

6th Grade Social Studies

Online Learning

We will be learning about the Civil Rights over these next two weeks. There will be a slide show and “Doodle Notes” in each group. The “Doodle Notes” are completed by having the students fill in the correct information. They can do this by writing information from slides and drawing/coloring pictures of the information as long as it is accurate. There will be supplemental reading passages and questions throughout the lessons.

You will see that these are printed from the online versions and there are different links or videos for the students to watch. While not having a computer can be difficult, these videos can be accessed via cellphones or tablets. Feel free to look up videos on your own to help further your child’s understanding.

You will notice that each packet has the letter “A” or a number in the top right corner. Please keep in mind that there will be more than one item labeled with the number in a given group. This is to ensure you complete the lesson in order. The pages labeled with the letter “A” are directions for the packet and answer sheets. Other than the first page labeled, “6th Grade Social Studies #2”, the other pages labeled “A” in the top right corner are for parents use only. The other pages are grouped with a number at the top right corner. The purpose of this is to help keep you organized if you pull the packet apart.

Answer Sheets

***** (Parent use only) *****

Please do not allow your child to use the answer sheets while they work. They are provided to help parents check over their children's work only after the work is completed or if the students have questions about a topic. It is not beneficial to the students learning about these new topics to be given the answers.

Name: Answer Key	
<i>Ticket out the Door</i> Civil Rights Movement	
Name 5 public places where white and black people were segregated.	
1.	restaurants
2.	Movie theatres
3.	hotels
4.	Drinking fountains
5.	restrooms

Swimming pools
buses
schools

Name _____

Date _____

Jim Crow Laws

1. F
2. D
3. Answers will vary.
4. Oklahoma
5. Lazy, poor
6. Answers will vary.
7. Answers will vary.
8. D

Name: _____

Civil Rights Movement Brown vs. Board of Education CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Word Bank
schools
separate
integrate
refused
Marshall
amendment
Supreme
segregation
Jim Crow

less
brown
vote
protest
civil rights
equal

The crossword puzzle grid contains the following words:

- 2. equal (Down)
- 5. Jim Crow (Across)
- 7. Civil Rights (Across)
- 8. protest (Down)
- 9. Integrate (Across)
- 10. segregation (Across)
- 11. school (Down)
- 12. refused (Down)
- 13. Supreme (Across)
- 14. protest (Across)

ACROSS

- The rules separating blacks from whites were called _____ laws.
- _____ are laws that protect people.
- Schools were ordered to _____ as quickly as possible after the Brown vs. Board ruling.
- _____ in schools was ended by the Supreme Court.
- Some states spent much _____ money on school buildings for African Americans during the 1950's.
- In 1954, Marshall took Brown's case to the _____ Court.
- Speaking up for what you want to change is called a _____.

Down

- Thurgood Marshall argued that having separate schools violated the 14th _____.
- During the Civil Rights movement separate was not always _____.
- A black 3rd grader named Linda _____ had to walk one mile to her school.
- To segregate or set apart from means to _____.
- Linda Brown's father hired a lawyer named Thurgood _____.
- Black people had to take a reading test before they could _____.
- In the 1950's _____ were a place black and white children were segregated.
- The principal _____ to let Linda Brown attend the white school.

Name: Answer Key		<h1>Ticket out the Door</h1> <h2>Montgomery Bus Boycott</h2>
matching		
1.	B	Rosa Parks sat -----.
2.	D	Rosa Parks refused to give up ----.
3.	A	The bus boycott lasted -----.
4.	E	The ----- was a nonviolent protest.
5.	C	The buses were integrated -----.
6.	F	The effect of Rosa Parks not giving up her seat was -----.
a. 381 days		b. in a seat reserved for black people
C. after a Supreme Court ruling		d. her seat to a white man
e. Montgomery Bus Boycott		f. She was arrested

Answers

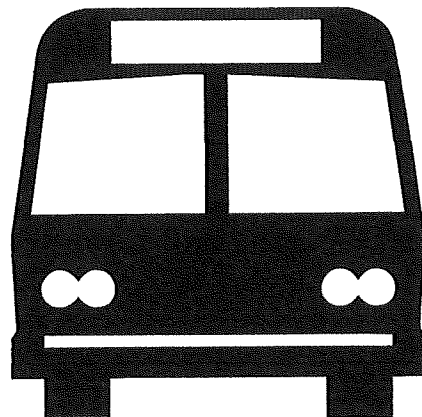
- 1. The separation of people by race.**
- 2. She knew she was standing up for something important to her.**
- 3. The Montgomery Bus Boycott.**
- 4. Quiet Strength.**

Name _____

Date _____

Montgomery Bus Boycott

1. True
2. A
3. Rosa Parks
4. Refused to give up her seat to a white man.
5. B
6. 13
7. A
8. True



Name: Answer Key		<i>Ticket out the Door</i> March on Washington
1.	Why was the march in Washington D.C.?	It is the nation's capital.
2.	What famous civil rights leader spoke at the march?	Martin Luther King Jr.
3.	What was the name given to his speech at the march?	I Have a Dream
4.	Circle one reason the march was a success?	a. Good weather <input checked="" type="radio"/> b. Peaceful people c. Good music
5.	Why did people come to this march?	Equal rights for all people. Answers may vary.

Name _____

Date _____

March on Washington Answer Key

1. B
2. Kennedy
3. D
4. True
5. False
6. 250,000
7. Washington
8. True



Name: Answer Key		
True or false?		<i>Ticket out the Door</i> Civil Rights Act 1964
1.	F	John F. Kennedy signed the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
2.	T	The Civil Rights Act of 1964 made discrimination based on color, race or religion against the law.
3.	F	Many states used easy reading tests to help black Americans vote.
4.	T	The Voting Rights Act of 1965 put a stop to all tests before voting.
5.	T	Cesar Chavez fought for better working conditions for migrant workers.
6.	T	In a strike, people say they wont work until they get what they want.

Answers:

1. Martin Luther King
2. January 15th 1929
3. It made it illegal for blacks and whites to use the same utilities and eat in same restaurants.
4. The "I have a dream Speech"
5. The Civil Rights Act and the Voting Rights Act.
6. James Earl Ray
7. He believed differently from King.

Name: Answer Key	<i>Ticket out the Door</i> Political Leader Assassinations
Put the events in the correct order.	
5	Robert Kennedy decided to run for president.
2	Lee Harvey Oswald shot President Kennedy.
4	Police arrest the man who shot Martin Luther King Jr. He confesses and is sentenced to prison.
6	Robert Kennedy was shot during a campaign event.
1	President Kennedy was riding in a convertible car during a parade.
3	Martin Luther King was shot while standing on a balcony in Memphis, Tennessee.

Name _____

Date _____

1968 Answer Key

1. Memphis
2. True
3. A
4. B
5. C
6. Answers will vary.
7. Answers will vary.
8. Answers will vary.



<p>Name: Answer key</p>	<p><i>Ticket out the Door</i> Technology in the 1960's</p>
<p>1. The United States began exploring space in the late 1960's. What effect does that have on our lives now?</p>	
<p>Answers may vary. satellite innovation</p>	
<p>2. What impact does television have on your everyday life?</p>	
<p>Answers may vary. entertainment, information</p>	

Name: _____

Doodle Notes

CIVIL RIGHTS

Movement

What are Civil Rights?

Struggle for Civil Rights

Jim Crow Laws

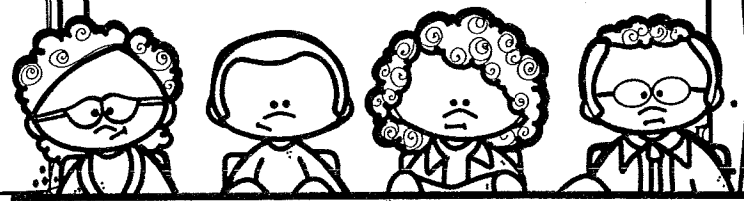
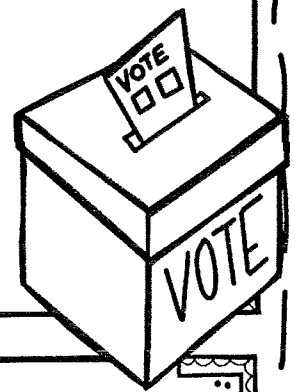
Segregation

North vs. South

Tricky Voting Tests

Peaceful Protests

Sit-Ins



CIVIL RIGHTS Movement



Equality



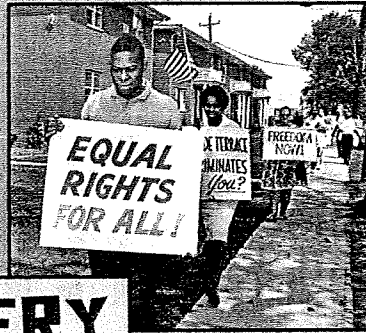
SS5H6a

Analyze the effects of the Jim Crow laws and practices.

What are Civil Rights?

Civil Rights are laws that protect people. These laws make sure people are treated fairly and with respect.

One of the best parts of living in a free country is having civil rights.



**EVERY
HUMAN
HAS
RIGHTS**

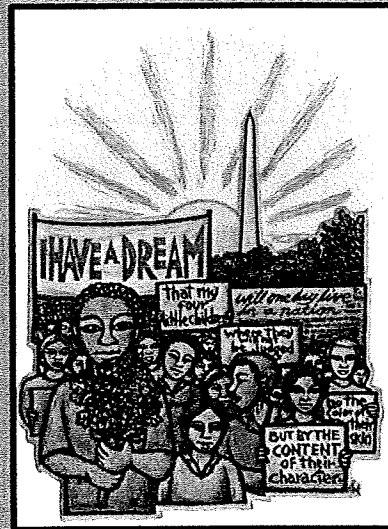
Why learn about the past?

The Civil Rights movement is a sensitive time period in our nations history. Sometimes it can be difficult to talk about. But, like any time period in history, those who don't learn from it are doomed to repeat it.

The Struggle for Civil Rights

Not everyone has always had their Civil Rights in the United States. African Americans struggled to gain their Civil Rights for many years.

In this unit we are going to learn about this struggle that spanned from 1865 to the 1960's.



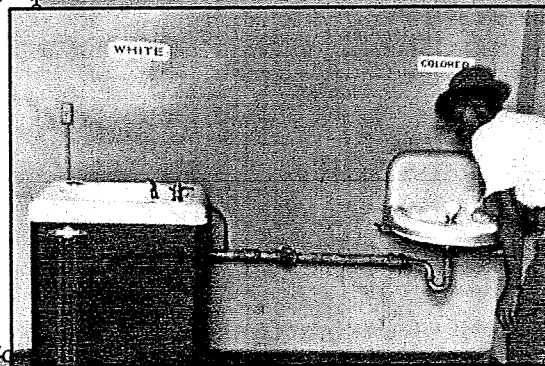
Free But Not Equal

Slavery ended for African Americans in 1865 after the Civil War. But being set free and being treated as equals to white people were not the same thing.



100 Year Struggle

In 1963, almost one hundred years later, African Americans still lived lives that were NOT equal to the lives of white people. In cities across America there were ways of keeping the races apart. This is called segregation.



REST ROOMS
WHITE COLORED

L&N

PARAMOUNT THEATRE
COLORED ENTRANCE
Enjoy Good Shows in Comfort

PUBLIC SWIMMING POOL
WHITE ONLY
SELMA, ALA. 14 JULY 31

Jim Crow Laws

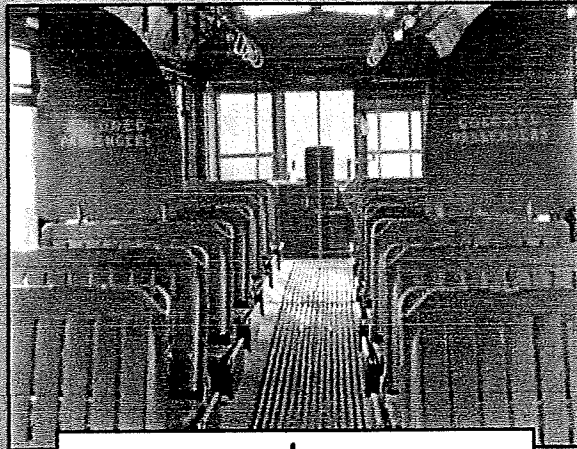
In 1877 in the South the rules separating blacks from whites were called Jim Crow laws.

Jim Crow laws said that black people had to use separate bathrooms and water fountains. Certain swimming pools and restaurants were also off limits to them.

Separate. But Equal?

Jim Crow laws stated that everyone was separate but "equal".

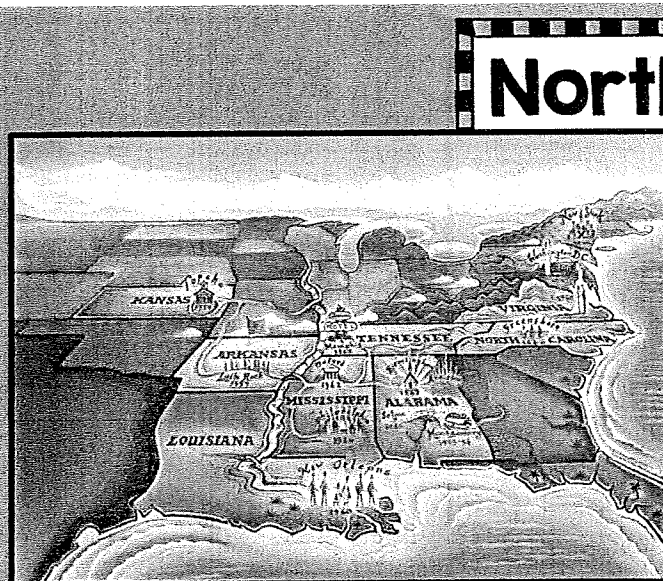
If a black person disobeyed the Jim Crow laws they could be beaten or put in jail.



seg·re·gate 'se-gri-gAt
to separate or set apart from
others: ISOLATE

Segregation separation

Schools and colleges were also segregated. On buses, blacks could only sit in the back and had to give up their seats if white people wanted them.

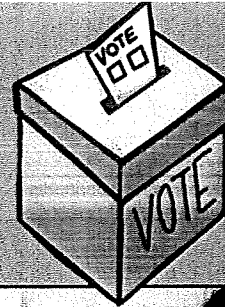


North vs. South

Conditions were better for black people in the North but the races were still mostly segregated there as well.

Tricky Voting Tests

Special laws made it difficult for blacks to vote and elect people who would fight for their rights. For instance, in Alabama, black people had to take a reading test with tricky questions before they could sign up to vote. White people did not have to take this test.



