

Greensboro Four ^[1]

Share it now!



Greensboro Four: David Richmond, Franklin McCain, Ezell Blair Jr. (Jibreel Khazan), Joe McNeil

Civil Rights Sit-Ins at Woolworth

by Jaime Huaman, [Government & Heritage Library](#) ^[2], 2010

See also: [Greensboro Sit-Ins](#) ^[3]

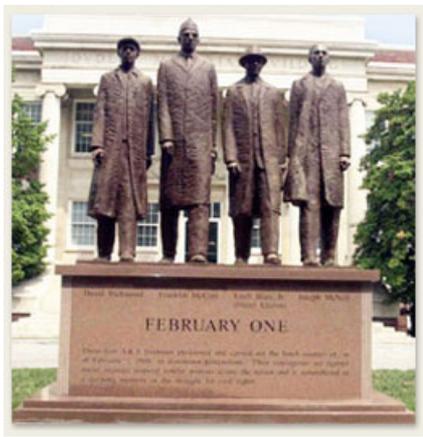


David Richmond (from left), Franklin McCain, Ezell Blair Jr., and Joseph McNeil leave the Woolworth in Greensboro, N.C., where they initiated a lunch-counter sit-in to protest segregation, Feb. 1, 1960. Photo by Jack Moebes/Corbis. From NPR.org

^[4]On February 1, 1960, David Richmond, Franklin McCain, Ezell Blair Jr. (Jibreel Khazan), and Joe McNeil, four African American students from [North Carolina A&T State University](#) ^[5], staged a sit-in in [Greensboro](#) ^[6] at Woolworth, a popular retail store that was known for refusing to serve African Americans at its lunch counter. Not long after their protest, sit-ins began occurring across the South, including the North Carolina cities of Charlotte, Durham, and Winston-Salem. These young men came to be known as the Greensboro Four.

In 1954, the [United States Supreme Court](#) ruled in [Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka](#)^[7] that state laws establishing separate public schools for black and white students denied black children equal educational opportunities were unconstitutional. Six years later, the segregation was still present in public places throughout the South. The four seventeen year olds determined that they would enter the store, purchase some school supplies, and then sit down at the lunch counter to eat. They would argue that if the store would take their money for school supplies then they should serve them at the lunch counter.

When the students sat down at the "white only" counter of Woolworths they were told they would not be served. The police were called, but the Greensboro Four stayed until the store closed that day. The following day, twelve African Americans sat at the counter, and the protest grew. By February 7th the city was filled with thousands of demonstrators for and against segregation. Bomb threats were received. Counter-protestors opposing racial integration flung insults and water balloons at those demonstrating against segregation. The Greensboro Four remained calm could be seen sitting at a table in the Woolworth dining area reading Goethe and textbooks. As a result, physical violence did not become a part of the protest.



February One monument at NC A&T State University

[8] On July 26, five and a half months after the sit-in began local businesses agreed to serve African Americans alongside their white patrons. The Greensboro Four lead the way for desegregation in North Carolina.

As a tribute, a monument of the Greensboro Four [8] has been erected at North Carolina A&T State University. The Woolworth store closed in 1993 and is now home to the International Civil Rights Center & Museum [9]. A section of the Woolworth's lunch counter with four stools is on view in Washington, D.C. at the National Museum of American History [10].

References and additional resources:

- Brown, Nikki L. M., and Barry M. Stentiford. 2008. The Jim Crow encyclopedia [11]. Westport, Conn: Greenwood Press.
- Channing, Steve. 2004. February One: The Story of the Greensboro Four [12]. PBS: Independent Lens series.
- Covington, Howard E., and Marion A. Ellis. 2002. The North Carolina century: Tar Heels who made a difference, 1900-2000 [13]. Charlotte, N.C.: Levine Museum of the New South.

Subjects:

- 100 North Carolina Icons [14]
- Post War 20th Century (1946-2000) [15]
- African Americans [16]
- Civil Rights [17]
- Discrimination [18]

Authors:

- Huaman, Jaime [19]

Origin - location:

- Greensboro [20]
- North Carolina A&T State University [21]

From:

- NCpedia. [22]

Years:

1960

13 September 2010 | Huaman, Jaime

Source URL: <https://ncpedia.org/greensboro-four?page=0>

Links

- [1] <https://ncpedia.org/greensboro-four>
- [2] <https://statelibrary.ncdcr.gov/>
- [3] <https://ncpedia.org/greensboro-sit-ins>
- [4] <https://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=18615556?storyId=18615556>
- [5] <https://www.ncat.edu/>
- [6] <https://ncpedia.org/greensboro-0>
- [7] <http://www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?flash=old&doc=87>
- [8] <http://www.library.ncat.edu/resources/archives/four.html>
- [9] <https://www.sitinemovement.org>
- [10] <https://americanhistory.si.edu/>
- [11] <https://www.worldcat.org/oclc/213844917>
- [12] <https://www.pbs.org/independentlens/documentaries/februaryone/>
- [13] <https://www.worldcat.org/oclc/50124471>
- [14] <https://ncpedia.org/north-carolina-icons>
- [15] <https://ncpedia.org/category/subjects/post-war-20th-cen>
- [16] <https://ncpedia.org/category/subjects/african-americans>
- [17] <https://ncpedia.org/category/subjects/civil-rights>
- [18] <https://ncpedia.org/category/subjects/race-discriminati>

- [19] <https://ncpedia.org/category/authors/huaman-jaime>
- [20] <https://ncpedia.org/category/origin-location/piedmon-21>
- [21] <https://ncpedia.org/category/origin-location/piedmon-38>
- [22] <https://ncpedia.org/category/entry-source/ncpedia>