

Chapter 1 : Freedom Riders Park | Home

Appendix: Roster of Freedom Riders Monroe, NC, NAACP, and H. Rap Brown of the Black Panthers, among other controversial clients. Practiced law until the age of Died on November 16,

Ralph Abernathy was a key figure in the Civil Rights Movement of the s and beyond. At one point, the situation seemed so dire that Abernathy and King considered giving themselves up to the mob to save the men, women, and children in the sanctuary. Ralph Abernathy died in . Some of us got up to look out the window and we got hit by more rocks. In the decades following the Freedom Rides, Burks owned a successful jewelry boutique and worked as a social worker, teacher, and Avon cosmetics sales manager. The group was ushered by Jackson police to a waiting paddy wagon; all Riders refused bail. Other Freedom Riders recalled his quick wit and hard-nosed political realism from their shared time at Parchman. The acerbic Carmichael would go on to become one of the leading voices of the Black Power Movement. He died in Conakry, Guinea in of prostate cancer at the age of . In his posthumously published autobiography, Carmichael spoke about the significance of the Freedom Rides: What could be more harmless Benjamin Elton Cox was an outspoken black minister based in High Point, NC who had traveled through the region spreading the gospel of nonviolence during the spring and summer of . Then people in Tel Aviv and Moscow and London would not pick up their newspaper for breakfast and realize that America is not living up to the dream of liberty and justice for all. In Gaither married her boyfriend Jim Davis, a participant in the same ride, and later worked as a job placement director at Spelman College. After successfully completing the Freedom Ride to Tallahassee, the Interfaith Riders had planned to fly home. First, however, they decided to test whether or not the group would be served in the segregated airport restaurant. As a result 10 Freedom Riders, later known as the Tallahassee Ten, were arrested for unlawful assembly and taken to the city jail. They were convicted and sentenced later that same month; legal appeal of the airport arrests continued for years. Dresner returned along with 9 of the original riders to serve brief jail terms in August - and ate triumphantly in the same airport restaurant that had earlier refused them service. Dresner continued his civil rights activism and advocacy throughout his career as a reform Jewish rabbi in northern New Jersey, participating in the Albany campaign to desegregate municipal facilities and in the Selma-to-Montgomery march. He retired in . He endorsed a new name, "Freedom Ride," to win media attention and better communicate the mission and goals of the trip. A child prodigy who earned early fame as a debater, Farmer grew up in Marshall, Texas, where his father, James L. Farmer envisioned the ride as a way to vault CORE and its philosophy of nonviolent direct action to prominence on the national stage, with attendant opportunities for policy-making and fundraising. Farmer took part in the ride, but returned to Washington, D. Like everyone else, I was afraid of what lay in store for us in Alabama, and now that I was to be spared participation in it, I was relieved, which embarrassed me to tears. James Farmer died from complications of diabetes in . At age 19, while a student at Tennessee State University, he had already participated in civil disobedience, traveling to Rock Hill, SC to serve jail time in solidarity with the "Rock Hill Nine" — nine students imprisoned after a lunch counter sit-in. Harbour survived the riot but after the end of the Freedom Rides, still faced hostility in his native Alabama. With the exception of one brief visit, he stayed away from Piedmont for the next five years. After the Freedom Rides, Harbour taught school for several years, and eventually became a civilian federal employee specializing in U. Today, Harbour acts as the unofficial archivist of the Freedom Rider Movement. He moved to Atlanta, GA in . She became active in the New York City chapter of CORE during the late s, helping to organize a boycott of dime stores affiliated with chains resisting desegregation in the South. Alienated from the conservatism of Wall Street, she made the shift to full-time activism in . After being transferred to Hinds County Jail, she led a brief hunger strike among the female Riders. Nobody asked me, nobody told me. After the end of the Freedom Riders campaign, he worked on voting rights and helped to coordinate the Poor Peoples Campaign. He currently teaches at Emory University and conducts nonviolent workshops worldwide. James Lawson introduced the principles of Gandhian nonviolence to many future leaders of the s Civil Rights Movement. Born in western Pennsylvania and raised in Ohio, he spent a year in prison as a conscientious objector during