Example of a Voting Test

The State of Louisiana

Literacy Test (This test is to be given to anyone who cannot prove a fifth grade education.)

Do what you are told to do in each statement, nothing more, nothing less. Be careful as one wrong answer denotes failure of the test. You have 10 minutes to complete the test.

1. Draw a line around the number or letter of this sentence.
2. Draw a line under the last word in this line.
3. Cross out the longest word in this line.
4. Draw a line around the shortest word in this line.
5. Circle the first, first letter of the alphabet in this line.
6. In the space below draw three circles, one inside (engulfed by) the other.
7. Above the letter X make a small cross.
8. Draw a line through the letter below that comes earliest in the alphabet.
Z V B D M K I T P H C
9. Draw a line through the two letters below that come last in the alphabet.
Z V B D M K T P H S Y C
10. In the first circle below write the last letter of the first word beginning with "L".
① ② ③ ④ ⑤
11. Cross out the number necessary, when making the number below one million
10000000000
① ② ③ ④ ⑤
12. Draw a line from circle 2 to circle 5 that will pass below circle 2 and above circle 4.
① ② ③ ④ ⑤

14. Draw a line under the first letter after "b" and draw a line through the second letter after "j".

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q

15. In the space below, write the word "noise" backwards and place a dot over what would be its second letter should it have been written forward.
16. Draw a triangle with a blacked circle that overlaps only its left corner.
17. Look at the line of numbers below, and place on the blank, the number that should come next.
2 4 8 16 ____
18. Look at the line of numbers below, and place on the blank, the number that should come next.
3 6 9 ____ 15
19. Draw in the space below, a square with a triangle in it, and within that same triangle draw a circle with a black dot in it.
20. Spell backwards, forwards
21. Print the word vote upside down, but in the correct order.
22. Place a cross over the tenth letter in this line, a line under the first space in this sentence, and circle around the last in the second line of this sentence.
23. Draw a figure that is square in shape. Divide it in half by drawing a straight line from its northeast corner to its southwest corner, and then divide it once more by drawing a broken line from the middle of its western side to the middle of its eastern side.



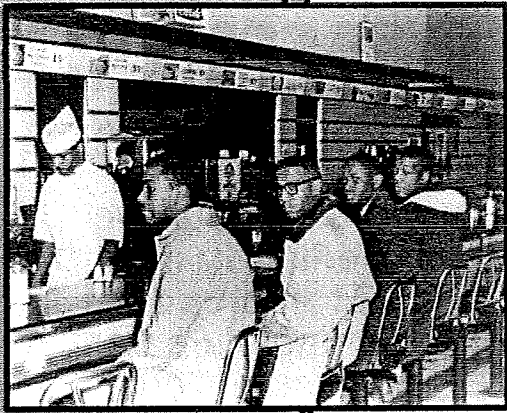
Will change ever come?

In 1963, America seemed to split into two different countries. Separate and defiantly not equal. It seemed like this "normal" life for black people would never change.

Peaceful Protests

By the 1950's, brave African Americans were starting to fight—but not with their fists. They spoke up and said they were tired of being treated this way. They protested but did not use violence.



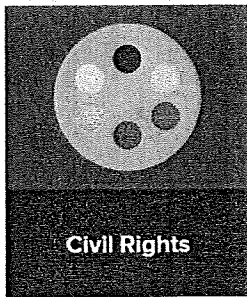


Sit-Ins

For example, some black college students would sit at "white" lunch counters in different southern cities. They knew they wouldn't be served. They simply sat quietly and behaved politely. The police would come and drag them off to jail.

Brain
POP®

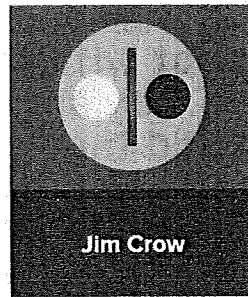
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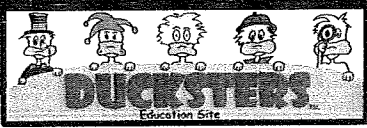
Civil Rights

Brain
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Jim Crow

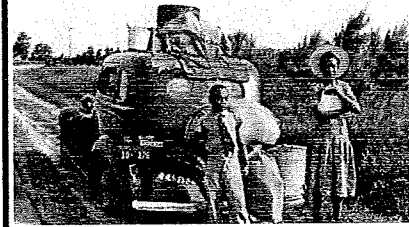


Civil Rights Timeline

- 1215** - The Magna Carta is signed by King John of England. It is one of the first documents that guaranteed the rights of the average citizen.
- 1689** - The English Bill of Rights is passed by the Parliament of England limiting the powers of the king and giving some powers and basic rights to the people of England.
- 1776** - The Declaration of Independence is signed creating the United States and stating that "all men are created equal."
- 1791** - The Bill of Rights is added to the U.S. Constitution guaranteeing the citizens personal freedoms including freedom of speech, the press, religion, assembly, a fair trial, and the right to bear arms.
- 1830** - The Indian Removal Act is signed by Congress forcing tribes to move from the Southeast to Indian Territory (Oklahoma).
- 1838** - Thousands of Native Americans die on the Trail of Tears, a forced march from the Southeast to Oklahoma.
- 1848** - The first women's right convention is held at Seneca Falls, New York.
- 1863** - President Abraham Lincoln signs the Emancipation Proclamation freeing the slaves in the Confederate states.
- 1865** - The Thirteenth Amendment is passed abolishing slavery in the United States.

Jim Crow and the Great Migration

By [Katie Couric](#) | Updated on 11/11/15 | [View Article](#) | [Share Article](#) | [Print Article](#) | [Feedback](#)



AP/Wide World Photos
A group of African American people, including men, women, and children, standing near a vintage car on a dirt road. One man is leaning against the car, and a woman is holding a large basket.

Name:

Ticket out the Door Civil Rights Movement

Name 5 public places where white and black people were segregated.

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

Name:

Ticket out the Door Civil Rights Movement

Name 5 public places where white and black people were segregated.

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Name:

Ticket out the Door Civil Rights Movement

Name 5 public places where white and black people were segregated.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Name _____

Date _____

Jim Crow Laws

Jim Crow Laws became a term used to describe the laws that supported segregation. These impacted all facets of life: schools, hotels, theater, and stores. Oklahoma at one point in its history had segregated telephone booths. The origin of this term, Jim Crow, is fuzzy. The term is connected to a song called Jim Crow, written by Thomas D. Rice. The song depicted an enslaved African American portrayed as living in poverty and lazy. Following this song, written in 1832, the term Jim Crow was generalized to refer to all African Americans. By the 1800's, Reconstruction governments in the south were overthrown by new laws that were created to keep separation present in daily life. Jim Crow laws lasted almost six decades. Results of these laws were catastrophic and dispiriting for African Americans.

1. Jim Crow Laws helped African American individuals. True False

2. Segregation was found in

A. schools B. stores C. theater D. all of these

3. In your own words, describe segregation.

4. This state had segregated telephone booths. _____

5. How were African Americans viewed as a result of Rice's song?

6. What does it mean to generalize?

7. Why is generalizing dangerous practice?

8. Jim Crow laws were _____ for African Americans.

A. tragic B. catastrophic C. dispiriting D. all of these

Doodle Notes:

Name: _____

BROWN vs. BOARD of EDUCATION

Inequality

Segregated
Schools

Linda Brown

Oliver Brown

Separate but
not Equal

Separate but
not Equal

Supreme Court
Ruling

Thurgood Marshall

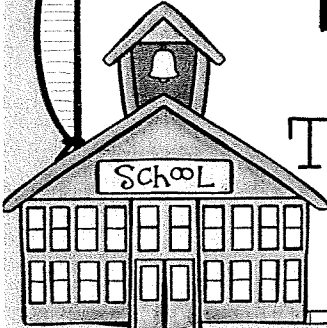
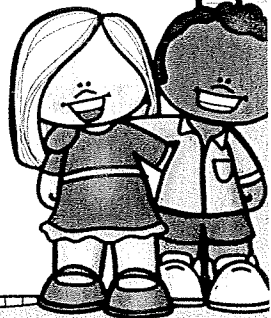
Learning Together

CIVIL RIGHTS

Brown

VS.

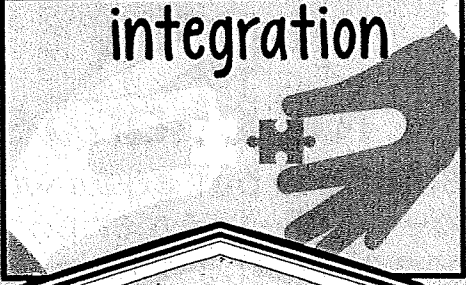

The Board of Education

Come Together

Brown vs. the Board of Education was a controversial Supreme Court decision in 1954. This decision was one of the first steps towards integration!

integration

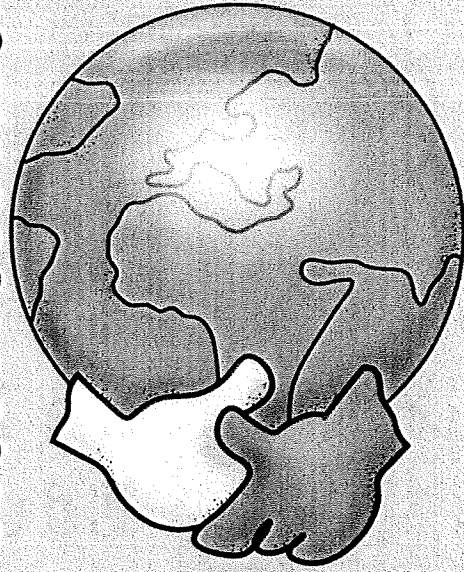
SS5H6b Explain the key events and people of the Civil Rights movement. Brown vs. Board and Thurgood Marshall.

Inequality

In the 1950's and 1960's African Americans were often treated differently from everybody else.

They were sometimes set apart from others because of the color of their skin.

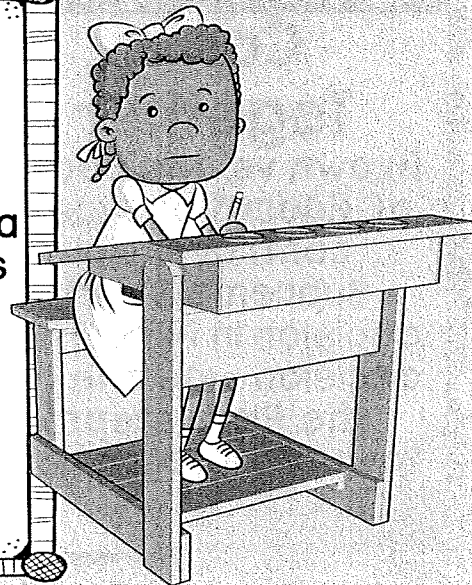
This is called racism.



HOPE for change

Separate but equal was a way of life in America for a long time. The problem was separate was not very equal at all. Lots of people were unhappy about segregation.

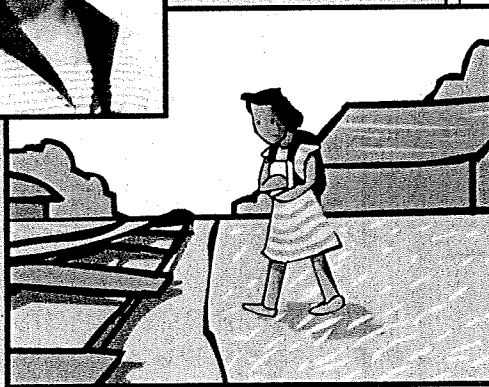
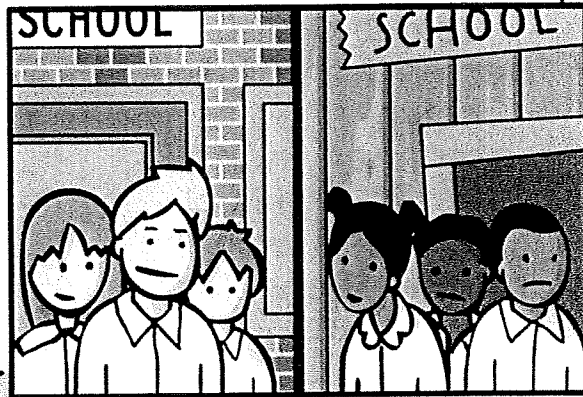
But it took a little girl to help change history.



Segregated Schools

In the 1950's, schools were another place where black and white children were separated.

Some states spent much less money on school buildings, teachers and books for African American children at this time.

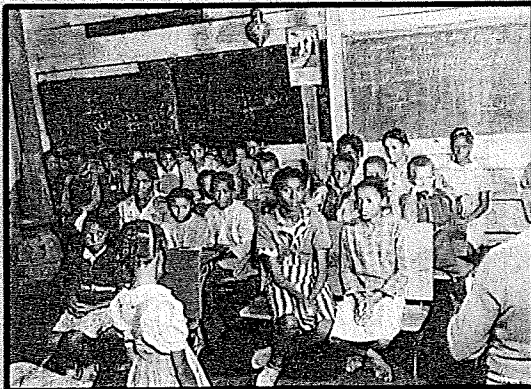
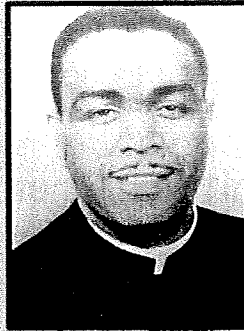


Linda Brown

In Topeka, Kansas, a black 3rd grader named Linda Brown had to walk one mile across a railroad track to get to her black elementary school.

Oliver Brown

There was a white school a lot closer to her home. Her father, Oliver Brown, tried to enroll her there. But the principal refused to let her attend the white school.

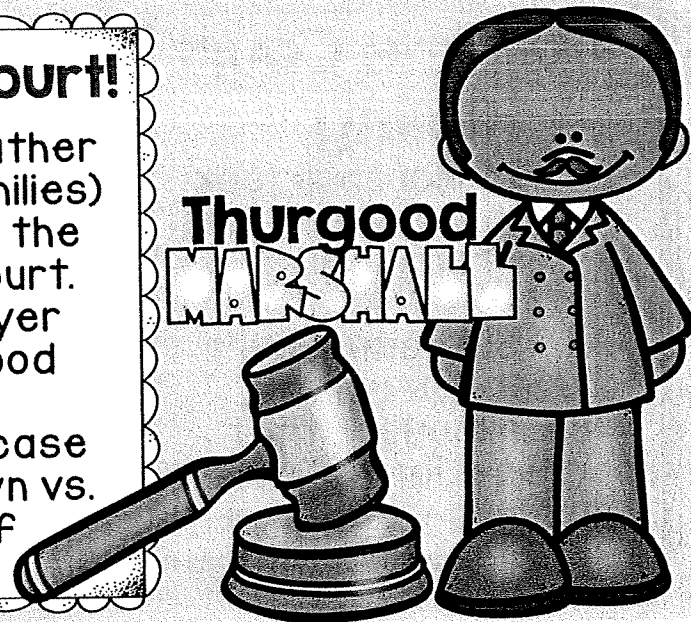


Separate but not Equal

He was angry that his daughter would not be allowed to attend the all-white school so close to their house. He argued that white schools and black schools were not equal and never would be unless things changed.

