

**Type:** Assignments

**Subject:** Week 7 Assignment: Case Study

**Subject area:** Nursing

**Education Level:** Undergraduate/College

**Length:** 7 pages

**Referencing style:** APA

**Preferred English:** US English

**Spacing Option:** Double

**School:** Chamberlain University

**Instructions :** Pick one (1) of the following topics. Then, address the corresponding questions/prompts for your selected topic. Use at least one (1) documented example of the corresponding primary source in your writing. Option 1: McCarthyism and Anti-Communist Campaigns  
The Cold War brought about an irrational fear of communism and communist activities in the United States. As we are learning this week, one of the most vocal instigators of this paranoia was Senator Joseph McCarthy. McCarthy delivered a speech about the imminent threat of communism on February 9, 1950. Perform a search on the internet and locate and read Joseph McCarthy's speech given in Wheeling, West Virginia on February 9, 1950. Copy and paste the following keywords into your Google search bar: "Joseph McCarthy, Wheeling, West Virginia." The speech is also referred to as "Enemies from Within."

Construct the case study by responding to the following prompts:

- Explain how Senator Joseph McCarthy defined communist nations within the speech. What specific threats did these nations pose?
- Assess if Senator Joseph McCarthy charges were accurate.
- Analyze anti-communist sentiments during the Cold War era, were these sentiments valid. If so, how? If not, why not?
- Explain if there are other examples of events similar to the Red Scare that have occurred throughout history and modern day.
- Examine what happened to people who invoked the Fifth Amendment, refused to appear or were found in violation of the law as defined by the Congressional Committee.

Option 2: The Civil Rights Movement

Using the Internet, locate and read Martin Luther King Jr's "I Have a Dream" speech given in Washington D.C., August 1963. Copy and paste the following keywords into your Google search bar: "I Have a Dream by Martin Luther King, Jr." Feel free also to locate and incorporate additional scholarly sources to respond to this case study, including information on the Civil Rights Movement.

Construct the case study by responding to the following prompts:

- Explain if the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s effectively changed the nation.
- What effect would the Civil Rights Acts have across the continent on minority groups?

- Do you think that the tactics and strategies that civil rights activists used in the 1960s would apply to today's racial and ethnic conflicts? Why or why not?
  - Do the ideas of the 1960s still have relevance today? If so how? If not, why not?
  - Analyze how the Civil Rights Movement would impact diversity in America today.
- Option 3: American Domestic and Foreign Policies (1953-1991)

Complete a search either in the Chamberlain Library or internet for domestic and foreign policies of four (4) of the following Presidents. Please incorporate at least one primary source of either a policy or act that you have chosen to write about.

**Civil Rights Movement**

Affiliated institution

Student's name

Course name

Instructor's name

Date

## **Civil Rights Movement**

### **How Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s effectively changed the nation**

For Black Americans in the 1950s and 1960s, the civil rights movement was an endeavor to achieve equitable access to the American legal system. After the American Civil War, slavery was abolished, but racism against African-Americans continued, notably in the Deep South. In the mid-twentieth century, Black Americans faced widespread bigotry and violence. They and many white Americans waged a two-decade-long struggle for equality.

A year later, in response to a new round of demonstrations, the Voting Rights Act of 1965 was passed. Congress was requested to adopt legislation on March 15, 1965, in response to Martin Luther King Jr.'s Selma, Alabama, campaign by President Johnson. Literacy tests and other forms of discrimination against African Americans were forbidden by the 1965 Voting Rights Act. Registration and election supervision were given to federal registrars under this clause. States could not change voting rules or redraw electoral boundaries for five years without federal permission. In 1966, the contentious poll tax was completely repealed. From 35% in 1964 to 60% in 1969, the number of black adults in the South who were eligible to vote more than doubled.

White Americans' attitudes on race and politics have changed throughout time as a direct result of their involvement in civil rights marches. Affirmative action is more popular among whites who live in areas with a long history of civil rights marches because they are more likely to lean Democratic and have less racial hostility toward blacks. When it comes to media coverage, peaceful protests were seen as more effective than violent protests, according to one

research. This was due to the fact that peaceful protests were seen as more effective than violent protests.

