Thanks and credits
Massive thanks to everyone who helped create the exhibition – researchers, writers, curators, copyright searchers, audio-visuals editor, artists, poets, teachers, historians, musicians, painters, graduate film designers and contractors and to those who gave us their stories.

Our diligence has been taken to attribute photographs, audio-visual material and quotations correctly where possible. All credit to the original artists, speakers and photographers. Special thanks to Richard L. Copley for his generosity.

Exhibition design: HKD; Contractors: Keyboard Group.

Thams and credits

Thanks to www.thefilmspace.org for their help

THE US CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT OF THE 1950s and 1960s

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tr>
<td>1955</td>
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<td>1960</td>
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<td>1963</td>
<td>Martin Luther King and ‘The Letter from Birmingham Jail’, Birmingham, Alabama.</td>
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Journey to Justice: The Exhibition

This exhibition introduces you to people at the forefront of the US civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s and those who were part of human rights campaigns in the UK – some of their stories, some unknown.

Read their stories and then take a seat at our lunch counter and share your thoughts and opinions.

In the ‘bus stop’ panels of the exhibition, you will meet Ruby Bridges, the first black child to take her place at an all-white elementary school in the southern states, and Emmett and Peggy Nickleberry, who campaigned for the rights of sanitation workers in Memphis who were exposed to noxious chemicals and tear gas, arrested and brutally attacked at a sit-in protest in the Birmingham Sixties Crusades.

Journey to Justice is an alliance of organisations which inspires and empowers work to end human rights abuses and to promote reconciliation, peace and justice. It is made up of thousands of people and organisations, who joined the Voter Registration campaign in Tennessee, the March on Washington for Freedom and Jobs and Jean Stables, a black singer-songwriter who joined the Nationalblack Rights Organisation which was linked to the Poor People’s Campaign.

We’ll also meet Monica Johnson, a single mother who joined the National Welfare Rights Organisation which was linked to the Poor People’s Campaign, 1968.

The exhibition introduces you to people at the forefront of the US civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s and those who were part of human rights campaigns in the UK – some of their stories, some unknown.

Three people were bitten by dogs, some were hosed, some were jailed. Six innocent young people died. Freedom was not free.

- Janice Wesley

"Something of the battles were won because innocent blood was shed. We paid a price for the freedoms that were obtained; some of us were bitten by dogs, some were hosed, many others were jailed. Six innocent young people died. Freedom was not free.

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What Can We Learn?

What can we learn from the civil rights movement? What made such huge social change happen? Some of us think it was because this movement had a tipping point. From the stories told here, we have identified five ingredients of success: organisation, the importance of solidarity and friendship, education, faith, bravery, sacrifice, music, taking collective power, finding and using the media. Can you think of any others? Write down your thoughts in our feedback area.

Music

Music is at the heart of protest. All the civil rights leaders and activists we feature talk about music – singing in church, playing and singing at night meetings, or on the way to protests. They say it gave them strength and hope and a sense of solidarity:

"Without music, the civil rights movement would have been a bird without wings.

- John Lewis, leader of the Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee (SNCC)

"Some of the battles were won because innocent blood was shed. We paid a price for the freedoms that were obtained; some of us were bitten by dogs, some were hosed, many others were jailed. Six innocent young people died. Freedom was not free.

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The Journey Continues

Today the world is a better place than it was before The civil rights movement. There is one thing you have got to learn about our movement. Three people are better than no people.

- Fannie Lou Hamer, sharecropper and civil rights leader

For more information, to follow our work, join us or make a donation, visit us at:

www.journeytojustice.org.uk
@journeytojustice
info@journeytojustice.org.uk
www.facebook.com/journeytojustice.org.uk
www.twitter.com/journeytojustice

#civilrights #footstepstofreedom
#myjourneytojustice #humanrights #socialjustice

Claudia Jones and Pearl Prescod lead a march against racism from Ladbroke Grove to the US embassy in London, August 31st, 1963. They sang 'We Shall Overcome' in solidarity with the March on Washington for Freedom and Jobs.

A donation to the National Welfare Rights Organisation would be very much appreciated.

Photograph © Bill Hudson/AP

The Greensboro Four, famous for their sit-in at a ‘whites-only’ lunch counter in Woolworths, North Carolina. After lunch, they were arrested, and two of them, Elmore and Peggy Nickleberry, who campaigned for the rights of sanitation workers in Memphis who were exposed to noxious chemicals and tear gas, arrested and brutally attacked at a sit-in protest in the Birmingham Sixties Crusades.

Freedom was not free.

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