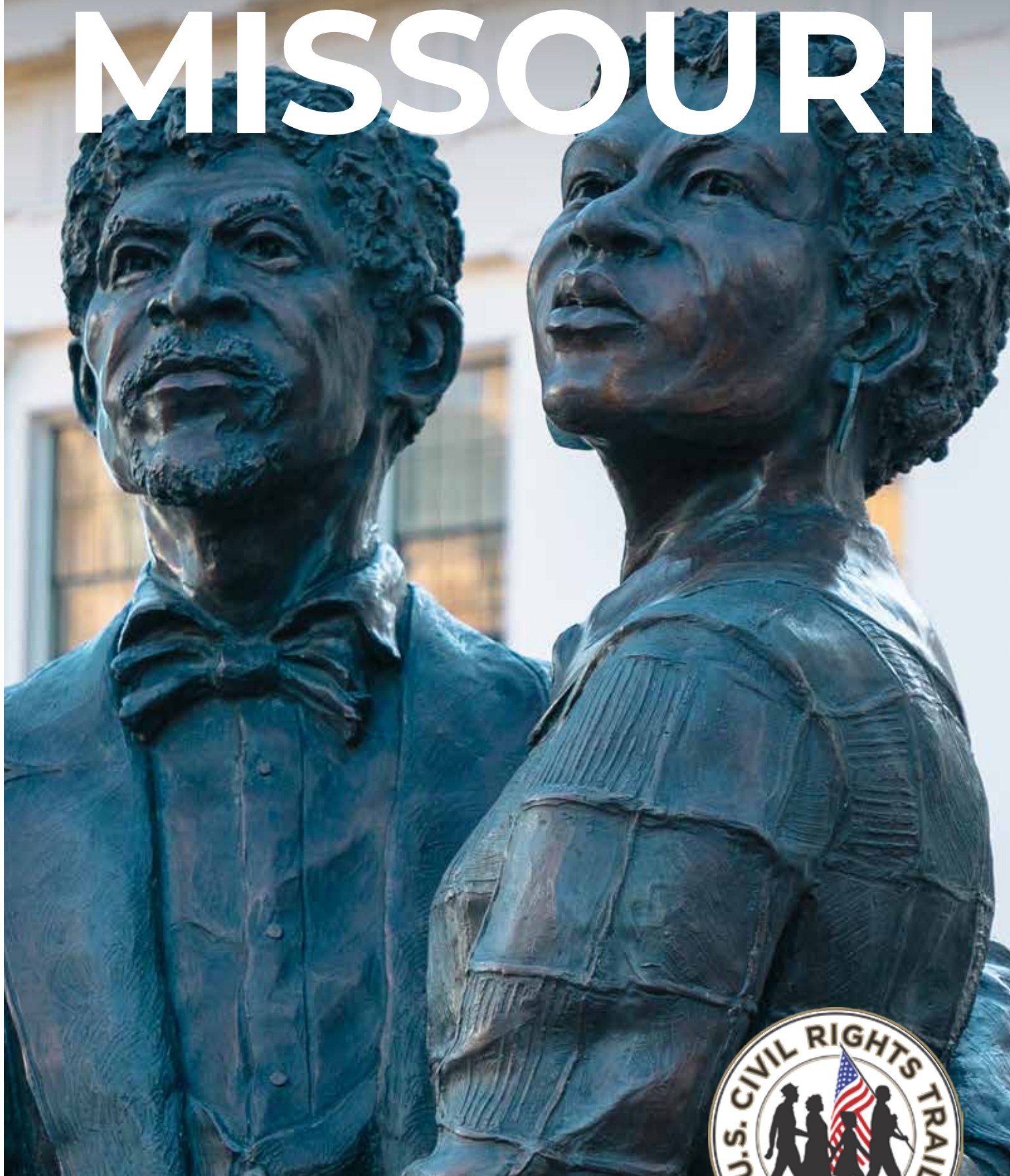


U.S. CIVIL RIGHTS TRAIL JOURNEY

MISSOURI





St. Louis - Independence (3 hrs. 36 mins.)

Independence - Kansas City (20 mins.)

The U.S. Civil Rights Trail spans 14 states, features more than 100 sites and highlights the country's civil rights story. Your journey along the trail begins in St. Louis, Missouri.



National Blues Museum
St. Louis, MO

DAY 1 – ST. LOUIS

National Blues Museum

St. Louis was home to many civil rights leaders whose efforts made a difference in our nation's narrative, from women's suffrage and the abolition of slavery to the struggle for African-American equality. Although the time frame for the Civil Rights Movement is often defined as 1954-1968, St. Louis dates its fight for equality back to 1819 when the first demonstration protesting the Missouri Compromise was held.

In 1964, Judge Nathan B. Young, co-founder of *The St. Louis American* newspaper, called St. Louis the "Number One City in Civil Rights." This bold claim stemmed from the fact that St. Louis, at that time, had tried more civil rights cases in the Supreme Court than any other city in the country.

National Blues Museum

With music in mind, a visit to the National Blues Museum rounds out your day. Originating in the Deep South, blues music captured the realities of life while promoting a message of hope. From its roots to modern-day interpretations, learn about the impact the music had on those willing to listen. Extend the experience by taking in the blues at one of the city's many live music venues.



