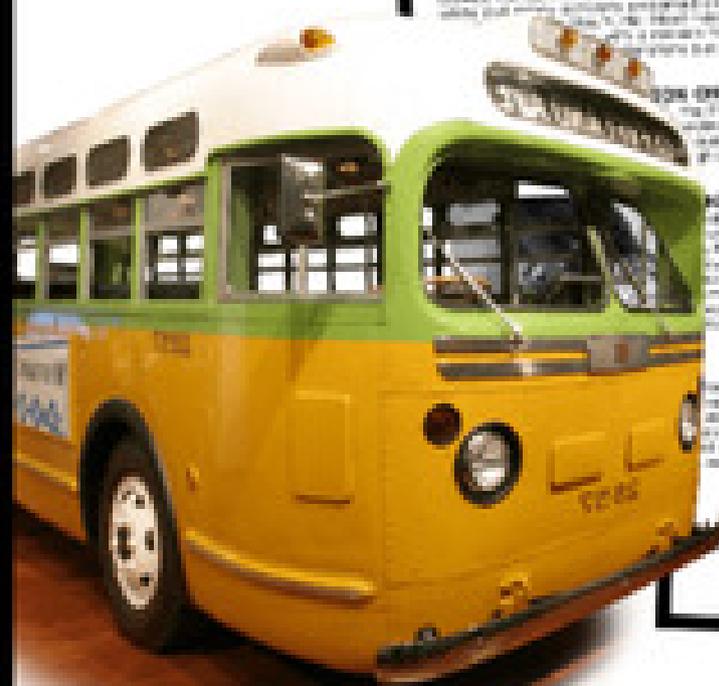


CIVIL Rights Movement

FREEDOM RIDES



FREEDOM RIDES

In a groundbreaking decision on December 1, 1960, the Supreme Court ruled in favor of the "Freedom Riders," the activists who had been testing the "separate-but-equal" doctrine by desegregating interstate bus travel.

FREEDOM RIDERS BEGIN

Organized by the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), Freedom Riders began in 1960, testing the "separate-but-equal" doctrine by desegregating interstate bus travel.

ON THE JOURNEY

The Freedom Riders encountered violence along the way, including the attack on the bus in Anniston, Alabama, and the burning of the bus in Montgomery, Alabama.

DEFENDERS ENCOUNTER

The Freedom Riders encountered violence along the way, including the attack on the bus in Anniston, Alabama, and the burning of the bus in Montgomery, Alabama.



FREEDOM RIDES

The Freedom Riders were a group of African American and white activists who tested the "separate-but-equal" doctrine by desegregating interstate bus travel.

1-CONTINUED STRUGGLE

The Freedom Riders continued their struggle for desegregation, facing violence and harassment along the way.

FREEDOM RIDERS

The Freedom Riders were a group of African American and white activists who tested the "separate-but-equal" doctrine by desegregating interstate bus travel.



FREEDOM RIDES

Comprehension Questions

Choose the RIGHT answer.

1. What was the purpose of the Freedom Riders?

2. Why did the Freedom Riders encounter violence?

3. How did the Freedom Riders continue their struggle?

4. What was the result of the Freedom Riders' actions?

5. How did the Freedom Riders test the "separate-but-equal" doctrine?

NO- PREP & EDITABLE

READING COMPREHENSION

READING PASSAGES WITH TEXT DEPENDENT QUESTIONS

Ready to Print &
Editable



FREEDOM RIDES

In a groundbreaking decision on December 13, 1960, the Supreme Court declared the segregation of public transportation between states unconstitutional. This ruling aimed to eliminate racial discrimination in interstate travel.

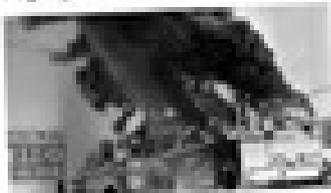
FREEDOM RIDES BEGIN

Inflamed by the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), thirteen African American and white civil rights activists embarked on the Freedom Rides on May 4, 1961. Most riders were college students with a mission to challenge segregation in interstate bus terminals.



DEFYING DISCRIMINATION ON THE JOURNEY

Departing from Washington, D.C., the Freedom Riders encountered challenges in Virginia and North Carolina, facing violence in South Carolina. In Rock Hill, they were viciously attacked for attempting to enter whites-only waiting rooms, highlighting segregation.



ANNISTON

A mob of 300 in Anniston, on May 21, 1961, throwing a firebomb, injured, & escape. The burning bus &

situation.

