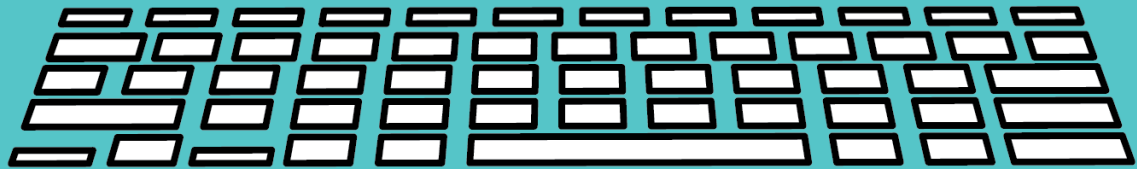
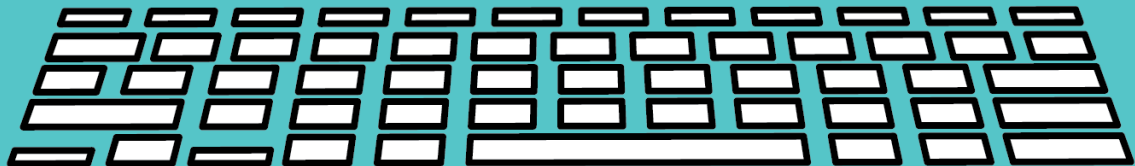


DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. DAY IS
CELEBRATED
EVERY THIRD
MONDAY IN
JANUARY

| Short Answer | Type Answer Here |
|---|------------------|
| 1. What year was the court case of Plessy v Ferguson? | |
| 2. What year was Brown v Board of Education? | |
| 3. How many dollars was Rosa Parks fined? | |
| 4. What year did the Civil Rights Act become law? | |
| 5. Whaty year was John F. Kennedy assassinated? | |
| 6. In what state was the Montgomery Bus Boycott? | |
| 7. How many days was the Montgomery Bus Boycott? | |
| 8. What year was the 'I Have a Dream' speech? | |



| Short Answer | Type Answer Here | Fill in the Blank | Type Answer Here |
|--|------------------|--|------------------|
| 1. What year was the court case of Plessy v. Ferguson? | | 9. Southern states passed Jim ____ laws. | |
| 2. What year was Brown v. Board of Education? | | 10. King became the recipient of the Nobel ____ Prize. | |
| 3. How many dollars was Rosa Parks fined? | | 11. Orval ____ was the governor of Arkansas. | |
| 4. What year did the Civil Rights Act become law? | | 12. The ____ boycott was led by Martin Luther King Jr. | |
| 5. What year was John F. Kennedy assassinated? | | 13. The Little Rock ____ tried to attend Central High School. | |
| 6. In what state was the Montgomery Bus Boycott? | | 14. ____ sided with Johnson and signed the Civil Rights Act into law. | |
| 7. How many days was the Montgomery Bus Boycott? | | 15. Little Rock student ____ had to be escorted by the National ____. | |
| 8. What year was the 'I Have a Dream' speech? | | 16. Civil rights are the basic rights that every U.S. citizen is ____. | |



CIVIL RIGHTS

The Civil Rights Movement did not happen due to one specific situation. This movement was a long fight for racial equality.

Civil rights are the rights that every U.S. citizen is guaranteed regardless of their skin color, religion, or nationality. Civil rights include the right to free speech, freedom of religion, the right to a fair trial, and the right to privacy. The movement brought about changes to end segregation and protecting citizens. The ultimate goal was to end discrimination in the American South. The ultimate goal was to end discrimination at work, schools, public facilities, voting and housing.

Segregation was the practice of creating separate facilities for Black Americans and white Americans. This meant that Black Americans could go to the same schools or live in the same areas as white Americans. The Supreme Court case of Plessy v. Ferguson in 1896 decided that segregation facilities was constitutional as long as the facilities were 'separate but equal'. In reality, the facilities were not even close to equal. Schools lacked textbooks, air conditioning and even typical school supplies.

In the 1900s, Black Americans began to protest southern segregation laws, known as Jim Crow laws, that forced people to be separated by the color of their skin.

Jim Crow laws forced southern states to have different schools for Black American children. Discrimination based on race was obvious due to different water fountains, different restaurant entrances, different movie theatres, different schools and even different burial grounds.

Brave leaders such as Rosa Parks, Thurgood Marshall, Ruby Bridges and Martin Luther King Jr., believed in non-violent protests which helped to enact new laws over time. Unfortunately, not all protests in the south were peaceful.

King is most famous for his 'I Have a Dream Speech' of 1963. In his speech, he called for an end to racism in the United States. King later became the recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts to end racial segregation and discrimination.

President John F. Kennedy proposed new laws that would provide equal rights to all Americans in 1963. Sadly, President Kennedy was assassinated

before the laws passed.

One organization called the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) fought hard to stop racial inequality. One of the NAACP's most important segregation cases, led by Thurgood Marshall, was Brown v. Board of Education. In 1954, the U.S. Supreme Court banned racial segregation in public schools. The court ruled that "separate but equal" was unconstitutional. However, the case took years to enact. Orval Faubus, the governor of Arkansas, refused to desegregate schools regardless of the court's ruling.

In 1955, a Black American woman named Rosa Parks found a seat on a bus in Montgomery, Alabama. At that time, segregation laws stated that any Black American 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 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 her arrest and segregated seating, African Americans refused to use the city bus for 381 days. This was called the Montgomery Bus Boycott and was organized by Martin Luther King Jr.

Even though the Supreme Court ruled that segregation in schools must end, many states and schools in the south did not comply. In 1957, nine Black American students, known as the Little Rock Nine, tried to attend classes at Central High School but they were met by a angry, screaming mob. Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus refused to admit the nine African-American students to the white school. Guards were blocking the entrance while white teachers yelled at them. President Eisenhower stepped in and sent the National Guard to protect the Little Rock Nine to and from their classes for safety.

A few months later, Ruby Bridges had a similar experience trying to attend a previously all-white school. She was an extremely intelligent girl who passed a test to allow her to attend the all-white school.

The Civil Rights Movement was one of the most important social movements in U.S. history which allowed for a more equal American dream. President Lyndon Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act into law.

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