Civil Rights Activity Book

This book belongs to
Civil Rights Movement

Civil Rights Timeline

People have taken a stand for civil and human rights since the beginning of time. Here, we honor the courage and commitment displayed by countless individuals — some who lost their lives — in the struggle for equal rights during a time known as “the modern American Civil Rights Movement.”

1954

May 17, 1954
Supreme Court outlaws school segregation in Brown v. Board of Education

1955

May 7, 1955
The Rev. George Lee killed for leading voter-registration drive Belzoni, Mississippi

August 13, 1955
Lamar Smith murdered for organizing black voters Brookhaven, Mississippi

August 28, 1955
Emmett Louis Till murdered for speaking to a white woman Money, Mississippi

October 22, 1955
John Earl Reese slain by nightriders opposed to school improvements Mayflower, Texas

December 1, 1955
Rosa Parks arrested for refusing to give up her bus seat to a white man Montgomery, Alabama

1956

September 13, 1956
President Eisenhower orders federal troops to enforce school desegregation in Little Rock, Arkansas

January 23, 1957
Willie Edwards Jr. killed by Klansmen Montgomery, Alabama

November 13, 1956
Supreme Court outlaws segregation in bus terminals

December 5, 1956
Montgomery Bus Boycott begins

1957

September 29, 1957
Congress passes first civil rights act since Reconstruction

January 23, 1957
Willie Edwards Jr. killed by Klansmen Montgomery, Alabama

1958

August 29, 1958
Supreme Court outlaws segregation in bus terminals

1959

April 25, 1959
Mack Charles Parker taken from jail and lynched Poplarville, Mississippi

1960

February 1, 1960
Black students stage sit-in at “whites only” lunch counter in Greensboro, North Carolina

December 5, 1960
Supreme Court outlaws segregation in bus terminals

1961

May 14, 1961
Freedom Riders attacked in Alabama while testing compliance with bus desegregation laws

September 25, 1961
Herbert Lee voter registration worker killed by white legislator Liberty, Mississippi

1962

April 23, 1962
William Lewis Moore slain during one-man march against segregation Attalla, Alabama

September 30, 1962
Riots erupt when James Meredith, a Black student, enrolls at Ole Miss

April 9, 1962
Cpl. Roman Ducksworth Jr. taken from bus and killed by police Taylorsville, Mississippi

1963

May 3, 1963
Birmingham police attack marching children with dogs and fire hoses

June 11, 1963
Alabama Governor George Wallace stands in schoolhouse door to stop university integration

June 12, 1963
Medgar Evers, civil rights leader assassinated Jackson, Mississippi

August 28, 1963
250,000 Americans march on Washington for civil rights

September 15, 1963
Addie Mae Collins, Denise McNair, Carole Robertson, Cynthia Wesley schoolgirls killed in bombing of Sixteenth Street Baptist Church Birmingham, Alabama

September 15, 1963
Virgil Lamar Ware youth killed during wave of racist violence Birmingham, Alabama
The great triumphs of the Civil Rights Movement during the 1950s and ‘60s continue to inspire those who seek justice and equality today.
In Montgomery, Alabama, in 1989, the Southern Poverty Law Center built a memorial to educate young people about the Civil Rights Movement.

Memorial designer Maya Lin, who also designed the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, D.C., says it is “a place to remember the Civil Rights Movement, to honor those killed during the struggle, to appreciate how far the country has come in its quest for equality, and to consider how far it has to go.”
...until justice rolls down like waters
and righteousness like a mightystream.

Martin Luther King Jr.
Civil Rights Memorial

Powerful Words

The Civil Rights Memorial includes a curved black granite wall that is engraved with the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.’s well-known paraphrase of Amos 5:24. Unscramble the letters below to reveal the quote.

Activity #1
Fill in the Blank

“What will the world look like when these powerful words reflect reality?”

Unscramble the letters below to reveal the quote:

Ultni ijeusct lolrs
nwdo eikl tsarw
dan noshteurseisg
kiel a ihgmyt trames

“U_________c__________________
__________________r__________
___________e__________s________
_________g_________”
## Civil Rights Events
### When Did It Happen?