the Korean War, as well as three years as a Methodist missionary in India, where he was deeply influenced by the philosophy and techniques of nonviolent resistance developed by Mohandas Gandhi and his followers. In 1954, Lawson moved to Los Angeles to lead Holman United Methodist Church where he served as pastor for 25 years before retiring in 1979. Throughout his career and into retirement, he has remained active in various human rights advocacy campaigns, including immigrant rights and opposition to war and militarism. In recent years he has been a distinguished visiting professor at Vanderbilt University. After his release from Parchman in August 1961, he traveled to participate in the effort to convert the militant black leader Robert Williams to non-violence. He later married fellow Freedom Rider Joy Reagon. Lewis helped to convince his friends and mentors from the Nashville Student Movement to get involved. In 1965, John Lewis was elected to represent Georgia in the U. House of Representatives where he currently is serving his 12th term. The son of a Baptist minister from the Bronx, Moore had already been involved in several sit-ins and marches against segregation as a student at Morris College in Sumter, South Carolina before participating in the Freedom Rides. After graduating from college in 1961, he became a folk and rock musician in Greenwich Village and Woodstock, NY. Moore moved to Los Angeles in 1965, where he conducted street ministry for drug addicts and the homeless, taught computer skills, and coordinated church outreach activities. She was taken to the hospital in Anniston along with the other injured Riders, but the interracial group was not allowed to spend the night. She later received an M. Moultrie taught school in Delaware from 1968, after which she served as a missionary in Liberia, Mexico, and Canada. The group was promptly ushered by Jackson police to a waiting paddy wagon; all nine Riders refused bail. She later worked at the Smithsonian with the Community Relations Service and at the Departments of Commerce and Justice before teaching English as a second language at an Arlington, VA elementary school. Ernest "Rip" Patton, Jr. Patton was one of 14 Tennessee State University students expelled for participating in the Rides. Following the Freedom Rides, he worked as a jazz musician, and later as a long-distance truck driver and community leader. For the past three years, Patton has served as the Freedom Rider on an annual university sponsored Civil Rights tour of the Deep South. Born into the family of a wealthy clothing wholesaler in 1928, Peck was a social outsider at Choate, an elite Connecticut prep school, in part because his family had only recently converted from Judaism to Episcopalianism. At Harvard he quickly gained a reputation as a campus radical, shocking his classmates by bringing a black date to the freshman dance. Peck dropped out after the end of his freshman year, spending several years as an expatriate in Europe and working as a merchant seaman. Returning to the United States in 1954, Peck devoted himself to organizing work and journalism on behalf of pacifist and social justice causes. He spent almost three years in federal prison during World War II as a conscientious objector. After his release from prison in 1953, he rededicated himself to pacifism and militant trade unionism. Peck was finally able to see a doctor at Jefferson Hillman Hospital, where he received 53 stitches. Undeterred by his injuries, he urged the riders to continue. James Peck passed away in 1998. The oldest of six children, he spent four years at Kentucky State University in Frankfort before enlisting for two years in the army in 1954. As a graduate student at the University of Michigan, he demonstrated on behalf of the Southern sit-in movement to end lunch counter segregation. Born and raised in Atlanta, Person had been surrounded by reminders of segregation throughout his life. A gifted math and physics student who dreamed of a career as a scientist, he was refused admission to the all-white Georgia Institute of Technology. While at Morehouse, he became active in the Atlanta sit-in movement to integrate segregated lunch counters in early 1960 and was sentenced to 16 days in jail as a result. After the Freedom Rides, Person joined the U. Marines in late 1960, retiring after two decades of active service. He lived in Cuba from 1961 to 1962. When you grow up and face this humiliation every day, there is no one thing. You always felt that way. On August 22, Thomas became the first Freedom Rider to appeal his conviction for breach of peace. Following the Freedom Rides, Thomas served in the Vietnam War, returning home after being wounded in 1968. In recent years, Thomas has owned and operated several hotel and fast food restaurant franchises in the Atlanta metro region. As one of the two whites selected for the May 17 Nashville Movement Freedom Ride, he expected that he would be targeted for violence as a "race traitor. Photographs of a bloodied, beaten Zwerg made headlines around the world. We are prepared to die," Zwerg told reporters from his hospital bed in St. Learn More Related Features.

