



Civil Rights in the USA

Image Pack

The images in this pack are suitable for use with our Civil Rights in the USA teacher resource pack.

They are intended for use with A-level History students who are studying Civil Rights in the USA.

You may wish to supplement the images in this pack with images chosen by the students themselves.

All images included are freely available online and we have included links to where they can be accessed underneath each one.

Content warning: Please be advised that students may find some of these images upsetting as they deal with issues including racism, violence and death.



Image 1

Photograph of Martin Luther King with Vice-Chancellor Bosanquet, 1967, NUA/052589-1, University Archives, Newcastle University Special Collections, GB186.
Available at: <https://archiveslive.ncl.ac.uk/digital/collection/052589/001/001/001.tif> (Accessed: 9 March 2023).
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Image 2

Photograph of Martin Luther King Degree Procession, 1967, NUA/052589-14, University Archives, Newcastle University Special Collections, CB186.
Available at <https://collections.newcastle.ac.uk/digital/collection/p2105sk012/a/106/mv.17> (Accessed: 9 March 2023).

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Image 3

Photograph of Martin Luther King waiting at the front of the degree ceremony to accept his honorary degree, 1967, NUA/052589-11, University Archives, Newcastle University Special Collections, CB186.
Available at: <https://collections.ncl.ac.uk/digital/collection/p21051coll2/d/122/rec/8> (Accessed: 9 March 2023).
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GREAT DAY FOR FREEDOM FIGHTER

A CROWDED King's Hall saw the University honour a truly great man on Monday afternoon. In a colourful and majestic ceremony the Reverend Martin Luther King was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law by the Chancellor, His Grace the Duke of Northumberland. The tense and expectant audience rose as Mr. C. B. Nicholson, President of the Students' Representative Council, carrying the University Mace, led in the Congregation. Doctor King entered, wearing the dazzling red and white robe of Doctor of Civil Law, a small yet immensely dignified figure as he made his way to the front of the Hall.



Dr. Martin Luther King (centre) pictured here with His Grace the Duke of Northumberland before being presented with his honorary degree on Monday.

First the Public Octor, Professor J. H. Burnett, related the superb catalogue of good that has been Doctor King's life. Dr. King stood listening attentively, his brown eyes reflecting from his outwardly passive features the joy and sorrow through which he has lived. Professor Burnett spoke of Doctor King's religious upbringing and his early promise of the great orator for which he is famous. He told of how the six-year-old child had said to his mother, "I'm gonna get me some big words."

Decision

Dr. King then made another momentous decision — to choose the parish of Martin Luther King in the deep south instead of a comparatively secure northern district. "Throughout his troubled, often dangerous career as a spokesman for Civil Rights, Dr. King never lost his moral compass," said the Chancellor.



Dr. King enjoys a chat over coffee with S.R.C. President Nick Nicholson.

Delighted

"I feel greatly honoured and delighted to be here and to receive this honorary degree from Newcastle University in recognition of my efforts," Dr. King stated the three great problems which confront our world today, racism, poverty and war. In a voice which though soft, told all his listeners how passionately he wanted these three ill-effects of our civilisation to be eradicated.

Pressure

When questioned about the South African situation, Dr. King said, "I remain and the U.S. get together to our economic pressure on South Africa may help solve the problem tomorrow." Perhaps Doctor King's most salient point was when he said of the negro extremists, "I like Carmichael and Brown, I always try to remember that these men are products of the race problem, rather than cause of it." Upon leaving, Dr. King expressed his pleasure at being able to talk to some students, and was thanked for generally agreeing to come by the Vice-Chancellor Dr. C. I. C. Stanbury.

So the great man has returned to America to continue the fight for equality, leaving perhaps a greater understanding of the problems which Britain herself faces and certainly a more real appreciation of the character of this truly remarkable world figure.

Storm brews over Rugby Club tour

FEELINGS are running high this week amongst many members of the University about a proposed tour by two South African University rugby teams. The teams from the University of Pretoria and the Orange Free State are to be guests of the rugby club in January.

An article in Courier, October 23, 1967, brought the tour to the notice of people not only within the University but from other universities throughout the country. Within days of publication these calls were received from several universities including Southampton and London who wished to know what the position was.

Southampton University Union has gone so far as to write to Nick Nicholson, President of the S.R.C., stating that they felt that, if the invitation were placed it would not be a fortunate use of public money, and would give the impression that S.R.C. acknowledges apartheid.

Furthermore, what would happen if these were coloured members of the university in the rugby team to meet the South Africans? Or would the universities concerned allow a mixed team, coloureds and whites, to play in their country? Everyone knows the answer — of course, such a situation would not be allowed. And like it or not the University, foreign and English students alike, is represented by a team from the South African Government.

Mr. Martin Pinder, who is responsible for the organisation of the tour, seemed rather naive in his comment upon it. "Obviously, we have never played a game of rugby with these men, their sport is their interest."

He did, however, eagerly detail the residence of the teams whilst in Newcastle to be paid for by the club who acquire something

in the region of £400 to offset their costs. We are getting in a grant from the Athletic Union for a substantial grant but we have no idea of its possible success," added Mr. Pinder.

