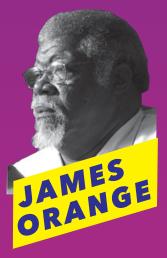
HOW IMPORTANT IT IS FOR US TO RECOGNIZE AND CELEBRATE OUR HEROES AND SHE-ROES!



Joined the civil rights movement when she was sixteen and participated in the Selma "Bloody Sunday" march. In 1965, she went to Chicago at the request of Dr. King to work on improving the socio-economic conditions of people of color.



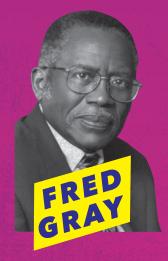
Educator, scholar, and civil rights activist. In 1946, she founded the Women's Political council, which focused on civic engagement and increasing voter registration.



In 1965, James helped break the injunction in Selma that forbade Black citizens from congregating in groups of two or more. His quest for justice was international, and he co-founded the "African Renaissance" movement in South Africa.



Arrested for refusing to give up her seat on a bus forty days before Rosa Parks' famous action. She continued her work for civil rights and worked on voting campaigns throughout her career.



As an attorney he argued many civil rights cases included some at the Supreme Court level.

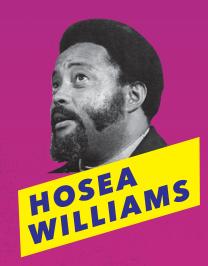
Gomillion v Lightfoot overturned an Alabama law that excluded most of the majority-Black residents and laid the foundation for "one man, one vote".



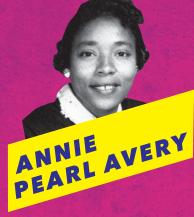
A life long civil rights activist and women's rights advocate who founded Black Girls Vote. George W. Bush awarded her the congressional Medal of Honor and Barack Obama called her the "godmother of the civil rights movement."



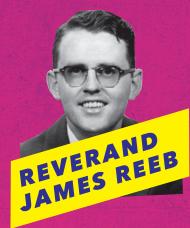
A friend of Rosa Parks and a civil rights icon in her own right.
She succeeded Dr. Martin
Luther King, Jr. as President of the Montgomery Improvement
Association in 1967, and she worked to desegregate schools.



A civil rights activist, ordained minister, and business man who was a key organizer for the 1965 Selma Voting Rights Movement. He ran for political office and served in the Georgia Senate for five terms.



She was 16 when she joined the "army of warriors" who were determined to end the Jim Crow Laws. She was a dedicated advocate of non-violence who worked with SNCC.



An ordained minister living in Massachusetts who came to join the Selma march. He was beaten to death by white men after leaving a café in Selma. The men were found not guilty by an all white male jury.



A leader of the civil rights movement and president of the NAACP in Hattiesburg, MS. He was murdered by the White Knights of the KKK for his voting work in the Black community.



Black Americans to vote in her county and went on to register thousands of voters.
At age 92 she was the lead plaintiff in challenging the North Carolina Restrictive Voting law.

Voting Vanguards brings to light the names of the hundreds who worked at great personal peril to obtain and maintain the right to vote and have their vote count. We celebrate voting as the centerpiece of creating and maintaining a healthy democracy.

VOTING
VANGUARDS

POSTER #2



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