See you in court!

Linda Brown's father (and 12 other families) decided to take the argument to court. He hired a lawyer named, Thurgood Marshall. This important case was called Brown vs. the Board of Education.



Fight for Rights

In 1951, during the first court case, Linda Brown's lawyer, Thurgood Marshall, argued that having separate schools violated the 14th amendment.

The 14th amendment says that all Americans have the right to an equal education.

Marshall lost this case...



Supreme Court Ruling

In 1954, Marshall took Brown's case to the Supreme Court.

All 9 Supreme Court Justices agreed, unanimously, that segregation of public schools was illegal.




Learning Together

Schools were ordered to integrate as quickly as possible.


The process was not easy and did not happen quickly.



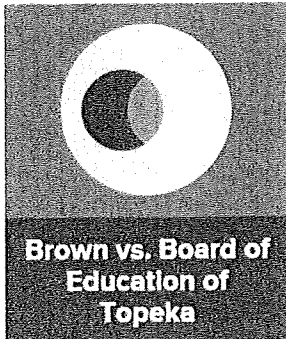


Stepping Forward


Integration did not take place overnight, but *Brown vs. Board of Education* marked the point in time when the idea of equality changed from being just an idea and took the first step toward becoming a reality.



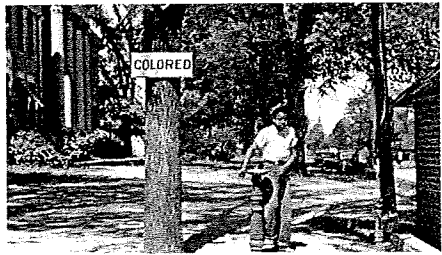
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Brown vs. Board of Education of Topeka



Ending School Segregation in the U.S.



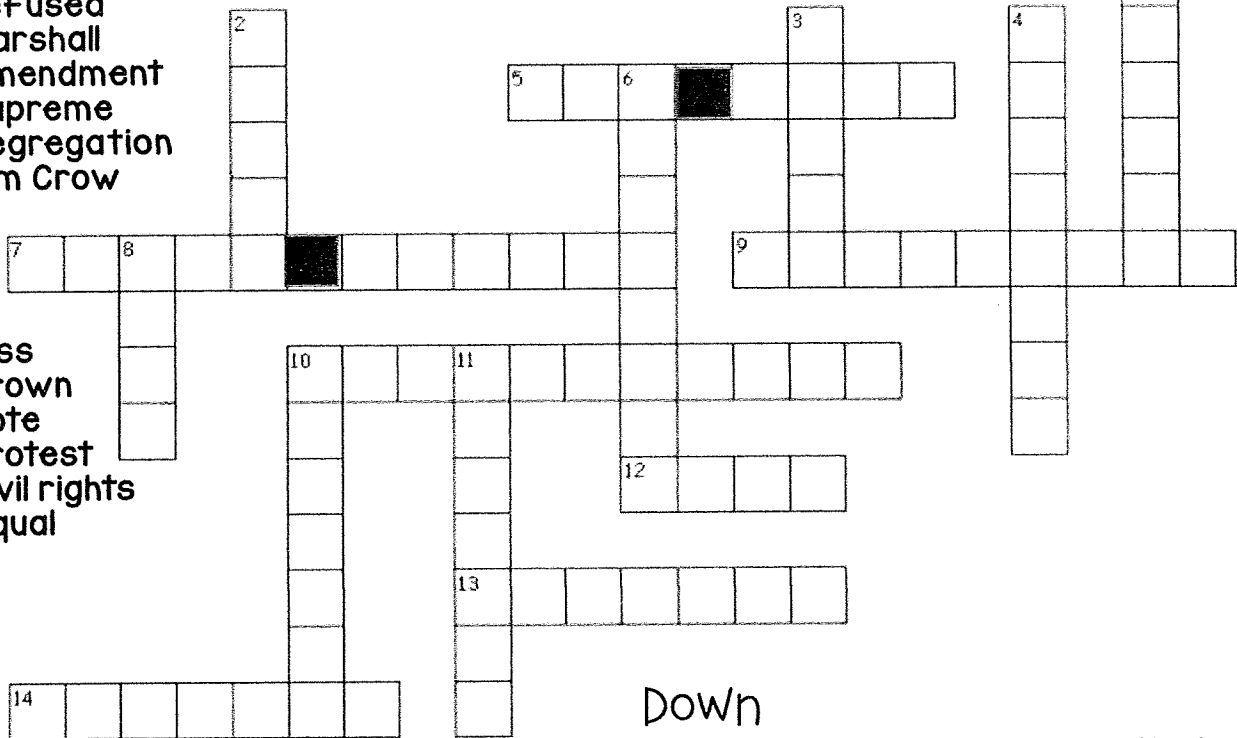
COLORED

Name: _____

Civil Rights Movement Brown vs. Board of Education CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Word Bank
schools
separate
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less
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ACROSS

5. The rules separating blacks from whites were called ___ ___ laws.
7. _____ are laws that protect people.
9. Schools were ordered to _____ as quickly as possible after the Brown vs. Board ruling.
10. _____ in schools was ended by the Supreme Court.
12. Some states spent much ___ money on school buildings for African Americans during the 1950's.
13. In 1954, Marshall took Brown's case to the _____ Court.
14. Speaking up for what you want to change is called a _____.

Down

1. Thurgood Marshall argued that having separate schools violated the 14th _____.
2. During the Civil Rights movement separate was not always _____.
3. A black 3rd grader named Linda _____ had to walk one mile to her school.
4. To segregate or set apart from means to _____.
6. Linda Brown's father hired a lawyer named Thurgood _____.
8. Black people had to take a reading test before they could _____.
10. In the 1950's _____ were a place black and white children were segregated.
11. The principal _____ to let Linda Brown attend the white school.

Name: _____

Doodle Notes

MONTGOMERY BUS BOYCOTT

What is a boycott?

Segregated Buses

Rules for Riding

Cause

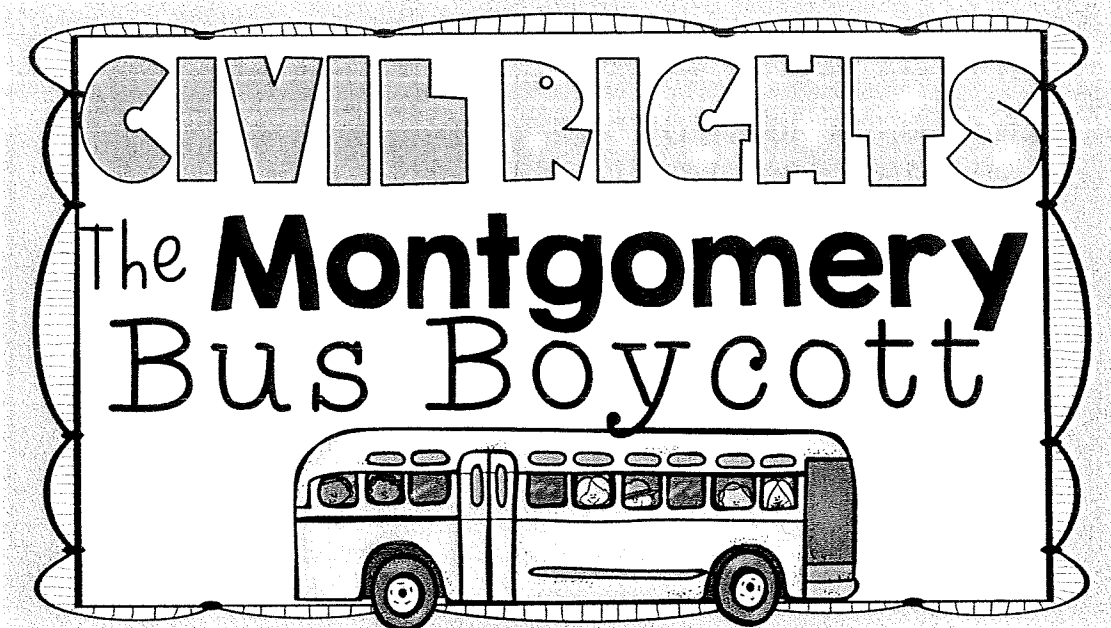
Effect

Rosa Parks



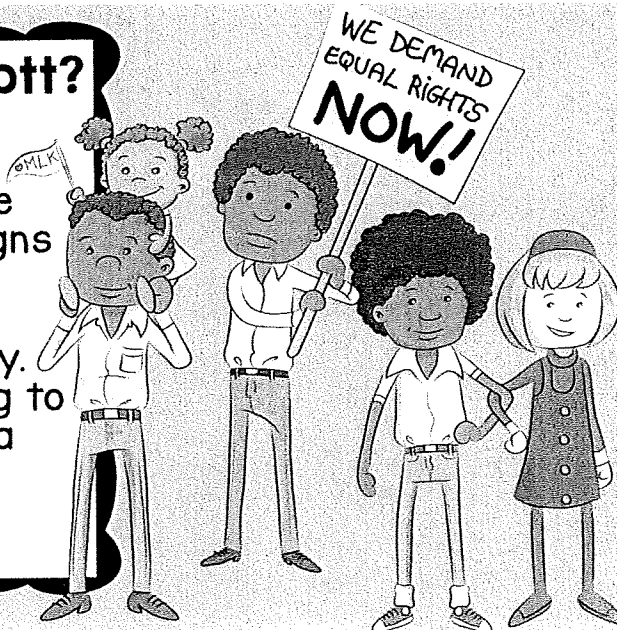
**United in
Protest**

**Supreme
Court
Ruling**



What is a boycott?

There are many ways to protest. Sometimes people march and carry signs for their cause. Sometimes they boycott a company. That means refusing to do business with a company.



SS5H6b

Explain the key events and people of the Civil Rights movement. Montgomery Bus Boycott and Rosa Parks.

Quiet Courage

In 1955, a middle aged seamstress named Rosa Parks was arrested in Montgomery, Alabama. She refused to give up her seat on a public bus to a white person.

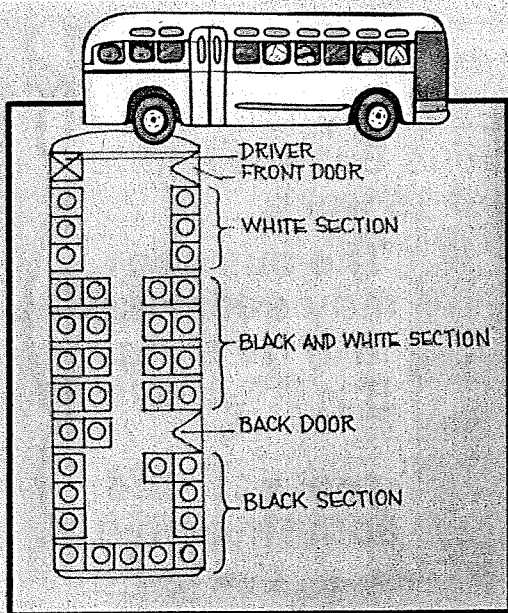
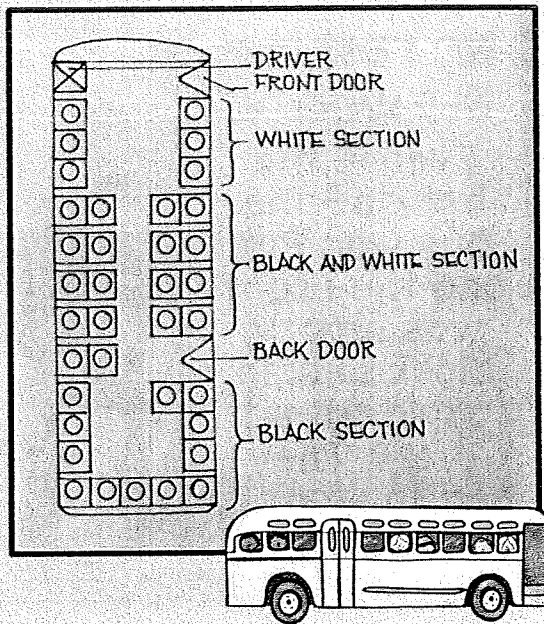


Cause & Effects

In this lesson we will discuss what caused Rosa Parks arrest and the effects her arrest had on the Civil Rights Movement.

Segregated Buses

According to the Jim Crow laws public buses were segregated. The front rows were for white passengers. The back rows were for white passengers.

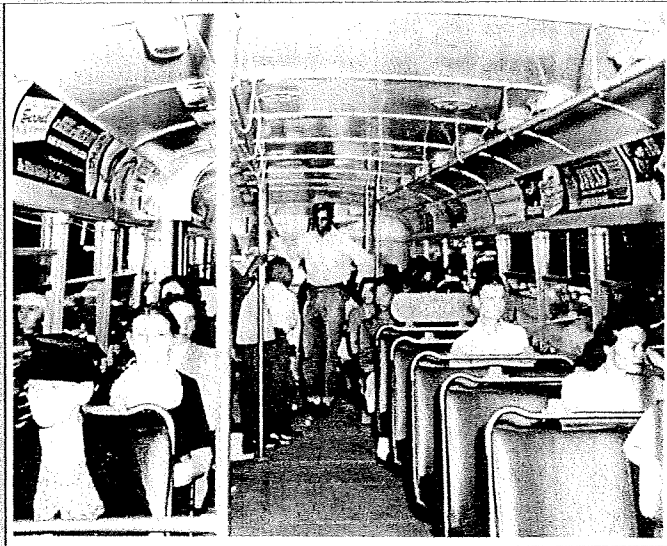


Rules for Riding

The middle rows were for whites and blacks. But black people could not sit in the same row with white people. So if a white person sat down in a row, all the blacks in that row had to get up and move.

