

1. Creator: Henry Block

Title: "Hung Jury"

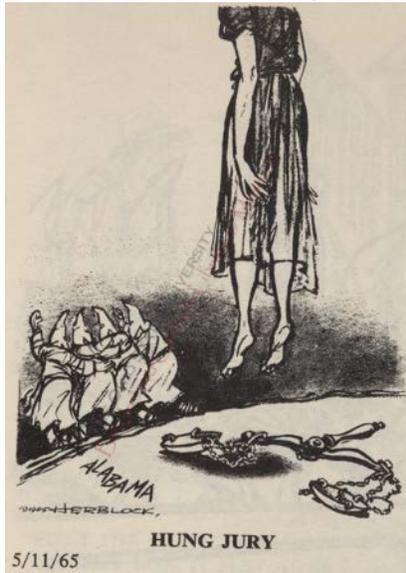
Publication:

Publication Date: May 11, 1965

Description: The phrase "hung jury" refers to a deadlocked jury that cannot agree upon a verdict. This particular cartoon may have been in reaction to the trial of Collie Leroy Wilkins, who was the alleged murderer of Viola Liuzzo, a white volunteer during the Selma-to-Montgomery Freedom March, or a similar trial. Liuzzo was murdered by the Ku Klux Klan the last night of the 1965 Selma Voting Rights March when she had an African-American teenage boy in her car. On May 3, 1965, the trial began in Hayneville, Alabama but ended in a hung jury, although the federal juries would later convict him of violating Liuzzo's civil rights and sentence him to ten years in prison.

Source: Billy Ireland Cartoon Library and Museum

Folder: Richardson Civil Right Lesson



2. Creator: Bill Crawford

Title: "Marching Together"

Publication: Unknown

Publication Date: Unknown

Description: Much violence was associated with the U.S. Civil Rights Movement. On one extreme there was the Black Panthers, an African-American militant group and the other extreme was the Klu Klux Klan.

Source: Robert Roy Metz Collection, The Ohio State University Cartoon Research Library. Reprinted by permission of Claire O. Crawford

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3. Creator: Ross A. Lewis

Title: "Songs My Mother Taught Me"

