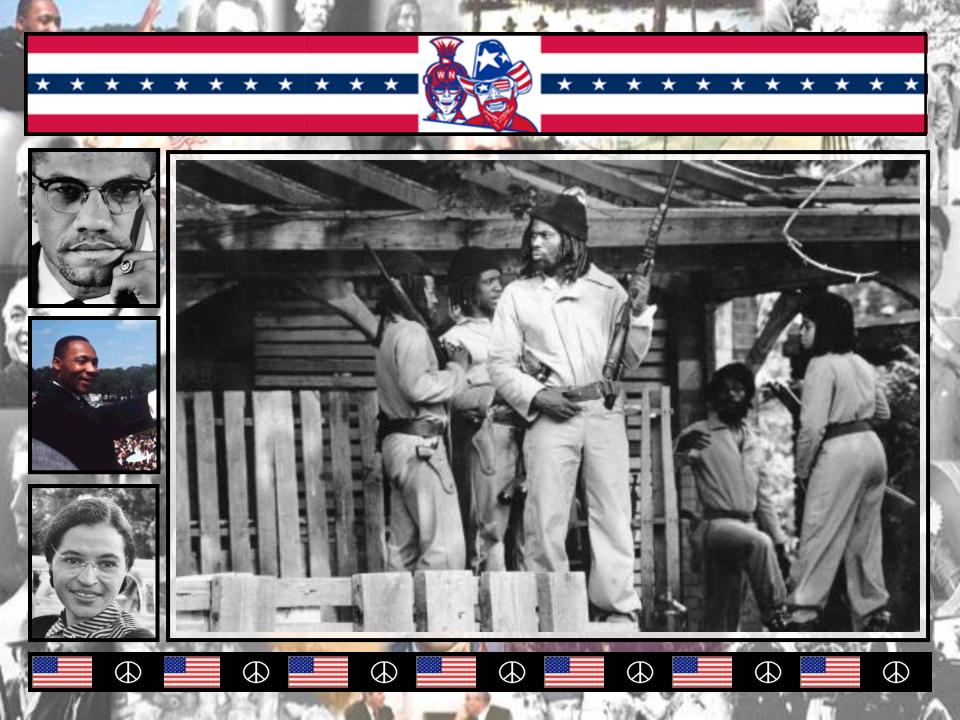




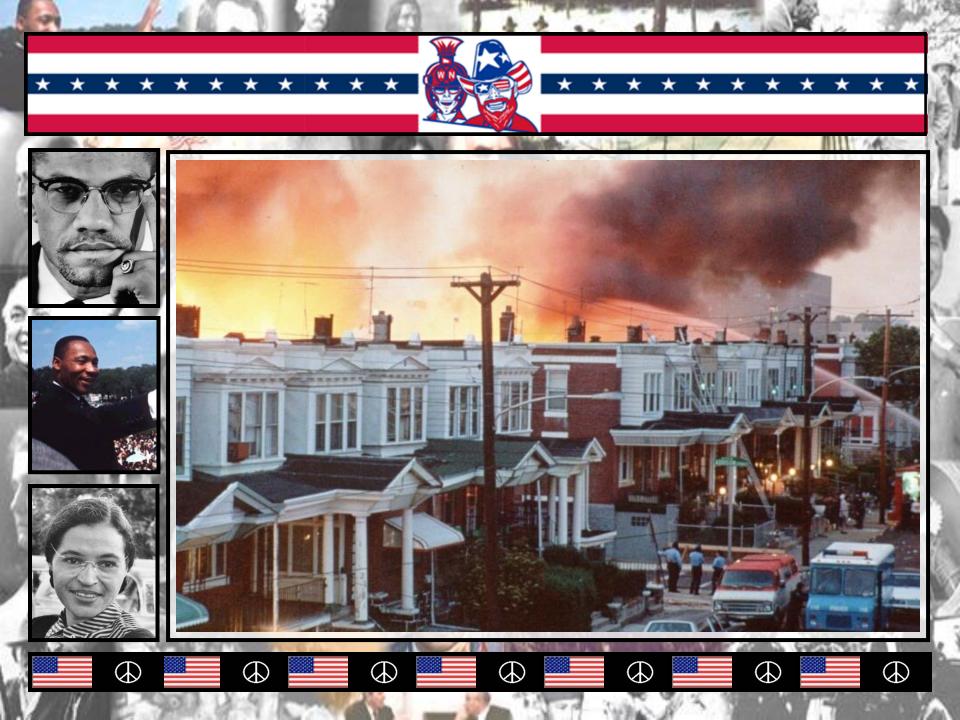


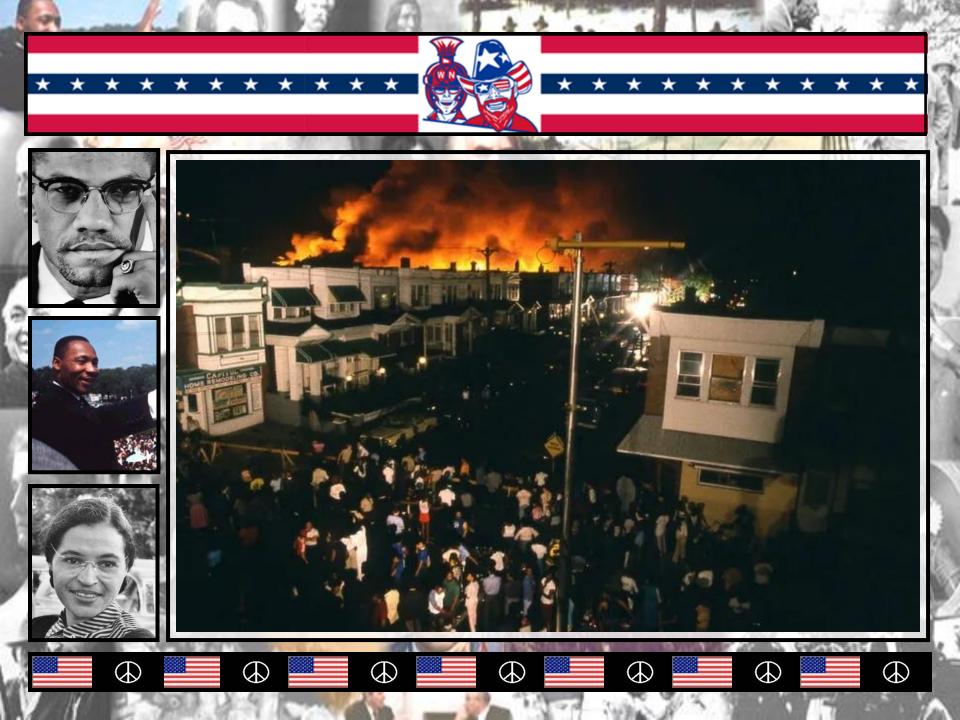


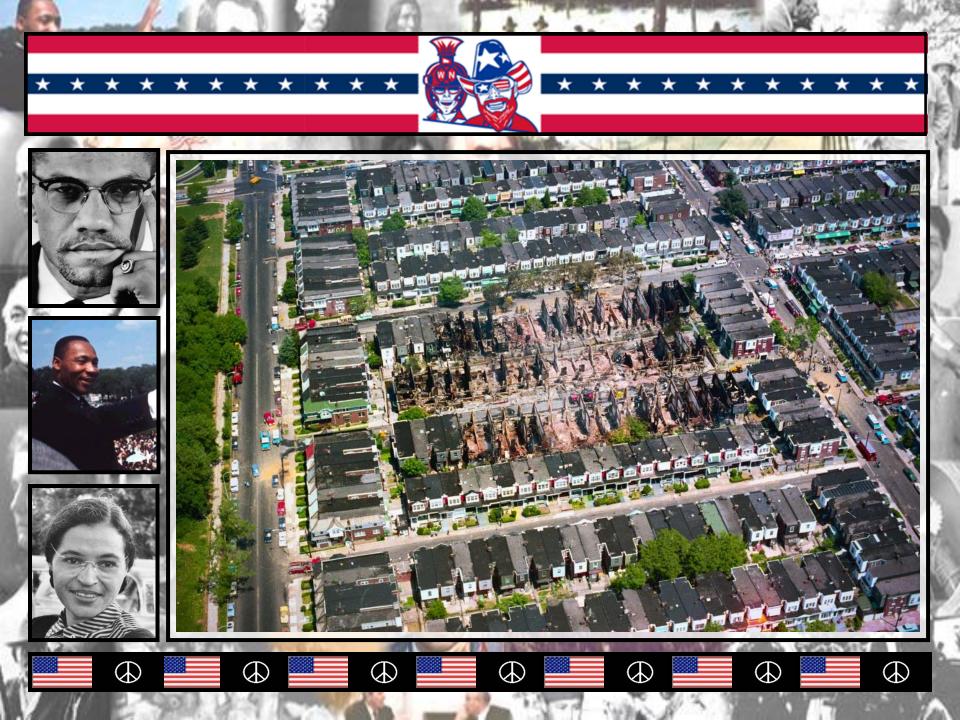


