

# CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

## READING ESCAPE

**#1**

a heroic social  
for the rights of  
Black Americans  
00 years, the Civil  
on the 1950's and  
ic rights that every  
dless of race, age,  
gion, or skin color.  
practice of creating  
Black Americans.  
e part of the abolitionist  
Frederick Douglass.  
osed (were against) slavery  
abolish (end) it. Before the Civil  
enslaved Black Americans  
ent (important) in southern parts  
tion which  
aves"

**DECODER**

A=🍏 G=🧠 M=📧  
B=📁 H=🧴 N=🍷  
C=📖 I=🧪 O=📄  
D=📊 J=📁  
E=🔒 K=🧴

**READING #2**

The 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution, passed between 1865 and 1870, ended slavery and gave rights to formerly enslaved people. However, these rights were consistently ignored in the South. Even though slavery was now illegal, Black Americans were still not treated the same as whites. Jim Crow laws separated Blacks and whites in restaurants, schools and other facilities based on the color of a person's skin. Most Jim Crow laws were put in place in the early 1900s. These laws also made it especially hard for Black Americans to vote. They required Black Americans to pay a fee to vote (poll tax) and to pass a reading test before they could vote.

Discrimination based on race was obvious due to different water fountains, different restaurant entrances, different movie theatres, different schools and even different burial grounds.

**Fortieth Congress of the United States**  
At the House of Representatives  
A RESOLUTION  
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the following be the sense of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the Constitution, namely:

**DECODER**

1  
2  
3  
4 GHI  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10

**THINK TANK**

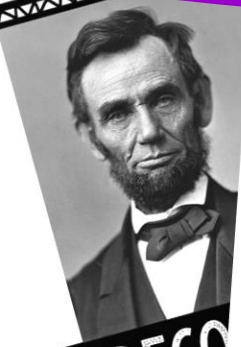
as you're as small  
as you say you  
re, solve the  
and I will

SECURITY CLEARANCE LEVEL 5  
**LEAD DETECTIVE**  
AGENT NAME:  
CODENAME:  
BADGE #:  
PRECINCT 5005

SECURITY CLEARANCE LEVEL 5  
**LEAD DETECTIVE**  
AGENT NAME:  
CODENAME:  
BADGE #:  
PRECINCT 5005

# 6 PASSAGES

...nt, a heroic social  
for the rights of  
Black Americans  
100 years, the Civil  
on the 1950's and  
sic rights that every  
less of race, age,  
gion, or skin color.  
practice of creating  
Black Americans.  
part of the abolitionist  
Frederick Douglass.  
ed (were against) slavery  
ish (end) it. Before the Civil  
nslaved Black Americans  
(important) in southern parts  
3, President Abraham Lincoln  
ncipation Proclamation which  
all persons held as slaves"  
thern states "are, and



**DECO**


A=🍏 G=🌍 M=👤  
B=📖 H=🍷 N=👤  
C=🍷 I=👤  
D=📖 J=👤  
E=🔒 K=👤  
F=🍏

**READING #1**

The 13th, 14th, and 15th Amend  
U.S. Constitution, passed between  
1870, ended slavery and gave righ  
enslaved people. However, these  
consistently ignored in the Sout  
Even though slavery was n  
Americans were still not treat  
whites. Jim Crow laws separ  
whites in restaurants, school  
facilities based on the color  
Most Jim Crow laws were  
early 1900s. These laws als  
hard for Black Americans  
required Black American  
(poll tax) and to pass a r  
could vote.  
Discrimination ba  
due to different water  
... entrances

**READING #3**


One famous event that sparked the Civil  
Rights Movement was the Supreme Court case  
of Brown vs Board of Education of Topeka,  
Kansas.  
Until this case, white and Black American  
children had to go to separate schools. This  
was due to a previous Supreme Court decision  
in 1896 that ruled "separate but equal." The  
outcome of that case, Plessy vs Ferguson, said  
that Black and white Americans can be  
separated, but they must still have equal  
opportunities.  
were not e  
lacked text  
typical sch  
In 1954  
Thurgood M  
schools ille  
was uncon  
years to e  
Arkansas,




**DECODER**

**READING #6**

Although the Supreme Court ruled that  
segregation in schools must end, many cities  
and states in the South did not comply. In 1957,  
nine Black students, known as Little Rock Nine,  
tried to attend classes at Central High School in  
Little Rock, Arkansas.



