

School Name \_\_\_\_\_ Student Name \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/20\_\_\_\_ Per. \_\_\_\_

## Civil Rights

*Fill in the blanks with the following words:*

Alabama                                      disparities                                      violence  
charismatic                                      Rosa Parks                                      women

In 1955, \_\_\_\_\_ refused to leave her seat when told to vacate the “whites only” section of the bus in Montgomery, \_\_\_\_\_. She was arrested for this act of defiance; so, Black people in the city decided to protest by boycotting municipal buses. The year-long boycott ended when the Supreme Court upheld a decision banning segregation on Montgomery buses. Although school integration had been established the year before the Rosa Parks incident, in 1954 (Brown v. Board of Education), opposition to integration remained strong in the South.



As more civil rights laws passed, African-Americans improved their status while \_\_\_\_\_ continued. Protests and actions continued as well, including sit-ins, voter registration drives. Social institutions resisted the civil rights movement – some protesters were beaten; some were killed.

One of the leaders of the demonstrations and actions was the \_\_\_\_\_ Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. He insisted on non-violent direct action. He exerted a powerful influence on America. In 1963, a quarter million people responded to his call for a march on

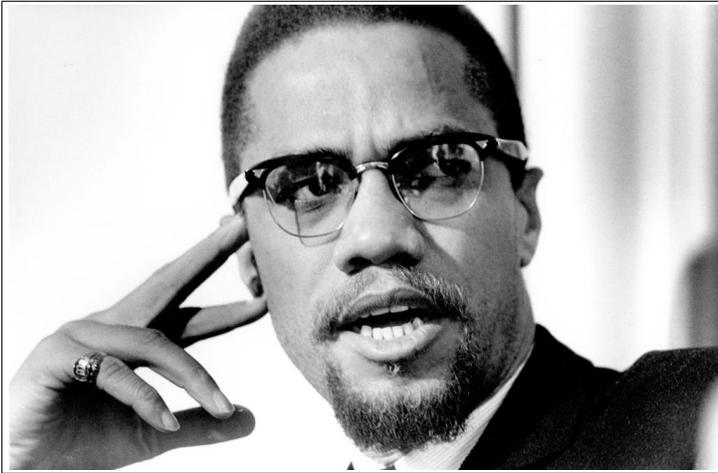


## *Civil Rights*

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Washington where he gave his “I have a dream” speech. The first Civil Rights act was passed a year later.

Yet, faster advances were called for by the Black Power movement. Leaders talked about Black pride and Black nationalism. One of the most influential voices in this movement was Malcolm X, a brilliant preacher of the Nation of Islam. His influential speeches gave impetus to the Black Power movement to address unresolved rights issues – with the use of \_\_\_\_\_ if necessary.



In the mid-1960s the cities of Los Angeles, Detroit, and New York experienced protests that turned into riots. Institutional resistance engendered more violence. Then, by 1968, both Martin Luther King and Malcolm X had been assassinated, prompting a wave of shock, grief and anger.

As the nation moved toward the 1970s, other groups – including \_\_\_\_\_ – followed African-Americans in declaring their own pride and identity. Although all Americans have equality under the law, the social and economic reality of gaps amongst groups continue.

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More ...

- 1) What years in American history are considered the Civil Rights era?
- 2) Who were the main activists to advance the cause of civil rights?
- 3) What are the similarities among the Bill of Rights, the International Human Rights Law, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?