Draw a line from the event that took place during the Civil Rights Movement to the year it happened.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March on Washington</td>
<td>1965</td>
</tr>
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<td>Thurgood Marshall joins the Supreme Court</td>
<td>1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President Johnson signs the Civil Rights Act</td>
<td>1955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lunch Counter Sit-In</td>
<td>1960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montgomery Bus Boycott</td>
<td>1967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congress passes the Voting Rights Act</td>
<td>1963</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Civil Rights Icon
Launching a Movement

Rosa Parks was born in 1913 in Alabama, where Black people like her were treated as second-class citizens. This system of laws and customs was called “Jim Crow” — also known as “segregation.” Many Black people were not allowed to vote. They could not go to school with white children or swim in their pools. They could not eat at the same restaurants or stay at the same hotels. They even had to drink out of separate water fountains.

When Rosa grew up, she and many others were determined to get rid of these unfair laws. But it was very hard to do, because some powerful people wanted to keep everything the same. One day — on Dec. 1, 1955 — Rosa was riding a city bus in Montgomery and the driver ordered her to give up her seat to a white passenger who didn’t have one. She said no, and so the police came and took her to jail.

The city’s Black community was angry. Their leaders asked everyone to stop riding city buses. So, tens of thousands of people walked to work the next day — and the next day, and the next. They kept on walking for 381 straight days.

The city lost a lot of money, because these people were not buying bus tickets. Finally, the rules were changed, and Black people could sit wherever they wanted.

This event is known as the Montgomery Bus Boycott. It inspired people across America to join a civil rights movement that changed our country forever.
Civil Rights Speak

Overheard

Find the words or expressions often used during the Civil Rights Movement.

Boycott          Voting rights          Segregation
Protest           Equality              Integration
Demonstration     Equal rights          Jim Crow
Nonviolence       Struggle             Sit-in
Freedom           Respect              Justice

Activity #3

Word Search
Civil Rights Martyrs
Who Am I?

Read the description and fill in the name of the Civil Rights figure in the blanks below.

I grew up in Chicago.
In the summer of 1955, I took a bus to Money, Mississippi, to visit my cousins.
I was 14 years old.
My name is __________
__________

What do you think he most enjoyed about visiting his cousins in Mississippi during the summer?
Civil Rights Martyrs
Who Am I?

Read the description and fill in the name of the Civil Rights figure in the blanks below.

I was a mother of five children living in Detroit, Michigan. One night, I saw some very disturbing images on the evening news. State troopers in Selma, Alabama, were attacking peaceful protesters with tear gas and clubs as they tried to cross the Edmund Pettus Bridge. I couldn’t do anything but cry as I watched.

Four days later came the news reports of the death of the Rev. James Reeb, a white minister from Washington, D. C., who came to Alabama to join Dr. King and thousands of others who were determined to march from Montgomery to Selma.

I got in my car and left for Selma alone.

— — — — — — — — — —

Even though her children grew up without their mother, what lasting lesson did she leave for them?

Color Me!
Civil Rights Martyrs
Children of the Movement

Find the names of the children included on the Civil Rights Memorial in the word search below.

Addie Mae Collins  Emmett Till
Denise McNair  Virgil Ware
John Earl Reese  Cynthia Wesley
Carole Robertson
Civil Rights Activism

The March Continues

Social movements often use signs to convey a message. Civil Rights activists would create signs to be used as part of demonstrations or acts of civil disobedience. Design a protest sign to deliver your own important message.
Activity #8
Matching Puzzle

Civil Rights Marches
The March Continues

Draw a line from the march to the corresponding photo. The images are your clues.

- March on Washington (1963)
- Memphis Sanitation Workers (1968)
- Children’s Crusade (1963)
- Selma to Montgomery March (1965)
- Bloody Sunday (1965)
Activity #9
Fill in the Blank

Civil Rights Martyrs
Who Am I?

Read the description and fill in the name of the Civil Rights figure in the blanks below.

Once, I walked alone from Baltimore, Maryland, to the state Capitol in Annapolis to protest segregation.

Later, I walked to Washington, D.C., to deliver a letter I wrote to President Kennedy at the White House.

My last walk was to be much longer — from Chattanooga, Tennessee, to Jackson, Mississippi — to deliver a letter urging Governor Ross Barnett to accept integration.

I never finished that march. Thankfully, others completed it for me.

What challenges would he have faced along the way?
Rosa Parks lived with her husband, Raymond, in the Cleveland Court housing development. During the Montgomery Bus Boycott, Mrs. Parks, like thousands of others, often walked to work. Trace the path that is the shortest distance between home and work for Mrs. Parks.
Civil Rights Movement
Facts About the Movement

Read each sentence and place the answer in the crossword on the next page.

