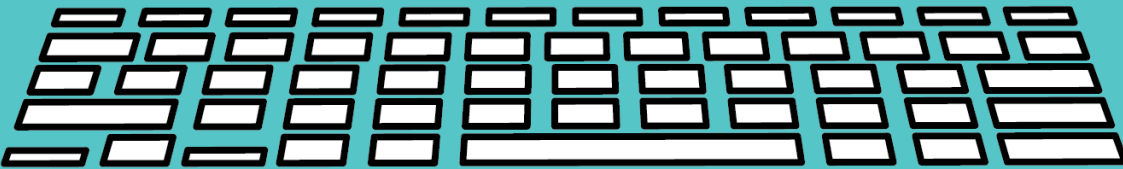


ROSA PARKS
BECAME
KNOWN AS
THE MOTHER
OF THE CIVIL
RIGHTS
MOVEMENT

Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. In what state was Rosa Parks born?	
2. How many dollars was Rosa Parks fined?	
3. How many days was the bus boycott?	
4. What was the name of Rosa Parks brother?	
5. How old was Rosa when she met Raymond?	
6. Racial segregation on buses ended in what year?	
7. In what city was Rosa Parks born?	
8. What year was Rosa Parks born?	



Short Answer	Type Answer Here	Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
1. In what state was Rosa Parks born?		9. Rosa served as the ___ for the NAACP.	
2. How many dollars was Rosa Parks fined?		10. Rosa Parks was married to ___ Parks.	
3. How many days was the bus boycott?		11. The boycott was organized by Martin Luther King Jr.	
4. What was the name of Rosa Parks brother?		12. The ___ paved the way for the Civil Rights Movement.	
5. How old was Rosa when she met Raymond?		13. President John F. Kennedy signed the Civil Rights Act.	
6. Racial segregation on buses ended in what year?		14. Rosa Parks mother was named ___.	
7. In what city was Rosa Parks born?		15. Rosa Parks arrest led to the Montgomery ___ boycott.	
8. What year was Rosa Parks born?		16. The southern states issued 'Jim ___ laws'.	



ROSA PARKS

Rosa Parks was born in Tuskegee, Alabama on February 4, 1913. Her parents were James and Leola McCauley. She had one younger brother named Sylvester. Her parents divorced when she was young and she moved to her grandmother's farm. She had another brother and her father was a carpenter.

Rosa went to the local African American school where her mother taught. She then attended Alabama State Teachers College and got her high school diploma. Rosa's mother was a part-time seamstress. She stayed home and took care of her children. During this time her brother learned to keep food on the table.

At 19 years old, Rosa met Raymond Parks, a lawyer from Montgomery, Alabama. He encouraged Rosa to go back to school for her diploma. She continued to work part-time jobs and went to school to earn her high school diploma.

Growing up in the South, Rosa and Raymond witnessed a lot of racism. Racism means that people are treated differently because of their skin or their race. Rosa and Raymond became activists for civil rights. They joined the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

Rosa served as the secretary for the NAACP. She was the first woman to join the NAACP in Montgomery, Alabama. Rosa and Raymond joined as an effort to stop racism, put an end to segregation and fight for equality.

Life for African Americans was difficult and trying. At the time, the southern states issued 'Jim Crow laws' and segregation laws. Segregation was the practice of creating separate facilities for Black Americans and white Americans. This meant that Black Americans could not go to the same schools or live in the same places as white Americans. The Supreme Court case of Plessy v Ferguson in 1896 decided that segregated facilities were constitutional as long as the facilities were 'separate but equal'. In reality, the facilities were not even close to equal. Black schools lacked text books, air conditioning and even typical school supplies. Discrimination based on race was obvious due to different water fountains, different restaurant entrances, different movie theatres, different schools and even different burial grounds. Rosa used the bus to get to work everyday but was forced to sit in the back. The front

© Rosa Parks

of the bus was reserved for white people only. Even if there was a seat open in the front, Rosa had to ride in the back. To make matters worse, there were laws that actually supported the unjust treatment of Black people.

Rosa Parks found a seat on a bus in Montgomery, Alabama after a long day of work. At that time, segregation laws stated that any Black person must sit in the back of the bus. A white man entered Rosa's bus and couldn't find a seat. The bus driver told Rosa to give up her seat, but she bravely refused and was arrested.

She was arrested and charged with violating the Montgomery City code segregation laws. In court, Parks was found guilty and fined \$10 plus \$4 in court costs. She immediately filed an appeal. To protest Rosa's arrest and segregated seating, African Americans refused to use the city bus system for 381 days. This was called the Montgomery Bus Boycott and was organized by Martin Luther King Jr. King believed change would come with nonviolent protests. Due to the boycott, the bus system lost a lot of money and the city was not happy.

The bus boycott paved the way for the Civil Rights Movement. Rosa Parks had no idea that she was going to change the course of history. The Montgomery Bus Boycott brought national and international attention to the civil rights issues in the United States. More than 100 media and newspaper reporters visited Montgomery during the boycott.

Thousands of court cases were filed to end segregation and demand civil rights for people of color. In November of 1956, the United States Supreme Court ruled that Alabama's racial segregation of buses was unconstitutional.

Rosa spent the rest of her life fighting for segregation, voting rights, and activist leadership in the Civil Rights Movement. The Civil Rights Movement was one of the most, heroic social movements in US history which allowed all citizens to fulfill the American dream. Civil rights are the basic rights that every citizen must have. The laws of the government. The civil rights that each individual citizen are protected by the US Constitution. Although she had many triumphs, Parks suffered hardships throughout her life. Her arrest. Other forms of protests began with the Montgomery bus boycott such as sit-ins, peaceful marches and nonviolent protests.

President Lyndon Johnson signed the 1964 Civil Rights Act into law. This act outlawed discrimination, ended racial segregation and protected the voting rights of minorities and women.

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