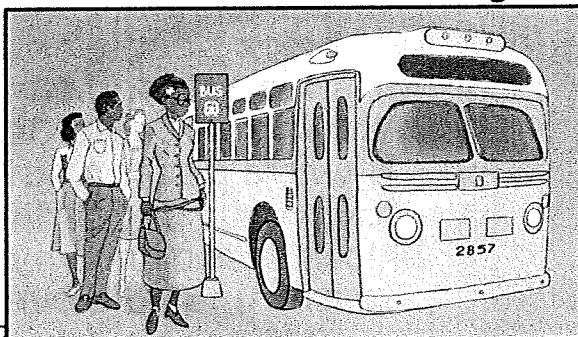
No rest for the weary.

Even if the back of the bus was full and the front was empty, black people could not sit there. They had to stand in the black.



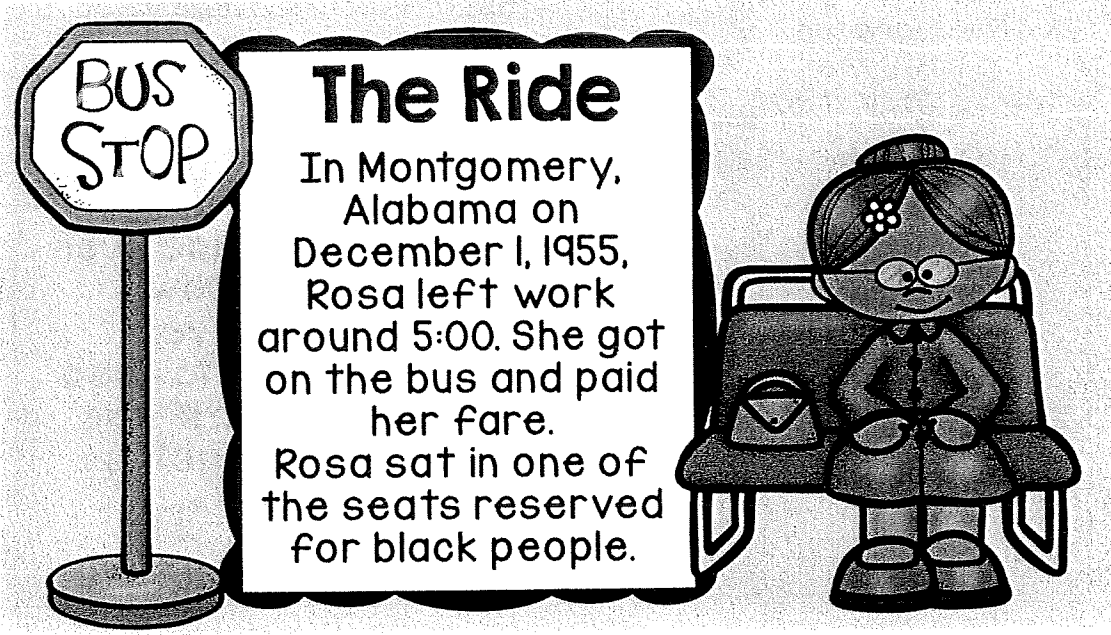
Just a seat?

Rosa Parks felt ashamed every time she climbed aboard the public bus. But she had to ride the bus to get to work.



The bus seat may seem like a little thing. But it wasn't.

It represented something big.

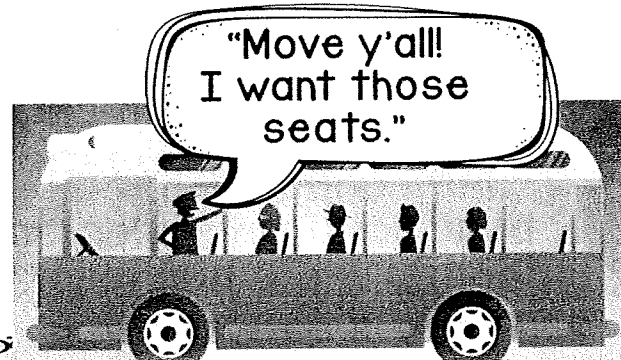


The Ride

In Montgomery, Alabama on December 1, 1955, Rosa left work around 5:00. She got on the bus and paid her fare. Rosa sat in one of the seats reserved for black people.

Saving Seats

Soon the bus filled up. There were no more seats in the white section. The bus driver yelled at Rosa and others.



Two men and a woman in Rosa's row got up. But she did not get up.

*The more we
give in, the
worse they treat
us.*



Not Today

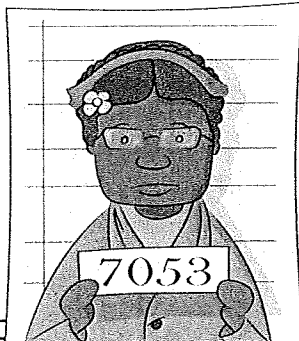
Instead, she slide over
to the window.

The bus driver
marched over to Rosa
and asked her if she
was going to get up.

Rosa said, "no".

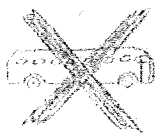
The Right to Remain Silent

The bus driver had
her arrested.



The police officers did
not handcuff her or
beat her. They arrested
her and took her to jail.

DON'T RIDE CITY BUSES



THIS IS YOUR CHANCE
TO
END SEGREGATION

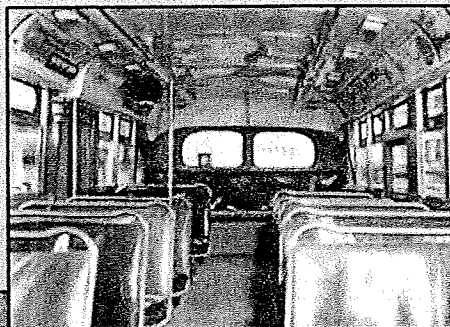
- MAKE CARS WITH YOUR FRIENDS
- LET'S WALK TO FREEDOM
- VOLUNTEER YOUR HELP
- STRANDED? PHONE 234-2672

Planning a Boycott

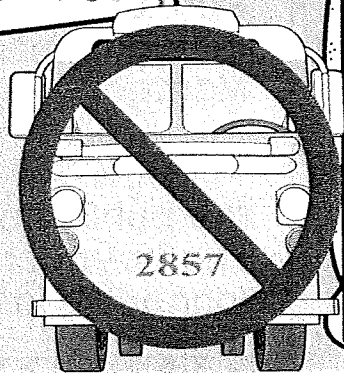
News of her arrest spread and the black community of Montgomery decided to boycott (refuse to use) the public bus system. The boycott was only planned to last one day.

Why Boycott?

This boycott might make the bus companies realize how much they needed the black passengers. Without them, the bus companies would lose a lot of money. If they wanted the black riders to return they would have to treat them better.



REMEMBER WE
are fighting for
a cause Do Not
Ride a bus Today



Spread the Word

The bus boycott
was set for
December 5, 1955.
The day of Rosa's
trial.

The weekend
before, flyers were
passed around the
city.

One Step at a Time

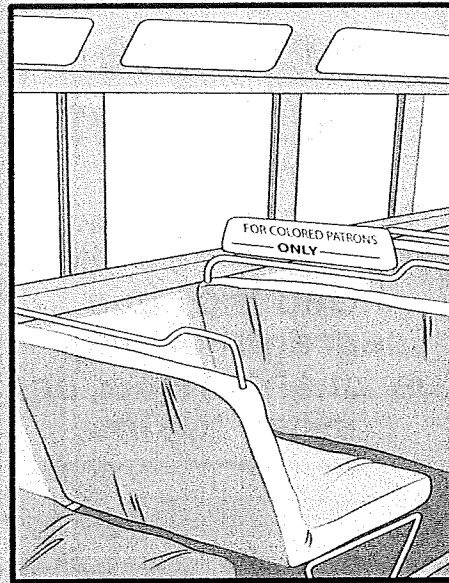
That Monday
morning, empty
buses rolled down
the street. Soon
the streets were
packed with black
people walking to
school and work.



"My feet
are tired,
but my soul
is rested."

United *in* Protest

Never before had the black community united in protest. The bus companies saw how much their business depended on black riders. The boycott was a huge victory!

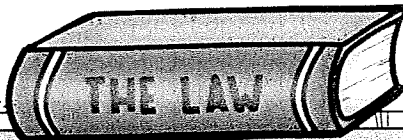


381
days

The boycott went on for more than a year. Black people in Montgomery walked to school and work and church.

Supreme Court Rules

Finally, on November 13, 1956, the Supreme Court ruled that bus segregation was unconstitutional, or against the law.



Montgomery's
Bus Boycott
Comes to End

Segregation Barriers
Dropped as Court's
Ruling Takes Effect



Transformation *in* Transportation

In December 1956, the black community of Montgomery was ready to get back on the bus. This time they did not have to ride in the back.

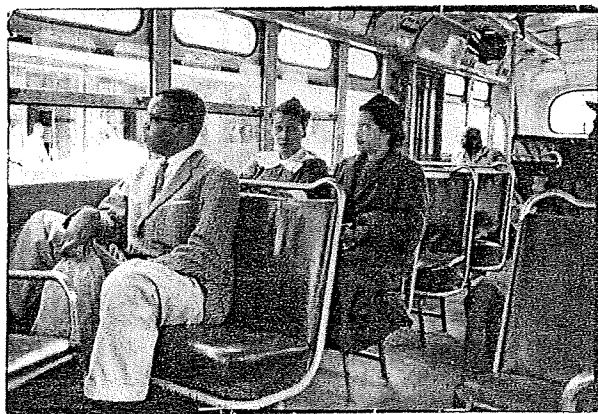
The Picture Worth 1,000 Words

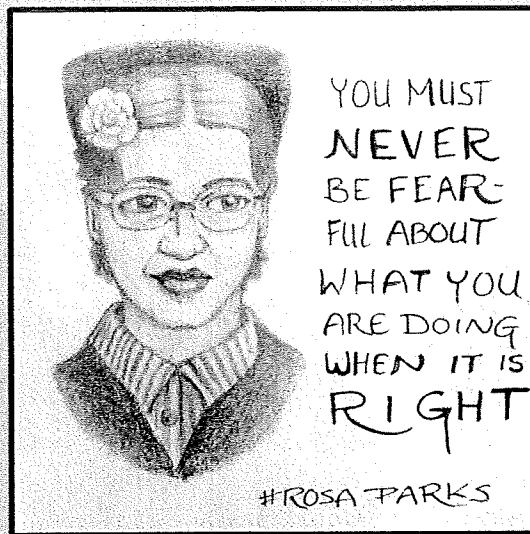
Rosa Parks sat in one of the front seats. A reporter snapped a picture of her. The photograph is one of the most famous pictures ever take of her.



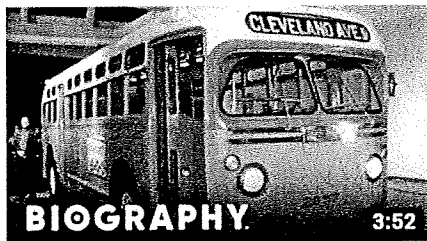
Tired of Giving In

Rosa Parks helped change the world with her quiet courage. Many people think she did not get up because she was tired. She says she was not tired physically but "tired of giving in".

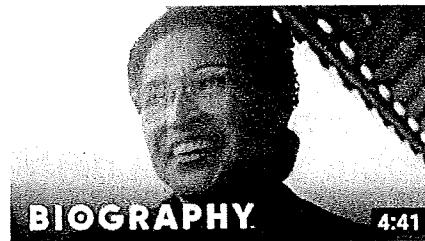


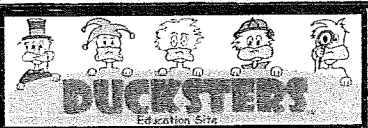


 YouTube



 YouTube





Civil Rights Montgomery Bus Boycott

Montgomery Bus Boycott
The Montgomery Bus Boycott was one of the major events in the Civil Rights Movement in the United States. It showed that a peaceful protest could result in the changing of laws to protect the equal rights of all people regardless of race.

Before the Boycott
Before 1955, segregation between the races was common in the south. This meant that public areas such as schools, libraries, water fountains, and restaurants had separate areas for black people and white people. There was also a law of public transportation such as buses and trains. There were areas where black people could sit and other areas where white people could sit.

What started it?
On December 1, 1955, Rosa Parks was taking the bus home from work in Montgomery, Alabama. She was already sitting down and was in the row closest to the front for black people. When the bus began to move, the driver told the people in Rosa's row to move back in order to make room for a white passenger. Rosa was tired of being treated like a second-class person. She refused to move. Rosa was then arrested and fined \$10.

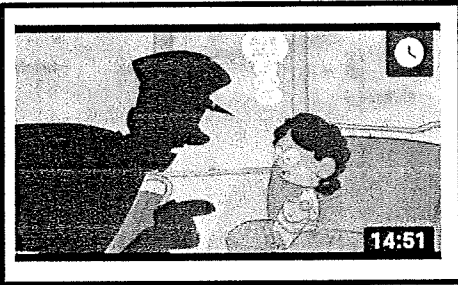


The Boycott
Although other people had been arrested for similar

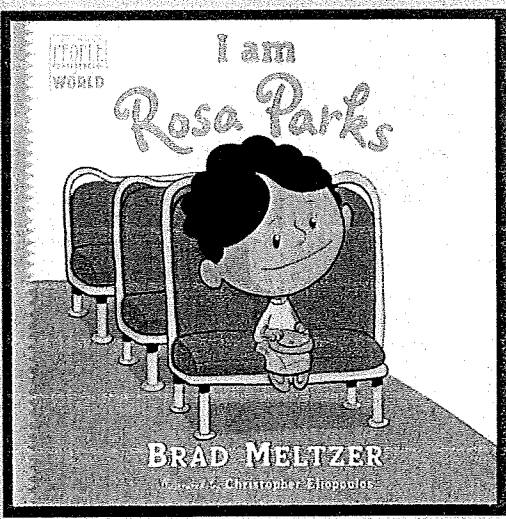


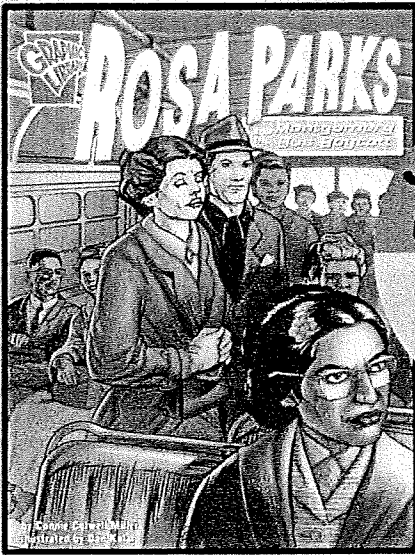
Montgomery Bus Boycott

By History.com, adapted by Newsela Staff
Text Level 4
Word Count 608

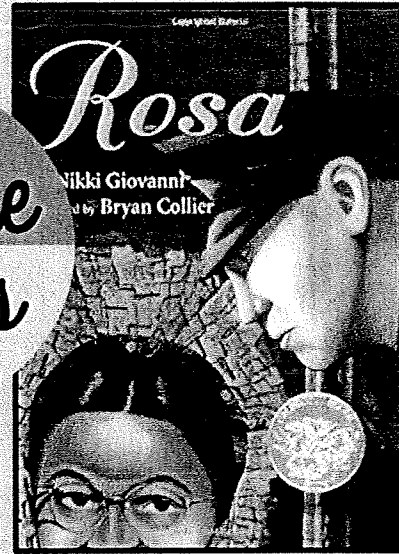


I Am Rosa Parks Read Along with words on screen.