Mr. Nando-Kaun, President of the University's African Society, when asked about the tour, said he thought it "disgraceful." "It is all very well talking about keeping politics out of sport but all the very people who practise segregation miss the tin we cannot turn a blind eye," he commented.

Mixed team

Furthermore, what would happen if these were coloured members of the university in the rugby team to meet the South Africans? Or would the universities concerned allow a mixed team, coloureds and whites, to play in their country? Everyone knows the answer — of course, such a situation would not be allowed. And like it or not the University, foreign and English students alike, is represented by a team from the South African Government.

Entertaining

Mr. Nicholson has replied to this letter, pointing out that it is doubtful if any public money will be spent on entertaining the two teams as the Rugby Club has formed an Action Committee to raise money to meet the necessary expenses. Also, he said that the touring teams do not either as individuals or as a team represent the South African Government.

Opposition

Mr. Pinder, it seems, echoed the U.A.U.'s official policy of "sport and politics don't mix," but there is apparently some opposition to the tour amongst some National Union of Student officials although the N.U.S. as such thinks there is little it can do.

Some universities have after a referendum, abandoned the idea of their team meeting the touring side, but as yet there has been no such move within this university. Mr. Paul Brooks, President of the Union Society, said his private opinion was that no harm could come from such a tour, but pointed out that if the visiting team should practice segregation of any kind within the Union then he would not tolerate it.

The choice for the Conservatives is to have a candidate who is said to have resigned through anti-apartheid pressure of work and Mr. Alan Craig, Vice-President of the Association, who last year won the Queen's Speech Debate whilst leading the Opposition. Mr. Alan Craig was elected once again.

Mr. Graham Clarke, the new Chairman under whose supervision the Conservative and Association are now working very effectively, said that he felt the Conservatives would once again be successful because of the anxiety existing amongst the other political groups.

The Labour Club has as yet no candidate, although negotiations are going ahead with the Socialist Society and con-

NO LABOUR CANDIDATE FOR ELECTIONS YET

LABOUR: Conservative Liberal or Socialist which do you support? On Saturday, November 18 everyone will have the opportunity to vote for the Party of their choice at the Mock Election. This is held prior to the Queen's Speech Debate which takes place next term.

The Liberals held their selection meeting last Thursday. The hustings were given by David Lyson and Mr. Roy Stevenson. Mr. Lyson, the Press Officer for the Society, was chosen. He is expected to stick quite closely to the Party line. Regarding their possibility of success, a Liberal spokesman said that he had come from such a tour, but pointed out that if the visiting team should practice segregation of any kind within the Union then he would not tolerate it.

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Image 5

Trikosko, M.S. (1964) Martin Luther King and Malcolm X after King's press conference at the U.S. Capitol about the Senate debate on the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
Available at: <https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/201210581> (Accessed: 1 March 2023).
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Image 7

Bledsoe, J.T. (1959) Little Rock, 1959, anti-integration rally at state capitol.
Available at: <http://www.oxfordjournals.org/doi/pdf/10.1093/ajph/49.10.1781> (Accessed: 6 March 2023).
Freely available in the public domain.



Image 8

Mann, D. (1955) Emmett Till's mother Mamie Till-Mobley at her son's funeral in 1955. He was lynched by white men after a white woman accused him of offending her in her family's grocery store. Available at: https://collections.si.edu/search/detail/edanmdm:nmaahc_2013.31 (Accessed: 6 March 2023). Freely available in the public domain from The Smithsonian.



Image 9

Photographer unknown (1961) Freedom riders are beaten by members of the KKK. Bull Connor, head of Birmingham's police, made a pact with the Klan that the police would stay away from Birmingham's bus terminal for fifteen minutes after the Freedom Riders arrived, enough time to severely beat James Peck, and others, into the hospital. This picture was reclaimed by the FBI from a local journalist who also was beaten and whose camera was smashed.
Available at: <https://www.neh.gov/humanities/2011/may/june/feature/freedom-riders> (Accessed: 6 March 2023).
Freely available in the public domain from National Endowment of Humanities.



