

Name _____

Date _____

March on Washington

Growing support of the Civil Rights Movement was evident in the early 1960's. Leaders wanted to move ahead and take advantage of this growing force and move Congress to pass a civil rights bill proposed by President John F. Kennedy. With these factors in mind, a mass rally, called the March on Washington, D.C., was planned for the summer of 1963. Up until this time, Kennedy's support had only been lukewarm. Despite dissuading of the event, it was planned for delivery on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial. Organizers of the march hoped for 80,000 supporters. The march was attended by more than 250,000 and marked the largest demonstration in favor of civil rights up to that time in American history. It also marks the day Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. gave his "I Have a Dream" speech.



Directions:

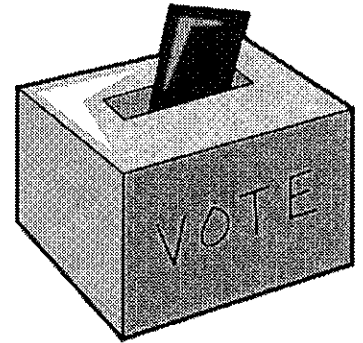
Read each paragraph below. Answer each question based on the information provided.

1. When was growing support of the Civil Rights Movement clear to leaders?
A. 1963 B. 1960 C. 1800 D. none of these
2. Who proposed a civil rights bill? _____
3. When was the March on Washington planned for?
A. summer B. 1963 C. spring D. A & B
4. Kennedy's initial support of the Civil Rights Movement was considered tepid. True False
5. The idea about holding the March on Washington was eagerly accepted. True False
6. More than _____ people attended the
7. March on _____ in 1963.
8. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. delivered his "I Have a Dream" speech at this event. True False

Name _____

Date _____

Voting Rights Act of 1965



Growing media coverage revealed the perpetuated violence in the southern parts of the nation. This led to more support for the growing civil rights legislation. The Voting Rights Act was signed by President Lyndon Johnson on August 6, 1965. This became the most powerful legislation to date. A U.S. News report revealed that some southern states maintained their poll taxes, a device whose purpose was the same as literacy test. In 1964, the 24th amendment banned all such taxes in federal elections. The U.S. Supreme Court ordered all poll taxes unconstitutional in 1966, one year after the article appeared.

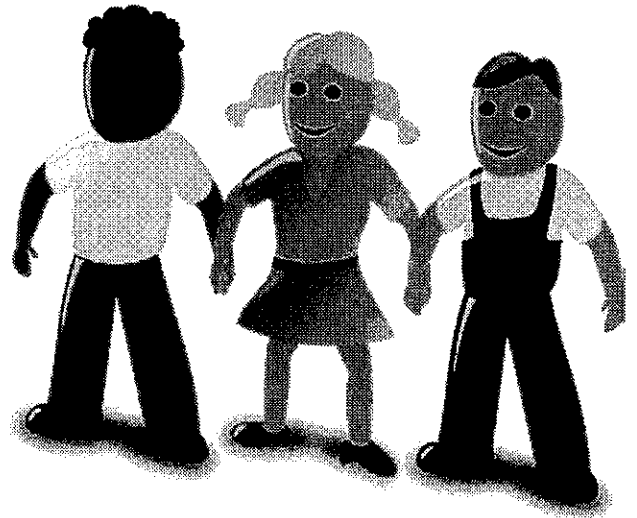
1. How did the media help the Civil Rights Movement?
A. revealed continued discrimination B. spread information
C. captured images of prejudice D. all of these
2. Who signed the Voting Rights Act?
A. Kennedy B. Lincoln C. Johnson D. none of these
3. The Voting Rights Act was signed into legislation on _____.
4. This Act was the most powerful civil rights legislation at the time. True False
5. What was the purpose of the poll tax?
A. limit voting rights B. help C. educate D. none of these
6. In _____ the U.S. Supreme ruled that poll taxes were unconstitutional.
7. An increase in media coverage exposed violence in the South. True False
8. One _____ after a newspaper article, this U.S. Supreme Court ruling was delivered.

Name _____

Date _____

Civil Rights

The origins of African American civil rights can be traced back to August 1619. This date marks the arrival of a pirate ship in Jamestown, Virginia, where the ship's human cargo, 21 African individuals, was traded for food. By the 1860's the northern and southern American colonies were becoming separated by several factors. These included culture, economy, and a harsh quarrel over the morality issue of slavery. What ensued was the Civil War (1861-1865). Results of this event left the South conquered and all those enslaved emancipated. Although post war laws granted full citizenship to those enslaved, the realities were much different and discrimination continued to exist in many ways.



Directions: Read each paragraph below. Answer each question based on the information provided.