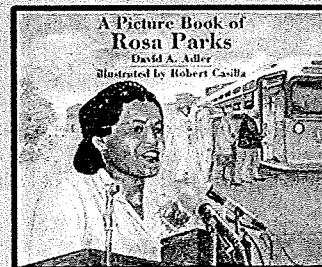
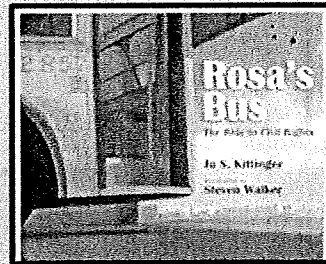




Picture Books



Picture Books



Name:		<i>Ticket out the Door</i> Montgomery Bus Boycott	
matching			
1.		Rosa Parks sat -----.	
2.		Rosa Parks refused to give up ----.	
3.		The bus boycott lasted -----.	
4.		The ----- was a nonviolent protest.	
5.		The buses were integrated -----.	
6.		The effect of Rosa Parks not giving up her seat was -----.	
a. 381 days		b. in a seat reserved for black people	
c. after a Supreme Court ruling		d. her seat to a white man	
e. Montgomery Bus Boycott		f. She was arrested	

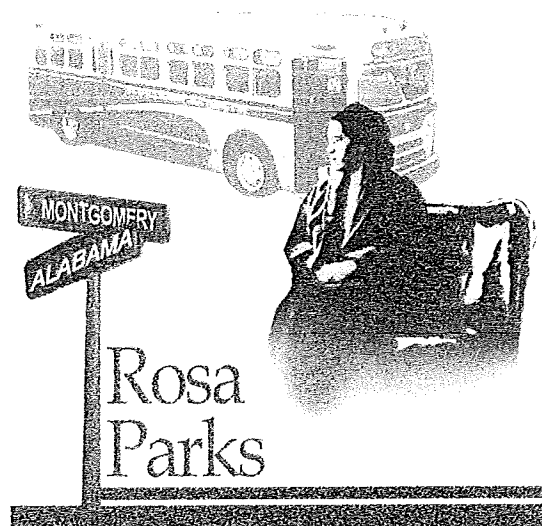
Name:		<i>Ticket out the Door</i>	
matching		Montgomery Bus Boycott	
1.		Rosa Parks sat -----	
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matching		Montgomery Bus Boycott	
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e. Montgomery Bus Boycott		f. She was arrested	

Rosa Parks

Rosa Parks was a civil rights activist in a time period where segregation was at its highest.

Segregation is the separation of people by their race or background.



Rosa became famous when she first refused to give up her seat to a white man on a bus. She was arrested and put into jail but she did not care because she felt she had made a stand for herself and for people in her situation. By refusing to give up her seat she started the Montgomery Bus Boycott which is one of the largest movements against segregation ever recorded. Rosa Parks published her own book in 1995 titled *Quiet Strength* which told of her struggle as a black woman.

Questions:

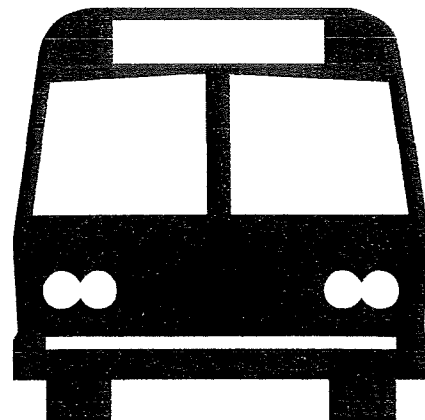
1. What is segregation?
2. Why didn't Rosa care that she was being put into jail?
3. What major movement did Rosa start?
4. What was the name of Rosa Parks book she wrote?

Name _____

Date _____

Montgomery Bus Boycott

Segregation issues were intensifying and present in the south. Negotiations in 1953 about social services and segregation with Montgomery, Alabama officials were seemingly fruitless. In 1955, Rosa Parks was arrested on December 1st for her refusal to give up her seat to a white man. News of her arrest resulted in the meeting of civic leaders who quickly developed a strategy to challenge the segregation that existed. Their idea of a bus boycott in Baton Rouge, Louisiana was successful. The leader of the bus boycott was a man named Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. The Montgomery bus boycott lasted 13 months. As a result, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference was established and elected Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. president.



1. Segregation separates people. True False

2. What does the term fruitless mean?
 - A. useless B. helpful C. successful D. none of these

3. Who was arrested on December 1, 1955? _____

4. Why? (Refer to question 3.) _____

5. Who led the bus boycott?
 - A. Rosa Parks B. Dr. King, Jr. C. Montgomery D. A and B

6. The bus boycott lasted _____ months.

7. What organization was created after the end of the bus boycott?
 - A. SCLC B. NAACP C. EPA D. none of these

8. The bus boycott was successful. True False

March

on

WASHINGTON

Doodle Notes

Name: _____

Heading to D.C.

Come Together



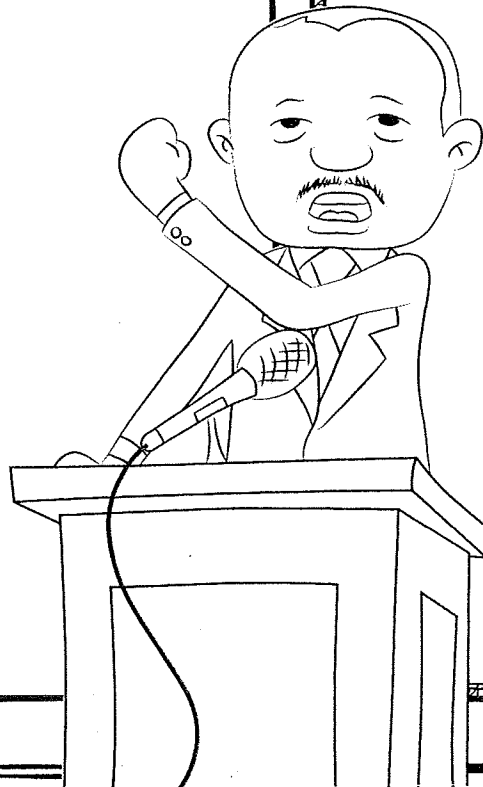
President
JFK

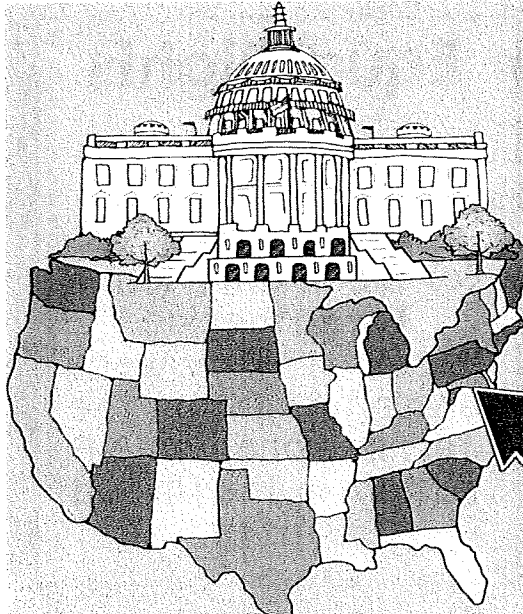
Lean On Me

Map of the March

Tell us about
your dream!

Marching
towards the
future

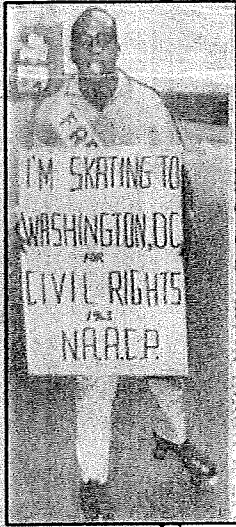




One Voice
In 1963 tensions were heating up. Civil Rights protests were taking place in many cities, but not on a national level. Many thought it was time to speak with one voice...in Washington D.C.

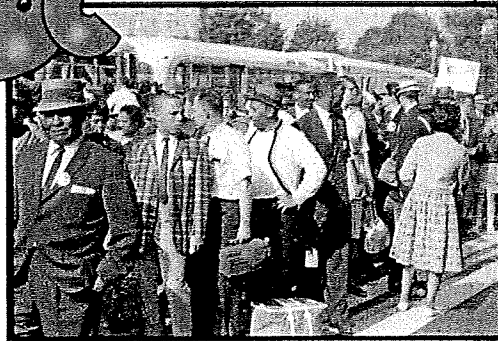
SS5H6b Explain the key events and people of the Civil Rights movement. March on Washington & Martin Luther King Jr.

The complex block features a stylized map of the United States where the states are represented by different shades of gray. The US Capitol building is prominently illustrated on top of the map. To the right of the map is a large, dark, cloud-like shape containing the text "One Voice" and a paragraph of text. Below the map and text is a small box with the code "SS5H6b" and a brief explanation of the content.



Heading to

250,000
Americans
poured into
Washington D.C.
from all over
the country.

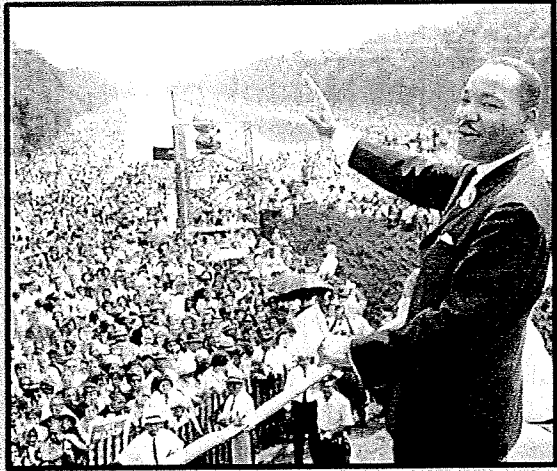


They came by bus, train, and cars.
Some people even walked from New
York City, a 230-mile trip that took
them 11 days!



Equal Rights

They all came in
support of one
cause...equal rights
for black Americans.
By gathering
together, they were
shining a light on the
terrible problem of
racism in the United
States.



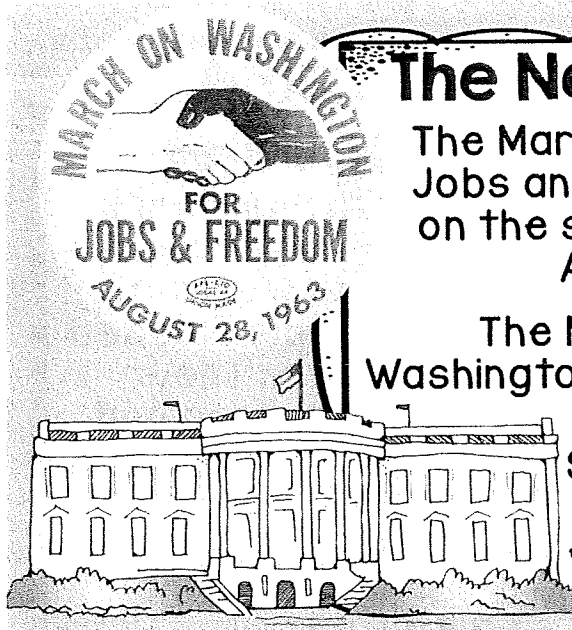
Come Together

Even though there were many violent threats in Washington many people flooded the city. They marched, sang and listened to speeches, including a very famous one by Martin Luther King Jr.

Let Freedom Ring

At the time, it was the largest protest ever held in the United States. This gathering led to changes in our laws and changes in how black Americans lived their lives.






The Nation's Capital

The March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom took place on the steamy afternoon of August 28, 1963.

The March was held in Washington D.C. because it is the capital of the United States. This is the city that represents everyone in the nation

JFK

John F. Kennedy was the president in 1963. He gave an important civil rights speech on June 11, 1963.



"The time has come for this nation to fulfill its promise to make all citizens fully free."

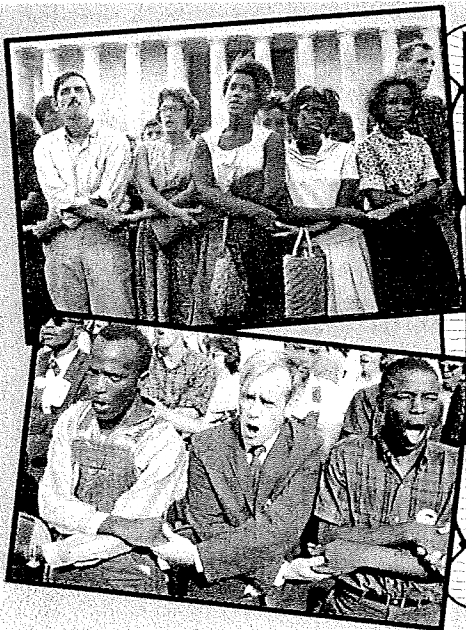
Civil Rights Act

Days after his speech President Kennedy presented Congress with the Civil Rights Act of 1963.

It asked for the government to make sure black Americans could vote, go to any public school, and be served in public places. Basic human rights.

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT

1963

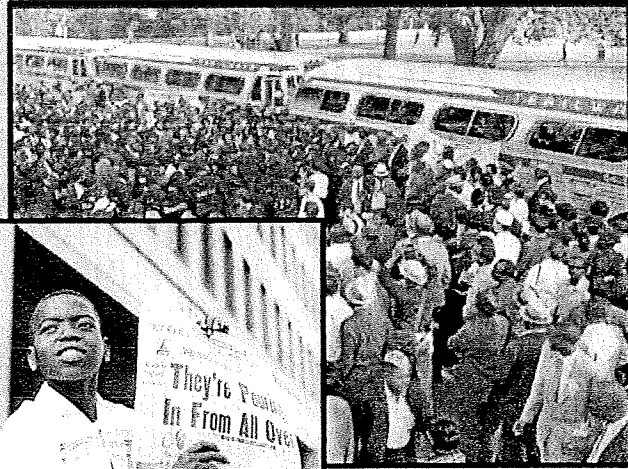


Lean On Me

Many thought the March may be just what needed to take place so The Civil Rights Act would be passed. It was to be peaceful and huge. The goal was to have thousands of people-blacks and whites together. This march could serve as a living petition for the passage of JFK's bill.

