

The Road to Civil Rights

Name: _____

What's the Message? Marches, protests, sit-ins and boycotts all have one thing in common: signs! Match the problem/solution cards with the correct protest sign.

What's the problem?

**WE MARCH
FOR
INTEGRATED
SCHOOLS
NOW!**

What was the solution?

What's the problem?

**WE DEMAND
VOTING
RIGHTS!
No More
'pay to vote'!**

What was the solution?

What's the problem?

**=
HOUSING
NOW!**

What was the solution?

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Vocabulary. Match the word with its definition.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| ___ 1. activist | A) when one group is treated differently than another group |
| ___ 2. segregation | B) intolerance of a person or group based on their race |
| ___ 3. nonviolent | C) people who protest to call attention to a cause, like civil rights |
| ___ 4. discrimination | D) peaceful |
| ___ 5. integration | E) keeping things or people separate |
| ___ 6. prejudice | F) bringing separate groups together |

Name That Protest! Take a look at the diary entries of these young civil rights activists and decide which type of protest they participated in. Check the action the each story describes.

7. I walk to my summer job with my brother six days a week. Last summer, we rode the bus and it only took us 15 minutes. Now we walk 5 miles each way! It takes over an hour, but it is important for us all to send a message. The bus company needs to know that we do not support segregated seating and discrimination.

March Voter Registration Drive
 Boycott Sit-In

8. It was scary, but we sat down at the lunch counter and waited to be served. It wasn't fair that this diner refused to serve blacks, and we decided to sit at that counter until they did serve us. We didn't make a scene, didn't yell, didn't break stuff. We just sat there and waited. Angry people came up and hit us, yelled in our faces, and even dumped a milkshake on my friend's head! But we stayed. After three straight days, the diner finally decided to serve us!

March Voter Registration Drive
 Boycott Sit-In

7. My feet hurt! We are on day three of our four day walk from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama. We travel about 12 miles a day and sleep in the fields along side the road. It isn't easy, but we sing songs and meet other people as we walk. Our goal is to get the state and federal politicians to help blacks vote in the South. We hope that having over 25,000 in our group will get their attention and make change!

March Voter Registration Drive
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10. A bunch of my friends from college and I joined other students and drove to the South to get African Americans to register to vote. Many were scared because groups like the KKK had been beating up people when they went to the polling places. If a boss found out that his black employee was registered to vote, he'd fire him! We went down to educate them about their rights and support them so they would get out and vote!

March Voter Registration Drive
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Alphabet Soup. The civil rights movement was made up of many different groups and organizations, and most were known by their acronyms. Fill in the blanks using the word bank to discover what these letters mean!

- Organizations
- Student
- Christian
- Racial
- Advancement

11. SNCC: _____ Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
12. CORE: Congress on _____ Equality
13. SCLC: Southern _____ Leadership Conference
14. NAACP: National Association for the _____ of Colored People
15. COFO: Council of Federated _____ (combination of the groups above)

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Who Am I? There were many people involved with the Civil Rights Movement. Read each hint and choose the correct person from the list.



Thurgood Marshall



Rosa Parks



Malcolm X



Lyndon B. Johnson



Linda Brown

I started the Montgomery Bus Boycott when I refused to give up my seat to a white man who got on the bus. I was the secretary of the local NAACP. Who Am I?

I argued before the Supreme Court for the Brown family in *Brown v. Board of Education*. Years later I became the first African American Supreme Court justice. Who Am I?

I disagreed with the way Martin Luther King, Jr. fought for civil rights. I promoted black pride and was a member of Islam. Who Am I?

As the president of the United States, I signed the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Voting Rights Act of 1965 and Civil Rights Act of 1968 into law. Who Am I?

My parents fought for me to attend the all white public school near my house. Who Am I?

Problems and Solutions. Remember those 'What if' statements earlier in the lesson? They weren't made up! The Supreme Court made many decisions that changed the way laws treated African Americans. Connect the story, problem, and how the Court solved it. The first one is done for you.

