Throughout time there have been situations where people are created differently and taken away from their rights. Back in the days women were deprived there rights and couldn’t vote and even serve in the military. Black people were taken away their rights and couldn’t even go to the same school as “whites”, sit in front of the bus with “whites”, and couldn’t even drink out of the same water as others. As people were being treated differently fights, riots and wars were created and overtime things were turned.

1950s blacks were taken away many things such as rights, freedom of speech, and freedom as a human. Martin Luther King Jr was civil activist and was a main reason Blacks got out of that war. "The black revolution is much more than a struggle for the rights of Negroes. It is interrelated. Racism, poverty, militarism and imperialism. Evils that are deeply rooted in the whole structure of our society." The African-American Civil Rights Movement (1955–1968) refers to the movements in the [United States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) aimed at outlawing [racial discrimination](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Racism) against [African Americans](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/African_American) and restoring [voting rights](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suffrage) to them. This article covers the phase of the movement between 1955 and 1968, particularly in the South. The emergence of the [Black Power Movement](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_Power), which lasted roughly from 1966 to 1975, enlarged the aims of the Civil Rights Movement to include racial dignity, [economic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economy_of_the_United_States) and [political](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Politics_of_the_United_States) [self-sufficiency](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Self-sufficiency), and freedom from oppression by [white Americans](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/White_American).

Women were deprived from their rights and were entitled slaves for men and to do house work. For example cooking, laundry, taking care of the kids, etc. Beginning in the mid-19th century, several generations of woman suffrage supporters lectured, wrote, marched, lobbied, and practiced civil disobedience to achieve what many Americans considered a radical change in the Constitution. Militant suffragists used tactics such as parades, silent vigils, and hunger strikes. The records of the National Archives and Records Administration reveal much of this struggle. The demand for the enfranchisement of American women was first seriously formulated at the Seneca Falls Convention (1848). After the Civil War, agitation by women for the ballot became increasingly vociferous. In 1869, however, a rift developed among feminists over the proposed 15th Amendment, which gave the vote to black men. Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and others refused to endorse the amendment because it did not give women the ballot. Other suffragists, however, including Lucy Stone and Julia Ward Howe, argued that once the black man was enfranchised, women would achieve their goal. As a result of the conflict, two organizations emerged. Stanton and Anthony formed the National Woman Suffrage Association to work for suffrage on the federal level and to press for more extensive institutional changes, such as the granting of property rights to married women. Stone created the American Woman Suffrage Association, which aimed to secure the ballot through state legislation. In 1890 the two groups united under the name National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA). In the same year Wyoming entered the Union, becoming the first state with general women's suffrage (which it had adopted as a territory in 1869). In conclusion throughout time there have been many incidents where people were deprived freedom of speech, free press, privacy, civil rights, and voting rights. In 1950s blacks were separated from the whites. Blacks couldn’t drink water together, go to the same school, and couldn’t even sit in the same section as them. Early 1900s women were taken away many things and were known “women suffrage”. Women couldn’t do much out side and couldn’t even work at many places, vote, and serve in the military. They were to stay home and take care of the chores while the men make money.