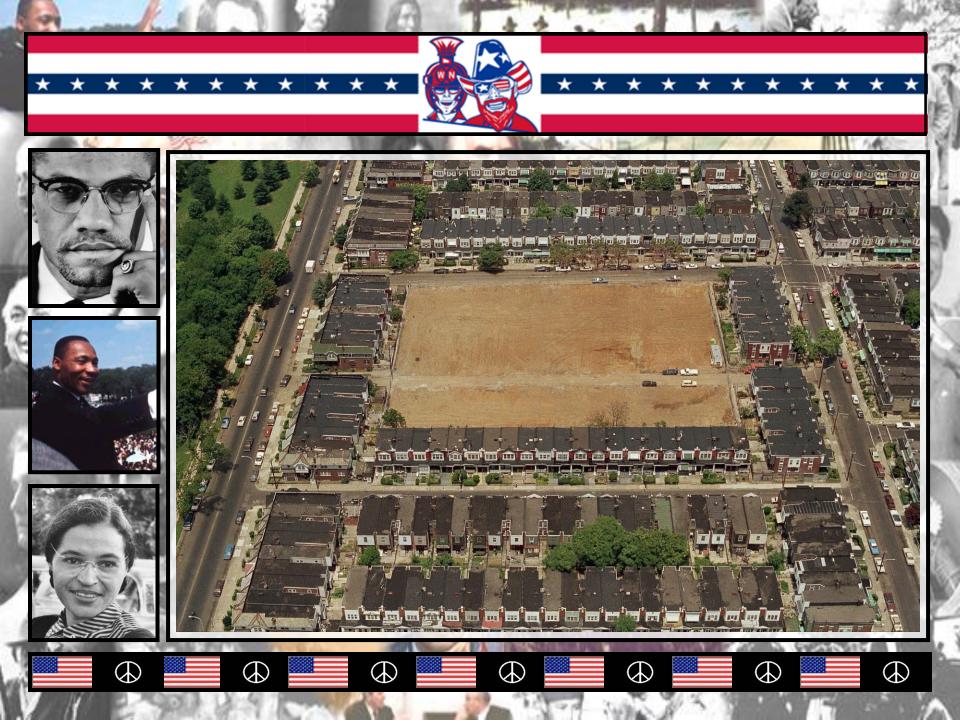


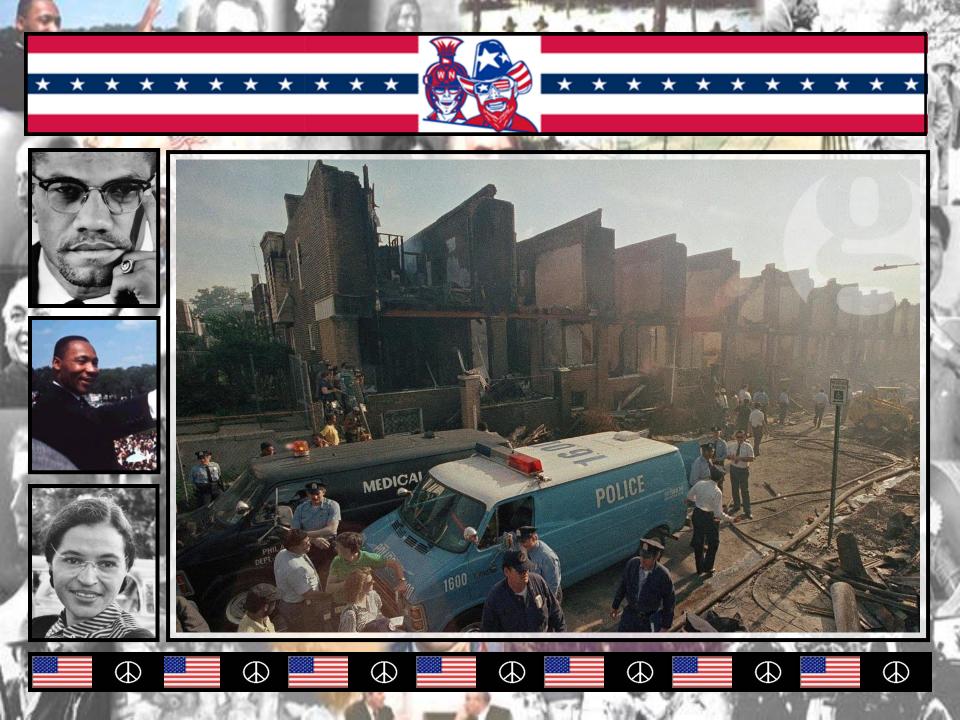


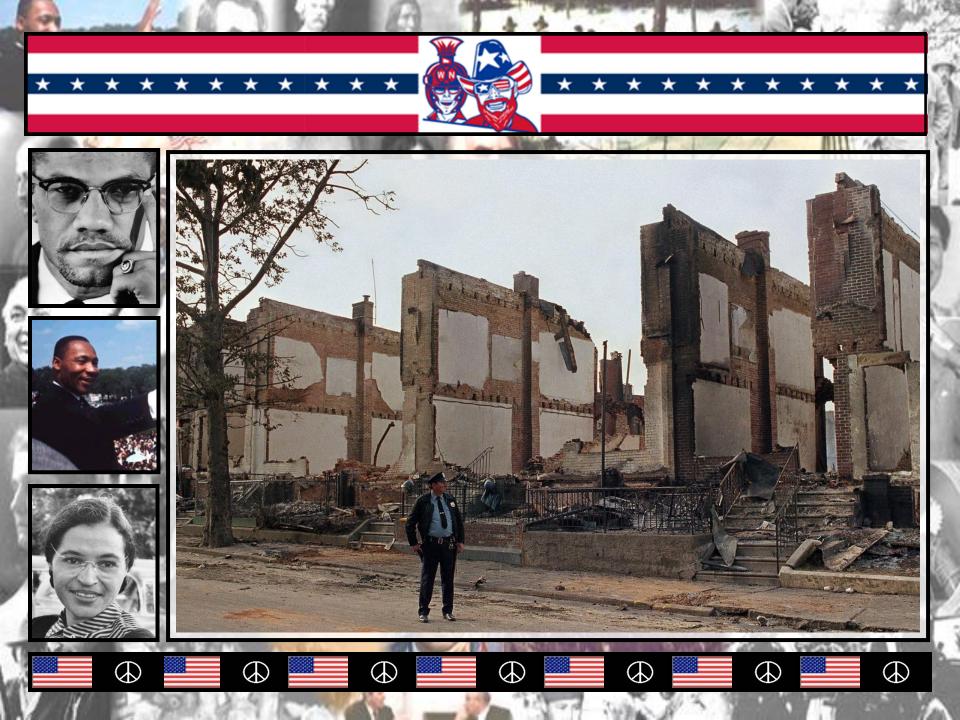






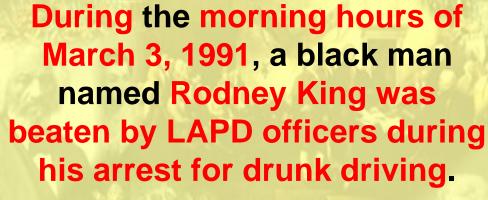








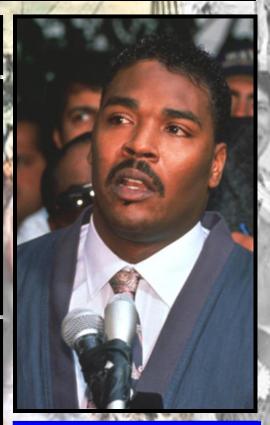








This happened at the conclusion of a nearly 8-mile high-speed chase through L.A. (including a police helicopter).

















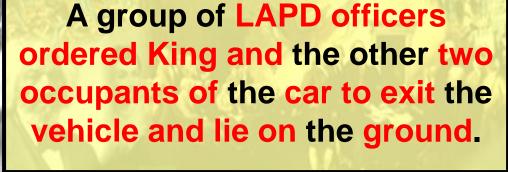








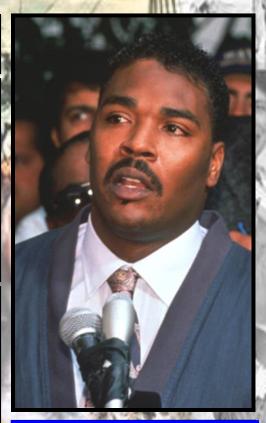








King's two friends complied, but King was slower to respond and went down on his hands and knees instead of lying flat.

























