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EYES ON THE PRIZE

America's Civil Rights Movement 1954-1985

Eyes on the Prize Content Package

- Grades 6 & up
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- 14 Hours
- 725 Segments
- Includes a Teacher's Guide for each episode
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The definitive documentary of the Civil Rights Movement is now available digitally on SAFARI Montage®. Produced by Blackside, one of the nation's most acclaimed documentary film companies, and narrated by political leader and Civil Rights Activist Julian Bond, *Eyes on the Prize* chronicles the story of the Civil Rights Era from the perspective of the ordinary men and women whose extraordinary actions launched a movement that changed the fabric of American life and embodied a struggle whose reverberations continue to be felt today. Winner of numerous Emmy Awards, a George Foster Peabody Award, an International Documentary Award and a Television Critics Association Award, *Eyes on the Prize* is the most critically acclaimed documentary on civil rights in America. Through contemporary interviews and historical footage, *Eyes on the Prize* traces the Civil Rights Movement from the Montgomery bus boycott to the Voting Rights Act; from early acts of individual courage through the flowering of a mass movement and its eventual split into factions. *Eyes on the Prize* recounts the fight to end decades of discrimination and segregation.



PHOTO CREDITS (from left to right) Elizabeth Eckford at Little Rock's Central High School, Sept. 6, 1957: ©Bettmann/Corbis; Rosa Parks is fingerprinted by police for violating segregation laws: AP/Wide World Photos; Firefighters turn their hoses full force on civil rights demonstrators July 15, 1963 in Birmingham, Alabama: AP/Wide World Photos

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Awakenings (1954-56)

Black Southerners fight for their rights; Mose Wright testifies about Emmett Till's murder; Rosa Parks refuses to give up her seat and galvanizes the Montgomery bus boycott.

Fighting Back (1957-62)

The 1957 battle to integrate Little Rock's Central High School; James Meredith's 1962 challenge to segregation at the University of Mississippi.

Ain't Scared of Your Jails (1960-61)

Black college students take a leadership role in the Civil Rights Movement as lunch counter sit-ins spread across the South; Freedom Riders try to desegregate interstate buses.

No Easy Walk (1961-63)

The Civil Rights Movement discovers the power of mass demonstrations as the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. emerges as its most visible leader; the March on Washington, D.C.; President John F. Kennedy proposes the Civil Rights Act.

Mississippi: Is This America? (1963-64)

Mississippi's grassroots civil rights movement becomes a national concern when college students travel south to help register black voters and three activists are murdered; Mississippi Democratic Party challenges Mississippi delegation at the Democratic Convention in Atlantic City.

Bridge to Freedom (1965)

A decade of lessons are applied in the climactic and bloody march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama; a major victory is won when the federal Voting Rights Bill passes.

The Time Has Come (1964-66)

Malcolm X brings a new voice to the Civil Rights Movement as a younger generation of black leaders listens; Stokely Carmichael and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) move from "Freedom Now!" to "Black Power!"

Two Societies (1965-68)

Martin Luther King, Jr. and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) come north to help Chicago's civil rights leaders in their nonviolent struggle against segregated housing; Detroit urban uprising lasts five days and leaves 43 people dead.

Power! (1966-68)

Black Power takes various forms across communities; Carl Stokes wins Cleveland election as first black mayor of a major American city; the Black Panther Party is born in Oakland; Brooklyn school district showdown between parents and New York City's teachers' union.

The Promised Land (1967-68)

Martin Luther King, Jr. stakes out new ground for himself and the rapidly fragmenting Civil Rights Movement; SCLC embarks on an ambitious Poor People's Campaign; King detours to support striking sanitation workers in Memphis, where he is assassinated; King's death marks the end of a major stream of the movement.

Ain't Gonna Shuffle No More (1964-72)

A call to pride and a renewed push for unity galvanize black America; world heavyweight champion Cassius Clay asks for acceptance as a minister of Islam; Howard University students in Washington, D.C. fight to bring the Black Consciousness Movement and their African heritage inside the walls of this prominent black institution; National Black Political Convention in Gary, IN, attempts to create unified black response to growing repression against the movement.

A Nation of Law? (1968-71)

In Chicago, two Black Panther Party leaders are killed in a pre-dawn raid by police acting on information supplied by an FBI informant; in the wake of President Nixon's call to "law and order," a five-day inmate takeover at New York's Attica State Prison, which draws attention to the conditions, leaves 43 men dead: four killed by inmates, 39 by police.

The Keys to the Kingdom (1974-80)

In the 1970s, antidiscrimination legal rights gained in past decades by the Civil Rights Movement are put to the test; in Boston, some whites violently resist a federal court school desegregation order; Atlanta's first black mayor, Maynard Jackson, proves that affirmative action can work, but the *Bakke* Supreme Court case challenges that policy.

Back to the Movement (1979-mid '80s)

Miami's black community, pummeled by urban renewal, a lack of jobs and police harassment, explodes in rioting; but in Chicago, an unprecedented grassroots movement triumphs; Harold Washington becomes Chicago's first black mayor.