National Blues Museum
St. Louis, MO

DAY 2 – ST. LOUIS

Old Courthouse > Gateway Arch > Griot Museum of Black History

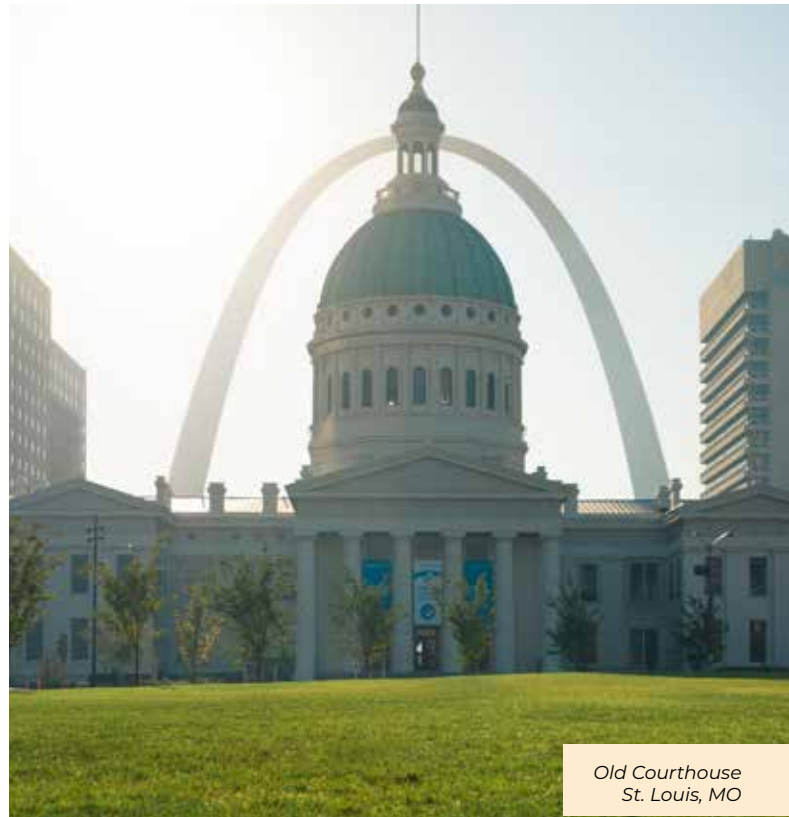
Old Courthouse

Begin your morning with a visit to the Old Courthouse. In 1846, Dred and Harriet Scott took legal action to declare their freedom from slavery, filing separate petitions in the St. Louis Circuit Court, known today as the Old Courthouse. Through the legal guidance of their lawyer, Francis Murdoch, and the financial support of the family of Dred Scott's former master, Peter Blow, their case first came to trial June 30, 1847, but was dismissed on a technicality. A decade later, the case reached the U.S. Supreme Court, which ruled that Scott, because he was not white, was not a citizen and therefore had no federal standing to sue for his freedom. The court further found that the Missouri Compromise of 1820, which struck down slavery in several territories, was unconstitutional. This decision sparked national condemnation and helped fuel the fire that would become the Civil War. Peter Blow's sons purchased Dred and Harriet Scott and freed them. Dred Scott died shortly after.



*Dred and Harriet Scott Statue, Old Courthouse
St. Louis, MO*

In the same courthouse more than two decades later, Virginia Minor filed a lawsuit arguing for her right to vote under the 14th Amendment. While the Supreme Court ruled against Minor, her efforts paved the way for the women's suffrage movement.



*Old Courthouse
St. Louis, MO*

Gateway Arch

Visitors can enjoy the iconic Gateway Arch, which provides a magnificent backdrop for the Old Courthouse and is located just two blocks away.

Griot Museum of Black History

In the afternoon, make your way to the Griot Museum of Black History to explore the stories and culture of Missouri's rich and enduring African-American heritage. The museum also features life-size wax models of prominent contributors to the Civil Rights Movement.



*Gateway Arch
St. Louis, MO*

DAY 3 – INDEPENDENCE TO KANSAS CITY

Harry S. Truman Presidential Library and Museum > Negro Leagues Baseball Museum > American Jazz Museum

Head west across the state of Missouri to Independence, the hometown of Harry S. Truman. President Truman's legacy was paved by many pivotal decisions related to the United States' role in World War II, including the executive order that desegregated the armed forces in 1948.

Harry S. Truman Presidential Library and Museum

Located in President Truman's hometown, the museum serves as a living memorial to his life and our nation's first political strides toward equality.



*Harry S. Truman Presidential Library and Museum
Independence, MO*

Negro Leagues Baseball Museum

The Negro Leagues Baseball Museum, located nearby in Kansas City, chronicles the important role the leagues had in the social advancement of America and is not to be missed. Players such as Jackie Robinson fought inequality from the baseball diamond and broke barriers when they debuted in once-segregated major league baseball, cementing their place in civil rights history. In July 2006, the U.S. Congress designated the facility "America's National Negro Leagues Baseball Museum."



*American Jazz Museum
Kansas City, MO*

American Jazz Museum

It is often said that jazz was the soundtrack for the Civil Rights Movement. Performers expressed themselves through the power of music, using their platform for activism. Explore the genre that drove the cause at the American Jazz Museum.

This concludes your U.S. Civil Rights Trail journey in Missouri.



*Negro Leagues Baseball Museum
Kansas City, MO*