STRUGGLE FOR JUSTICE

Attorney General Robert Kennedy took steps to protect the Freedom Riders in line with the Supreme Court's rulings. However, violence erupted in Montgomery, Alabama, as a mob attacked the riders, reporters, and even Kennedy himself. Federal marshals were deployed to restore order.

MISADVENTURE

Months after Chief Justice Warren's landmark decision, the Freedom Riders faced an even more daunting challenge when they were hit by a bus in Rock Hill, South Carolina. The bus was set on fire, leading to the death of a young woman, Anniston.



LEGAL BATTLES

Intensified Freedom Riders, along with new lawsuits, forced segregationist Southern states to desegregate buses for 10 to 15 and 30-day periods. The judge's refusal to desegregate buses led to a 10-day bus strike. The lawsuit eventually reached the U.S. Supreme Court, ultimately ending the debate.



situation.

TRUUMPH AND CONTINUED STRUGGLE

Over several months, the Freedom Riders continued, driving throughout the South, leading to the desegregation of over 100 schools. The Supreme Court's decision on September 21, 1961, prohibiting racial segregation in bus and train.

LEGACY

The legacy of the Freedom Riders paved the way for the Civil Rights Movement, inspiring future generations to fight for equality and justice. Their actions served as a catalyst for the desegregation of public facilities, ultimately leading to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

FREEDOM RIDERS



READING COMPREHENSION

COLORED & B/W
VERSIONS INCLUDED

Name: _____

Date: _____

FREEDOM RIDES

Comprehension Questions

DIRECTIONS: CHOOSE THE RIGHT ANSWER.

1. What was the significant Supreme Court decision on December 9, 1960, related to?
 - a. Education
 - b. Transportation
 - c. Employment
 - d. Housing
2. Who organized the Freedom Rides?
 - a. NAACP
 - b. Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)
 - c. Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)
 - d. Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)
3. When did the Freedom Rides commence?
 - a. May 4, 1960
 - b. December 9, 1960
 - c. May 21, 1961
 - d. September 22, 1961

5. What were the legal challenges during the Freedom Rides?

3. Where did the mob attacks take place where Robert Kennedy, reporters, and Freedom Riders were assaulted?
a. Birmingham, AL
b. Rock Hill, South Carolina
c. Anniston, Alabama

4. What was the outcome of the Freedom Riders' challenge in Montgomery when faced with the bus boycott?

a. To grant their lawsuit through the court.

b. To allow the Freedom Riders to travel across the South during the winter.

c. To deny their lawsuit.

d. To grant their lawsuit through the court, but with a caveat that the Freedom Riders could not be arrested if they were not breaking the law.

SHORT QUESTIONS

1. Explain the significance of the Freedom Riders' challenge in Montgomery.

2. Describe the role of Attorney General Robert Kennedy in the Freedom Rides and how he tried to protect the riders.

3. Discuss the legal challenges faced by the Freedom Riders in Montgomery and how the situation unfolded in the courtroom.

4. Analyze the impact of the Freedom Rides on the legal system and the civil rights movement.

5. Evaluate the role of the Freedom Riders in the struggle for desegregation and the impact of their actions on the legal system.

Answers Key

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS ANSWERS

1. What was the significant Supreme Court decision on December 9, 1960, related to?

Answer: b. Transportation
2. Who organized the Freedom Rides?

Answer: c. Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)
3. When did the Freedom Rides commence?

Answer: a. May 4, 1960
4. What were the legal challenges during the Freedom Rides?

Answer: d. Interstate bus terminal segregation
5. Explain the significance of the Freedom Riders' challenge in Montgomery.

Answer: a. To grant their lawsuit through the court.
6. Describe the role of Attorney General Robert Kennedy in the Freedom Rides and how he tried to protect the riders.

Answer: b. To allow the Freedom Riders to travel across the South during the winter.
7. Discuss the legal challenges faced by the Freedom Riders in Montgomery and how the situation unfolded in the courtroom.

Answer: c. To deny their lawsuit.
8. Analyze the impact of the Freedom Rides on the legal system and the civil rights movement.

Answer: d. To grant their lawsuit through the court, but with a caveat that the Freedom Riders could not be arrested if they were not breaking the law.
9. Evaluate the role of the Freedom Riders in the struggle for desegregation and the impact of their actions on the legal system.

Answer: b. To allow the Freedom Riders to travel across the South during the Freedom Rides.

EXPLANATORY QUESTIONS

MCQ'S & QUESTIONS

ANSWER KEY INCLUDED

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NO-PREP !

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• FONTS ARE EMBEDDED FOR CONVENIENCE

