## Civil Rights Movement

## **16TH STREET BAPTIST CHURCH BOMBIMG**



The 16th Street Baptist Church Faced continual threats from the Ku Klux Klan (KKK), who sought to disrupt meetings and services through

### 6TH STREET BAPTIST CHURCH BOMBING

Comprehension Questions

IONS: CHOOSE THE RIGHT ANSWER at year was Birmingham. Alabama founded?

The explosion sent

young girls lost their Mae Collins, Denise

years old), and IIrear-old sister.

Over 20 others was not an isolated

eks Following a Alabama's school m but resonated

otests erupting ice to quell

nerican men ourners at the gir geting innocent

of the burning church

ng significant damage some interior walls people were present to evacuate amidst

was the governor of Alabama during the 1960 lartin Luther King Jr. eorge Wallace

agene "Bull" Connor Edgar Hoover hat did Eugene "Buil" Connor advocate for?

Racial integration Racial segregation Civil rights Desegregation

what organization frequently disrupted meetings the 16th Street Baptist Church with bomb threat ngress of Racial Equality (CORE) Ku Klux Klan (KKK)

Thomas Bi NO-PREP & EDITABLE

READING COMPREHENSION

### READING PASSAGES WITH TEXT DEPENDENT QUESTIONS

# Ready to Print & Est Fditable



hope and resistance ag know that, tragically, t of the most devastatin the bombing of Septem

#### THE BOMBING On a somber Sunday, S

the 16th Street Baptist of hope and activism, devastating turn of ev Day at the church, and gathered for the Sund



survived but suffere sustained injuries in t

incident but the thin Federal court order system. The outrage across the United St and the tragic loss the ongoing fight fo

OUTRAGE AND N The bombing trigger nationwide. Governo protests, resulted Reverend Martin Lo funeral, intensifying children.

INVESTIGATIO The FBI initiated a Robert Chambliss. suspects. However

## 16TH STREET BAPTIST CHURCH BOMBING

Established in 1871, Birmingham, Alabama, rapidly emerged as a vital industrial and commercial center. However, its prosperity was overshadowed by deep-rooted racial discrimination and segregation during the tumultuous 1960s. Governor George Wallace and Police Commissioner Eugene "Bull" Connor staunchly advocated for racial segregation in Public facilities. Birmingham gained notoriety as one of the most racially discriminatory and segregated cities, hosting a violent chapter of the Ku Klux Klan (KKK). The city's police commissioner, Connor, became infamous for his brutal tactics against demonstrators and protestors, earning Birmingham the ominous nickname "Bombingham." This contentious environment set the stage for intense civil rights activism.

#### IGTH STREET BAPTIST CHURCH:

Constructed in 1911, the 16th Street Baptist Church in Birmingham, Alabama, emerged not only as a place of worship but as a symbol of resilience and activism during the 1960s. Located just blocks away from the city's commercial district and City Hall, this church played a pivotal role in the civil rights movement. It became a gathering point for influential leaders such as Martin Luther King Jr.



In 1963, the church witnessed a significant event known as the "Children's Crusade." Students, ranging from eight to eighteen years old, assembled at the léth Street Baptist Church to march downtown and engage with the new mayor regarding issues of segregation. The response from the authorities was harsh, with Police Commissioner Eugene "Bull" Connor

ordering the use of fire hoses, clubs, and attack dogs to disperse the young protesters. The incident further solidified the church's significance as a rallying place for civil rights activists.

The 16th Street Baptist Church faced continual threats from the Ku Klux Klan (KKK), who sought to disrupt meetings and services through bomb threats. Despite the challenges, the church remained a beacon of

y faced convictions in 2001 and 2002, died in 1994 without facing charges.

Church bombing in ment in the civil tragic event significant utrage and grief on in the ig were public support his surge of

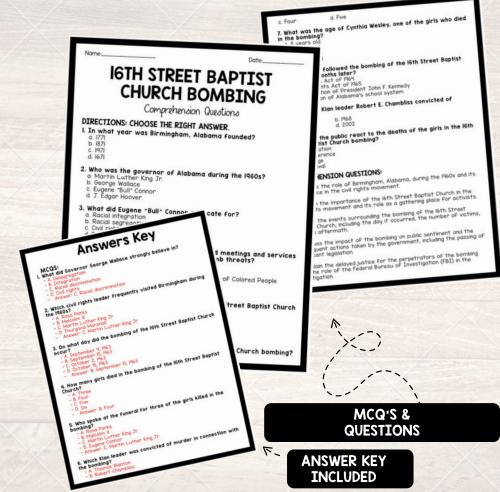
rucial role in the passage of

Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights ned to dismantle segregation and protect the nericans, reflecting a commitment to ace of racial discrimination.

th Street Baptist Church bombing extends ts it prompted, serving as a some hade in the pursuit of civil rights. The sency of addressing systemic racism and to confront the deep-seated issues that to confront the deep-seated lissues the s a polgnant chapter in the ongoing inica, reminding us of the resilience and rcome obstacles on the path to a more

### READING COMPREHENSION

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