Discrimination on the basis of color, race, religion, sex, or national origin is forbidden under the 1964 Act, which was enacted to prohibit discrimination in employment and public accommodations. Despite the 1964 Act, educational institutions may continue to discriminate against female employees. Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act barred the segregation of publicly supported private and public organizations as a follow-up in 1964. It addressed country, race, and ethnic origin, but not gender. Fifty years ago, supporters for women's rights pushed Congress to declare sex a "emergency" category. This void was addressed in 1972 with the enactment of Title IX, which barred the segregation of federally financed educational programs on the basis of gender (clayton, 2018). Following Mink's 2002 death, the Patsy T. Mink Equal Opportunity in Education Act was renamed Title IX.

As a consequence of these enormous achievements, many downtrodden persons have come together to fight for their rights. Since 1964, disenfranchised Americans have used a civil rights statute enacted by President Johnson to resist racism and other types of discrimination.

### **Effects of the Civil Rights Acts have across the continent on minority groups**

White Americans' views on race and politics have evolved over time due to their participation in civil rights marches. This is because whites who reside in historically black regions are more likely to be Democratic and exhibit less racial hatred toward blacks. According to one study, nonviolent demonstrations get more media attention than violent ones. Peaceful demonstrations were considered as more successful than violent ones. According to Levy (2019), the civil rights movement and the historic Civil Rights Act of 1964 fueled freedom and equality movements throughout the US. NOW was created in 1966 to combat workplace discrimination

based on gender, ethnicity, color, religion, and national origin (Levy,2019). The surprising success of the 1964 Act galvanized progressives to lobby Congress to protect vulnerable groups including the elderly, disabled, and pregnant women.

Hispanics, like African-Americans, achieved their objectives only through diligent preparation. The United Farm Workers Party, La Raza Unida, and the League of United Latin American Citizens have all called for more voter registration and educational opportunities. The 1975 Voting Rights Act amendments required voting information in minority languages, including Spanish. Without comprehensive immigration reform, immigrants' rights and citizenship are compromised. Soon after, Native Americans began to organize in the 1960s. The goal was to dispel Native American prejudices and help them reclaim their heritage. It has long fought for Native American culture and land rights. Like the assaults of Alcatraz in 1969 and Wounded Knee in 1973.

When the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990 was put into law, it covered over 40 million people. It offers transportation, public accommodations, jobs, and telecommunications for disabled people, especially those with HIV/AIDS. Acceptance of gays took a long time. Since the 1980s, more states and counties have banned discrimination. No-ask-no-tell policy mandates that uniformed gays maintain their sexuality hidden and abstain from any homosexual actions. In 2003, the Supreme Court declared sodomy a criminal. The 1964 Civil Rights Act covered gender. According to the National Organization for Women, more women are elected to public office. The Supreme Court has backed laws that discriminate against women for several reasons. Enhanced alertness passes the test. Nancy Pelosi became the first female House Speaker in 2006. It failed to pass the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA), which prohibited public and private funding of anti-feminist organizations.

Contrary to its revolutionary goal, the 1964 Civil Rights Act did not eliminate long-standing discrimination, exploitation and injustice. In this way, the act and its implementation have reignited debates over what equality is, how the government might aid it, and how ordinary Americans can help it. Lobbying, litigation, policy, and public demonstrations will continue to influence human rights.

**Do you think that the tactics and strategies that civil rights activists used in the 1960s would apply to today's racial and ethnic conflicts? Why or why not?**

Massive acts of civil disobedience defined the revolution, and their lessons may be applied to today's racial and ethnic issues. Between 1955 and 1968, civil disobedience and nonviolent resistance put protesters and authorities in a bind. When situations involving racial injustices developed, federal, state, and local governments, businesses, and communities had to act quickly. Notable nonviolent actions include the Montgomery bus boycott in Alabama, the Greensboro sit-ins, and the March on Washington.

The struggle for racial equality and civil rights in the United States is a testament to millions of African Americans in the 1960s. Martin Luther King Jr. Day is observed on January 20, 2014. The movement's success may be ascribed to nonviolent protests for human rights without violence. The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. backed this method to confront armed revolt. King's nonviolent movement influenced Mahatma Gandhi.

