I. Black Insurgency
    A. 1876-1930: conditions not present
        1. no political opportunity
        2. weak organizations/few resources
        3. no cognitive liberation
    B. Compromise 1877
    C. System: 1876-1930
        1. economic
            a. 90% of blacks in south
            b. cotton tenancy or debt bondage
            c. benefited: Northern and Southern elites
        2. political/social
            a. disenfranchisement
            b. segregation
            c. Wilson/Harding
        3. judicial
            a. Fourteenth Amendment
            b. Plessy v Ferguson
        4. social order violence
            a. riots
            b. lynching
            c. 1920s Ku Klux Klan
    D. Socioeconomic processes: 1930-1960
        1. economic
            a. Cotton decline
            b. automation
            c. northern manufacturing
        2. black migration
        3. urbanization
        4. WWII: freedom and equality
        5. Cold War: racism doesn't look good
    E. Consequences
        1. increasing political opportunity
            a. northern elite v southern elite
                i. importance of black vote in North
                ii. compromise v cold war
            b. federal government "support"
                i. judicial: Brown v Bd of Ed
                ii. Truman's Civil Rights Commission
                iii. Roosevelt: lynching is murder

2. Indigenous groups: increasing size and resources
    a. Black church
    b. Black colleges
    c. NAACP
3. Cognitive liberation
    a. system is unjust, by its own standards
    b. can be overthrown
    c. lynching and Brown v Bd of Education

II. Heyday: 1961-65

A. Political opportunity: further factionalizing of elite
1. black vote in North more important than alliance with Southern elite
    a. 1950-1965 2 million to NY, CA, IL
    b. 1960 black vote decided election for Democrats
2. winning cold war more important than maintaining social oppression
    a. "communism" vs "democracy"
    b. wars of national liberation
    c. winning their "hearts and minds"
3. public opinion
    a. Negro question
    b. white liberal support

B. organization: creation of formal movement organization
1. new organizations
    a. CORE, SNCC, SCLC
    b. used leaders and members and systems of indigenous organizations
    c. indigenous organizations being displaced
2. movement consensus
    a. focus: place
        i. south
        ii. 70% of movement actions in south
    b. focus: issues
        i. enfranchisement
        ii. equality
    c. consequences
        i. concentration of resources
        ii. movement consensus on goals
    d. strategy
        i. make the injustice of system visible
        ii. undermine functioning of system
        iii. gain popular support
    e. tactics

i. non-violent direct action, civil disobedience
ii. break unjust laws
iii. examples: sit-ins, freedom rides, jail-ins, voter registration, marches
iv. violent reactions from white segregationists

C. Success: federal government, external resources
1. federal government
a. neutral
b. civil rights laws
i. Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1968
ii. Voting Rights Act of 1965
2. white liberal organizations

D. Backlash

III. Decline 1966-1970

A. Context
1. urban riots
2. proliferation of organizations

B. Political Opportunity
1. backlash and polarization
a. riots/uprisings
b. white suburbs threatened
2. class structure threatened
3. parties to the right: Wallace supporters
a. law and order
b. other problems

C. decline in organizational strength/consensus
1. proliferation of organizations
2. disagreement over goals
a. integration
b. class: institutional racism and discrimination,
i. poverty
ii. unemployment
iii. urban squalor
iv. discrimination: housing, education, jobs
v. police violence
3. disagreement over tactics
a. non-violence
b. violence
4. change in geography

D. Cognitive liberation: reversal

E. Responses
    1. decrease in support except for NAACP
    2. federal government
        a. expenditures for law and order: weapons, training, manpower
        b. COINTELPRO 1956-1971
            i. infiltration
            ii. dirty tricks
            iii. legal harassment
            iv. extra-legal violence
        c. Black Panthers
    3. consequences
        a. leadership decimated
        b. membership paranoia
        c. resources absorbed

1. Social Movements 1960s/70s
    1. black insurgency: influence (AIM, New Left-SDS, Free Speech Movement, Anti-Vietnam, Feminism.
    2. How so?
        1. cognitive liberation
            1. view institutions and social arrangements of American society through prism of the bi
                1. questions of legitimacy
                2. hypocrisy
            2. limited success of bi but example that change was possible
        2. tactics: disrupt the system
            1. AVW:
                1. disrupt the draft: draft cards to draft offices
                2. stop flow of troops
                3. mass protests and arrests
            2. American Indian movement:
                1. occupation of Alcatraz, BIA, Wounded Knee
                2. Self-defense
            3. New Left (SDS)
                1. elite universities
                2. occupy universities buildings and offices
                3. SDS at Columbia
                    1. university and Vietnam war
                    2. university and workers
                    3. university and society
                    4. university and Harlem

3. Direct connection
    1. BI and AVW
        1. SNCC
        2. MLK
    2. BI and AIM
    3. BI and FSM
    4. Feminism, BI, SDS, VAWM