...sts who  
n 1955, a  
on a bus  
ng day at  
s stated that  
ack of the  
fter and she  
there  
ever, Parks  
nd she was  
y City code  
mediately filed



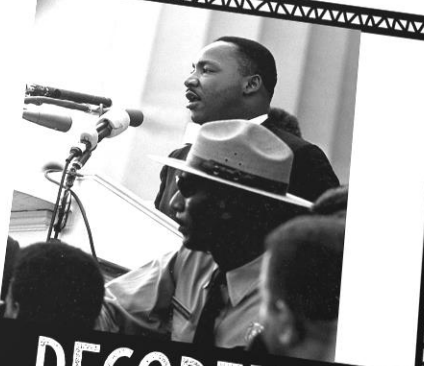
**DE**

Parks, many  
in one being  
cott (refuse to  
This boycott in  
until segregation  
s was called the  
gomery's buses  
1956

**READING #5**

Martin Luther King Jr. gave his famous "I  
Have a Dream" speech on August 28, 1963. He  
spoke about the rights Black Americans should  
have and the end of racism. The purpose of  
the gathering was to urge Congress to pass a  
civil rights law. Over 200,000 people in  
Washington D.C. joined in peaceful protest of  
the inequalities for Black Americans.  
King met with President John F. Kennedy  
in an effort to urge Congress to pass a bill  
that prohibited segregation and discrimination.  
Sadly, King was assassinated during his  
visit to Dallas, Texas on November 22,  
1963. The bill was not signed into law. The  
Civil Rights Act was later passed in 1964 by  
President Lyndon Johnson.

... approach won  
the Congressional Gold Medal and the  
Presidential Medal of Freedom. MLK Day is  
commemorated the third Monday in January.