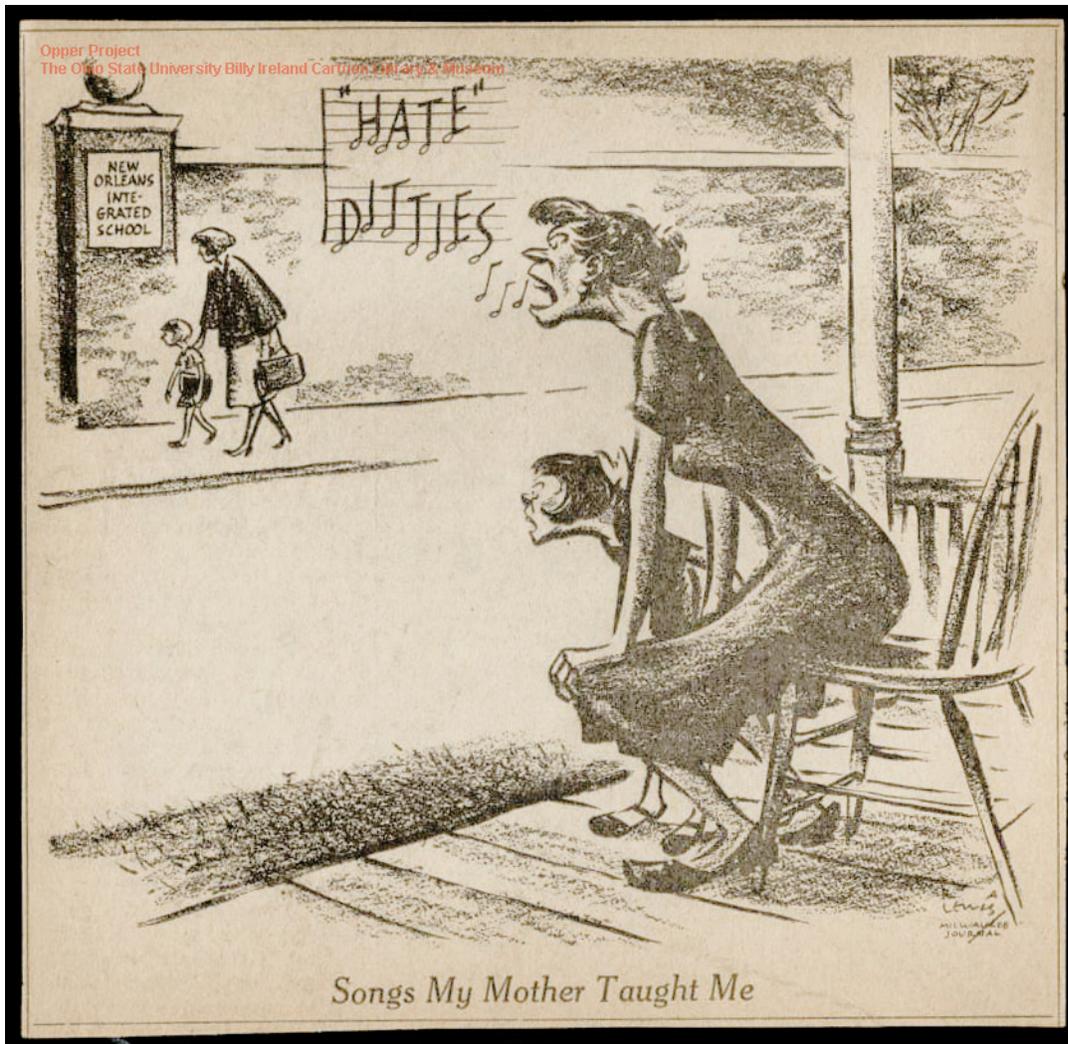
Publication: Milwaukee Journal

Publication Date: 1960s

Description: Despite great strides in Civil Rights during the mid-twentieth century, racism was still a social issue in the United States. In this cartoon, a woman and her daughter are seated on their porch, yelling something. From their mouths, there are musical notes and the phrase "Hate ditties." Across the street, there is another woman escorting her child into a school, past a sign which reads "New Orleans Integrated School."

Source:

Folder: Richardson Civil Rights Lesson



4. Creator: Sam Milai

Title: "Getting Ready for School"

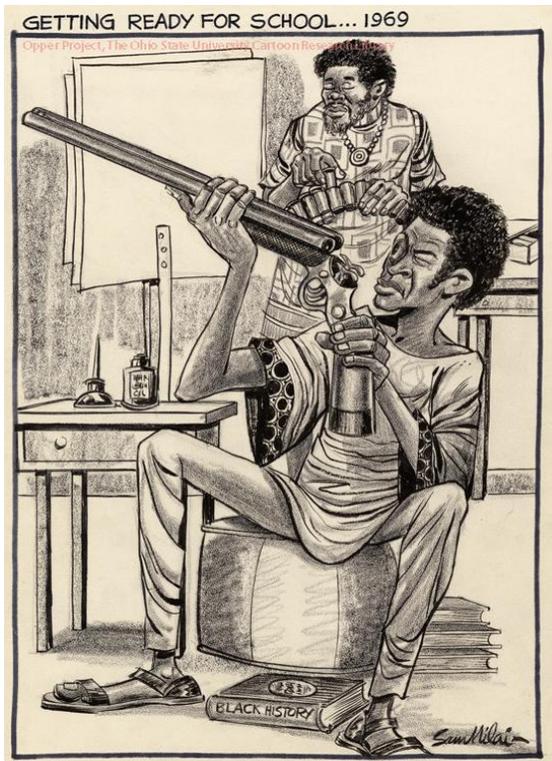
Publication: Milwaukee Journal

Publication Date: 1969

Description: One year before this cartoon, Civil Rights militancy reached its peak. The Black Panthers, an African American militant group, advocated Black Pride, especially the celebration of black history and culture, along with introducing a variety of community social programs. The Black Power movement included making the Civil Rights movement a black movement by pushing whites out. Another aspect of Black Power was the advocacy of self-defense against white attack, and the rejection of Martin Luther King Jr's principle of non-violence as an ideology.

Source: Billy Ireland Cartoon Journal and Museum

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5. Creator: Sam Milai

Title: "Long, Hot, STUPID Summer Under Way"

Publication: Pittsburgh Courier

Publication Date: June 21, 1967

Description: Beginning in April and continuing through the summer of 1967, there were 159 race riots across the United States. Riots occurred in southern states, but also in the north (New York City, Massachusetts), the Midwest (Cleveland, Ohio), and the west coast (California). In response to the images coming out of these cities, President Lyndon Johnson created the Kerner Commission to examine the causes behind the riots. The Kerner Commission recommended a wide array of social programs focusing on housing, job training and creation, and state sponsored welfare. This was in sharp contrast to the "Summer of Love" image that was also prevalent during that same summer in San Francisco.

Source: Billy Ireland Cartoon Library and Museum

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6. Creator: Sam Milai

Title: "Spare the Rod, Spoil the Child"

Publication: Pittsburgh Courier

Publication Date: October 6, 1963

Description: James Meredith was the first African American student to attend the University of Mississippi, also known as Ole Miss. "Bad Boy Barnett" in the cartoon refers to Mississippi's governor, Ross Barnett. Barnett and former general Edwin A. Walker (a World War II veteran and prominent "right-winger") actively opposed Meredith's efforts to desegregate University of Mississippi. On September 29, 1962, Walker even called for a national protest against the use of Federal troops to ensure Meredith's protection and guarantee his constitutional rights. This campus demonstration led to a riot in which two people were killed and six federal marshals were injured.