Hope Floats

On the morning of August 28, 1963 thousands of people arrived in Washington D.C. People were friendly, sharing, caring, singing and laughing.



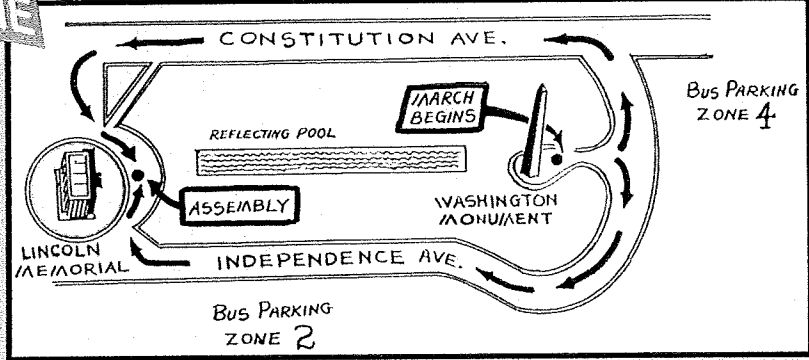
We Shall Overcome

An astounding 250,000 people came to the March on Washington. It was about 70% black and 30% white. Many were glad to see the multicolored faces.

MAP of the MARCH

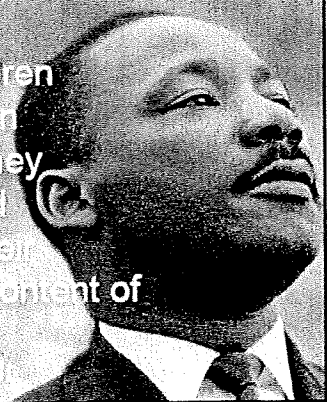
The marchers headed down Constitution and Independence Avenues toward the Lincoln Memorial, one mile away.

WE SHALL OVERCOME



Tell us about Your Dream!

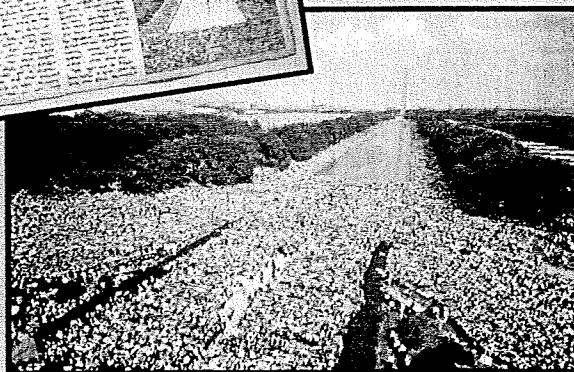
I have a dream
 that my four children
 will one day live in
 a nation where they
 will not be judged
 by the color of their
 skin, but by the content of
 their character.
 -Martin Luther King, Jr.



At 3:30 that
 afternoon,
 Martin Luther
 King gave his
 famous
 "I have a
 dream"
 speech.

Marching toward the Future

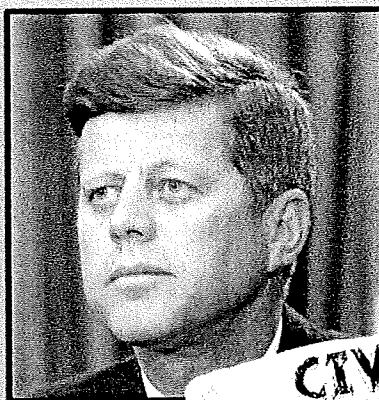
The March on
Washington
made citizens
across America
realize
something had
to be done.



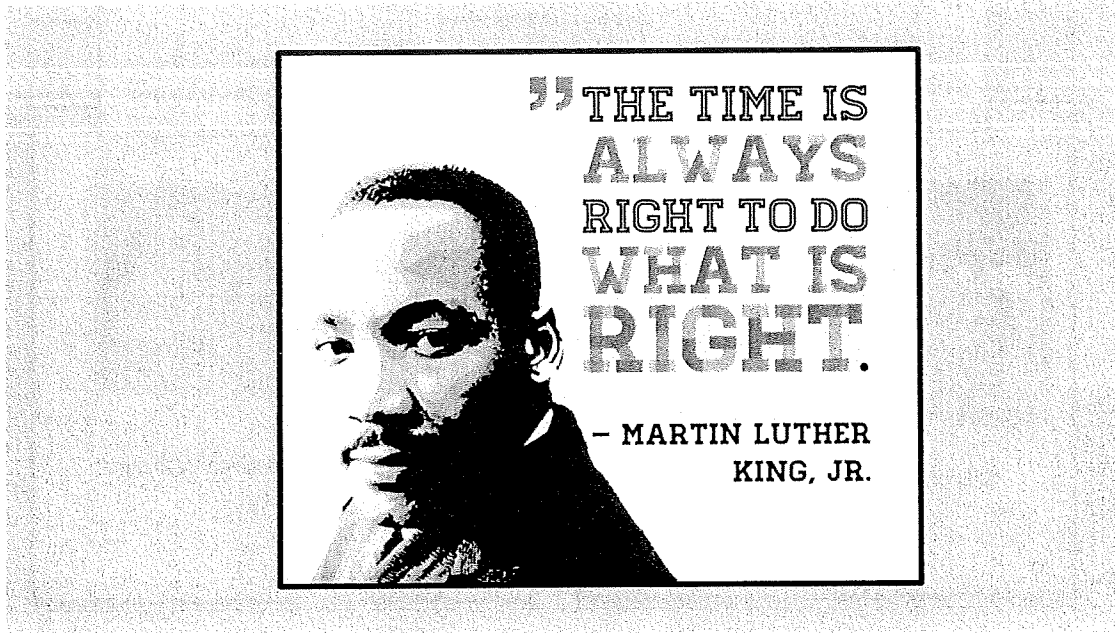
A Time to Act

What about President
John F. Kennedy's bill?
It did not get passed.

People who were
against his
Civil Rights Act
were able to stop it
from being passed in
1963.




**CIVIL
RIGHTS
ACT**
1963



**Brain
POP**

(You need a Brain Pop Account to watch this)




**Martin Luther King,
Jr.**

**N
NEWSELA**

Essay: Martin Luther King Jr., a timely leader

10th Grade
10th Grade



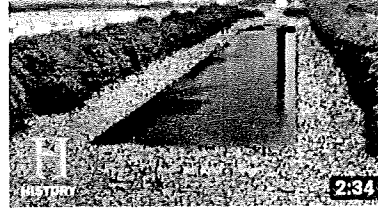
This is a sample of a Brain Pop video. The content is not intended to be used as a substitute for any other educational material. © 2013 Newsela, Inc.

 YouTube



King Leads the March on Washington
History

 YouTube



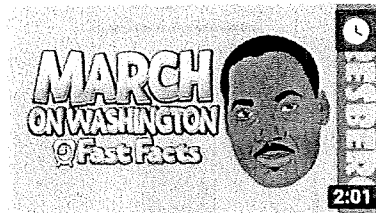
Bet You Didn't Know: March on Washington
History

 YouTube



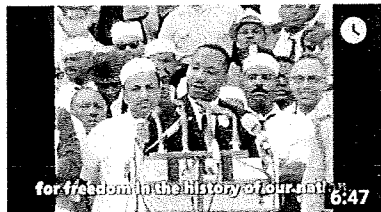
The March On Washington: How The Movement
Began
TIME

 YouTube



March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom
Black History Fun Facts for Kids Educational
Cartoon

YouTube



I Have a Dream speech by Martin Luther King Jr.
(subtitled)

YouTube



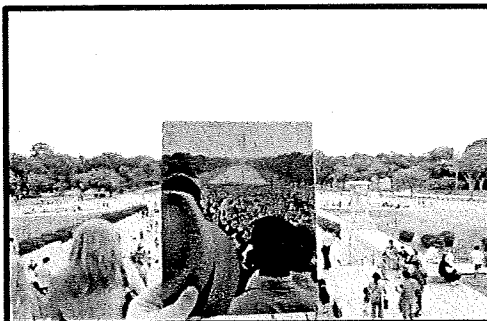
The Story of Martin Luther King Jr. by Kid
President

DUCKSTERS
Education Site

Civil Rights
March on Washington



Photos



Name:		<i>Ticket out the Door</i> March on Washington
1.	What was the name of the march in 1963?	
2.	What famous civil rights leader spoke at the march?	
3.	What was the name given to his speech at the march?	
4.	Circle one reason the march was a success?	a. Good weather b. Peaceful people c. Good music
5.	Why did people come to this march?	

Name:		<i>Ticket out the Door</i> March on Washington	
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5.	Why did people come to this march?		

Name _____

Date _____

March on Washington

Growing support of the Civil Rights Movement was evident in the early 1960's. Leaders wanted to move ahead and take advantage of this growing force and move Congress to pass a civil rights bill proposed by President John F. Kennedy. With these factors in mind, a mass rally, called the March on Washington, D.C., was planned for the summer of 1963. Up until this time, Kennedy's support had only been lukewarm. Despite dissuading of the event, it was planned for delivery on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial. Organizers of the march hoped for 80,000 supporters. The march was attended by more than 250,000 and marked the largest demonstration in favor of civil rights up to that time in American history. It also marks the day Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. gave his "I Have a Dream" speech.



Directions:

Read each paragraph below. Answer each question based on the information provided.

1. When was growing support of the Civil Rights Movement clear to leaders?
A. 1963 B. 1960 C. 1800 D. none of these
2. Who proposed a civil rights bill? _____
3. When was the March on Washington planned for?
A. summer B. 1963 C. spring D. A & B
4. Kennedy's initial support of the Civil Rights Movement was considered tepid. True False
5. The idea about holding the March on Washington was eagerly accepted. True False
6. More than _____ people attended the
7. March on _____ in 1963.
8. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. delivered his "I Have a Dream" speech at this event. True False

I have a dream...

Personal Narrative: Writing about your dream for the world.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. is remembered for his inspiring speeches to help promote civil rights. His most famous speech began, "I have a dream... ". King spoke of his dream of a world where people were judged by their character instead of by their race. What is your dream? Write a personal narrative that tells about your dream for the world. What would you change, and why? You may complete this on notebook paper or type it on a computer. I recommend your parents or older siblings proofread to help check for mistakes.

**Needs to be 5 paragraphs (4-5 sentences per paragraph) (Introduction, 1st idea, 2nd idea, 3rd idea, Conclusion), check for punctuation and capitalization, stay inside the margins, and indent beginning of new paragraphs.

Doodle Notes

Name: _____

CIVIL RIGHTS Act 1964

Oh, happy day!

No More Segregation

Voting Trouble

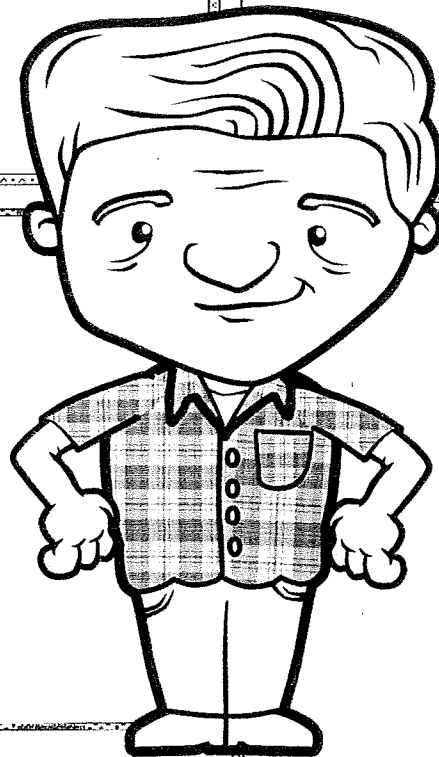
Turning Point

Cesar Chavez

Farm Life

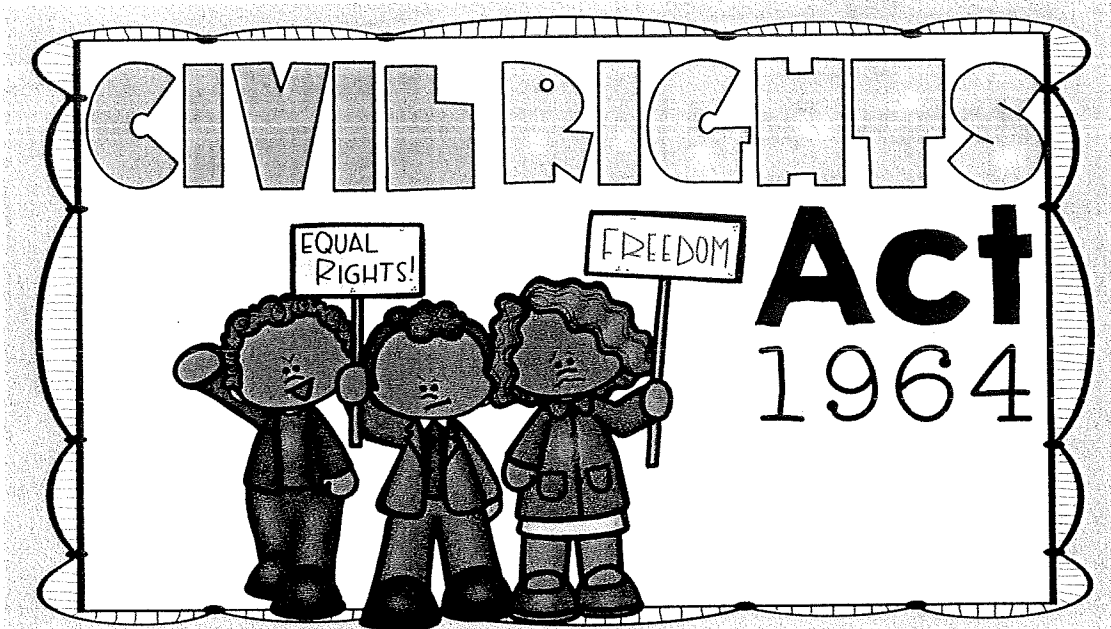
**United Farm
Workers**

**Strike for
change**



Don't buy grapes!

Fight for Rights!