1. When can the issue of civil rights be traced back?

- A. 1960's B. 1600's C. 1619 D. 1865

2. A _____ ship arrived in the port of Jamestown, Virginia.

3. Humans were traded for gold in Jamestown, Virginia. True False

4. What "cargo" was transported on the pirate ship?

- A. human B. coal C. gold D. none of these

5. What had happened between the northern and southern colonies by 1860?

- A. divided B. separated by thoughts C. disagree D. all of these

6. How long was the Civil War? _____

7. Another term for emancipated is

- A. kept B. freed C. employed D. A & C

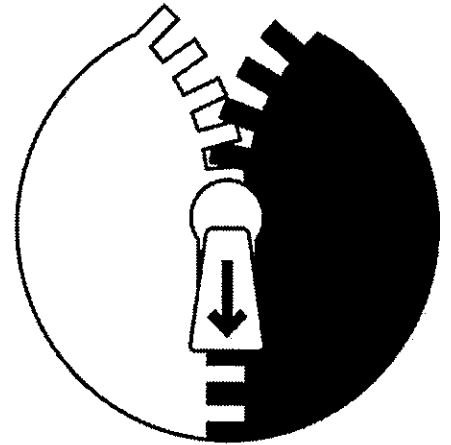
8. The emancipation of those enslaved ended discrimination. True False

Name _____

Date _____

Segregation

Following the Civil War and the emancipation of enslaved individuals, discrimination continued to exist. Free men, women, and children experienced and endured various levels of terror in many forms. Lynching, beatings, and the loss of employment existed. Many African Americans were prevented from the right to vote due to what were known as the Jim Crow laws. Discrimination and division were also perpetuated through laws stating African American individuals were to attend separate places such as schools, hospitals, hotels, and streetcars. Although the inequity was clear and known by everyone, these separations were deemed separate but equal. In 1896 the Supreme Court ruled, in the Plessey vs. Ferguson case, and endorsed this separate but equal notion where it held for close to 60 years.



Directions: Read the paragraph below and respond to each question with the best answer.

1. What continued to exist following the Civil War? _____
2. Terror was felt by many African Americans. True False
3. The _____ Crow laws made it almost impossible
4. for African American's to _____.
A. vote B. work C. eat D. none of these
5. Following the Civil War, African Americans still faced discrimination by the segregation of such places as schools, _____, hospitals, and streetcars.
6. Where these separations "separate but equal" as they were stated? Why or why not?

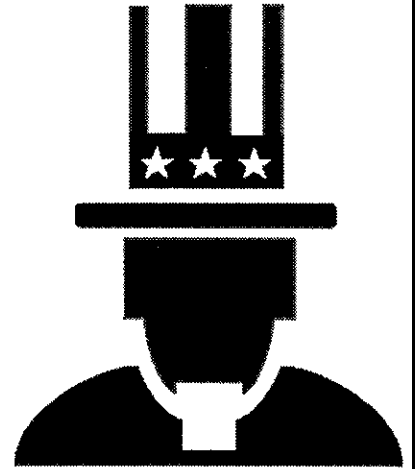
7. Another term for discrimination is
A. bias B. prejudice C. bigotry D. all of these
8. Do you think prejudice exists yet today? Why or why not?

Name _____

Date _____

13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments

One factor leading to and fueling the Civil War was the issue of slavery. Following this event, three amendments were added to the U.S. Constitution. These were monumental. Each of these was designed to grant and ensure equal rights to all citizens. The 13th Amendment, added in 1865, ended slavery throughout the United States. It sealed the Emancipation Proclamation. The 14th Amendment was added in 1868, protecting all United States citizens from potential bias from the government. The 15th Amendment granted all former enslaved individuals the right to vote in 1870. On paper, these ensured equality and granted full citizenship to all African Americans. However, in reality various methods of intimidation and the institution of new local laws often whittled away these civil rights. Despite these impediments, these amendments provided the means for African Americans to reassert themselves and their rights.



1. The 13 th , _____, and 15 th Amendments were issued to the U.S. Constitution after the

Civil War.

2. The 15 th Amendment protects all U.S. citizens from bias from the government. True
False

3. These three amendments were monumental. True False

4. The 13 th Amendment

A. ended slavery B. sealed the Emancipation Proclamation

C. granted voting rights D. A & B

5. What did the 15 th Amendment grant?

6. Equality existed for African American individuals after these amendments. True False

7. Does prejudice exist today? How? In what form?

8. The 13 th Amendment was adopted in _____.

Name _____

Date _____

Jackie Robinson

Major league baseball was at one time segregated. The Negro League was the only league African American individuals could play. This group was known for its talent and low paying wages. In 1945 things changed when Branch Rickey, president of the Brooklyn Dodgers, signed on with Jackie Robinson. Robinson would play on one of the Dodgers minor league teams. This was a monumental step, as Robinson became the first African American to play major league baseball in the twentieth century. Prior to signing on with Robinson, Rickey conveyed some of the difficulties he might face. Rickey stated, "Jackie, we've got no army. There's virtually nobody on our side..." Winning would only result in convincing the public of Robinson's gift of ball playing and his gentlemanly person. Despite the hostility toward Robinson, he went on to earn the National League's Rookie of the Year Award in 1947 and in 1949 the Most Valuable Player Award.



