

CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

SCAVENGER HUNT

Q3 How many freedoms are included in the 1st Amendment?

Q4 What is another word for liberties (found in parenthesis)?

Q5 What is a change or addition to the U.S. Constitution known as?

Q6 Many of the delegates from states would not ratify, or sign the Constitution.

Q7 The Bill of Rights has provided the foundation of freedom for all _____.

Q8 Who drafted a Bill of Rights that had 19 amendments?




















Q9 What word means plan of government?

Q10

Record the letters for each answer to each question. Use the corresponding letter. If the answer to Question #1 was a D, you would write D in the box.

Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

ALPHA CODE

	=D		=L		=I
	=E		=M		=U
	=F		=N		=V
	=G		=O		=W
	=H		=P		=X
	=I		=Q		=Y
			=R		=Z

Record the letters for each answer to each question. Use the corresponding letter. If the answer to Question #1 was a D, you would write D in the box.

ALPHA CODE

LETTERS


Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>


CARD #3

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.

- The Thirteenth Amendment of 1865 banned (did not allow) slavery.
- The Fourteenth Amendment of 1868 gave citizenship rights and equal protection under the law to all citizens regardless of race.
- The Fifteenth Amendment of 1870 provided voting rights, but it was later ruled unconstitutional because it allowed discrimination based on race or skin color.


THINK TANK


 BANNED


 FIFTEEN

CARD #1

The Civil Rights Movement was a long fight for the rights of Black Americans. Although Black Americans had been fighting for many years, the Civil Rights Movement focuses on the years between 1950 and 1960, that led to the Civil Rights Act. Civil Rights are basic rights that every citizen has by law regardless of race, age, gender, nationality, religion, or skin color.

 FIFTEEN

 RELIGION

 BASIC

WHAT'S INCLUDED?

- ✓ 10 READING CARDS
- ✓ 10 QUESTIONS
- ✓ RECORDING SHEET
- ✓ ANSWER KEY
- ✓ STUDENT DIRECTIONS
- ✓ TEACHER DIRECTIONS
- ✓ EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

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- The Thirteenth Amendment of 1865 banned (did not allow) slavery.
- The Fourteenth Amendment of 1868 gave citizenship rights and equal protection under the law to all citizens regardless of race.

CARD #5

During the 50s and 60s, the Civil Rights Movement began to grow. More people started to protest, and many developments occurred during this time. One famous event that sparked the movement was the Supreme Court case known as Brown vs Board of Education.



BROWN



PROTEST



MOVEMENT

CARD #7

There were many known activists who stood up and fought for civil rights. In 1955, a woman named Rosa Parks got on a bus after a long day at work. A white man came on soon after and she was told to give up her seat since there weren't any more seats left. However, she refused since it was unfair. The police were called, and she was arrested and charged a \$10 fine.



ROSA PARKS



FINE



ACTIVISTS

CARD #9

Dr. King gave his "I Have a Dream" speech which is now one of the most well-known in the Civil Rights Movement. He spoke about the rights Black Americans should have at the end of racism. The purpose of the speech was to urge Congress to pass a law. Throughout the years, King led several peaceful protests. In 1964, King's non-violent approach won him a Nobel Peace Prize.



PEACEFUL

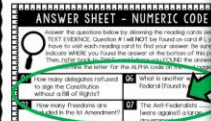


NOBEL PEACE

HOW IT WORKS

NUMERIC CODE
ANSWER SHEET - NUMERIC CODE
DIRECTIONS

ANSWER SHEET - NUMERIC CODE
DIRECTIONS



CARD #S AND QUESTIONS

Write the answer to each question on the answer sheet in the box provided. If you are unsure you are writing the correct answer, you may write "I don't know".

Record the card number where you FOUND the answer to each question in the grid below.

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

NUMERIC CODE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

ANSWER KEY

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SUMMARY

TOPIC SENTENCE	
SUPPORTING DETAIL	SUPPORTING DETAIL

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

Directions: Choose 5 words from the reading cards that are unfamiliar or new to you and fill in the chart below.

WORD	PICTURE	DEFINITION

ANSWER KEY

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

ANSWER KEY

Record the letters for each question in the grid below. If the answer is a word, write the word in the box.


Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
----	----	----	----


Eliminate the high

10 READING CARDS

CARD #1

The Civil Rights Movement was a long fight for the rights of Black Americans. Although Black Americans had been fighting for many years, the Civil Rights Movement focuses on the period between 1950 and 1960, that led to the Civil Rights Act. Civil Rights are basic rights that every citizen has by law regardless of race, age, gender, nationality, religion, or...


FIGHT


RELIGION


CARD #2


Civil Rights were part of the abolitionist movement. Frederick Douglass. Abolitionists opposed slavery and wanted to abolish (end) it. Before 1865, enslaved Black Americans were an important part of the economy in southern states. After the Civil War, it became illegal to own slaves. Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863.


CARD #3

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, they were consistently ignored in the South.

- The Thirteenth Amendment of 1865 banned (did not allow) slavery.
- The Fourteenth Amendment of 1868 gave citizenship and equal protection under the law to all citizens regardless of race.
- The Fifteenth Amendment of 1870 gave the right to vote to all citizens regardless of race.


VOTING


BANNED



FIFTEEN


CARD #4


Even though slavery was now illegal, Black Americans were still not treated the same as white people. On buses, they were forced to sit in the back or give up their seat if none were remaining. The Jim Crow laws separated Blacks and whites in restaurants, schools, and more based on the color of a person's skin. The Supreme Court case Brown vs Board of Education in 1954 ruled that these laws were unconstitutional.

CARD #5

During the 50s and 60s, the Civil Rights Movement began to grow. More people started to protest, and many developments occurred during this time. One famous event that sparked the movement was the Supreme Court case known as Brown vs Board of Education.