Youth in Civil Rights Movement



Explain the key events and people of the Civil Rights movement. Civil Rights Act, LBJ and Cesar Chavez.

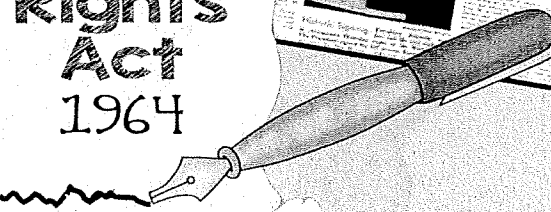
SS5H6b

the **Sixties**
 The 1960's were a time of unrest, violence and unhappiness as black Americans faced continual discrimination in almost all aspects of their lives.

**Oh,
Happy Day!**

The Civil Rights Movement finally led to the passage of the Civil Rights Act in 1964.

**Civil
Rights
Act
1964**

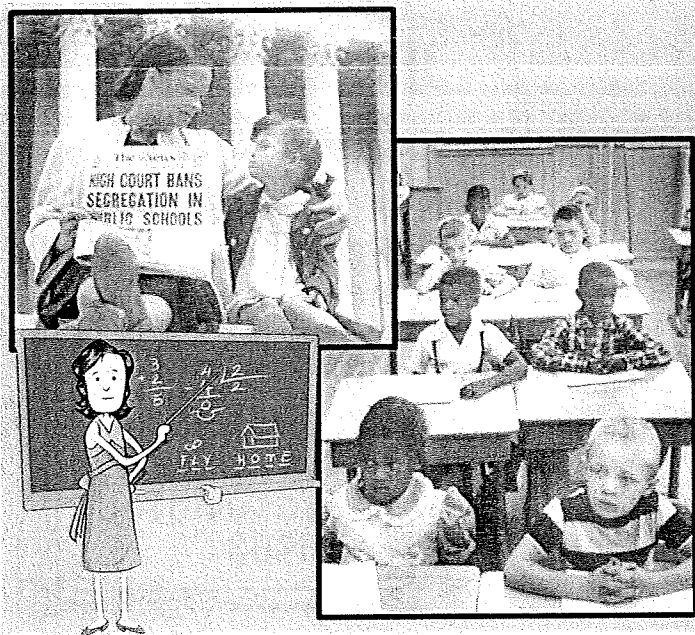


**No more
segregation!**

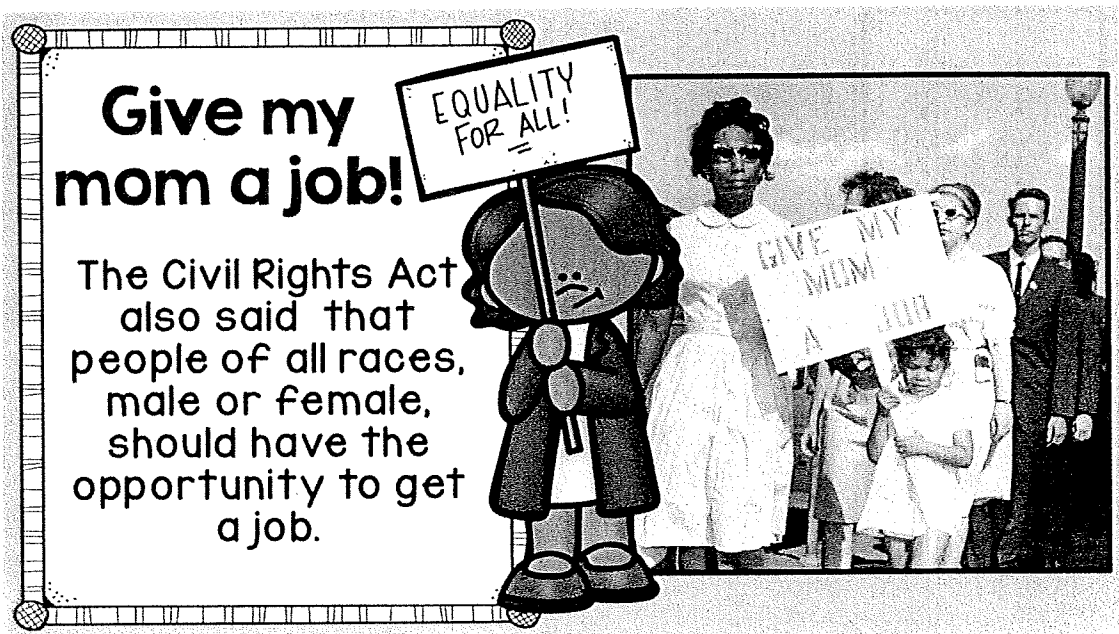
The act made discrimination based on color, race or religion against the law. Now places like restaurants, hotels and movie theatres would allow all people!



Austin, Texas
Public Library 1966

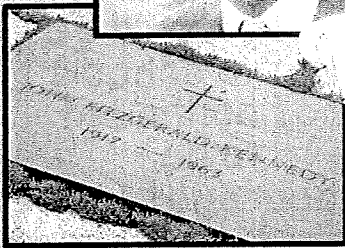


Fair Schools
The law forced desegregation of schools by saying that no federal tax money would be given to schools that continued to be segregated.



Give my mom a job!

The Civil Rights Act also said that people of all races, male or female, should have the opportunity to get a job.



**CIVIL
RIGHTS
ACT**
1963

JFK's Ideas Live On

John F. Kennedy was the President who originally proposed the Civil Rights Act in 1963. But it did not get passed. President Kennedy was assassinated in 1963.



President LBJ signing the Civil Rights Act in 1964.

Sign of the Times

The next President, Lyndon Johnson continued to move the act forward, even though there were many people against it.

Voting Trouble

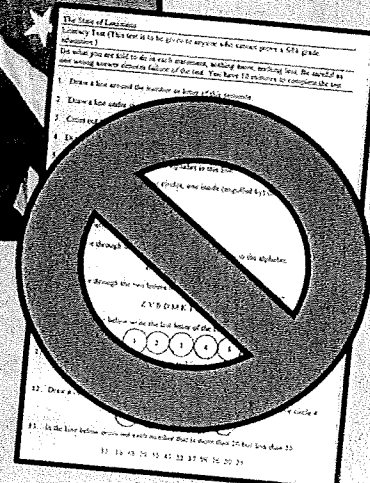
There were still other problems in the South. The 15th and 19th Amendments to the Constitution had given African American men and women the right to vote.

- 19. Draw in the space below, a square with a triangle in it, and within that same triangle draw a circle with a black dot in it.
- 20. Spell backwards, forwards
- 21. Print the word vote upside down, but in the correct order.

Yet many states still used the reading tests to keep them from voting.

No more Voting Tests!

The Voting Rights Act of 1965 put a stop to all tests before voting. All literacy tests were now banned!





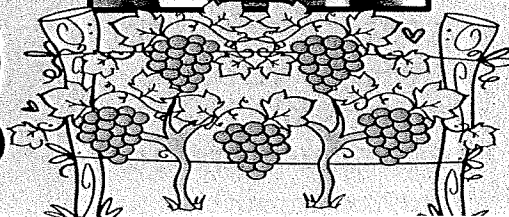
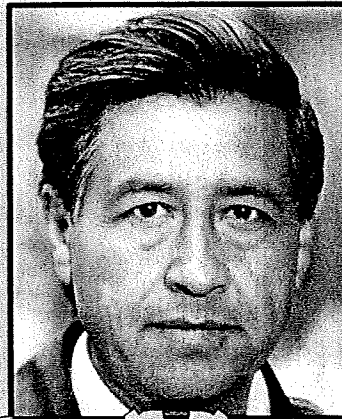
President LBJ shakes hand with MLK after signing the Voting Act in 1965.

Turning Point

Lyndon Johnson signed both the Civil Rights Act and the Voting Rights Act into law. These acts were the turning point in American history for black Americans but also led to the fair treatment of other minorities.

Cesar Chavez

Another important figure in the battle for Civil Rights was Cesar Chavez. Cesar Chavez was born in 1927 in Arizona. He moved with his family to California to find work on a farm picking grapes in 1930.



Farm Life

The conditions on the farm were bad. For example, they lived in places with no electricity and no running water. Also, the work was very hard. They worked long and hard everyday and didn't get much pay.

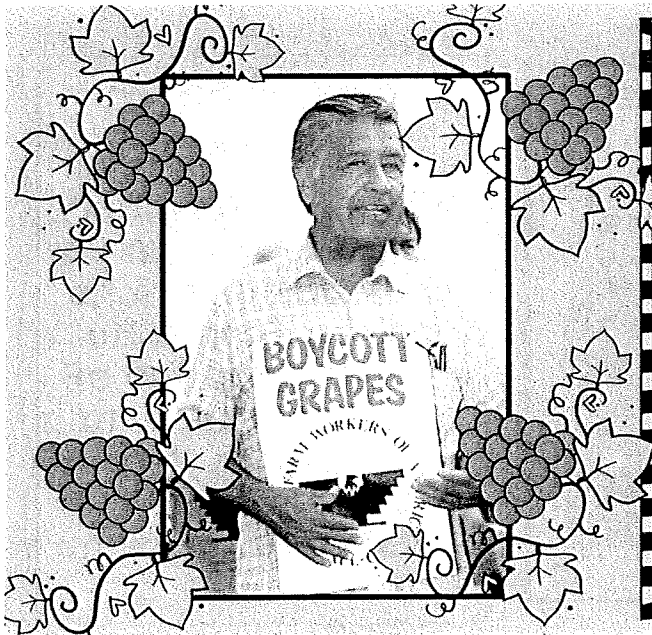


United Farm Workers

When he was older, Cesar wanted to fix the bad conditions on the farms. He created a group of farm workers to help with this problem. This group was called a union.

Strike for Change

Cesar's union wanted to fight for farm workers' rights. In 1965, the union joined a strike. The strike was against the grape growers. In a strike, people say they won't work until they get what they want. The farm workers wanted more money and better working conditions.



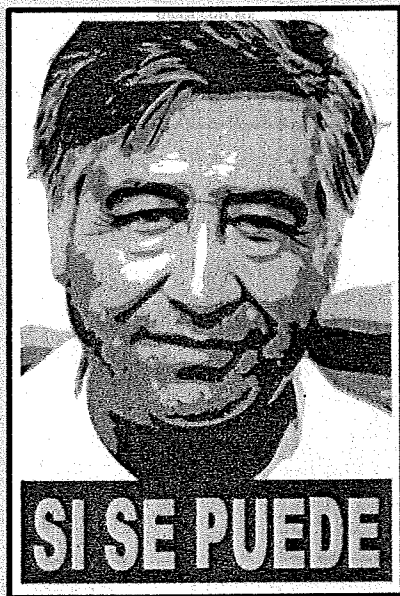
Don't Buy Grapes

The strike was a peaceful way to fight for their rights. Cesar also got people to stop buying grapes from the grape growers. This is called a boycott.

Fight for Rights

Finally, Cesar and the union won.

Many grape growers gave in and said they would pay the workers more and make the working conditions better.



Yes We Can!

Cesar Chavez fought for workers' rights his whole life. He died in 1993. Today, he is thought of as one of the leaders of the Civil Rights movement and a champion for workers everywhere!



Primary Sources: Civil Rights Act of 1964



President Lyndon B. Johnson signing the Civil Rights Act of 1964 with other officials.



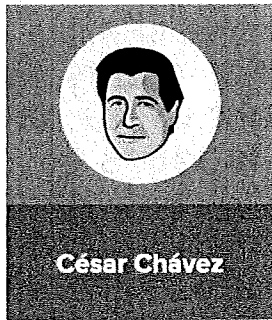
Issue Overview: Voting rights



A person holding an American flag and a 'VOTE NOW' sign.

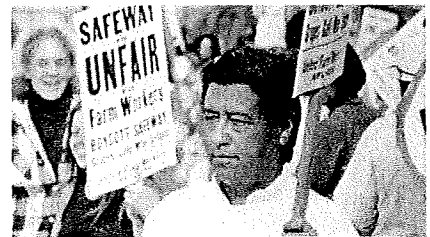


(You need a Brain Pop Account to watch this)



Activist and Labor Organizer: Cesar Chavez

By Cesar Chavez Foundation, created by Denise Kiefer
11/09/2016




At an early rally, Cesar Chavez is seen with the Farm Workers Union of Delano, California, in support of the strike of 1952 against the United Farm Workers of California.

DUCKSTERS
Educational Site

Civil Rights
Civil Rights Act of 1964

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was one of the most important civil rights laws in the history of the United States. It outlawed discrimination based on race, color, religion, and national origin, and protected the voting rights of minorities and women.



Lyndon Johnson signs the Civil Rights Act



Name:	
True or false?	<i>Ticket out the Door</i> Civil Rights Act 1964
1.	John F. Kennedy signed the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
2.	The Civil Rights Act of 1964 made discrimination based on color, race or religion against the law.
3.	Many states used easy reading tests to help black Americans vote.
4.	The Voting Rights Act of 1965 put a stop to all tests before voting.
5.	Cesar Chavez fought for better working conditions for migrant workers.
6.	In a strike, people say they wont work until they get what they want.

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Martin Luther King Jr.

Martin Luther King is one person who will always stand out in American history. He was the main leader in the Civil Rights Movement. He was born January 15th, 1929 and was assassinated (killed) on April 4, 1968. During King's childhood segregation was a very popular thing. Segregation was supported by the Jim Crow Laws which made it illegal for blacks to use the same bathrooms, water fountains, and even eat in the same restaurants as whites. Segregation simply means a racial separation. King believed that all races, Caucasian, African Americans, Hispanics and Asians should be treated equally and he fought for that belief his entire life.

King was known well for his "I have a Dream Speech" which summarized his visions for the U.S in being a place where separation did not exist and where children would not have to grow up under the laws he did. King organized and led marches to fight for blacks' rights to vote, desegregation, labor rights and other basic civil rights that blacks did not have at that time. Most of these rights were successfully enacted into the United States law with the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. In 1968 while standing on the second floor balcony of a hotel King was shot and killed by James Earl Ray who was against King and what he stood for. James Earl Ray was later arrested and sentenced.