Chapter 2 : Library Resource Finder: Table of Contents for: Freedom riders : and the struggle f

Appendix: Roster of Freedom Riders Journey of Reconciliation April , Name Race Sex Age Residence Occupation or Status Greensboro, NC Methodist minister; FOR ADAMS, LOUIS W M BANKS, DENNISadf B M 20 Chicago, IL Jazz musician BROMLEY, ERNESTc W M 35 Stonewall, NC Methodist minister; FOR Born March 14,

Pivotal moments in American history. Oxford ; New York: Oxford University Press, Description: Civil rights movements -- History -- 20th century. Table of contents Contents: They were black and white, young and old, men and women. In the spring and summer of , they put their lives on the line, riding buses through the American South to challenge segregation in interstate transport. Their story is one of the most celebrated episodes of the civil rights movement, yet a full-length history has never been written until now. In these pages, acclaimed historian Raymond Arsenault provides a gripping account of six pivotal months that jolted the consciousness of America. Here is the definitive account of a dramatic and indeed pivotal moment in American history, a critical episode that transformed the civil rights movement in the early s. Raymond Arsenault offers a meticulously researched and grippingly written account of the Freedom Rides, one of the most compelling chapters in the history of civil rights. Arsenault recounts how in , emboldened by federal rulings that declared segregated transit unconstitutional, a group of volunteers--blacks and whites--traveled together from Washington DC through the Deep South, defying Jim Crow laws in buses and terminals, putting their bodies and their lives on the line for racial justice. The book paints a harrowing account of the outpouring of hatred and violence that greeted the Freedom Riders in Alabama and Mississippi. One bus was disabled by Ku Klux Klansmen, then firebombed. In Birmingham and Montgomery, mobs of white supremacists swarmed the bus stations and battered the riders with fists and clubs while local police refused to intervene. The mayhem in Montgomery was captured by news photographers, shocking the nation, and sparking a crisis in the Kennedy administration, which after some hesitation and much public outcry, came to the aid of the Freedom Riders. Their courage, their fears, and the agonizing choices made by all these individuals run through the story like an electric current. The saga of the Freedom Rides is an improbable, almost unbelievable story. In the course of six months, some four hundred and fifty Riders expanded the realm of the possible in American politics, redefining the limits of dissent and setting the stage in the years to come for the Birmingham demonstrations, Freedom Summer and the Selma-to-Montgomery March. With characters and plot lines rivaling those of the most imaginative fiction, this is a tale of heroic sacrifice and unexpected triumph. Tags from this library: No tags from this library for this title. Add tag s Log in to add tags.

Chapter 3 : Freedom Riders - Raymond Arsenault - Oxford University Press

Author's Note: The edition of Freedom Riders represents a scaled-down version of the volume published in While the author and publisher have made every effort to preserve the character of the original book, the text has been abridged, and certain elements such as notes and appendices have been eliminated.

Chapter 4 : Freedom riders : and the struggle for racial justice - Kirtland Community College

Meet the Freedom Riders. Ralph Abernathy, Montgomery, AL. Credit: Flip Schulke/Corbis. Rev. Ralph Abernathy was a key figure in the Civil Rights Movement of the s and beyond.

Chapter 5 : Official Team Roster | Saskatchewan Roughridersâ,,ç | calendrierdelascience.com

The saga of the Freedom Rides is an improbable, almost unbelievable story. In the course of six months, some four hundred and fifty Riders expanded the realm of the possible in American politics, redefining the limits of dissent and setting the stage in the years to come for the Birmingham demonstrations, Freedom Summer and the Selma-to.

Chapter 6 : THE OFFICIAL ROSTER OF FWT RIDERS | Freeride World Tour

Freedom riders: and the struggle for racial justice / Raymond Arsenault.

Chapter 7 : Table of contents for Freedom riders

Table of Contents for Freedom riders: and the struggle for racial justice / Raymond Arsenault, available from the Library of Congress.

Chapter 8 : Rough Rider Roster

Interviews with Mulholland, Zwerg, Lewis, and others appear in the upcoming documentary Freedom Riders, directed by Stanley Nelson and airing on WGBH's American Experience May It is a feat of moviemakingâ€”distilling sixty-three separate rides into one dramatic narrative.

Chapter 9 : Epoka University Library catalog â€” Details for: Freedom riders :

*Arsenault, Raymond. () Freedom riders and the struggle for racial justice Oxford ; Oxford University Press, MLA Citation.
Arsenault, Raymond. Freedom Riders: And The Struggle For Racial Justice. Oxford: Oxford University Press, Print.
These citations may not conform precisely to your selected citation style.*