Image 10

Photographer unknown (1965) Los Angeles police hustle rioter into car
Available at: <https://www.bbc.com/pictures/news/19650301> (Accessed: 6 March 2023).
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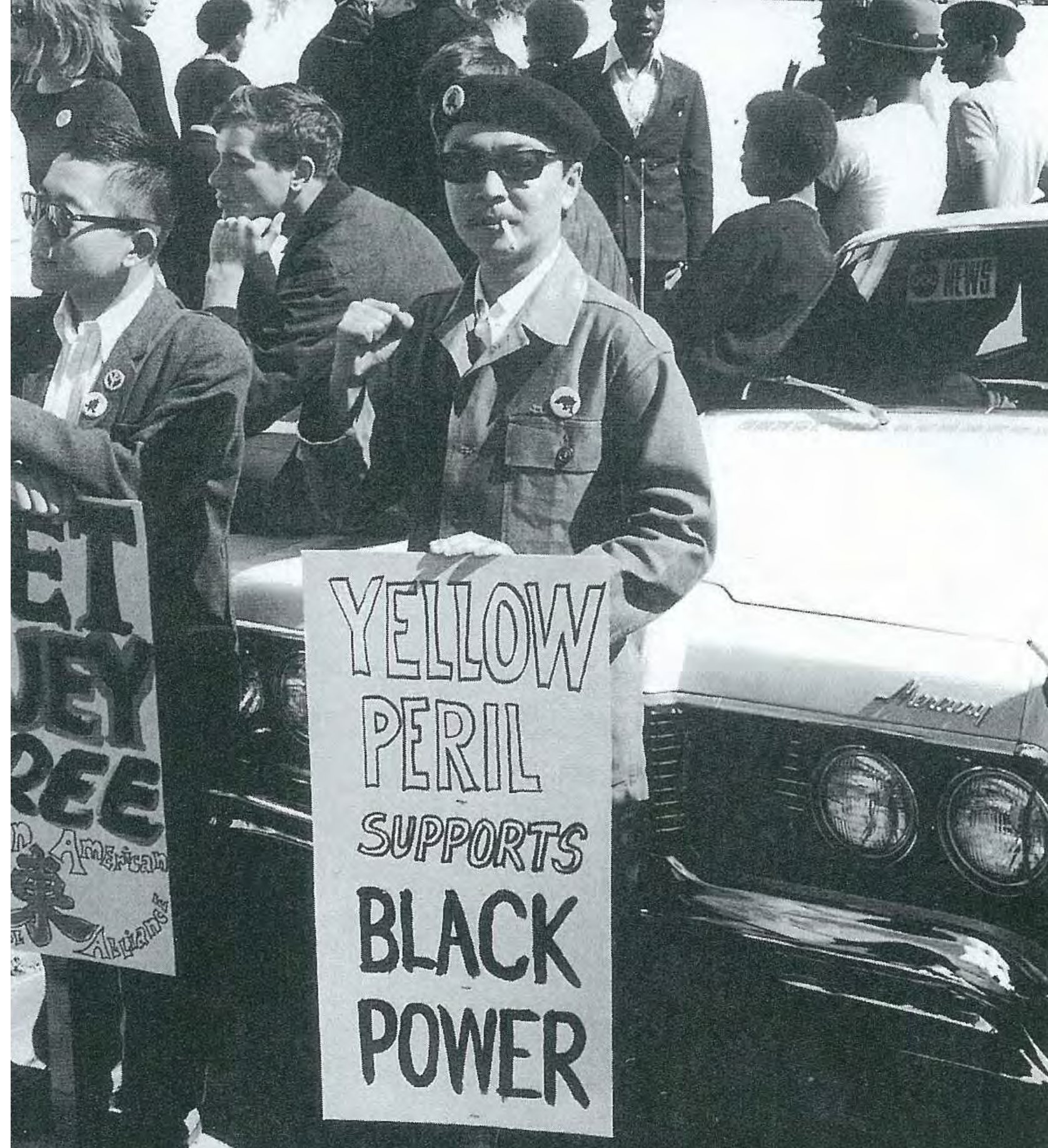


Image 11

Bingham, H.L. (1968) Japanese-American activist Richard Aoki at a Black Panther rally.
Available at: [Aoki at a Panther Rally / Photo from Black Panthers 1968 by ... | Flickr](https://www.flickr.com/photos/blackpanthers/1366/) (Accessed: 6 March 2023).
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Image 12

Date and photographer unknown. A white man and a Black man drink from segregated water fountains during the Jim Crow era.
Available at: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/82050876/> Original Caption: Segregated drinking fountain in... (Accessed: 8 March 2023).
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Image 13

Photographer unknown (1956) Three students at Clinton High School picket their school with racist placards as it became the first state-supported school in Tennessee to integrate.
Available at: <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Lindabrownsegregation-2.jpg> (Accessed: 8 March 2023).
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Image 14

Photographer unknown (1965) Louise Day Hicks, politician and lawyer known for her staunch opposition to desegregation, is escorted by Sgt. John Hames and unidentified police officers through protest against school segregation outside Boston School Committee meeting. Available at: Louise Day Hicks escorted by Sgt. John Hames and unidentified police officers through protest against school segregation outside Boston School Committee meeting - PICRYL - Public Domain Media Search Engine Public Domain Search (Accessed: 8 March 2023). Freely available in the public domain.



Image 15

Photographer unknown (1966) Stokely Carmichael, key leader in the Black Power movement, in Alabama organising local people for the Lowndes County Freedom Organization (LCFO) in 1966. His flyer features the original LCFO black panther logo.

Available at: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Stokely_Carmichael_in_Alabama_1966.jpg (Accessed: 8 March 2023).

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Image 16

Lefler, W.K. (1963) JFK and other American politicians with Civil Rights activists, including Martin Luther King.
Available at: https://archiveslive.ncl.ac.uk/John_F_Kennedy (Accessed: 8 March 2023).
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Image 17

Okamoto, Y. (1966) President Lyndon B. Johnson meets with Martin Luther King in the White House Cabinet Room.
Available at: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Martin_Luther_King_Jr_and_Lyndon_Johnson_2.jpg (Accessed: 25th May 2023).
In the Public Domain.

