

## ★ Reteaching Activity 18

### The Civil Rights Movement, 1954–1968

The civil rights movement tried different strategies to achieve racial equality and integration. Initially, most African Americans followed Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s, path of nonviolent protests, staging sit-ins, peaceful protest marches, and boycotts, as well as mounting legal challenges to unjust practices. Others grew impatient and lashed out in citywide rioting. Some leaders advocated black power and segregation from white society.

**DIRECTIONS:** Read each statement below. Select from the list the group or individual who could have spoken each statement and write the letters in the appropriate blanks.

- |                          |   |  |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| <b>A.</b> Rosa Parks     | <b>E.</b> Robert F. Kennedy                         | <b>I.</b> Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.              |
| <b>B.</b> Orval Faubus   | <b>F.</b> Freedom Riders                            | <b>J.</b> Black Panthers                           |
| <b>C.</b> Otto Kerner    | <b>G.</b> Thurgood Marshall                         | <b>K.</b> NAACP                                    |
| <b>D.</b> Malcolm Little | <b>H.</b> Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee | <b>L.</b> Southern Christian Leadership Conference |

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. "We boarded southbound interstate buses in defiance of segregation laws."
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 2. "I successfully argued *Brown v. Board of Education* in order to challenge school segregation before becoming the first African American Supreme Court justice."
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 3. "I led a commission investigating civil disorder. We concluded that the nation was moving toward two separate societies, one black, one white—separate and unequal."
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 4. "Blacks, rise up and arm yourselves! Black power will defeat our white oppressors!"
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 5. "I took aggressive legal action in order to actively support the civil rights movement."
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 6. "We staged sit-ins in restaurants, intending to desegregate all public facilities."
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 7. "Who could have guessed that my refusal to give up my bus seat would help launch the civil rights movement?"
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 8. "I defied school desegregation by ordering the Arkansas National Guard to keep nine African American students from entering Central High."
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 9. "Our goals were simple: desegregate America and register African American voters."
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 10. "After leaving prison, I joined the Black Muslims and changed my last name to 'X' in honor of my slave ancestors."
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 11. "Since 1909 we have supported court cases intended to overturn segregation."
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 12. "I penned the 'Letter from a Birmingham Jail' in defense of nonviolent protest."
- 13. Critical Thinking** Which strategy do you think proved more effective over the long term: the nonviolent protests advocated by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., or the militant call to assert black power by any means preached by the Black Panthers? Why?

**Guided Reading Activity 18-1**

**DIRECTIONS: Outlining** Read the section and complete the outline below. Refer to your textbook to fill in the blanks.

**I. The Origins of the Movement**

- A. \_\_\_\_\_ a seamstress, was arrested for refusing to give up her seat on a bus to a white man.
- B. The Supreme Court's decision in the case of \_\_\_\_\_ had declared segregation to be constitutional.
- C. Areas without laws that required segregation often had \_\_\_\_\_ segregation, which was based on custom and tradition.
- D. African Americans who benefited from FDR's New Deal programs gave the \_\_\_\_\_ new strength in the North.
- E. Sit-ins staged by members of the \_\_\_\_\_ successfully integrated many restaurants, theaters, and other public facilities in Chicago, Detroit, Denver, and Syracuse.
- F. From 1939 to 1961, the NAACP's chief counsel and director of its Legal Defense and Education Fund was the brilliant African American attorney \_\_\_\_\_.
- G. In *Brown v. Board of Education*, the Supreme Court ruled that segregation in public schools was unconstitutional and violated the \_\_\_\_\_ clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.
- H. Many states adopted \_\_\_\_\_ that created an elaborate set of requirements other than race to prevent African Americans from attending white schools.
- I. In 1956, a group of 101 Southern members of Congress signed the \_\_\_\_\_, which denounced the Supreme Court's ruling as \_\_\_\_\_.

**II. The Civil Rights Movement Begins**

- A. The leader of the Montgomery bus boycott, \_\_\_\_\_, believed that the only moral way to end segregation and racism was through \_\_\_\_\_.
- B. The Montgomery bus boycott could not have succeeded without the support and encouragement of the African American \_\_\_\_\_ in the city.
- C. The \_\_\_\_\_ was an organization formed in 1957 to eliminate segregation from American society.

**III. Eisenhower Responds**

- A. President Eisenhower believed that segregation and racism would end when people's \_\_\_\_\_ changed.
- B. In 1957, President Eisenhower sent 1,000 soldiers to \_\_\_\_\_ to end mob violence protesting school desegregation.
- C. The Civil Rights Act of 1957 protected the rights of African Americans to \_\_\_\_\_.

## ★ Guided Reading Activity 18-2

**DIRECTIONS: Recalling Facts** Read the section and answer the questions below. Refer to your textbook to write the answers.

1. Where did four college students begin the sit-in movement in 1960? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Who organized a convention at Shaw University and urged students to establish the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Which SNCC volunteer from New York began the Voter Education Project that helped rural African Americans register to vote? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Who helped organize the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and challenged the legality of the segregated Democratic Party at the 1964 Democratic National Convention? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What were teams of African Americans and whites who traveled into the South in 1961 known as? \_\_\_\_\_
6. What was the purpose of the Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity (CEEEO)? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Although unwilling to challenge the Southern Democrats in Congress, what did President Kennedy do to support the civil rights movement? \_\_\_\_\_
8. What federal agency did President Kennedy order to tighten its regulations against segregated bus terminals? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Who tried to register at the University of Mississippi, but was turned back by the governor of the state? \_\_\_\_\_
10. What was Dr. King's reason for launching demonstrations in Birmingham, Alabama, in the spring of 1963? \_\_\_\_\_
11. What was the reason for the August 28, 1963, march on Washington? \_\_\_\_\_
12. What two events delayed the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964? \_\_\_\_\_
13. What were the key elements of the Civil Rights Act of 1964? \_\_\_\_\_
14. What became the focus of the civil rights movement after passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965? \_\_\_\_\_

★ **Guided Reading Activity 18-3**

**DIRECTIONS:** Recording Who, What, When, Where, Why, and How Read the section and answer the questions below. Refer to your textbook to write the answers.

1. **Where** did nearly 70 percent of African Americans live in 1965? \_\_\_\_\_
2. **What** groups of people and/or businesses refused to rent or sell to African Americans?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. **How** did the gains of the civil rights movement contribute to the frustrations of African Americans living in urban areas? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. **Where** did the worst riot of the 1960s occur, and what were some of its results? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. **What** was the purpose of the Kerner Commission and what did it recommend? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. **Why** did President Johnson never endorse the recommendations of the Kerner Commission? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. **Why** did some African American leaders become critical of Martin Luther King, Jr.'s, nonviolent strategy by the mid-1960s? \_\_\_\_\_
8. **Who** explained "black power" to mean controlling the social, political, and economic direction of the struggle for equality? \_\_\_\_\_
9. **What** organization was led by Elijah Muhammad? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. **Why** did Malcom X conclude that an integrated society was possible? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. **What** was one of the Black Panthers' main beliefs? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. **What** did the Black Panthers' "Ten-Point Program" call for? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. **How** had the civil rights movement changed by the late 1960s? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
14. **What** happened as a result of the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
15. **What** was the key element of the Civil Rights Act of 1968? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_