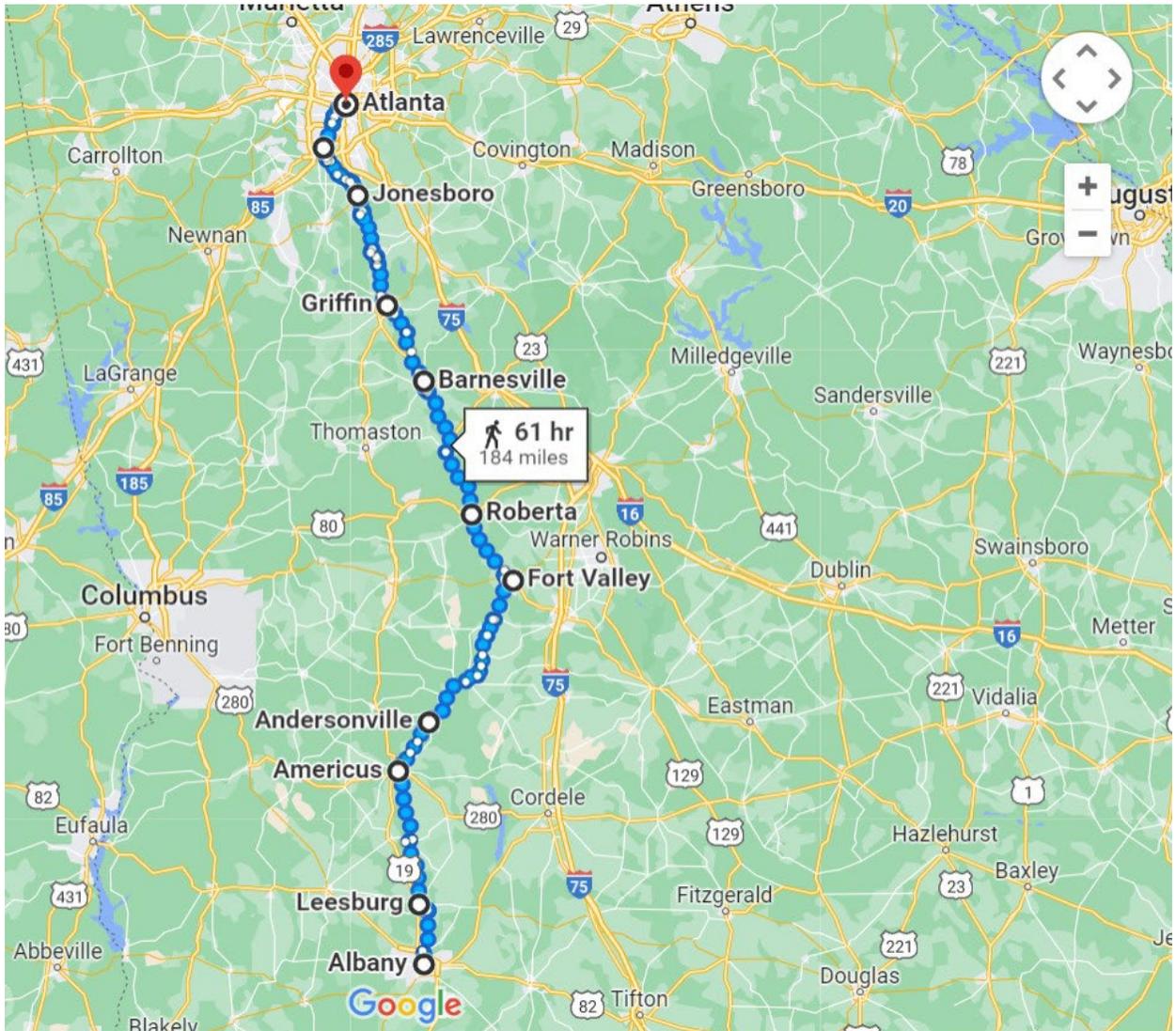


SOLES OF FREEDOM



ROUTE OVERVIEW

9/16 - Albany, GA (START)

The Albany Movement: In November 1961, a group of students from Albany College led by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) decided to mobilize the black community through voter registration. The groups also conduct various forms of protests to end all forms of racial segregation in the city of Albany. This became known as The Albany Movement.

9/16 - Leesburg, GA

Leesburg Stockade: In 1963, more than a dozen black girls, between the ages of 12-15, were arrested and jailed in Leesburg, Georgia for 45 days without charges for protesting to integrate a movie theatre in Americus, Georgia.

9/16 - Americus, GA

The Americus Movement: The Americus movement was a Civil Rights protest that began in Americus, Georgia in 1963 and lasted until 1965. It was organized by the SNCC along with the NAACP. Its main goals were voter registration and a citizenship education plan. There were widespread protest and number of arrest among teens.

9/17 - Andersonville, GA

The Andersonville stockade was built by slave labor and African American soldiers were held as prisoners during the Civil War. After the war, Freedmen saw a connection between their own enslavement and the captivity endured by the Union prisoners. The site was segregated in the 1940s and 1950s. But by the end of the 1960s it received national attention as a place of equality for all Americans.

9/17 - Fort Valley, GA

Fort Valley: Fort Valley, Georgia is the home Fort Valley State University, a Historically Black College and University (HBCU), that is Georgia's only 1890 land-grant institution. Established in 1895, FVSU is ranked as Georgia's #1 Public HBCU and produced graduates who have literally changed the world, serving as pioneers and trailblazers in civil rights, education, law and government, human rights, public policy, and a range of other fields.

9/18 - Roberta, GA

Roberta: Denrick Demond Stallings was shot and killed by Crawford County Deputies, after being tased, following a police chase.

9/19- Barnesville, GA

Barnesville, GA is a historic railroad town, and served as a major hospital site for wounded southern troops during the Civil War. As recently as the late 90s, Barnesville was home to a community that suffered from segregation after the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was signed into law.

9/20 - Griffin, GA

Griffin: During the late 19th century, Griffin, Spalding County, and the surrounding areas were the scene of several horrific lynchings of African-Americans. In December 2009, black voters were purged from election board.

9/20 - Jonesboro, GA

Jonesboro, like many other cities near Atlanta, was a common site of lynchings and acts of intimidation during the civil rights movement. It is seen as one of the major cities in Georgia responsible for igniting the eventual push for civil rights that Atlanta experienced during its strongest period of influence.

9/21 - Riverdale, GA

Riverdale, GA was railroad town founded before the Civil War and one of the first in the south to be integrated. Currently the population is 77% African American, making it a prime target for voter awareness campaigning and education.

9/21- College Park, GA

College Park operated as a gateway to the Atlanta community during the civil rights movement, and was a common site for nonviolent demonstrations.

9/22 - East Point, GA

East Point is very much an extension of Atlanta with respect to its community and cultural significance. Many protests that took place near Atlanta, including our own, would pass through East Point. In addition, the population in East Point represents a pivotal voter base that represent the concerns of working class citizens and students.

9/23 - Atlanta, GA (END)

Atlanta is known as the “the cradle of the Civil Rights Movement” — from 1940 to 1970, the city became the epicenter for the movement as black leaders fought for voting rights, access to public facilities and institutions, and economic and educational opportunities for African Americans. The city is also the home of the Atlanta University Center (Morehouse College, Spelman College, Clark Atlanta University, and Morehouse School of Medicine), and is a major focal point for student-based civil rights movements.