

Black Like Me

Apartheid

South African system of racial separation

Desmond Tutu

advocate of peaceful change in
South Africa

Nelson Mandela

advocate of anarchist change
in South Africa

Louis Armstrong

- critic Steve Leggett describes Armstrong as "perhaps the most important American musician of the 20th century."[\[4\]](#)
- He was also greatly skilled at **scat singing**, or wordless vocalizing.

Jesse Owens

won four gold medals at the
1936 Berlin Olympics

Jackie Robinson

first black major league
baseball player

Harry Truman

integrated the U.S. Army
after Roosevelt's death

Langston Hughes

black American poet

Sweatt v. Painter

N.A.A.C.P. funded test case against
UT law school

Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas

1954,
overturned Plessy v. Ferguson,
led to integration of public schools

Earl Warren

Chief Justice who led the court
to a unanimous overturning of
Plessy v. Ferguson

Thurgood Marshall

N.A.A.C.P lawyer in the Brown case; later the first black justice of the Supreme Court

Rosa Parks

triggered the Montgomery Bus
Boycott in 1955

Martin Luther King, Jr.

gained national fame during the
Montgomery Bus Boycott;
founded the Southern Christian
Leadership Conference.

Mahatma Gandhi

used civil disobedience tactics to help India gain independence from Great Britain.

Dwight Eisenhower

1. Brown v. Board of Education;
2. Central High, Little Rock, Ark
3. 1958 civil rights law

Malcolm X

leader of Black Muslims who
advocated violence to effect change

Nation of Islam

- founded in **Detroit, Michigan, United States** by **Wallace Fard Muhammad** in July 1930 with the self-proclaimed goal of resurrecting the **spiritual, mental, social, and economic** condition of the **black men and women** of America.

John F. Kennedy

- Kennedy did more than any president before him to have more African Americans appointed to federal government posts. In total, he appointed 40 to senior federal positions including five as federal judges.

Lyndon B. Johnson

- signed the Civil Rights Act of 1964, a bill that changed the face of America. It opened all public accommodations -- hotels, restaurants, swimming pools -- to all Americans regardless of race, color, religion or national origin.

1965 Equal Employment Act

made it illegal to discriminate on the basis of race or sex when hiring employees or setting salaries.

Bakke v. University of California

a reverse discrimination case,
where women & minorities were
accepted to med school even
though their test scores were
lower than Bakke's.

Affirmative Action Programs

seeking out women and minorities
to hire to prevent discrimination
lawsuits; often merely “token” hires