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Image 18

Trikosko, M.S. (1963) Demonstrators holding signs during the March on Washington.
Available at: <https://www.archives.gov/press/press-releases/2013/03/08> (Accessed: 8 March 2023).
Freely available in the public domain.



Image 19

Photographer unknown (1956) Rosa Parks mug shot following her arrest, by Montgomery Police Department, February 21st, 1956.
Available at: <https://www.bbc.com/photos/white-archives/2018/03/180308-rosa-parks-mugshot> (Accessed: 8 March 2023).

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Image 20

Graham, R (1970) Political activist Angela Davis protests on behalf of the Soledad brothers, three Black prisoners accused of killing a prison guard, at the State Building in Los Angeles. Available at: [Angela Davis demonstrates against prison conditions at the State Building \(Calif.\)](http://archiveslive.ncl.ac.uk). UCLA Library Digital Collections (Accessed: 8 March 2023). Licensed under [Creative Commons - Attribution 4.0 International - CC BY 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

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Image 21

Photographer unknown (1956) Martin Luther King, Coretta Scott King and their daughter Yolanda.
Available at: [Search media - Wikimedia Commons](#) (Accessed: 8 March 2023).

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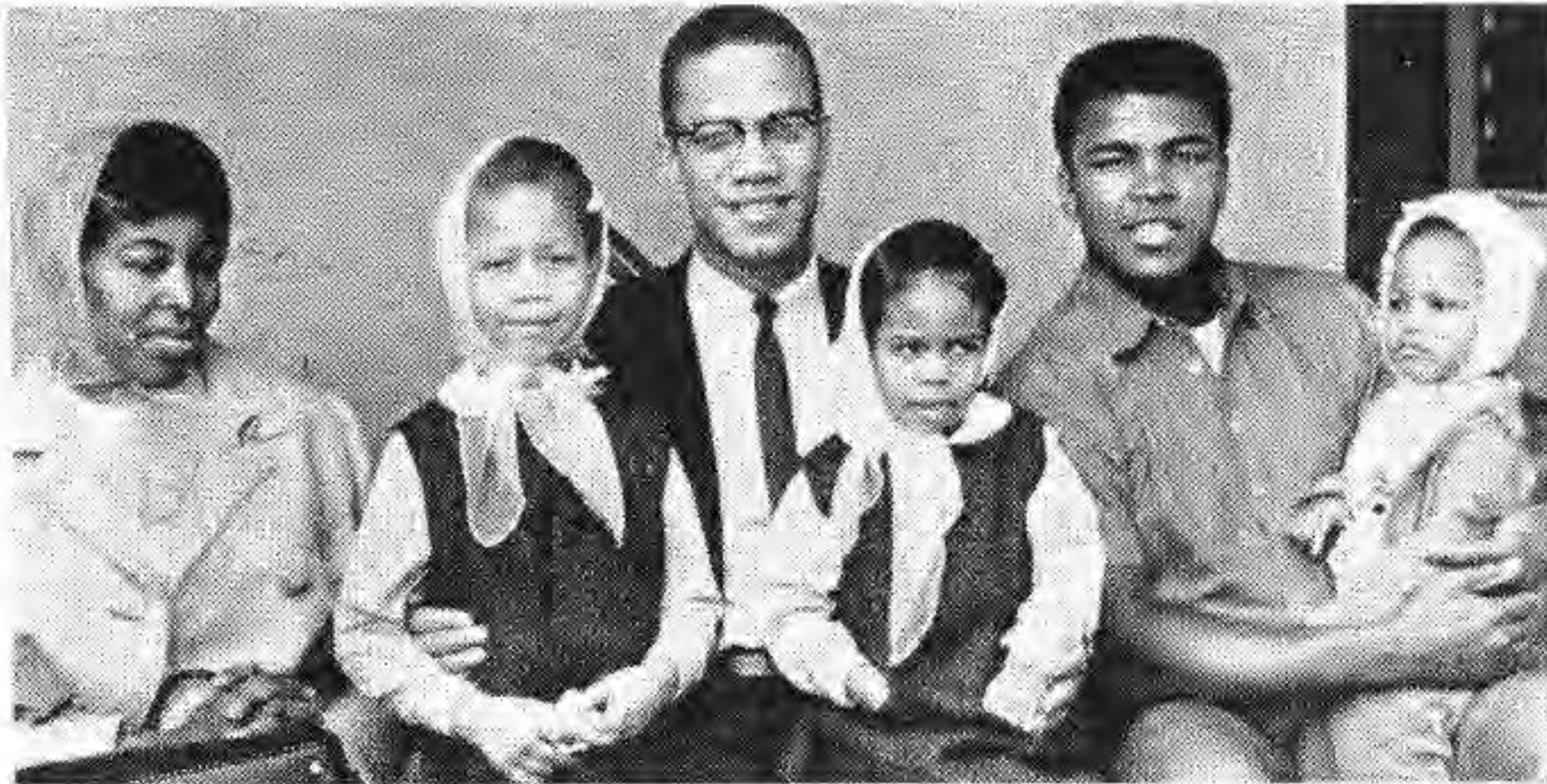
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Image 22

Sleet, M. (1968) Coretta Scott King at the funeral of Martin Luther King, comforting their 5-year-old daughter, Bernice. This photograph won a Pulitzer Prize. Available at: [Search media - Wikimedia Commons](https://www.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Coretta_Scott_King_at_the_funeral_of_Martin_Luther_King.jpg) (Accessed: 8 March 2023). Freely available in the public domain.

