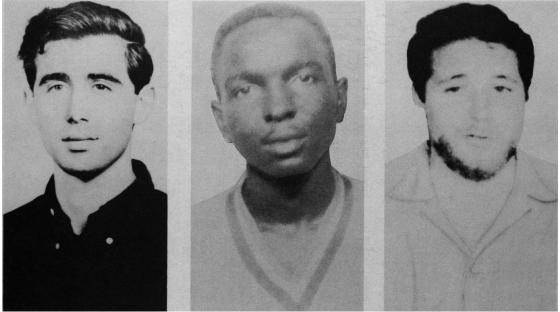
Little Rock 9 → Melba Pattillo, Ernest Green, Elizabeth Eckford, Minnijean Brown, Terrence Roberts, Carlotta Walls, Jefferson Thomas, Gloria Ray, and Thelma Mothershed



Ruby Bridges (6-years-old)



CORE (Congress of Racial Equality) "Freedom Summer" Murder Victims Andrew Goodman (age 20), James Earl Chaney (age 21), and Michael Schwerner (age 24)



SNCC → "The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) was founded in April 1960 by young people dedicated to nonviolent, direct action tactics. Although Martin Luther King, Jr. and others had hoped that SNCC would serve as the youth wing of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), the students remained fiercely independent of King and SCLC, generating their own projects and strategies. Although ideological differences eventually caused SNCC and SCLC to be at odds, the two organizations worked side by side throughout the early years of the civil rights movement."

-From the Stanford University King Institute



Birmingham Children's Crusade 1963



Leesburg Stockade Girls 1963

In Americus, Georgia, 15 girls were jailed for challenging segregation laws. Ages 12 to 15, these girls had marched from Friendship Baptist Church to the Martin Theater on Forsyth Street. Instead of forming a line to enter from the back alley as was customary, the marchers attempted to purchase tickets at the front entrance. Law enforcement soon arrived and viciously attacked and arrested the girls. Never formally charged, they were jailed in squalid conditions for 45 days in the Leesburg Stockade... Only twenty miles away, parents had no knowledge of where authorities were holding their children... A month into their confinement, Danny Lyon, a 21-year-old photographer for the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), learned of the girls' whereabouts and sneaked onto the stockade grounds to take pictures of the girls through barred windows. After SNCC published the photos in its newspaper The Student Voice, African American newspapers across the country printed the story, and the girls' ordeal soon gained national attention. -From the African-American History Museum

