

Final Study Sheet

Persons

W.E.B. DuBois: He studied at Harvard University and, in 1895, became the first African American to earn a doctorate from Harvard. He wrote extensively and was the best known spokesperson for African American rights during the first half of the 20th century. Du Bois co-founded the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in 1909.

Booker T. Washington: Put himself through school and became a teacher. In 1881, he founded the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute in Alabama (now known as Tuskegee University), which grew immensely and focused on training African Americans in agricultural pursuits. A political adviser and writer, Washington clashed with intellectual W.E.B. Du Bois over the best avenues for racial uplift.

Ida B. Wells: A journalist, Wells led an anti-lynching crusade in the United States in the 1890s, and went on to found and become integral in groups striving for African-American justice.

Stokely Carmichael: Rose to prominence as a member and later the chairman of SNCC, working with Martin Luther King Jr. and other Southern leaders to stage protests. Carmichael later lost faith in the tactic of non-violence, promoting "Black Power" and allying himself with the militant Black Panther Party.

Cesar Chavez: After working as a community and labor organizer in the 1950s, Chavez founded the National Farm Workers Association in 1962. This union joined with the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee in its first strike against grape growers in California in 1965. A year later, the two unions merged, and the resulting union was renamed the United Farm Workers in 1972. In early 1968, Chavez called for a national boycott of California table grape growers. Chavez's battle with the grape growers for improved compensation and labor conditions would last for years. At the end, Chavez and his union won several victories for the workers when many growers signed contracts with the union. As a labor leader, Chavez employed nonviolent means to bring attention to the plight of farm workers. He led marches, called for boycotts and went on several hunger strikes. He also brought the national awareness to the dangers of pesticides to workers' health.

Alan Bakke: Bakke's first choice of medical schools, the University of California, Davis, had opened in 1968 with the expressed purpose of improving the physician care available to rural upstate California. Davis also initiated a minority recruitment program in 1970. Out of the 100 spaces available in its entering medical school class, Davis set aside sixteen of the positions for "economically or educationally disadvantaged" candidates. While Bakke's admissions scores were lower than those in the general admit pool, they were better than some of the scores of

candidates in the reserved pool. He believed his rejection was therefore unconstitutional, as the minority set-aside quotas violated the "equal protection of the laws" clause of the Fourteenth Amendment and placed him at a disadvantage in the admissions competition. In 1973, he reapplied to Davis, and threatened to sue the university for discrimination. His letter drew the attention of a sympathetic dean, Peter C. Storandt, who responded by suggesting that, should Bakke again be rejected for admission, he sue. Agreeing with Bakke that the minority recruitment program discriminated against whites, Storandt explained, "It seemed to me that Davis faculty were of the conviction that 'disadvantaged' means 'membership in a minority race.' " Storandt even passed Bakke the names of several lawyers. In 1974, when Bakke was again rejected for admission, he sued the University of California, Davis for discrimination. While the Yolo County Superior Court Judge F. Leslie Manker agreed with Bakke that the University of California, Davis's admissions quotas were unfair, he refused to order Bakke's admission, arguing that Bakke had failed to prove he would have been admitted had the minority recruitment program not existed. Both sides appealed the decision to the California Supreme Court, who voided the minority recruitment program as unconstitutional. The Board of Regents of the University of California then debated appealing the decision to the Supreme Court of the United States. Liberal members of the board, afraid that the conservative Supreme Court would issue a sweeping decision invalidating affirmative action programs nationwide, were opposed to filing an appeal. However, conservatives succeeded in pressing the case in Washington. In July 1978 the Supreme Court decided the case. It ruled that while the University of California could take race into account to compensate for discrimination and to diversify its student body, it could not set aside a specific number of places for students of color. Affirmative action plans were held to be constitutional and Allan Bakke was admitted to the University of California.

Hank Adams: A Sioux-Assiniboine Native American rights activist from Montana. In April, 1964 Adams made a name for himself by refusing to go into the United States Army unless traditional Indian treaty rights were accepted and recognized by the government; however, this rebellion was not a success and Adams ended up having to serve in the army.[2] Adams took the role of the leader of the Survival of American Indians Association in 1968. The association was a collection of around 200 members devoted to the cause of protecting Indian fishing rights. Near the end of 1968, Adams got more directly involved in the struggle. He fought against state fishing regulations on the Nisqually River in Washington, and for his actions he was arrested often between 1968 and 1971. He was even shot in the stomach while he was on protesting on the river; this did not phase Adams, and he continued in the struggle for Indian fishing rights in Washington until the issue was resolved and Indians were able to maintain their practices in the 1970s. When members of the American Indian Movement occupied the Bureau of Indian Affairs offices in Washington in 1972, Adams created a Twenty Point Proposal which the Nixon administration considered in exchange for AIM evacuating the Bureau of Indian Affairs. This

included giving the tribes treaty-making authority, providing judicial acceptance of the Native American right to interpret treaties, and abolishing laws which threatened Indian sovereignty and life. While this was not accepted, it still stands as a landmark of Native American self-determination. Adams leadership ability and commitment to the Native American cause helped change government policy and ultimately led to more sovereignty and power for Indian tribes.

A. Philip Randolph: During World War I, Randolph tried to unionize African-American shipyard workers in Virginia and elevator operators in New York City, and founded a magazine designed to encourage African-American laborers to demand higher wages. In 1963, he was a principal organizer of the March on Washington.

Frederick Douglass: Whenever he could he attended abolitionist meetings, and, in October, 1841, after attending an anti-slavery convention on Nantucket Island, Douglass became a lecturer for the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society and a colleague of William Lloyd Garrison. This work led him into public speaking and writing. He published his own newspaper, *The North Star*, participated in the first women's rights convention at Seneca Falls, in 1848, and wrote three autobiographies. He was internationally recognized as an uncompromising abolitionist, indefatigable worker for justice and equal opportunity, and an unyielding defender of women's rights.

Malcom X: Was a prominent black nationalist leader who served as a spokesman for the Nation of Islam during the 1950s and '60s. Due largely to his efforts, the Nation of Islam grew from a mere 400 members at the time he was released from prison in 1952 to 40,000 members by 1960. Articulate, passionate and a naturally gifted and inspirational orator, Malcolm X exhorted blacks to cast off the shackles of racism "by any means necessary," including violence. The fiery civil rights leader broke with the group shortly before his assassination, February 21, 1965, at the Audubon Ballroom in Manhattan, where he had been preparing to deliver a speech.

Marcus Garvey: 1887-1940; Was an orator for the Black Nationalism and Pan-Africanism movements, to which end he founded the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League. Garvey advanced a Pan-African philosophy which inspired a global mass movement, known as Garveyism. Garveyism would eventually inspire others, from the Nation of Islam to the Rastafari movement.

David Walker: Was an outspoken African-American abolitionist and anti-slavery activist. In 1829, while living in Boston, Massachusetts, he published *An Appeal to the Coloured Citizens of the World*, a call for black unity and self-help in the fight against oppression and injustice. The work brought attention to the abuses and inequities of slavery and the role of individuals to act responsibly for racial equality, according to religious and political tenets. At the time, some