1. Baseball was segregated at one time. True False
2. The Negro League was known for low wages and
A. friendliness B. talent C. abilities D. B & C
3. Branch Rickey was _____ of the
4. Brooklyn _____ baseball team.
5. Why was Rickey's offer to Robinson so important?

6. What did Robinson face in the league?
A. friends B. hostility C. the east D. none of these
7. Who was the only person on Robinson's side? _____
8. Robinson earned the Most Valuable Player Award in _____.

Name _____

Date _____

Montgomery Bus Boycott

Segregation issues were intensifying and present in the south. Negotiations in 1953 about social services and segregation with Montgomery, Alabama officials were seemingly fruitless. In 1955, Rosa Parks was arrested on December 1st for her refusal to give up her seat to a white man. News of her arrest resulted in the meeting of civic leaders who quickly developed a strategy to challenge the segregation that existed. Their idea of a bus boycott in Baton Rouge, Louisiana was successful. The leader of the bus boycott was a man named Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. The Montgomery bus boycott lasted 13 months. As a result, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference was established and elected Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. president.

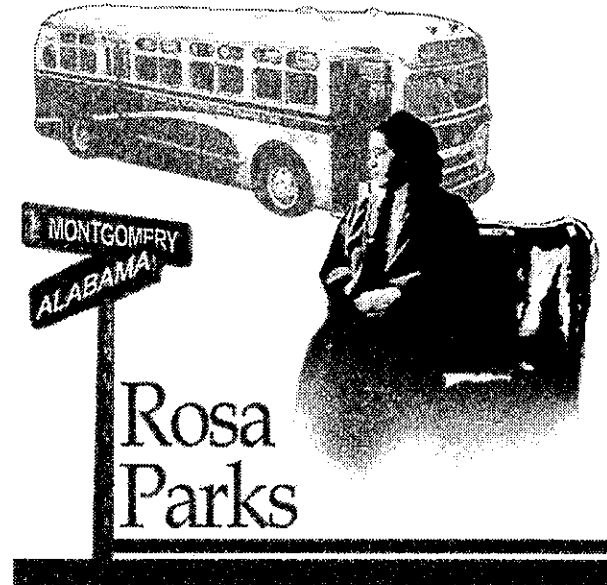


1. Segregation separates people. True False
2. What does the term fruitless mean?
A. useless B. helpful C. successful D. none of these
3. Who was arrested on December 1, 1955? _____
4. Why? (Refer to question 3.) _____
5. Who led the bus boycott?
A. Rosa Parks B. Dr. King, Jr. C. Montgomery D. A and B
6. The bus boycott lasted _____ months.
7. What organization was created after the end of the bus boycott?
A. SCLC B. NAACP C. EPA D. none of these
8. The bus boycott was successful. True False

Rosa Parks

Rosa Parks was a civil rights activist in a time period where segregation was at its highest.

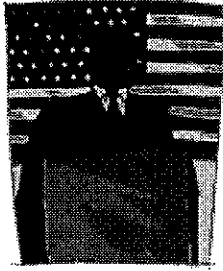
Segregation is the separation of people by their race or background.



Rosa became famous when she first refused to give up her seat to a white man on a bus. She was arrested and put into jail but she did not care because she felt she had made a stand for herself and for people in her situation. By refusing to give up her seat she started the Montgomery Bus Boycott which is one of the largest movements against segregation ever recorded. Rosa Parks published her own book in 1995 titled *Quiet Strength* which told of her struggle as a black woman.

Questions:

1. What is segregation?
2. Why didn't Rosa care that she was being put into jail?
3. What major movement did Rosa start?
4. What was the name of Rosa Parks book she wrote?



Martin Luther King Jr.

Martin Luther King is one person who will always stand out in American history. He was the main leader in the Civil Rights Movement. He was born January 15th, 1929 and was assassinated (killed) on April 4, 1968. During King's childhood segregation was a very popular thing. Segregation was supported by the Jim Crow Laws which made it illegal for blacks to use the same bathrooms, water fountains, and even eat in the same restaurants as whites. Segregation simply means a racial separation. King believed that all races, Caucasian, African Americans, Hispanics and Asians should be treated equally and he fought for that belief his entire life.

King was known well for his "I have a Dream Speech" which summarized his visions for the U.S in being a place where separation did not exist and where children would not have to grow up under the laws he did. King organized and led marches to fight for blacks' rights to vote, desegregation, labor rights and other basic civil rights that blacks did not have at that time. Most of these rights were successfully enacted into the United States law with the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. In 1968 while standing on the second floor balcony of a hotel King was shot and killed by James Earl Ray who was against King and what he stood for. James Earl Ray was later arrested and sentenced.

Martin Luther King Jr. Questions

1. Who was the main leader in the Civil Rights Movement?

2. When was he born?

3. What did the Jim Crow Laws make illegal?

4. What speech is King known for?

5. What two acts were based on Kings wishes and beliefs?

6. Who assassinated Martin Luther King in 1968?

7. What was the reason he assassinated King?
