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Analysis and Argumentation

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Desegregation strategies have been pursued since the early 1950's by pro-black organizations such as the NAACP to ensure that African Americans receive the equal treatment and lawful justice that they deserve. Efforts to fight segregation include *Brown V. Board of education*, a 1954 court case aimed to beat the unfortunate reality of segregation within the school system, and the Civil Rights Act of 1957 which aimed for stronger legislation against segregation. Unfortunately, not much changed regarding racial equality, so African Americans resorted to non-violent acts such as freedom rides and bus boycotts during the presidency of John F. Kennedy. After hundreds of demonstrations across the country occurred, including bombings and riots in Birmingham Alabama in May of 1963, it compelled the president to send a civil rights bill to congress. However, the pending bill led to the arousal of the public, and still yet the bill was not passed until July of 1964.

It is unfortunate that after the passage of the first civil rights act, more protests had to occur to highlight that African Americans are deserving of equality. Also, the proper protocols were not used to ensure that the rights granted to African Americans through the Civil Rights Act were not infringed upon. It is even more unfortunate because blacks are still suffering from the same system that failed them in the 1950's and 1960's. The despondence of judicial system, as well as the police never fail to reveal the true view of the oppressors of the African American community. It is even more disgraceful how they label the melanin in our skin as black when we

are just shades of brown. The unfortunate reality of a black man is only understood by those who share the same skin.

Wilkins, R., Mitchell, C., King, M., Lewis, J., Humphrey, H., Parks, G., . . . Minnesota.

(2014, October 10). The Civil Rights Act of 1964: A Long Struggle for Freedom Civil Rights Era (1950–1963). Retrieved October 01, 2020, from

<https://www.loc.gov/exhibits/civil-rights-act/civil-rights-e>

Malcolm X, A revolutionary public figure known for his will power and demonstrations openly disagrees with King’s peaceful approach tactics. He ridicules King for worshipping the “White Man’s Religion” and expresses that the white man is teaching King and the African American community to be defenseless. Over a period, Malcolm began to engage with the peaceful part of the Civil rights movement and accepted invitations to nonviolent Civil rights debates and student non-violent committees. However, he still held true to his belief that the alternative to peacefulness is was violence to receive justice.

Malcolm’s tactics can be seen through present day injustice affairs such as the George Floyd incident where a cop purposely killed a 46-year-old black man due to improper police protocol. African Americans grew tired of peaceful resorts and decides to vandalize the entire city of Minneapolis including the police department. Afterall, this resulted in the cop who shot George Floyd being locked up 48 hours after the incident. He was charged with second degree manslaughter and second degree murder. Resorting to violence allowed the voices of African Americans to be heard regarding injustice and resulted in the police being arrested and charged.

However, even though our ancestors resorted to violence in the past, it did not resort

in immediate change in injustice.

2.) Malcolm X and the Civil Rights Movement

“Malcolm and the Civil Rights Movement.” *PBS*, Public Broadcasting Service,
www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/malcolm-x-and-civil-rights-movement/.