Millions of blacks utilized civil disobedience, peaceful marches, and economic boycotts in what activists called America's second civil war, led by Martin Luther King Jr. Too soon to know whether these demonstrations will help alleviate America's chronic socioeconomic

inequities. Lessons and comparisons from the 1960s civil rights fight "Responding to brutal repression with 'eye for an eye' may be politically right, but not smart."

**Do the ideas of the 1960s still have relevance today? If so how? If not, why not?**

Enacted in 1964, the Civil Rights Act outlawed public segregation and discrimination based on race and ethnicity. An important legal problem for African-Americans after *Brown v. Board of Education* in Topeka was continuous attempts to reform public schools. The current civil rights movement seeks to address society's less evident but essential imbalances. In America, everyone should be able to reach their full potential, and equality should entail equal opportunity.

An endeavor to integrate public schools was revived after the Civil Rights Act and subsequent desegregation. Integration of education has never been more vital. To ensure educational equity, all students must have equal access to and participation in all schoolwork (Harris, 2021). Having access to advanced mathematics and science courses is required. It's tough to start a job, prepare, and perform successfully when access to and participation in courses is limited. From early childhood through postsecondary education, all students are equipped to overcome academic and financial barriers to great education.

The Civil Rights Act's importance cannot be overstated. The act benefited immigrants, immigrants with disabilities, and lesbians and homosexual men. The Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) of 1965 and the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) of 2015 were both influenced by the Civil Rights Act (ESSA). Despite the rise of the African-American middle class to about 10% of all black families, the black unemployment rate remains double that of whites (12.6 percent vs. 6.6 percent in 2012). According to a 2012 Economic Policy Institute



study, just 12% of white children live in concentrated poverty, compared to 45% of black children. A. Philip Randolph, the first black labor union leader, led the 1963 March on Washington. The demonstrators concerned about economic equality and employment opportunities almost as much as democracy (Harmon, 2019). They wanted all public facilities available to everybody, but those who couldn't afford them couldn't use them. Today's human rights debates seldom include suppressed voices. Despite most politicians' rhetoric, the economic crisis will cause millions of middle-class people to become much impoverished. The number of poor people living in the suburbs has increased by 64% in the previous decade.

Unlike in the 1960s, there is no substantial attempt to face the repercussions of injustice in America. If I'm accurate, it's been decades. The existing political and societal milieu prohibits race debate. If a civil rights movement didn't concentrate on race and socioeconomic disparity, it was judged biased or racist. Because of this, I believe we may have missed the fact that racial prejudice has returned in full force, bringing with it two distinct trajectories for many Americans.

### **Analyze how the Civil Rights Movement would impact diversity in America today**

Civil rights campaigners now want greater opportunities to prevent such atrocities. The Eyes age requires knowing what is new. Racism must be abolished from our society as a whole (Harmon, 2019). The African American civil rights fight inspired many other persecuted communities. Consider the recent immigrant rights marches around the country. In a dramatic resemblance to the civil rights battle, immigrants said "we, too, are America." Agricultural workers' movements and organizations like the Mexican American Legal Defense Fund, modeled after the NAACP's Legal Defense Fund, have been active since the late 1960s. The women's movement was influenced by the civil rights movement. The LGBT and refugee rights

movements. These are only a few points to remember. The African American civil rights movement may inspire campaigns in other cultures.

It would be better if the civil rights movement brought togetherness rather than division. I believe that many Americans are still not accepting the fact that white racism is no longer a problem. White men are scared about losing power. That's the point. That's what I see when I stare at this guy's knee on George Floyd's neck. Unhappy with the world's development, a white man acts out of character. To create unity, the movement must recognize our distinct differences. To change one's surroundings, one must first ensure that one's own potential is completely fulfilled. To do so, we must appreciate one other and endeavor to overcome our own prejudices. Humans have biases and assumptions in their minds. But we may all go outside of them and treat people as we would want to be treated.

## References

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- Harmon, D. A. (2019). *Beneath the image of the Civil Rights Movement and race relations: Atlanta, Georgia, 1946–1981*. Routledge.
- Harris, A. J. (2021). The Civil Rights Movement. Million Man March. Black Lives Matter. *International Journal of Multiple Research Approaches*, 13(1).
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