Eyes on the Prize – Part 3

Name

Institution

Date

1. **Film’s Name**

The title of the film is Eyes on the Prize (Part 3) Ain’t Scared of Your Jails 1960 – 1961. It represents the third episode the American television-series consisting of 14-parts documentary, and it depicts how segregation was ended.

1. **Main point in the film**

This episode narrates the definitive account involving the civil-rights era, showing the movements that came into existence to end segregation in lunch counters, and basically the entire America. The black community engages in a movement known as non-violent sit in movement with the aim of ending the humiliating segregation in various facilities. This movement spread in over 69-cities across the South with the blacks establishing economic boycotts and picketed stores in the north. These boycotts yielded positive results in ending segregation, and this motivated students to form their own committee to run non-violent movements. The freedom rider, Jim Zwerg, once said, ‘Segregation must be stopped, we will take the hitting, we will take the beating. We are willing to accept death. But we are going to keep coming.’ The black communities were dedicated in ending segregation by all means.

1. **P**

The film-maker is clearly in the favor of the black community, through the way he narrates the ordeals of segregation in the film. On the other hand, he depicts the white community as cruel and inhuman by showing how they segregated their black counterparts at different facilities. In the film, we are shown various black activists and freedom riders, such as Reverend C.T Vivian and Jim Zwerg. The filmmaker shows the movements formed by the blacks to end segregation. These include the Nonviolent Sit in Movement, SNCC (Student’s Non-violent Coordinating Committee), CORE (Congress of Racial Equality) among others which assisted in ending segregation in American States. The state of Mississippi is where most of the freedom-riders were sentenced after being arrested while leading the movements. These people were however prepared for any repercussions as long as segregation ended for the good of the future generation of blacks. The whites are shown as heartless people because they segregated blacks, and punished those who attempted to end segregation.

1. **I**

* Segregation was innovated by the Whites; the episode confirms that segregation was so much pronounced the period between 960-1961. It is in that time when the blacks got fed up with the humiliations and held non-violent movements to end segregation.
* The movements to end segregation composed of both blacks and whites volunteers who were civilized enough to understand the dangers of segregation. The joint efforts of these groups pushed courts to ban segregation in buses and other facilities in America.
* The nonviolent movements were led by people who were ready to face any kind of punishment; be it being jailed, beaten, or being hit. Clearly, the black community had reached a dead-end, and they had to do everything to effect a positive change in America; the freedom enjoyed by the today’s African American community across the nation.

In my view, the filmmaker did not make up any parts in the film to make their arguments clearer and stronger. The episode contains detailed information from witnesses, knowledgeable professionals, and real pictures.

1. **P**

The film-maker uses different methods to make his claims acceptable by the audience. These include real pictures and action to show extent the blacks went to end segregation. For instance, he uses real pictures of students in lunch corners who sat on the only-white section to boycott the segregation rules. There are also confessions from black people and freedom-riders in action boycotting segregated facilities. The techniques give the film a touch of reality, hence the viewer can agree to the filmmaker’s view point.

1. **E**

The film’s contents are full of substantial evidence, such as the narrations by elderly black people who witnessed the segregation. They represent real evidence of the acts of segregation and attempts to end it as they happened. Also, in the film, the viewer can see freedom riders and activists leading the nonviolent movements with the intention of mobilizing people to boycott segregated facilities. Knowledgeable professionals with excellent information on the happenings of this trying time for blacks also give their confessions. Therefore, its contents are accurate and reliable.

1. **R**

I have relevant information pertaining segregation in America from books, as well as movies. From them, I have been able to understand this topic well, as I have gathered information that aligns itself with the film’s contents. For instance, the movie ‘Hidden Figures’ shows the kind of segregation the blacks were subjected to at the workplace; having to use separate washrooms located miles away from the office, and taking tea from ugly cups.

1. **Accuracy of Film**

The content of the film are accurate and historically true. The events have been aligned accurately between the years 1960 and 1961. The content consists of substantial details of the in-depth segregation in southern and northern America. The events as they happened from the segregation itself, to the formation of nonviolent movements and the current liberty the blacks enjoy in America are clearly narrated. In addition, narrations from individuals who witnessed the acts of segregation makes the film more accurate. The diverse sources of evidence used in the film also make it more acceptable and reliable to the viewers.

**References**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=neDpuJVc4Ko&authuser=0>