

Civil Rights Story Map Tour Captions for the Visually Impaired

Integration Conflict, Clinton, Tennessee (stop 1)

Photograph shows an armed member of the National Guard observing Clinton High School as students stand on its steps and lawn.

Clinton Tennessee integration (stop 2)

White teacher in typing class seated at desk. Only four students in a classroom with many more chairs. Two African American girls, one white boy and one white girl.

Integrated classroom DC (stop 3)

Integrated classroom at Anacostia High School, Washington D.C. In a class of ten female students, six are white and four are black. The students appear to be speaking in unison.

Three African American women at polling place (stop 4)

Photograph of three African American women at a polling place in New York or Newark, New Jersey looking through a book of registered voters in 1957.

Little Rock learn on TV (stop 5)

Photograph shows three pajama-clad white girls being educated via television during the period that the Little Rock schools were closed to avoid integration.

During school closure in Little Rock, Arkansas (stop 6)

Photograph shows a pajama-clad white boy being educated via television during the period that the Little Rock schools were closed to avoid integration.

Little Rock 9 rally at state capitol (stop 7)

Photograph showing a group of people, several holding signs and American flags, protesting the admission of the "Little Rock Nine" to Central High School

Ronald Martin, Robert Patterson. Mark Martin sit down strike (stop 8)

Three men stage sit-down strike after being refused service at a F.W. Woolworth luncheon counter, Greensboro, N.C. Greensboro North Carolina, 1960. [

Ole Miss integration (stop 9)

National guard troops sitting in a military vehicle outside a building on the University of Mississippi campus. The photographer included before riots in the description.

Ole Miss Integration (stop 10)

Photograph shows James Meredith walking on the campus of the University of Mississippi, accompanied by U.S. marshals.

Segregation in Albany, Georgia (stop 11)

Sign on a store door stating, "This is a privately-owned business. It is not based in or located on municipal, county, state, or federal property. It is not a public utility, school, church or polling place. We reserve the right to seat our patrons or deny service to anyone. Any person creating a disturbance on these premises after being denied service will be prosecuted!" In the lower right, the management.

Taxi Cabs (stop 12)

Taxi cab in Albany, Georgia which a sign stating "White only, Becks cab" on its side.

Governor Wallace attempting to block integrations. (stop 13)

Alabama Governor George Wallace standing in the doorway of the University of Alabama flanked by state police wearing hardhats. Gov. Wallace is standing defiantly at a door while being confronted by Deputy U.S. Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach is wearing a microphone and has notes on a podium. The photograph summary states he is being confronted by Deputy U.S. Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach.

Federalized national guard at University of Alabama (stop 14)

Federalized National Guard troops with bayonets marching on the University of Alabama in June of 1963 when African Americans Vivian Malone and James Hood registered for classes.

Vivian Malone entering Foster Auditorium (stop 15)

Vivian Malone, an African American woman, entering an auditorium on the grounds of the University of Alabama in order to register for classes. On the right side of the photo are men with cameras, a man with a reel video camera, a man with a notepad with an analog tape recorder hanging on a strap around his neck. On the left is a group of men including U.S. Deputy Attorney General, Nicholas Katzenbach.

March on Washington (stop 16)

Massive crowd of people both white and African American lined up on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial.

Civil Rights March on Washington (stop 17)

Photograph showing civil rights leaders, including Martin Luther King, Jr., surrounded by a crowd carrying signs. Signs say, "No U.S. Dough to help Jim Crow Grow"; "in Freedom we are born in freedom we must live"; and "Segregated rules in public schools."

Civil rights leaders meet with Pres Kennedy (stop 18)

Civil rights leaders meet with President John. F. Kennedy in the oval office of the White House after the March on Washington, D.C. Leaders include Whitney Young (National Urban League), Floyd McKissick (CORE); Martin Luther King, Jr. (SCLC); John Lewis (SNCC); Rabbi Joachim Prinz (American Jewish Congress); A. Phillip Randolph; Walter Reuther (labor leader); Vice President Lyndon Johnson; and Roy Wilkins (NAACP).

Sixteenth Street Baptist Church (stop 19)

During the Civil Rights Movement the church served as an organizational headquarters. On Sunday, September 15, 1963 members of the Ku Klux Klan planted 19 sticks of dynamite outside the church basement. The explosion killed 4 young girls and injured 22 others.

Mary E. Branch, Farmville, VA (stop 20)

Farmville, Prince Edward County, Virginia. African American children arriving at “free” school. Elementary and middle school-aged children moving to enter a school on what seems to be a grand opening day.

Crowd in Harlem taunts police (stop 21)

Crowd of African American young males, clapping and chanting as they taunt police in Harlem.

NYC Race Riots (stop 22)

Police in Harlem standing on the street with guns drawn and pointing upwards during the July 1964 race riots.

Negroes voting in DC (stop 23)

Long line of African-American citizens lined up to vote in what appears to be a school used as a polling place.

Selma to Montgomery (stop 24)

Participants, some carrying American flags, participating in the civil rights march from Selma to Montgomery, the Alabama state capital.

DC Riot Scenes (stop 25)

National guardsman at a street closed by a barricade. Behind the barricade another guardsman in front of a collapsed building. A white man is taking a photograph and a black man, dressed in a suit and tie, wearing a hat, calmly walks across the street behind the barricade.

Riot Damage in Washington (stop 26)

Damaged buildings along a D.C. from the race riots in April, 1968. One building has its roof destroyed, another is completely a pile of rubble. Two men are standing on the corner near an intact barber shop.

DC Riot Aftermath 1968 (stop 27)

Photograph showing a soldier standing guard at 7th and N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., with the ruins of buildings that were destroyed during the riots that followed the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr.

Poor People’s March (stop 28)

Photograph showing people marching and carrying signs at Connecticut Avenue and L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. On the left is the Blake building.

Resurrection City (stop 29)

As part of the Poor People's March, set up a 3,000-person protest camps on the National Mall where they stayed for six weeks. The protest was organized by Martin Luther King, Jr, but carried out by Ralph Abernathy after King was assassinated. The goal of the demonstration was the achievement of economic justice.