Source: Billy Ireland Cartoon Library and Museum

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7. Creator: Sam Milai

Title: "Movement in Mississippi"

Publication: Pittsburgh Courier

Publication Date: October 28, 1967

Description: James Chaney, Michael Schwerner, and Andrew Goodman are the names of three Civil Rights workers who were working to register African American voters but were murdered near Philadelphia, Mississippi on June 21, 1964, during the Freedom Summer. Law enforcement arrested the three men when they went to investigate the burning of an African American church. After being imprisoned for several hours, they were released after dark and into the hands of the Ku Klux Klan (KKK), who beat and murdered the men. In court, this conspiracy between the police and KKK was later proven. It was not until 1967, the year of this cartoon, that seven out of 18 suspects were convicted of the crime, although none would serve more than 6 years.

Source: Billy Ireland Cartoon Library and Museum

Folder: Richardson Civil Rights Lesson



8. Creator: Sam Milai

Title: "The Lion Came Early This March"

Publication: Pittsburgh Courier

Publication Date: March 6, 1967

Description: Wharlest Jackson was an African American man who was murdered after accepting a job promotion to a position at Armstrong Tire & Rubber plant in Natchez, Mississippi that was previously held by a white man. On the night of February 27, 1967, a bomb was planted in his pickup truck and exploded on his commute home from work. The case was never solved, and no one was charged for the murder of Jackson.

Source: Billy Ireland Cartoon Library and Museum

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9. Creator: Arthur Poinier

Title: "Welcome Wagon"

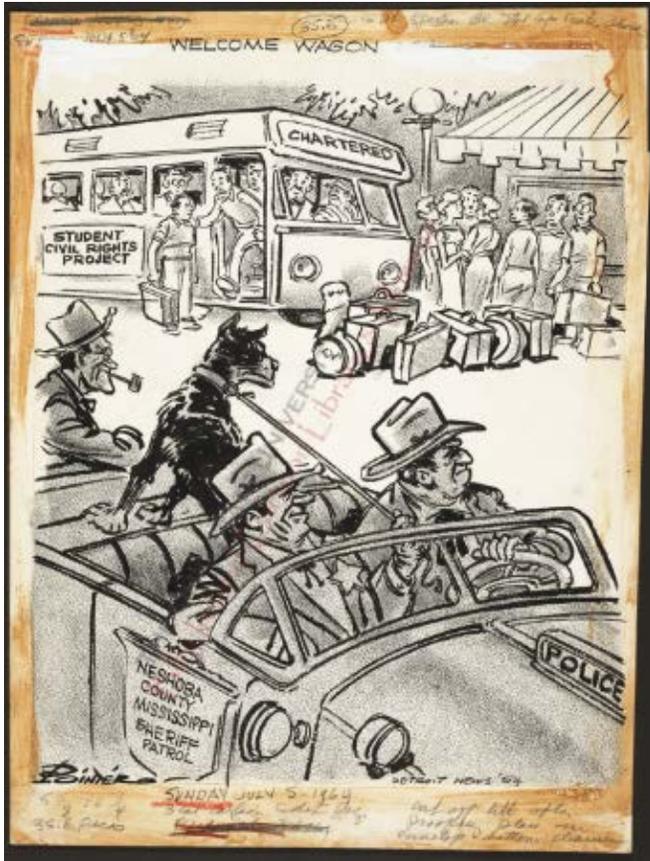
Publication: Detroit News

Publication Date: July 5, 1964

Description: The Mississippi Summer Project, also known as the Freedom Summer, began in June, 1964. It was an attempt to register as many African Americans as possible to vote and set up centers to provide aid for African Americans in Mississippi. Most of the out of state volunteers were young, northern, and white. There was not a warm welcome, and law enforcement kept a close, suspicious eye on the newcomers.

Source: Billy Ireland Cartoon Library and Museum

Folder: Richardson Civil Rights Lesson



10. Creator: Bill Roberts

Title: "Birmingham Firing Squad"

Publication: Original Artwork

Publication Date: 1963

Description: The Birmingham Campaign (1963) was a movement organized by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference to bring attention to the race problems in Birmingham, Alabama. During the protest, high school students were hit by a high-pressure water jet from a fire hose. The pictures of this riot brought widespread attention to the situation in Birmingham.

Source: Billy Ireland Cartoon Library and Museum

Folder: Richardson Civil Rights Lessons



5 7/8" wide

BRANDON PETERSON

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