Introduction

The interview that I personally held with one of the John Jay College employees was about race relations during the 1960s. The 1960s is a year that my interviewee could remember for the fact that there was a movement going on. The sixties were a time of political movement, change and counter culture and one where many young people got involved.

My Interviewee Mentioned

- During the 1960s many young people got involved in a movement trying to get America to become a better place for all people, no matter what gender or race they were.
- Martin Luther King Jr. was an American activist and leader in the African-American Civil Rights Movement. He was best known for using nonviolent civil disobedience.
- The sixties began with the election of the youngest American president, John F. Kennedy, where people felt happy that he was going to lead the America.

Segregation

Martin Luther King, Jr.

The Civil Rights Movement

--The African-Americans in the United States enlarged the aims of the Civil Rights Movement in order to include racial dignity, economy, politics, and freedom from oppression of the white Americans.

--African American created the movement in way to win the right of being respected and treated equally as white Americans.

--African Americans didn’t find themselves in same level as the white Americans in many aspects.

--The memory of the Civil Rights Movement in the 1960s is embodied in dramatic photos, recorded speeches.

--Part of the movement was and - violence that was used in people that were trying to protest in way to stop them to say the truth.

--Segregation was going on during the 1960s, in the United States where African-Americans were not paid the same wages as white people.

--The African-Americans adult weren’t allowed to attend the same schools and colleges as the white adults.

- The violence to stop the movement against African-Americans were in variety ways.

- African Americans weren’t allowed to stay or participate in any institution with white Americans.