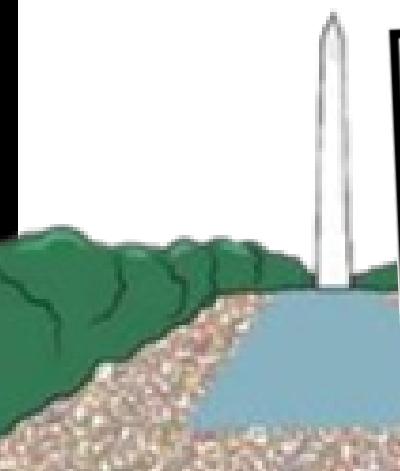


# Black History Month

# CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT



## MONTGOMERY BUS BOYCOTT

Rosa Parks' refusal to give up her bus seat in 1955 sparked the Montgomery Bus Boycott, a non-violent protest led by Martin Luther King Jr. After 38 days, the Supreme Court ruled bus segregation unconstitutional.

## THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

The Civil Rights Movement aimed to achieve racial equality, led by influential figures like Martin Luther King Jr., Booker T. Washington, and Rosa Parks, when people talk about the "Civil Rights Movement," they usually refer to the protests in the 1950s and 1960s that resulted in the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

### ROOTS IN ABOLITIONISM AND AMENDMENTS

The movement's origins trace back to the abolitionist movement during the Civil War, where people opposed slavery. Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation freed enslaved individuals, and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments granted citizenship, equal protection, and voting rights to African Americans.

### JIM CROW LAWS:

Despite these amendments, southern states enforced Jim Crow Laws in the late 1870s, enforcing segregation. These laws mandated separate facilities based on skin color and limited voting rights. The 1954 Plessy v. Ferguson case allowed segregation with the misleading concept of "separate but equal."

### NAACP AND LEADERS

In the early 1900s, leaders like WEB Dubois and Ida B. Wells formed the NAACP in 1909 to protest Jim Crow Laws. Booker T. Washington established schools to uplift African Americans in society.



### SCHOOLS AND SUPREME COURT DECISION

The 1950s saw progress when the Supreme Court declared school segregation illegal in Brown v. Board of Education. However, integration faced resistance, requiring Federal Troops to assist the Little Rock Nine in attending a previously all-white high school in Arkansas.

### NON-VIOLENT RESISTANCE: CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

The movement aimed at gaining equality through civil disobedience, where individuals peacefully protested unjust laws. Acts of disobedience disrupted everyday life but drew attention to



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ON

Prime in 1963, solved a

outlawing the law in



## CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

Comprehension Questions

THE RIGHT ANSWER

Primary goal of the Civil Rights Movement

Montgomery Bus Boycott by Rosa Parks

did the Supreme Court rule bus segregation unconstitutional after the Montgomery Bus Boycott?

Outcome of the Plessy v. Ferguson case

was declared unconstitutional. If equal facilities were allowed, slavery was confirmed.

NO-PREP & EDITABLE

READING COMPREHENSION



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### MONTGOMERY BUS BOYCOTT

Rosa Parks' refusal to give up her bus seat in 1955 sparked the Montgomery Bus Boycott, a non-violent protest led by Martin Luther King Jr. After 381 days, the Supreme Court ruled bus segregation unconstitutional.



### SIT-INS:

In 1960, four African American college students initiated a powerful act of civil disobedience in Greensboro, North Carolina, when they sat at a whites-only lunch counter, defying segregation. The owner refused service, and the police were called. Despite police attempts to force them out, the students remained steadfast. This act inspired similar sit-ins across 50 cities nationwide, demonstrating the impactful and nonviolent nature of civil disobedience during the Civil Rights Movement.



Dream" speech, advocating for equal rights.

### FREEDOM RIDES AND MARCH ON WASHINGTON

Freedom Rides in 1961 tested the Supreme Court ruling against interstate bus segregation. The March on Washington in 1963, attended by over 200,000 people, featured Martin Luther King Jr.'s iconic "I Have a Dream" speech, advocating for equal rights.

### LANDMARK ACTS: CIVIL RIGHTS AND VOTING

In 1964, President Lyndon Johnson passed the Civil Rights Act, outlawing discrimination based on race, national background, and gender. The Voting Rights Act followed in 1965, prohibiting racial discrimination in voting.

### KING'S ASSASSINATION AND LASTING IMPACT

In 1968, the Fair Housing Act outlawed housing discrimination. Unfortunately, the same year witnessed the tragic assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in Memphis. The legacy of the Civil Rights Movement endures through institutions like the Civil Rights Museum, showcasing the brave leaders who made it successful.



READING COMPREHENSION

COLORED & B/W  
VERSIONS INCLUDED

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

# THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

## Comprehension Questions

**DIRECTIONS: CHOOSE THE RIGHT ANSWER.**

1. What was the primary goal of the Civil Rights Movement?

- a. Economic reform
- b. Racial equality
- c. Political dominance
- d. Religious Freedom

2. Who initiated the Montgomery Bus Boycott by refusing to give up her bus seat?

- a. Martin Luther King Jr.
- b. Booker T. Washington
- c. Rosa Parks
- d. Malcolm X

3. In which year did the Supreme Court rule bus segregation unconstitutional after the Montgomery Bus Boycott?

- a. 1955
- b. 1956

## Answers Key

### MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS:

1. What was the primary goal of the Civil Rights Movement?  
Answer: b. Racial equality (mentioned in the "Background" section)
2. Who initiated the Montgomery Bus Boycott by refusing to give up her bus seat?  
Answer: c. Rosa Parks (mentioned in the "Montgomery Bus Boycott" section)
3. In which year did the Supreme Court rule bus segregation unconstitutional after the Montgomery Bus Boycott?  
Answer: b. 1956 (mentioned in the "Montgomery Bus Boycott" section)
4. What was the outcome of the Plessy v. Ferguson case in 1896?  
Answer: b. Separate but equal facilities were allowed (mentioned in the "Jim Crow Laws" section)
5. Which organization was founded in 1909 to protest Jim Crow Laws?  
Answer: a. NAACP (mentioned in the "NAACP and Leaders" section)
6. What did the Civil Rights Act of 1964 outlaw?  
Answer: a. Discrimination based on race, gender, and national background (mentioned in the "Acts" section)
7. Which event marked one of the largest public demonstrations in U.S. history and featured Martin Luther King Jr.'s "I Have a Dream" speech?  
Answer: b. March on Washington (mentioned in the "March on Washington" section)
8. What significant ruling did the Supreme Court make in Brown v. Board of Education in 1954?  
Answer: b. Segregation in schools was declared illegal (mentioned in the "Schools" section)
9. In which year did the Fair Housing Act outlaw discrimination in selling or renting homes?  
Answer: c. 1968 (mentioned in the "Kings Assassination" section)

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## MCQ'S & QUESTIONS

## ANSWER KEY INCLUDED

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**EDITABLE**

**\*FONTS ARE EMBEDDED FOR CONVENIENCE**