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❖ **Clay's Guests:** Black Muslim spokesman Malcolm X (c) and his family visit Cassius Clay's training camp in Miami, Fla., during couple's sixth wedding anniversary. The family are: Mrs. Betty X, Attilah, Qubilah and Ilyasah. Clay attends Muslim meetings.

Image 23

Photographer unknown (1964) Malcolm X and his family visit Cassius Clay (Mohammad Ali). Available at: https://www.flickr.com/photos/velles_announces/1448338963/ (Accessed: 8 March 2023). Licensed under Creative Commons—Attribution NonCommercial 2.0 Generic—CC BY-NC 2.0



Image 24

Withers, E. (1968) Black sanitation workers take part in the Memphis Sanitation Workers strike, bearing placards saying, "I Am a Man". Available at: https://www.flickr.com/photos/alu-art_gallery/32049130890 (Accessed: 9 March 2023).

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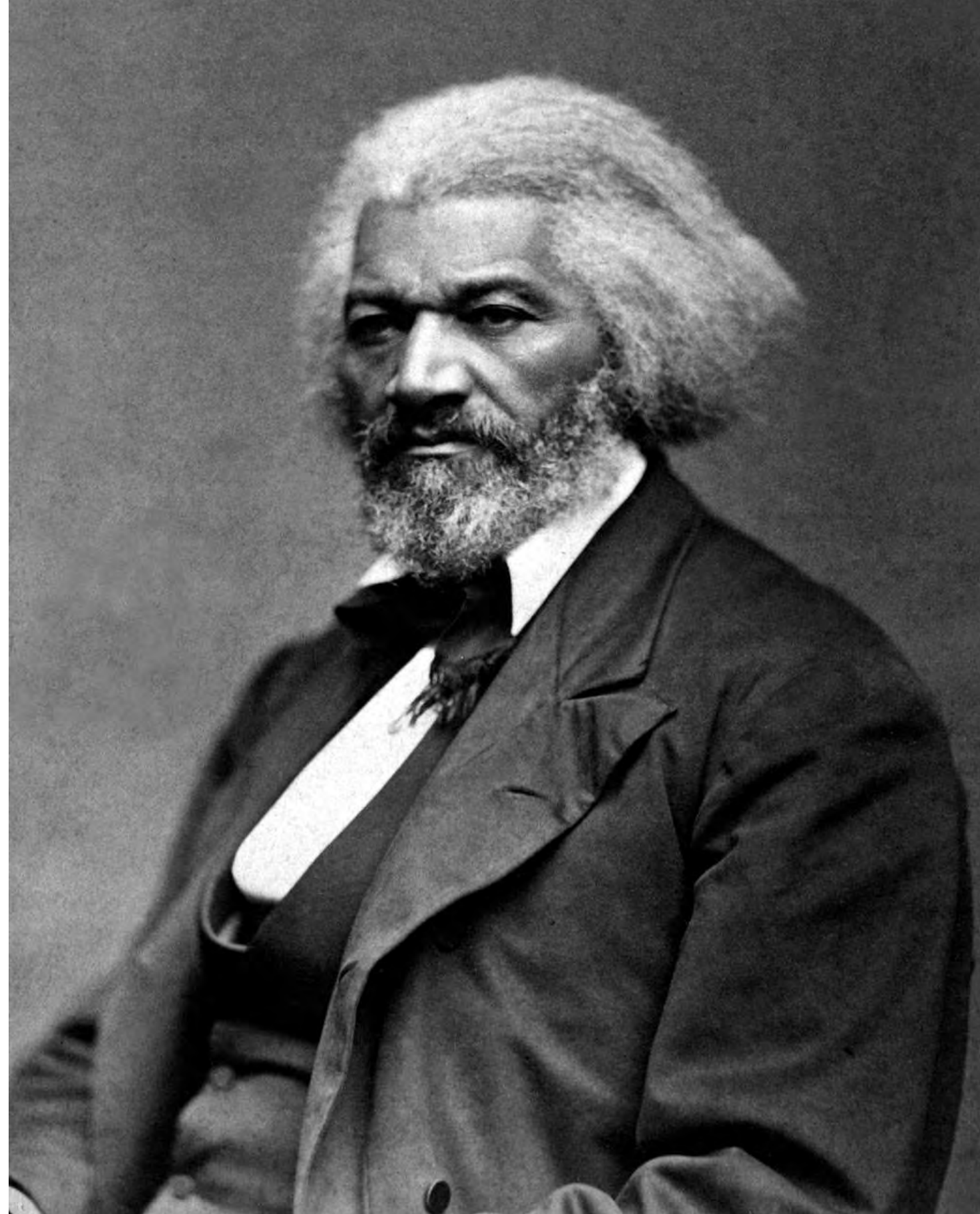


Image 26

Photographer Unknown (circa 1879) Frederick Douglass
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Image 27