The Story

Mildred (African American) and Richard Loving (white) get married in Washington, DC and move to Virginia where they are charged with a crime.

A group of African Americans try to check in to a hotel in Atlanta, Georgia.

African Americans were forced to sit and stand in different areas of the public transportation system.

The Problem

The owner of the Heart of Atlanta hotel refused to rent rooms to blacks, even though the Civil Rights Act of 1964 said he had to.

State and local laws said that all of the city buses, trains, and subway cars must be divided into areas for different races.

Virginia law that says you can only marry someone who is the same race as you.

Supreme Court Solution

1962- *Bailey v. Patterson*: The Court banned racial segregation of interstate (from one state to another) and intrastate (within one state) transportation facilities.

1967- *Loving v. Virginia*: The Court decides that state laws banning interracial marriage are unconstitutional.

1964- *Heart of Atlanta v. United States*: The Court said that the federal government could enforce desegregation laws on businesses that served people from other states.

Cut along the lines.



<p>Prior to 1956, 17 states required all schools to be segregated by race. State and local laws punished teachers in integrated schools with fines and even jail time!</p>	<p>Many African Americans were turned away from registering to vote and from polling places. They had to pay poll taxes and take impossible tests. They faced threats of violence, false arrest, and beatings by local police and groups like the KKK.</p>	<p>The Fair Housing Act was passed as a part of the 1968 Civil Rights Act. It prohibits discrimination in the sale, rental, and financing (loans) of housing based on race, color, national origin, religion, gender, marriage status and disability.</p>
<p>In 1964, the 24th Amendment outlawed poll taxes. A year later, the Voting Rights Act banned discrimination at voting booths nationwide.</p>	<p>African Americans were discriminated against when they tried to buy or rent a home. They also had trouble getting loans to purchase big ticket items like houses.</p>	<p>In Brown v. Board of Education, the Supreme Court ruled that the idea of 'separate but equal' was not constitutional. Therefore, laws calling for racial segregation of schools were unconstitutional.</p>

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Use a map to help you find these important locations of the civil rights movement. Write the correct number in each star on the map.

The Geography of Civil Rights



① Montgomery, Alabama

December 1, 1955

Rosa Parks is arrested after refusing to give up her seat to whites on a public bus. A local Baptist minister, Martin Luther King, Jr., leads a year-long bus boycott that results in a U.S. Supreme Court case requiring bus desegregation.

② Atlanta, Georgia

February, 1957

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) developed out of the Montgomery Bus Boycott. It was founded by 60 black ministers, including Martin Luther King, Jr. It is still run out of its original offices in Atlanta.

③ Greensboro, North Carolina

February 1, 1960

Four African American college students sit and order coffee at a Woolworth's whites-only lunch counter. Non-violent sit-ins spread to over 100 Southern cities as young people confront segregation and demand change. The Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) grows out of the sit-in movement.

④ Jackson, Mississippi

May 1961

The Congress for Racial Equality (CORE) organizes Freedom Rides across the deep South. Members integrate interstate buses and bus stops from D.C. to Mississippi. The participants meet with violent mobs, and many CORE members are jailed along the way.

⑤ Washington, D.C.

August 28, 1963

More than 250,000 people gather on the Mall during the peaceful March on Washington. This event was organized by the NAACP and other civil rights groups. Martin Luther King, Jr. delivers his "I Have a Dream" speech on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial.

⑥ Selma, Alabama

March, 1965

Six hundred marchers calling for voting rights are stopped and assaulted by police officers and others on the outskirts of Selma. Martin Luther King, Jr. leads a second march and seeks court protection for an even larger march. The demonstrators win, and up to 25,000 march from Selma to Montgomery, sleeping in fields as they make the four-day trek.

⑦ Memphis, Tennessee

April 4, 1968

Martin Luther King, Jr. is shot and killed while standing on the balcony of his hotel. King was in town to support black sanitation workers who were on strike in the city.