1961	Freedom Riders were groups of black and white Civil Rights activists who traveled by bus to the Deep South to protest segregated bus terminals.
1963	The March on Washington was a large and peaceful protest march to bring awareness to the injustices and struggles African Americans continue to face a century after emancipation. Led by MLK who gave his famous speech "I have a dream" in front of the Lincoln Memorial.
1964	Civil Rights Act was an act that prohibited segregation in public places and employment discrimination based on race and sex.

1965	Voting Rights Act was an act that prohibited racial discrimination in voting, which had been common in local and state governments in the South.
1966	The Chicago Freedom Movement was a movement to protest the issues facing black Chicago residents including segregated and unequal housing, education, health care services, and employment.
1967	Loving v. Virginia was a court case involving an interracial couple, Richard and Mildred Loving. The couple married in Washington DC but lived in Virginia where interracial marriage was illegal at the time. They were arrested and had the option to serve 5 years in prison or leave Virginia. They decided to move leaving their extended family behind. A couple of years later, they decided to sue the federal court for violating their rights and won.

1968	During the Olympics, two African American athletes, Smith and John Carlos, respectively raised their fists during the US national anthem at their medal ceremony. They both agreed to use their camera time as an opportunity to tell the world that African Americans were dealing with injustices at home.
1968	The Fair Housing Act was an act that prohibited discrimination based on race, sex, national origin, and religion when buying or renting a house.
1968	The March on Memphis was also known as the Memphis Sanitation Strike. The protesters' goals were to have better safety standards, higher wages, and union recognition.