BROWN


PROTEST



MOVEMENT

CARD #6

In 1954, a case about segregation in schools. Until this case, white and Black American children had to go to separate schools because of a previous Supreme Court decision in 1896.


CARD #7


There were many known activists who stood up and fought for civil rights. In 1955, Rosa Parks got on a bus after a long day of work. A white man came on soon after and asked her to give up her seat since there were no seats left. However, she refused because it was unfair. The police were angry and arrested and charged her with disobeying the law.


ROSA PARKS

CARD #8


After Rosa Parks, many other people stood up and fought for civil rights. One of the most famous was Martin Luther King Jr. He led the Montgomery Bus Boycott in 1955-1956. He was arrested many times but never gave up. He gave his famous speech during the March on Washington in 1963. This was a gathering of over 250,000 people in Washington D.C. in protest of the unfair treatment of Black Americans who went through segregation.



ALABAMA



WASHINGTON D.C.

CARD #9

Dr. King gave his "I Have a Dream" speech, which is now one of the most well-known speeches during the Civil Rights Movement. He spoke to the people and said that all Americans should have equal rights and freedom from racism. The purpose of the gathering was to get Congress to pass a civil rights bill. In 1964, King led several peaceful protests and won the Nobel Peace Prize.



PEACEFUL



NOBEL PEACE


SPEECHES

CARD #10










Finally, in 1964 President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act. This ended segregation and discrimination, and Jim Crow laws became illegal. No person could not be discriminated against based on their race. The Voting Rights Act of 1964 also stated that a person could not deny the right to vote based on their race or remove the unfair requirements that were previously needed to vote, such as a white man's test.


LYNDON


TEST

ANSWER SHEET: ALPHA CODE

Use the decoder to determine which LETTER your answer choice indicates (based on the questions on the other page). Refer back to the card WHERE you FOUND the answer to determine the letters.

	=A		=J		=S
	=B		=K		=T
	=C		=L		=U

ANSWER SHEET: NUMERIC CODE

Answer the questions below by skimming the reading cards seeking TEXT EVIDENCE. Question # I will NOT be found on card # 1, you'll have to visit each reading card to find your answer. Be sure to indicate WHERE you found the answer at the bottom of this page. Then, refer back to THAT card (where you FOUND the answer) to determine the letter for the ALPHA code on the next page.

Q1 The ___ Amendment of 1870 provided voting rights.	Q6 Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation ___ in 1863.
Q2 Brown vs Board case led by ___ Marshall.	Q7 In 1964, King's non-violent approach won him a ___ Prize.
Q3 Civil Rights ___ rights that every citizen has by law.	Q8 The Jim ___ laws separated Blacks and whites in restaurants, schools and more.
Q4 American 36th President was ___ Johnson.	Q9 There were many known ___ who stood up and fought for civil rights.
Q5 In ___ state was the Montgomery Bus Boycott?	Q10 One Supreme Court case was ___ vs Board of Education.

Refer to the card number where you FOUND the answer to each question.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10		

CITE EVIDENCE



ANSWER SHEET: NUMERIC CODE

Answer the questions below by skimming the reading cards seeking TEXT EVIDENCE. Question # 1 will NOT be found on card # 1, you'll have to visit each reading card to find your answer. Be sure to indicate WHERE you found the answer at the bottom of this page. Then, refer back to THAT card (where you FOUND the answer) to determine the letter for the ALPHA code on the next page.

Q1 How many delegates refused to sign the Constitution without a Bill of Rights?	Q6 What is another word for federal (found in parenthesis)?
Q2 How many freedoms are included in the 1st Amendment?	Q7 The Anti-Federalists ---- (were against) a large government.
Q3 What is another word for liberties (found in parenthesis)?	Q8 The Bill of Rights has provided the foundation of freedom for all ----.
Q4 What is a change or addition to the U.S. Constitution known as?	Q9 Who drafted a Bill of Rights that had 19 amendments?
Q5 Many of the delegates from the states would not ratify, or ----, the Constitution.	Q10 What word means plan of government?

Write the card number where you FOUND the answer to each question.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10

NUMERIC CODE

Eliminate the highest & lowest number used as one of YOUR answers.
 Get rid of all numbers that are not used as one of YOUR answers.

1

STUDENTS MAY START AT ANY QUESTION AND VISIT THE CARDS SEVERAL TIMES SEEKING TEXT EVIDENCE.

2

STUDENTS WILL RECORD **WHERE THEY FOUND THE ANSWER.**

3

STUDENTS WILL USE THE CLUES TO DETERMINE A 4-DIGIT ALPHA CODE AND 4-DIGIT NUMERIC CODE.

ALPHA CODE

For each answer below, then use the decoder to grab the correct letter. If the answer to Question # 1 was a crown, the letter would be C.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10

Eliminate the highest CONSONANT used as one of YOUR answers.
 Eliminate the lowest CONSONANT used as one of YOUR answers.
 Eliminate the highest VOWEL used as one of YOUR answers.
 Eliminate the lowest VOWEL used as one of YOUR answers.

Do not change the order.

COMBINATION




This scavenger hunt is a winning combination of:



- ✓ movement
- ✓ close reading
- ✓ comprehension skills
- ✓ secret codes
- ✓ citing evidence
- ✓ critical thinking

Everything a teacher dreams of wrapped up into one FUN and engaging activity!

OPTIONS



THINK OUTSIDE THE BOX!

-  Anticipatory sets
-  Unit review
-  Early finishers
-  Stations
-  Sub plans
-  Partner work
-  Enrichment

-  Movement
-  Cross-curricular
-  Highly engaging