Photographer unknown. (1911) Formerly enslaved Underground Railroad activist and Civil War veteran Harriet Tubman during her later years, when she lived in a home for elderly African Americans, she had helped to establish years earlier.
Available at: [Harriet Tubman, 1911](#) Courtesy of the Library of Congress P. (Flickr) (Accessed: 9 March 2023).
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Image 28

Photographer unknown. (1938) An African American child uses a segregated fountain labelled "colored".
Available at: <https://www.hippox.com/en/racial-segregation-racism-people-of-color-negro-african-american-1938-southern-states-north-carolina-289388> (Accessed: 9 March 2023).
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Image 29

Photographer unknown, (1948) President Harry S. Truman after signing Executive Order 9981, which abolished official segregation "on the basis of race, color, religion or national origin" in the US Armed Forces in 1948.
Available at: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/tradingcardsnpsyahoo.com/7222897054/> (Accessed: 9 March 2023).
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Image 30

Johnston, F.B. (1899 or 1900) Thanksgiving Day lesson at Whittier. Photograph shows African American children learning about Thanksgiving, with model log cabin on table, Whittier Primary School, Hampton, Virginia
Available at: <https://www.loc.gov/item/97507246/> (Accessed: 25th May 2023).
No known restrictions.



Image 31

Photographer unknown. (1941) The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) outside a Safeway store in the District of Columbia in 1941 urge consumers to boycott the store until African Americans are hired.
Available at: https://www.flickr.com/photos/washington_area_spark/20160845608/ (Accessed: 9 March 2023).
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Image 32

Photographer unknown (1944) Members of an artillery unit stand by and check their equipment while the convoy takes a break / U.S. Army Signal Corps.
African American soldiers in Belgium during WW2, 9th November 1944.
Available at: [Members of an artillery unit stand by and check their equipment while the convoy takes a break \(loc.gov\)](http://www.loc.gov) [Accessed: 4 April 2023].
Freely available.

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Image 33

Photographer unknown (1865) 107th US Coloured Infantry at Fort Corcoran in Virginia, November 1865.
Available at: https://www.flickr.com/photos/washington_area_spark/23890476106/ (Accessed: 4 April 2023).
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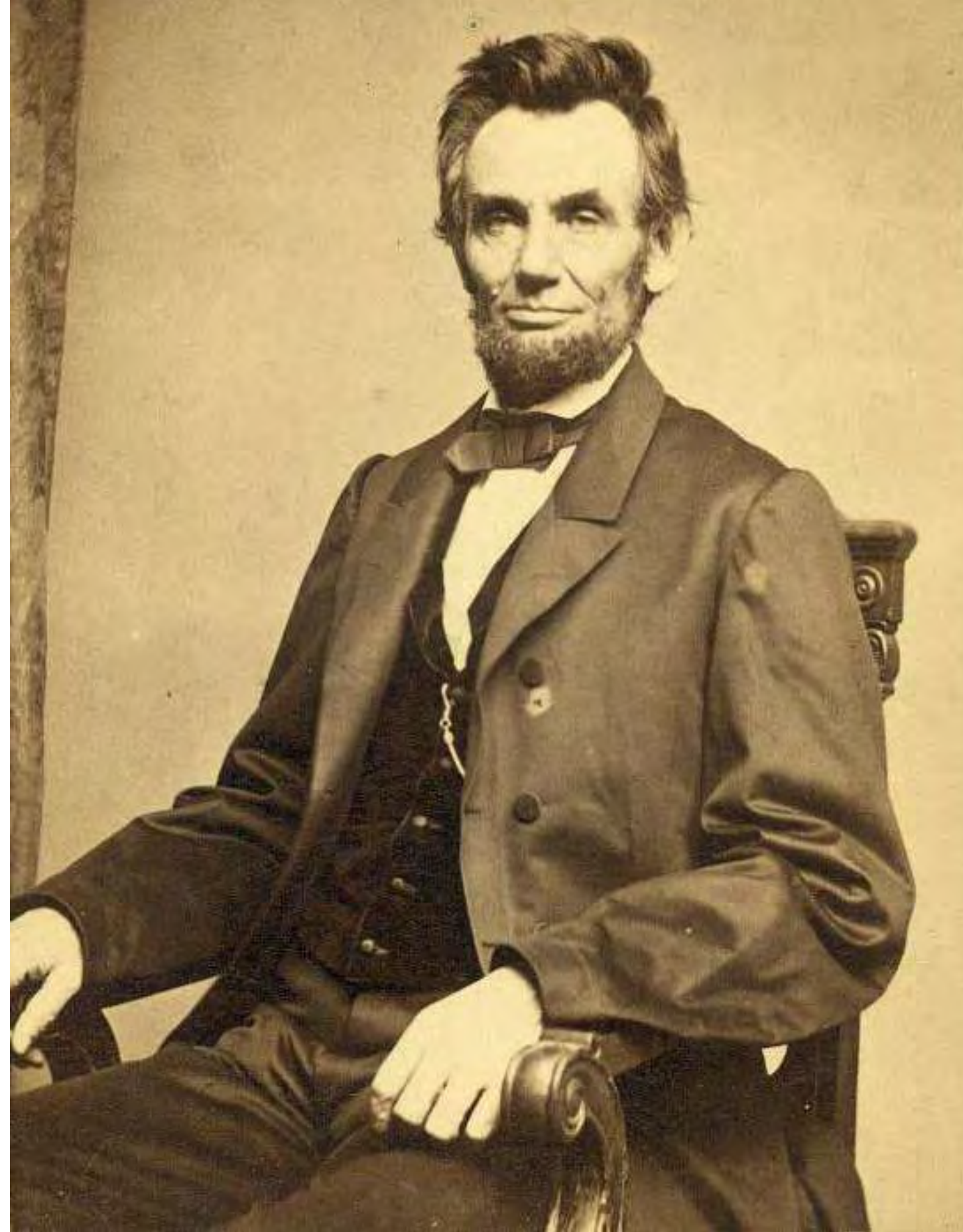


