







Septima Clark was known as the "Mother of the Movement". She developed the literacy and citizenship workshops that played an important role in the drive for voting rights and civil rights for Black people in the Civil Rights Movement.



TOGETHER THEN, TOGETHER NOW







Fannie Lou Hamer was a voting and women's rights activist, community organizer, and leader in the Civil Rights Movement. Hamer was the co-founder and vice-chair of the Freedom Democratic Party, which she represented at the 1964 Democratic National Convention.











Pauli Murray was a queer civil rights activist, a pioneering feminist, a labor organizer, a lawyer, an Episcopal priest, and a writer of nonfiction, memoir, and poetry.



TOGETHER THEN, TOGETHER NOW







Shirley Chisholm was born in Brooklyn, New York City, to immigrant parents. In 1968, she became the first Black woman elected to the U.S. States Congress. In 1972, she was the first Black candidate for a major-party nomination for President of the U.S., and the first woman to run for the Democratic Party's nomination. She was an also educator and author.











Ella Baker was the director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). Baker was highly respected for her work and abilities in organizing communities and civil rights projects. She ran SCLC's first project, the Crusade for Citizenship, a voter registration campaign.











Kwame Ture, born in Trinidad, was a prominent organizer in the Civil Rights Movement, Black Power Movement, and the global Pan-African movement. He was one of the original Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) Freedom Riders of 1961. He became a major voting rights activist in Mississippi and Alabama.

