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The Civil Rights Movement and the Black Revolt

After the end of slavery, African Americans were given the rights to be citizens in the country. However, some things had to be fixed. For example, the blacks had not been granted full voting registration and their leadership in the government was minimal. Besides this, racial segregation and oppression was still evident in various forms such as racial discrimination in public facilities and racial discrimination in the country's land laws. Because of this, African Americans were affected in many ways forcing them to revolt against the white in different ways such as using movements and revolts and political redress among other methods. Some of the famous resistances are the American Civil Rights Movements and the Black Revolt, which had some similarities and differences in their leadership, goal and form of resistances among other things.

The account of the similarities and the differences of the Black Revolt and the American Civil Rights Movement have been well documented by Zinn in his book, A People's History of U.S. According to Zinn, the American Civil Rights Movement started in the South and was formed against racial discrimination that had its roots in the African slavery.

However, the black revolt was as a result of the situations imposed on the blacks, which had caused inequality and class divisions. Unlike the civil rights movement, the revolt was against the poor jobs and the poor living conditions experienced by the blacks who always got the worst jobs compared to the whites. The blacks were also also revolting because of the poor living conditions as most of them were living in slums and suffered from unemployment.

While the civil rights movement was against racial discrimination, the black revolt was caused by the consequences of racial discrimination, which had created a class stratum. In this arrangement, the blacks were among the lowest strata, which were the most poor while Europeans were among the rich in the society.

Unlike the civil rights movement, the black revolt was more violent in nature as the black people took to the streets to violently protest against their disadvantaged nature. The masses were brought in the streets whereby they engaged in actions such as setting the cities on fire in order to be heard.

Because of this, the leaders of the two revolts were dissimilar. For example, Stock Carmichael who was one of the leaders had different views with some of leaders in the civil rights movements such as Martin Luther. Carmichael believed that violence was the only way towards freedom for the blacks. He was tired of poverty and discrimination that faced the blacks in the society. Carmichael is a representation of the leaders in the black revolt whose bitter experiences could only be calmed by a revolt.

These views were different from the views by Martin Luther who believed that non-violent means were the only way forward towards

the obtaining the demands of the civil rights movements. The modes of persuasion used by the two leaders also showed the differences of the two movements. Martin Luther used his famous speech, which explained his views without violence. However, Carmichael used confrontational and witty speeches to draw the attention of the oppressors in the society. Apart from Carmichael's views and speeches, others leaders such as Malcom X had similar views, which made them different with leaders such as Martin Luther who sought non violent tone and persuasion methods.

In conclusion, the civil rights movement and the black revolt are shows more differences than similarities. Although both of the two movements sought for black rights in the American society, the black revolt took a more violent nature than the civil rights movements. In addition, the leaders in the two revolts were different in their speeches and modes of persuasion.