Image 34

Matthew Brady (1864) Abraham Lincoln, U.S. President. Seated portrait, facing front, January 8, 1864
Available at: <http://archiveslive.ncl.ac.uk> (Accessed: 4 April 2023).
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SOUTHERN HORRORS.
LYNCH LAW
IN ALL
ITS PHASES



MISS IDA B. WELLS.

Price. . . . Fifteen Cents.

THE NEW YORK AGE PRINT.
1892.

Image 35

Front cover of Southern Horrors: Lynch Law in All Its Phases by Ida B. Wells, 1892.
Freely Available at: [The Project Gutenberg eBook of Southern Horrors: Lynch Law in All Its Phases, by Ida B. Wells-Barnett.](https://www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/50800) (Accessed: 4 April 2023).
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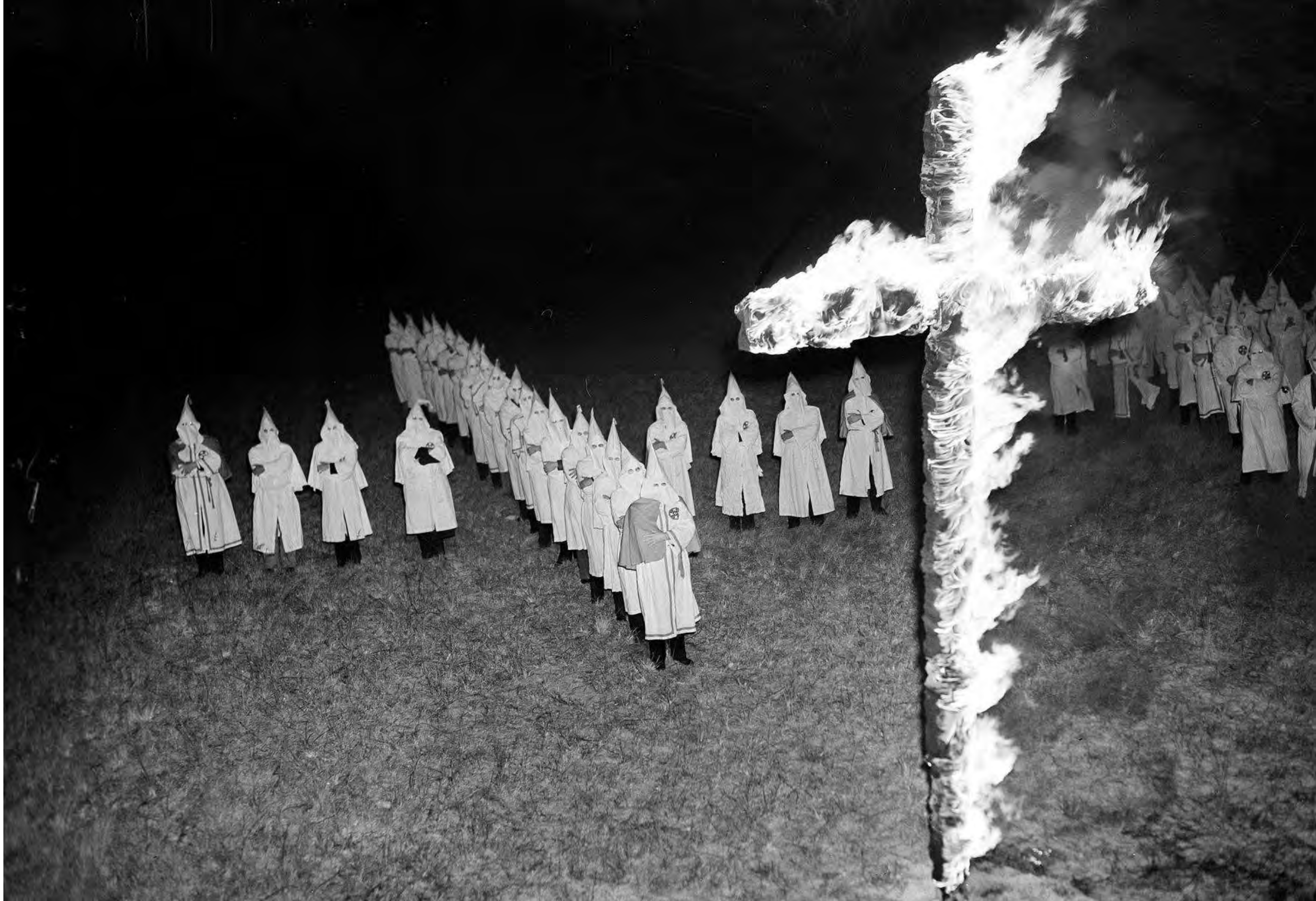


Image 36

Photographer unknown (1939) Members of the Ku Klux Klan burn a cross in Tampa Florida, 1939. Available at: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ku_Klux_Klan_demonstration_in_Tampa.jpg (Accessed: 4 April 2023). Freely available.

