



THE BUS BOYCOTT



The Montgomery boycott endured through organised shared transport. 381 days of protest resulted in a legal victory with the end of bus segregation.

- 01 CONTEXT** When and where the method emerged
- 02 STRATEGY** How the method works
- 03 RESULT** Immediate and political effects
- 04 STRENGTHS & LIMITATIONS** 3 strengths · 3 limitations



01 · CONTEXT

THE SPARK THAT IGNITED THE FIRE

Rosa Parks was arrested on 1 December 1955 for defying bus segregation. The Montgomery Improvement Association (MIA), led by Martin Luther King Jr., called for a boycott.

02 · STRATEGY

AN UNPRECEDENTED MOBILISATION

90% of the Black population of Montgomery mobilised with unconditional support. The boycott endured through organised shared transport. 381 days of protest resulted in a legal victory with the end of bus segregation.

03 · RESULT

THE USE OF A BOYCOTT

A boycott is a collective withdrawal to apply economic or social pressure. A nonviolent and effective way to expose injustice and mobilise a community.



04 · LESSONS

CRITICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE BOYCOTT

STRENGTHS

- *Peaceful and nonviolent*
- *Uses collective economic pressure to demand change without direct confrontation*

LIMITATIONS

- *Requires time*
- *Demands coordination and sustained commitment*