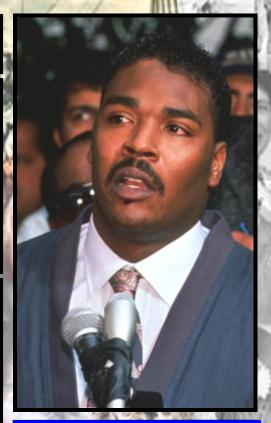




Four officers (all white) tried to force King down, but he resisted. The officers then shot King twice with a Taser.



At this moment, a witness standing on a balcony in an apartment complex across the street, began to film using his new video camera.



















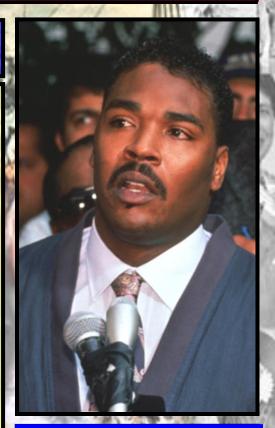








In the first few seconds of what would become a very famous 89-second video, King can be seen standing up after the Taser shots and running toward one of the officers.





















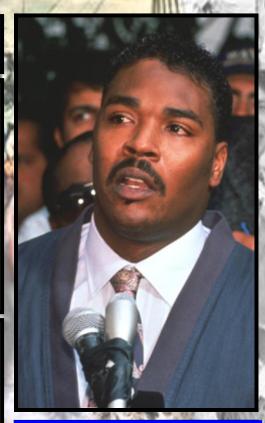




This officer alleged that King was charging him, while King claimed that another officer had said, "We're going to kill you, [N-word]. Run!"



With King running, the officer hit him in the head with his baton, knocking him to the ground.























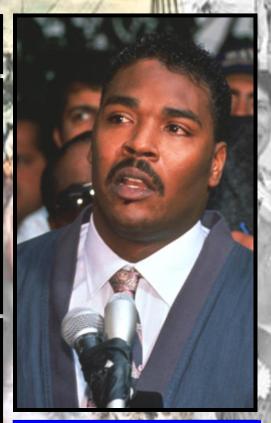




The officers proceeded to administer baton hits for 30 seconds. Once King stopped moving, one officer stepped on King's upper back/neck.



This was followed by 20 seconds more of baton hits until King put his hands behind his back and was handcuffed.



























King suffered a broken right leg, his face was badly cut and swollen, there were bruises on his body, and burn marks on his chest where he had been jolted by a stun gun.



In total, King was struck as many as 56 times with batons.



























Unaware that the arrest had been videotaped (there were no body cameras like there are today), the officers downplayed the level of violence used and filed official reports that he suffered only cuts and bruises "of a minor nature".

















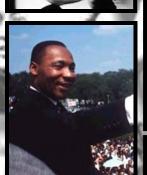












The home video (which had been sold to a local news station, who sold it to CNN) caused outrage across the U.S.



All of the arresting officers were white, along with all but one of the other two dozen that were present at the scene.



















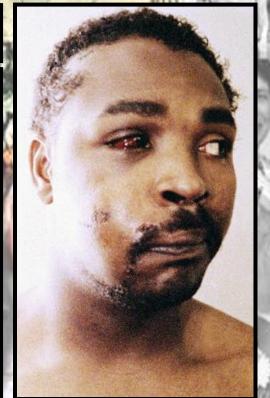




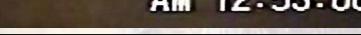


























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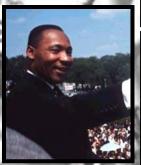








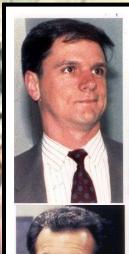
King was released without charges on March 15th.



Four of the officers were charged with "assault with a deadly weapon" and "excessive force".



Two were charged with filing false reports.



























A trial was held, and on April 29, 1992, the jury issued its verdict:



Not guilty.































The riots ended only after President George H. W. Bush sent the Army and the Marine Corps to assist the California National Guard.

















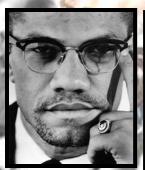














































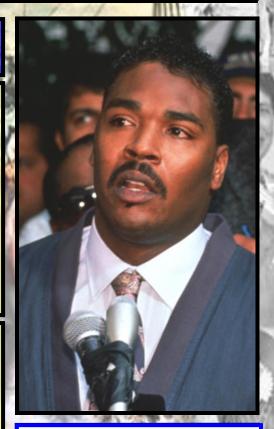




In 1993, the U.S. Government conducted a separate civil rights case that resulted in prison sentences for two of the four officers.