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Image 37

James Van Der Zee (1925) Three women in Harlem during the Harlem Renaissance, 1925.
Available at: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Three_Harlem_Women_ca_1925.png (Accessed: 4 April 2023).
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Image 38

Jackie Robinson shakes hands with his old manager, Clay Hopper, in 1948, a year after he broke the baseball colour line and was signed to the Brooklyn Dodgers.
Available at: https://garystockbridge617.getarchive.net/amp/media/jackie_robinson_my_own_story_4b1154 (Accessed: 4 April 2023).
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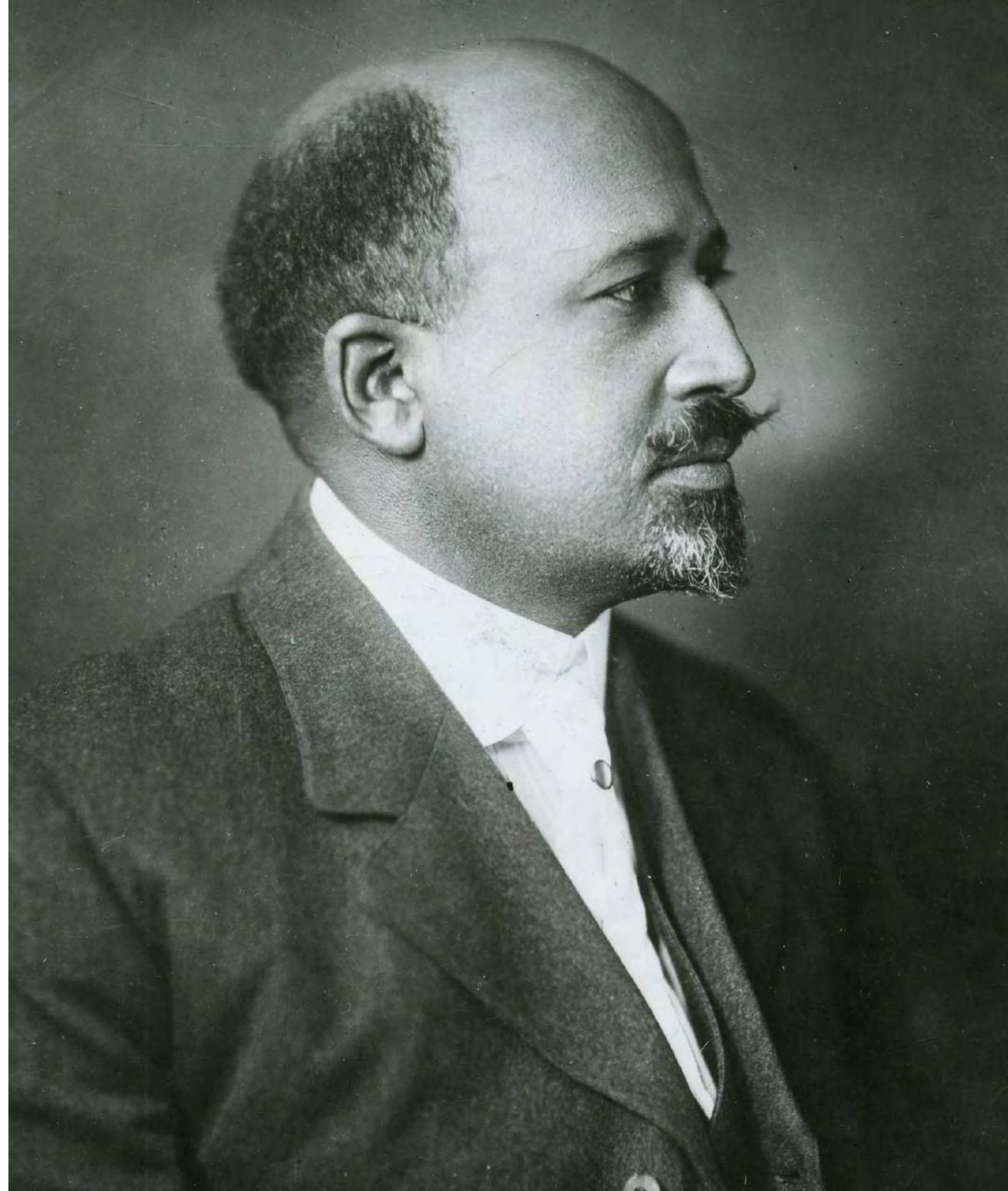


Image 39

Photographer unknown (1904) W.E.B. Du Bois, one of the founders of the NAACP, taken circa 1904. Available at: https://www.flickr.com/photos/washington_area_spark/28711022721
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