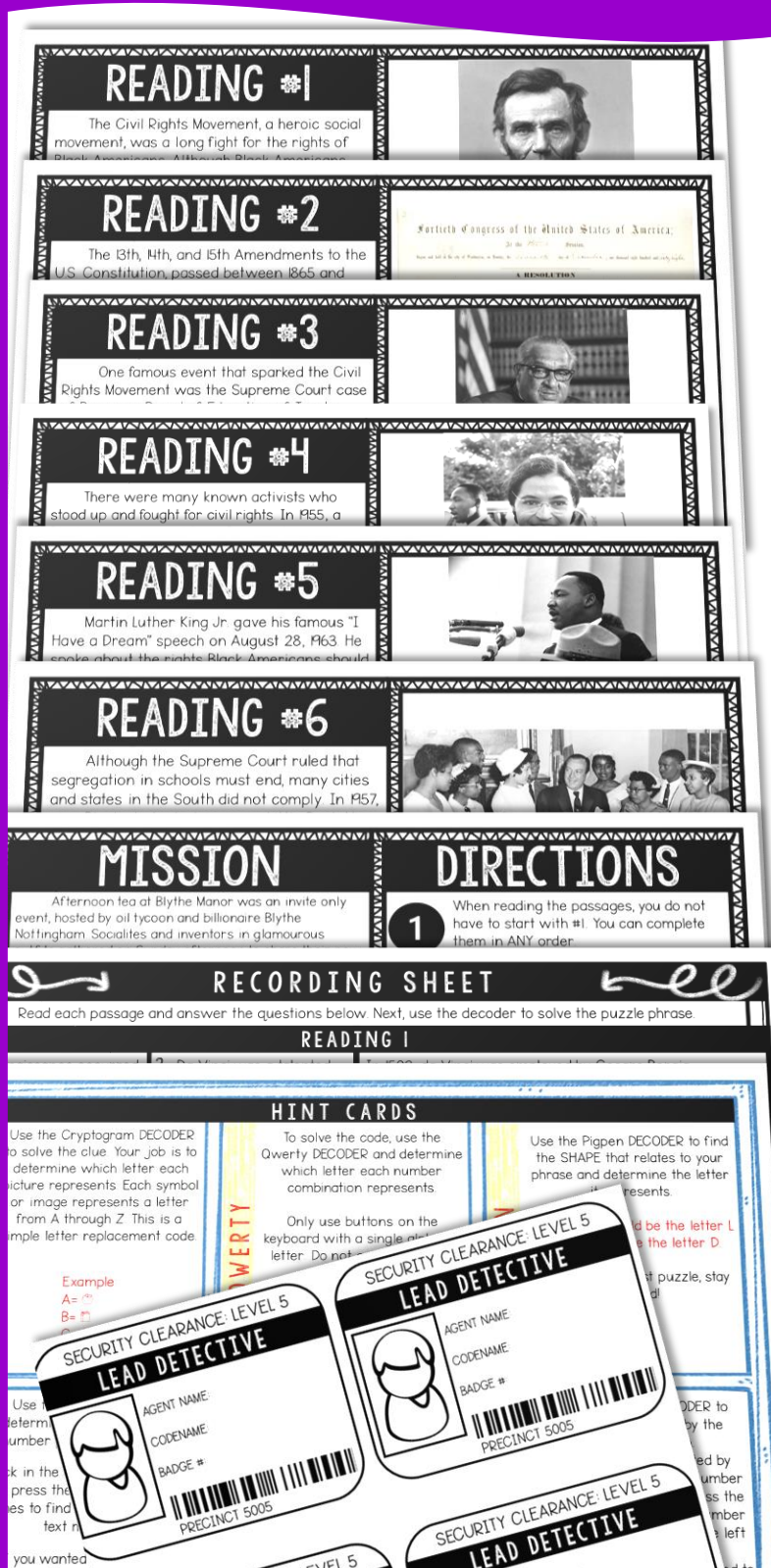
**DECODER**

A	B	C	J	K	L
D	E	F	M	N	O
G	H	I	P	Q	R
T	S	U	W	V	X

**DECODER**

1	2	3
D	B	E
K		H
	P	N
T	R	Q
Z	X	V

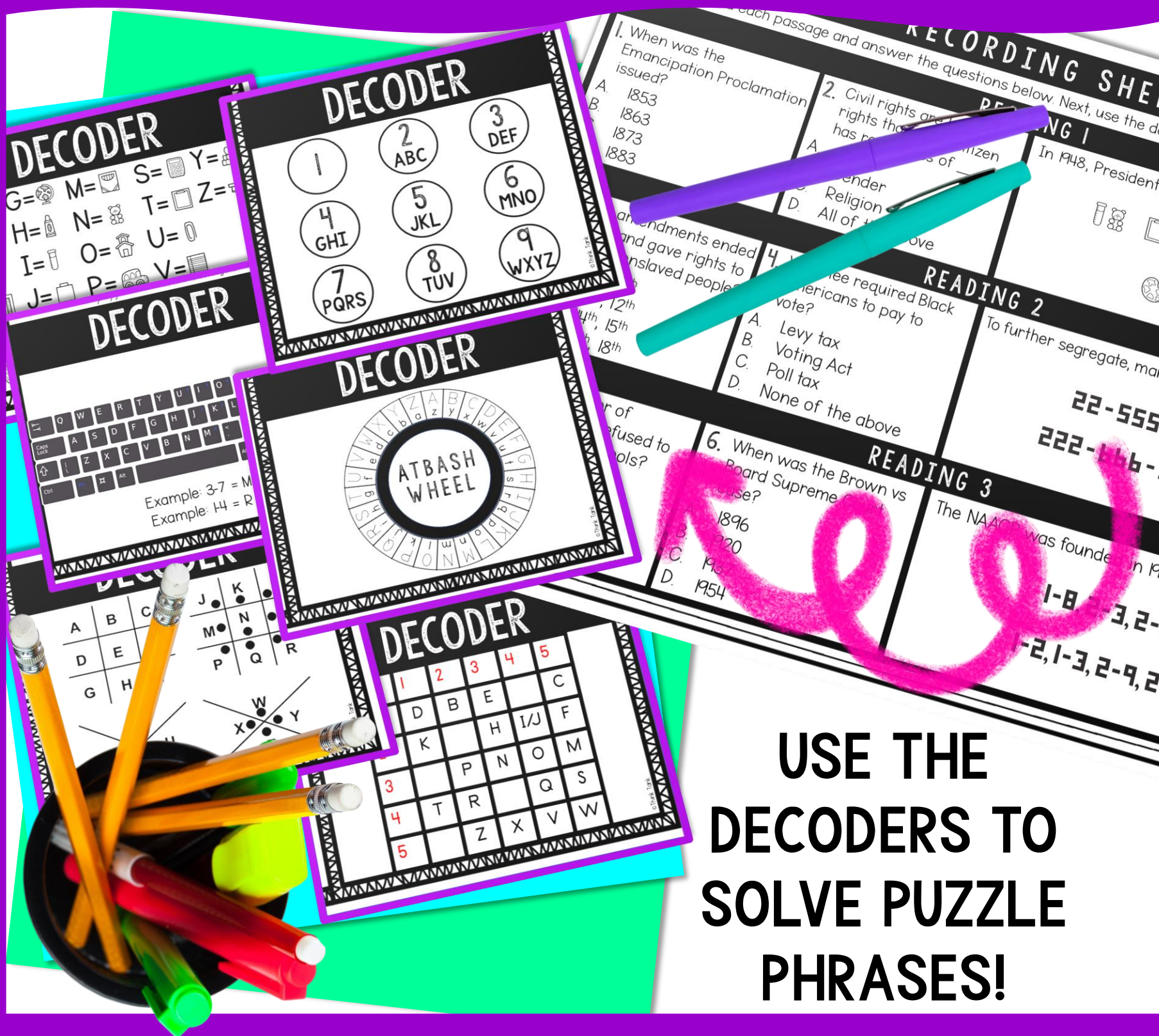
# WHAT'S INCLUDED?



