Rosa Parks (Activist)

by Terry Barber

Rosa Parks Detroit Home Is Now Up for Auction Smart News. Find out more about the history of Rosa Parks, including videos, interesting articles, pictures, historical features and more. Rosa Parks: Roots of Activism. ?Rosa Parks: 62 years ago civil rights icon refused to give up bus seat 1 Dec 2017. Today marks the 62nd anniversary of Rosa Parks s refusal to give her bus seat to a white man in Montgomery, Alabama. Images for Rosa Parks ( Activist) 4 Feb 2018 - 3 min - Uploaded by HISTORY Explore the life of Rosa Parks and discover how she became a civil rights activist, starring. Honoring Activist Rosa Parks Niagara Foundation 1 Dec 2017. Rosa Parks was an activist long before she refused to give up her bus seat, and more things you need to know about the civil rights leader. It has been 62 years since Rosa Parks refused to give her bus seat to a white man in Montgomery, Alabama. Rosa Parks was an activist long before she refused to give up her seat on a bus to a white passenger. In protest of the unjust Alabama law that required African American passengers to sit at the back of the bus, Rosa Parks refused to relinquish her seat on a public bus to a white man precipitated the 1955–56 Montgomery bus boycott in Alabama. African American civil rights activists were inspired by the case of Rosa Parks. The Montgomery Bus Boycott sparked the Montgomery Bus Strike, which ultimately led to the desegregation of public transportation. The boycott was led by Rosa Parks, a seamstress and civil rights activist. She refused to give up her seat to a white passenger on a Montgomery city bus on December 1, 1955, igniting the Montgomery bus boycott. The boycott lasted for more than a year and helped to desegregate public transportation in the city. Rosa Parks was born on February 4, 1913, in Tuskegee, Alabama, the daughter of Peazell Belle Johnson and Seaborn McCauley. She had five siblings: Julia, Raymond, Joe, Louise, and Nellie. Her father worked as a farmer and her mother was a teacher. Rosa Parks attended Joseph W. McKim Elementary School and was one of only two African Americans in her class. After finishing grade school, she enrolled in the Alabama State Normal School for Teachers, where she studied to become a teacher. She graduated in 1933 with a teaching certificate and taught for a brief period. In 1934, she moved to Montgomery, Alabama, to work as a seamstress at a department store. She met and married Raymond Parks, a labor union organizer, in 1932. They had one child, Linda. Raymond Parks was active in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and introduced Rosa Parks to the civil rights movement. In 1943, Rosa Parks and her husband moved to Detroit, where she became active in the local NAACP chapter. In 1955, she refused to give up her seat on a bus to a white passenger, sparking the Montgomery bus boycott. Her act of civil disobedience made her a figurehead for the civil rights movement, and she became a symbol of the fight for racial equality. Rosa Parks’s refusal to give up her seat on a bus to a white passenger was a turning point in the civil rights movement. The boycott lasted for over a year, during which time thousands of African Americans rioted outside Montgomery City Hall and other government buildings, and the Montgomery police arrested hundreds of protesters. The boycott was successful in desegregating public transportation in Montgomery, and it became a model for other civil rights campaigns. Rosa Parks was not the only one to refuse to give up her seat on a bus. Claudette Colvin, another African American woman, refused to give up her seat on a bus to a white passenger in February 1955. However, Colvin was arrested and convicted for her civil disobedience, while Parks was not. The difference in treatment of the two women highlighted the importance of Parks’s role in the civil rights movement. After the boycott, Parks remained active in the Civil Rights Movement. She continued to work with the NAACP and other civil rights organizations. In 1961, she helped to organize the Freedom Rides, a series of demonstrations aimed at desegregating interstate bus travel. Rosa Parks also worked with Martin Luther King Jr. and other leaders of the movement. In 1965, she was awarded the Spingarn Medal, which is given to African Americans who have made significant contributions to society. Rosa Parks died on October 24, 2005, in Detroit, Michigan. She was buried in Woodlawn Cemetery in Montgomery, Alabama. Rosa Parks’s legacy continues to inspire people around the world to fight for justice and equality. She is remembered as a hero of the civil rights movement and a symbol of the power of one person to bring about change. Rosa Parks’s activism was not limited to the Montgomery bus boycott. She worked to desegregate schools and played a key role in the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. She also worked to improve housing conditions for African Americans and was involved in the anti-poverty movement. Rosa Parks was not just an activist in her time; she was a lifelong activist. She continued to work for social justice long after her death. In 2013, Rosa Parks was posthumously awarded the Congressional Gold Medal, the highest civilian honor given by the United States Congress. In 2018, a statue of Rosa Parks was unveiled outside the U.S. Capitol building in Washington, D.C. The statue is a living testament to the impact of her activism and the importance of her legacy.
2017. Daughters of the Dust director Julie Dash has signed on to direct a seriously overdue biopic about Rosa Parks’s early activism.