**Unit 2 DB Sample Assignment**

**Source Chosen**:

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. (April 29, 1962). Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee Statement of Purpose. Retrieved December 27th, 2017 from <http://nationalhumanitiescenter.org/pds/maai3/protest/text2/snccstatementofpurpose.pdf>

**Context:**

1. Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee Statement of Purpose
2. Julian Bond, Ella Baker, Charles Sherrod, Diane Nash & Bernard Lafayette among others.
3. Julian Bond was a student at Morehouse College and activist for Civil Rights. He led nonviolent student protests across Atlanta and in the Spring of 1960, helped to found SNCC. Ella Baker was a NAACP field secretary, then the SCLC secretary and acting director. She was the adult mentor for the students who founded SNCC. Finally, Diane Nash was a student at Fisk University in Nashville, TN. She got involved in the Sit-in Movement for Civil Rights while in college.
4. This statement of purpose was written in April of 1960 at the conference of students that led to the founding of SNCC. It was revised in April of 1962.

**Summary:**

This was the statement outlining the purpose of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. It summarized their goals and strategies. It stated that they would focus on nonviolence to achieve justice through love. They chose to use nonviolence as a strategy because it was a more hopeful way to create change and they did not want war or violence. The students wanted to appeal to Americans’ morality in order to leave room for reconciliation. Their ultimate goal is justice and equal rights for all.

**Connections:**

In the textbook and in the Intellipath for this unit, we learned about the African American Civil Rights Movement. The Civil Rights Movement was aimed at bringing attention to the struggles of black Americans. The major movement leaders were often religious leaders like Martin Luther King, Jr. He was a major advocate of nonviolent protesting to appeal to American’s sense of morality. We learned in the materials for this unit that nonviolence was the primary strategy used by most African Americans involved in the Civil Rights Movement in the first half of the 1960s.

This document supports what I already knew about the Civil Rights Movement and even expands my understanding of who the leaders were in the rights movements of the 1960s. It shows me that students were active leaders in the movement. And, it also demonstrated the popularity of the strategy of nonviolence among civil rights activists. These students learned from Martin Luther King Jr. and then used those lessons to create an organization focused specifically on student involvement.