- ✓ 6 Half page passages
- ✓ 6 Puzzle decoders
- ✓ 12 Multiple choice Q's
- ✓ Teacher guide
- ✓ Answer key
- ✓ Student directions
- ✓ Hint cards



# PUZZLE TYPES



**USE THE  
DECODERS TO  
SOLVE PUZZLE  
PHRASES!**

# NO PREP!

u're as smart  
ou say you  
s solve the  
les and I w  
urn your pri  
money!



# HOW IT WORKS

## ENGAGING READING COMPREHENSION PRACTICE!

1

Students work individually (or in pairs) and visit SIX reading stations.

2

Students will answer the questions related to that passage on their recording sheet.

3

Students will use that specific “decoder” to reveal a “clue” about the topic.

**READING #1**

The Civil Rights Movement, a heroic social movement, was a long fight for the rights of Black Americans. Although Black Americans had been fighting for over 100 years, the Civil Rights Movement focuses on the 1950's and 1960's. Civil rights are basic rights that every citizen has by law regardless of race, age, gender, nationality, religion, or skin color. Segregation was the practice of creating separate facilities for Black Americans. Civil rights were part of the abolitionist movement, led by Frederick Douglass. Abolitionists opposed (were against) slavery and wanted to abolish (end) it. Before the Civil War (1861-1865), enslaved Black Americans were prominent (important) in southern parts of the U.S. In 1863, President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation which declared, "that all persons held as slaves" within the Southern states shall be free henceforward.

**DECODER**

A = [icon] G = [icon] M = [icon]  
B = [icon] H = [icon] N = [icon]  
C = [icon] I = [icon] O = [icon]  
D = [icon] J = [icon] P = [icon]  
E = [icon] K = [icon] Q = [icon]  
F = [icon] L = [icon] R = [icon]  
S = [icon] T = [icon]  
U = [icon]  
V = [icon]  
W = [icon]

**RECORDING SHEET**

Read each passage and answer the questions below. Next, use the decoder to solve the clue.

**READING 1**

In 1948, President Harry S. Truman issued the Executive Order 9801 which required all federal agencies to desegregate, many schools and businesses followed suit.

1. When was the Emancipation Proclamation issued?  
A. 1853  
B. 1863  
C. 1873  
D. 1883

2. Civil rights are basic rights that every citizen has regardless of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Race  
B. Gender  
C. Religion  
D. All of the above

3. Which amendments ended slavery and gave rights to formerly enslaved people?  
A. 8<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>  
B. 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup>, 12<sup>th</sup>  
C. 13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup>  
D. 16<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup>

4. What fee required Black Americans to pay for to vote?  
A. Levy tax  
B. Voting Act  
C. Poll tax  
D. None of the above

**READING 3**

The NAACP was founded in 1909.

5. What governor of Arkansas still refused to desegregate schools?  
A. Orval Faubus  
B. Homer Plessy  
C. Thurgood Marshall  
D. Frederick Douglass




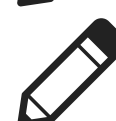
6. When was the Brown vs Board Supreme Court case?  
A. 1896  
B. 1920  
C. 1937

# BENEFITS & USE



THINK OUTSIDE THE BOX!

-  ANTICIPATORY SETS
-  UNIT REVIEW
-  EARLY FINISHERS
-  STATIONS
-  SUB PLANS
-  PARTNER WORK
-  ENRICHMENT

-  NO PREP
-  PRINT AND GO
-  CROSS-CURRICULAR
-  HIGHLY ENGAGING