A separate civil lawsuit in 1994 found L.A. liable and awarded King \$3.8 million (\$7.2M today). King passed away in 2012.













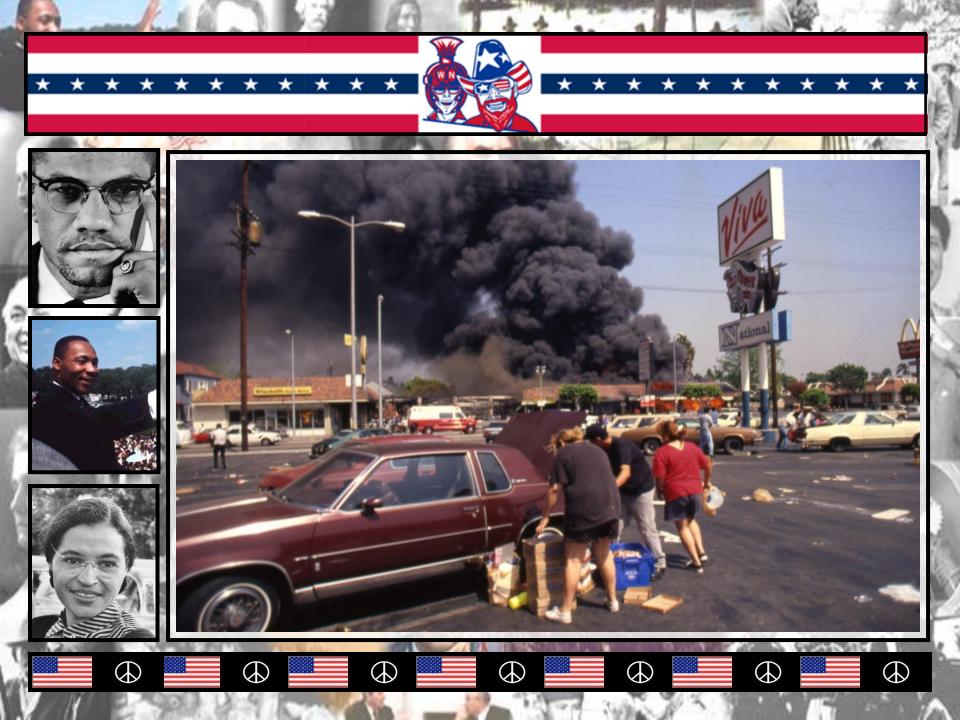








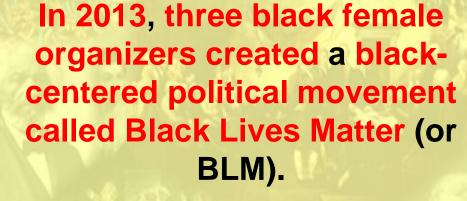














It started as a social media hashtag after the acquittal of George Zimmerman in the death of Trayvon Martin.

























The movement grew nationally in 2014 after the deaths of Michael Brown in Missouri and Eric Garner in New York.





Since then, BLM has established itself as a worldwide movement, particularly after the death of George Floyd in 2020.















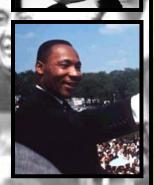












In 2020 and in the wake of the death of George Floyd by a Minneapolis police officer, an estimated 15-25 million people participated in BLM protests across the U.S.



This made it one of the largest movements in U.S. history.



























What impact will the BLM movement have on the modern-day Civil Rights Movement?

























QUESTION



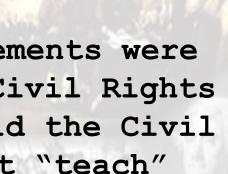
1. Whether the Civil Rights
Movement "ended" with the
assassination of MLK, the
election of Barack Obama, or
continues to this day, what
did the first Civil Rights
Movement accomplish?







QUESTION



2. What other movements were impacted by the Civil Rights Movement? What did the Civil Rights Movement "teach" activists in these other movements?







QUESTION 3



3. Who was MOVE? What complaints were levied against them by their neighbors? What was the police response? What did court trials eventually award those that were impacted?







QUESTION



4. Who was Rodney King? Why was he pulled over by L.A. police? What happened to him during his arrest? What was the verdict in the first trial? What happened in Los Angeles following the verdict?







QUESTION 5



5. When was the "BLM" Movement founded? In your opinion, what impact has the "BLM" Movement had on the modernday Civil Rights Movement?