Across

3 ______ Marshall was the first Black Supreme Court justice.
10 ______ Till was a 14-year-old boy from Chicago, Illinois.
11 ______ Evers was the first NAACP Field Secretary for Mississippi.
13 The school the Alabama Governor fought to keep segregated.
17 Where Mrs. Rosa Parks was trained in nonviolent civil disobedience.
18 The number of students who integrated Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas.
19 The first Black student to attend the University of Mississippi.
20 Number of students who began the Woolworth Lunch Counter Sit-In in Greensboro, North Carolina.
21 Her name before she became known as Mrs. Coretta King.

Down

1 During the 1960s, he was a Freedom Rider and led the “Bloody Sunday” march. He became a member of the U.S. House of Representatives.
2 “Bloody Sunday” protesters marched across this bridge.
4 President of the United States who signed the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
5 ______ Edwards was forced to jump to his death in the Alabama River.
6 This reverend was killed protesting construction of segregated schools in Cleveland, Ohio.
7 French reporter killed during a riot at Ole Miss.
8 The Tennessee city where Dr. King was killed.
9 The Baptist church where four schoolgirls were killed in Birmingham.
12 He preached about voting rights at his church in Mississippi.
14 City that is home to the Civil Rights Memorial.
15 16-year-old Texan shot while with his cousin in a little café.
16 George ______ was the Alabama governor who blocked the schoolhouse door.
Who Am I?

Read the description and fill in the name of the Civil Rights figure in the blanks below.

I was the youngest of 12 children. My dad was a farmer. We had 80 acres of land.

I served as a military police officer in the U. S. Army, reaching the rank of corporal.

My wife had just had a new baby, and I was granted emergency leave to go home. I was excited about seeing them, but a little anxious about the 950-mile bus ride.

I was asleep when the bus pulled into my hometown of Taylorsville, Mississippi. Apparently, a Taylorsville police officer came on board when we arrived. He woke me up by slapping my face. The officer slapped me several more times before he shot me.

Some say the police officer shot me because I was seated in the wrong section of the bus. Others say I was mistaken for a “Freedom Rider.” The police officer later claimed I attacked him, and the grand jury believed him. The police officer was cleared of any wrongdoing.

More than 2,000 people attended my funeral. I was buried with full military honors, including a 16-gun salute.

Why would someone be upset because a Black person was seated in the “wrong” section of the bus?
Civil Rights Pledge

Pledge to Take a Stand

On the Wall of Tolerance in the Civil Rights Memorial Center, visitors have an opportunity to make a pledge to stand against hate and work for tolerance and justice in their daily lives:

The Pledge

I pledge to take a stand against hate, injustice and intolerance. I will work in my daily life for justice, equality and human rights — the ideals for which the Civil Rights martyrs died.

What does this mean to you? Rewrite the pledge in your own words.

Write your own on the next page.
Activity #13
Make It Your Own

Civil Rights Pledge
In Your Own Words

Rewrite the Civil Rights pledge in your own words below and share with friends.

________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________

Share your pledge with a friend or adult, and ask them to commit to it too.

We, __________________________________________ and
__________________________________________ , commit to the pledge above
and will help each other live up to these promises, today and every day.

________________________________________________________

Your Signature

________________________________________________________

Friend/Adult Signature

________________________________________________________

Date
Civil Rights Words

Glossary

**Activism** (noun) the act of doing something, like participating in a march or boycott to create change in the world

**Activist** (noun) the person who is doing something to create change

**Boycott** (noun) refusing to deal with/buy from a person, business or organization

**Civil Rights** (plural noun) rights that guarantee freedom and equality to everyone

**Demonstration** (noun) publicly expressing support or protest

**Equality** (noun) being equal in rights and privileges

**Integration** (verb) to bring people together across different groups, such as race and religion

**Jim Crow** (noun) the system of rules and practices used to discriminate against African Americans

**Justice** (noun) fairness, following the law

**Martyr** (noun) a person who is put to death or suffers greatly on behalf of a belief or cause

**Protest** (noun) making public your dislike or disapproval of something

**Segregation** (noun) the practice of separating out by race, religion or other group from others

**Tolerance** (noun) a fair, objective and accepting attitude toward those who are different from you
Activity Answers

#1 Until justice rolls down like waters and righteousness like a mighty stream.

#2 March on Washington — 1963
Thurgood Marshall joins the Supreme Court — 1967
President Johnson signs the Civil Rights Act — 1964
Lunch Counter sit-in — 1960
Montgomery Bus Boycott — 1955
Congress Passes Voting Rights Act — 1965


#4 Emmett Louis Till

#5 Viola Liuzzo


#8

#9 William Moore

#10


#12 Corporal Roman Ducksworth Jr.