Martin Luther King Jr. Questions

1. Who was the main leader in the Civil Rights Movement?

2. When was he born?

3. What did the Jim Crow Laws make illegal?

4. What speech is King known for?

5. What two acts were based on Kings wishes and beliefs?

6. Who assassinated Martin Luther King in 1968?

7. What was the reason he assassinated King?

Political Leader Name: _____
ASSASSINATIONS

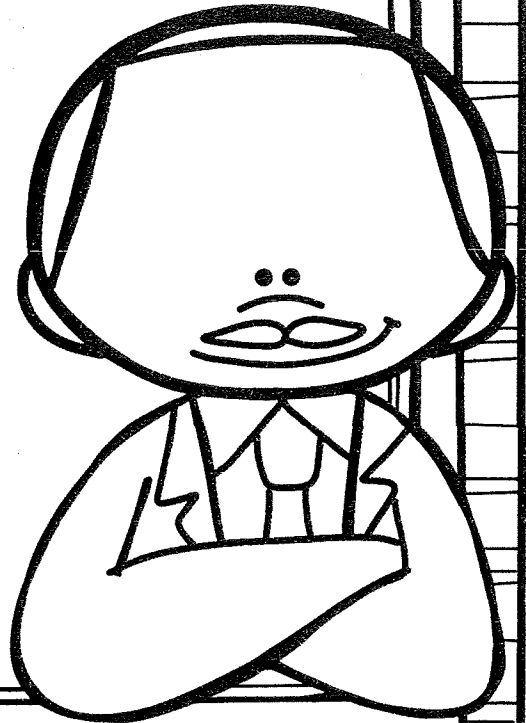
Tension Turns Deadly

Leaders Laid to Rest

President John F. Kennedy

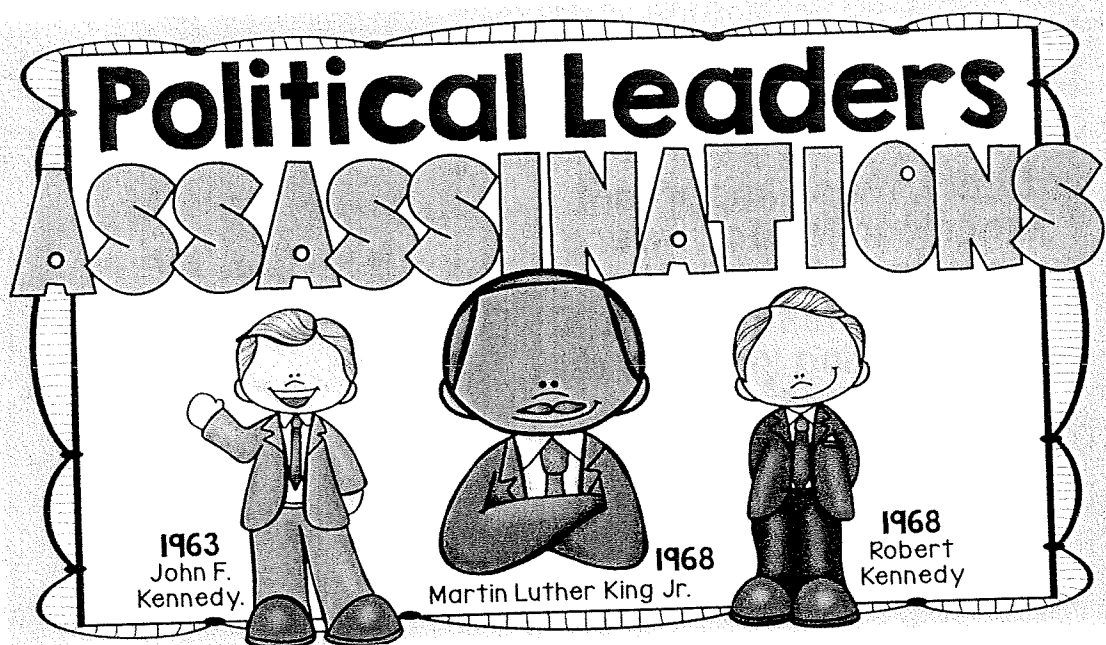


Martin Luther King Jr.



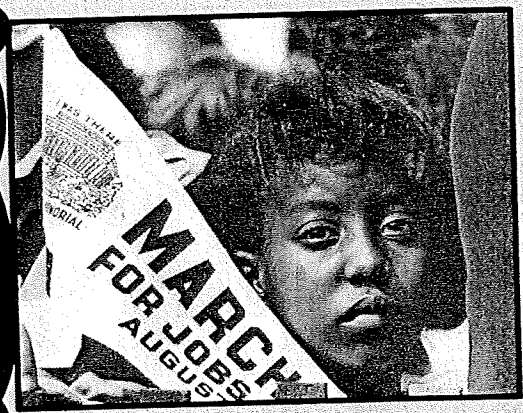
Robert Kennedy





Tension Turns Deadly

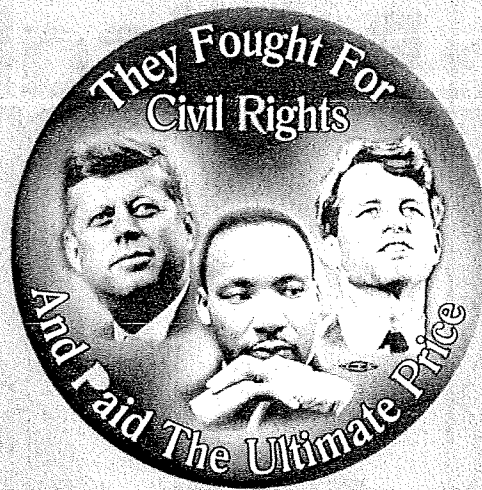
The 1960's were a time of great unrest and change in America. Many people did not like what was happening in the civil rights movement. Others did not agree with political leaders on different issues.



SS5H6c Describe the impact on American society of the assassinations of JFK, MLK and RFK.

Leaders Laid to Rest

Sadly, three important American leaders were assassinated in the 1960's. These events made lasting impacts on American history. These deaths took away some of America's optimism for a while.

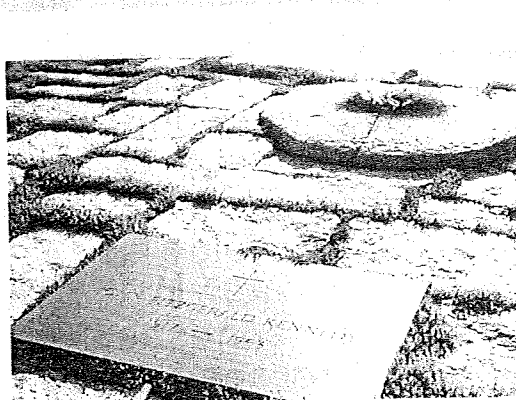


J F K

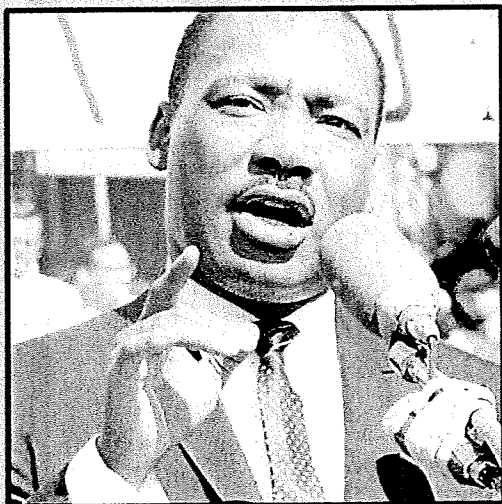
John F. Kennedy was shot and killed in Dallas, Texas in 1963. He was riding in a parade in a convertible with the top down. A man named Lee Harvey Oswald was arrested and charged with shooting the president.

Eternal Flame

People around the world were horrified by Kennedy's murder. He had been a very popular president. He will always be remembered as one of the most inspirational figures in United States history.



This flame was lit in 1963 and has been burning ever since.

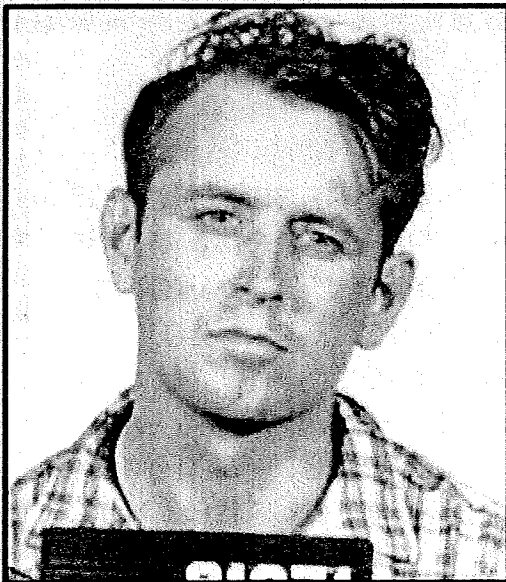
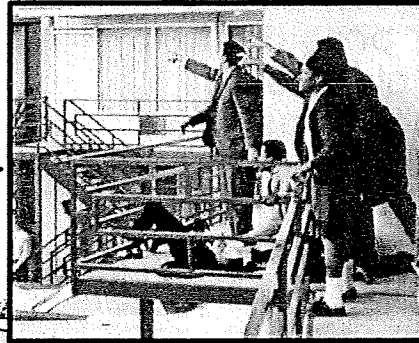


MLK

The assassination of Martin Luther King Jr. shocked the world and sent the nation into mourning. Martin Luther King, Jr. was the most famous leader of the Civil Rights Movement.

Gone too Soon

Martin Luther King Jr. was shot and killed in 1968 as he stood on the balcony outside his motel room in Memphis, Tennessee. Police searched for his killer for two months.



Guilty Man

Finally, a man named James Earl Ray was captured and charged with the murder. He confessed and plead guilty and was sentenced to prison.

6

39 Years of Life

MLK was beloved around the world for leading the U.S. civil rights movement in the 1960's.

King was only 39 years old when he died, but in his short life he had a huge impact on American life.



R F K

Robert F. Kennedy was President Kennedy's younger brother. He had worked with the government during his brother's presidency.

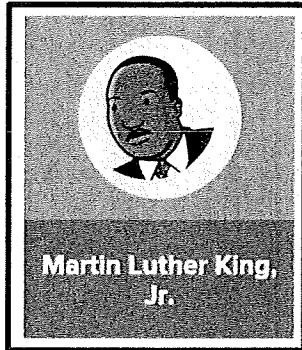
Robert F.
Kennedy

John F.
Kennedy

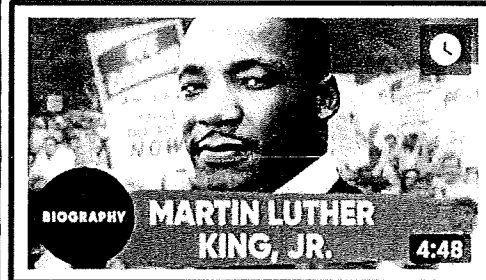


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YouTube



YouTube



Robert F. Kennedy - Brother of
John F. Kennedy & Civil Rights
Activist
BIOGRAPHY

COMMONLIT



Robert F. Kennedy Speech after
the death of Martin Luther King Jr.

H
HISTORY



The Assassination of
Robert F. Kennedy

6

Name:	<i>Ticket out the Door</i> Political Leader Assassinations
Put the events in the correct order.	
	Robert Kennedy decided to run for president.
	Lee Harvey Oswald shot President Kennedy
	Police arrest the man who shot Martin Luther King Jr. He confesses and is sentenced to prison.
	Robert Kennedy was shot during a campaign event.
	President Kennedy was riding in a convertible car during a parade.
	Martin Luther King was shot while standing on a balcony in Memphis, Tennessee.

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	President Kennedy was riding in a convertible car during a parade.
	Martin Luther King was shot while standing on a balcony in Memphis, Tennessee.

Name _____

Date _____

1968

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was standing on the balcony at the Lorraine Motel while visiting Memphis, Tennessee in April 1968. Suddenly, an assassin's bullet struck and killed him. His death did not end the struggle for equality, yet did end the Civil Rights Movement of a powerful, effective, and popular guide. Following King's death, rioting became a full force problem. Much had been accomplished through this movement, yet much was yet to be addressed and resolved. Schools were one such location. Many southern schools had not made any changes despite the Brown v. Board of Education ruling. Over the passage of time, several museums based on the Civil Rights Movement have been established. The National Civil Rights Museum is located at the site of the Lorraine Motel. Contained in the museum are items such as documents and artifacts. Also included is a time line of this era. The room in which King was residing the day he was shot ends the time line.



1. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was assassinated in _____, Tennessee.
2. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was considered a powerful and well liked leader. True False
3. What became a large problem following King's assassination?
A. rioting B. yelling C. running D. none of these
4. Where was discrimination still clearly evident?
A. homes B. schools C. bus stations D. all of these
5. Where is the National Civil Rights Museum located?
A. Lorraine Motel B. Memphis, Tennessee C. A & B D. none of these
6. What can be found in the museum? _____
7. Why does the time line in the museum end? _____
8. Would you like to visit the National Civil Rights Museum? Why or why not?

Name: _____

Doodle Notes

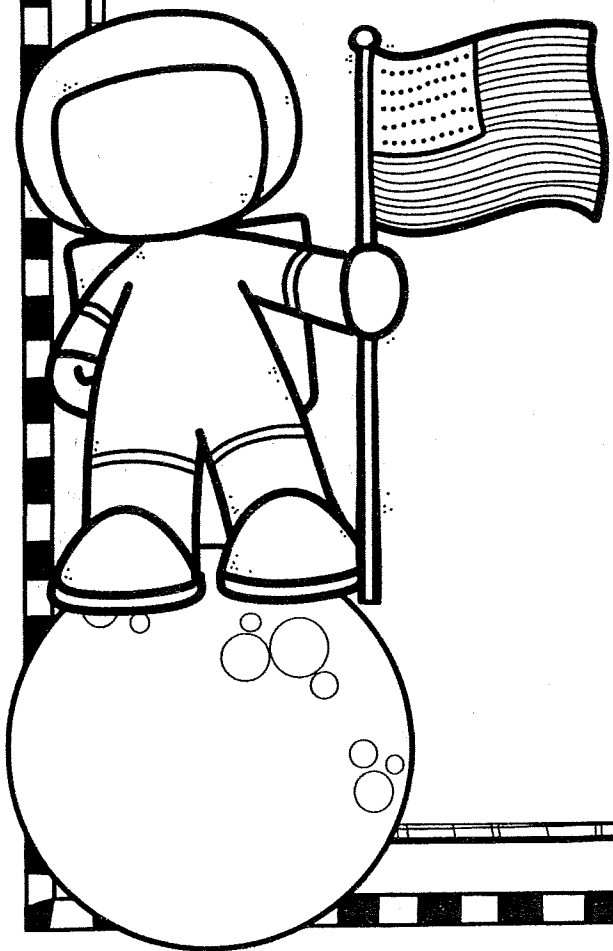
TECHNOLOGY

Of the 1960's

INFORMATION age

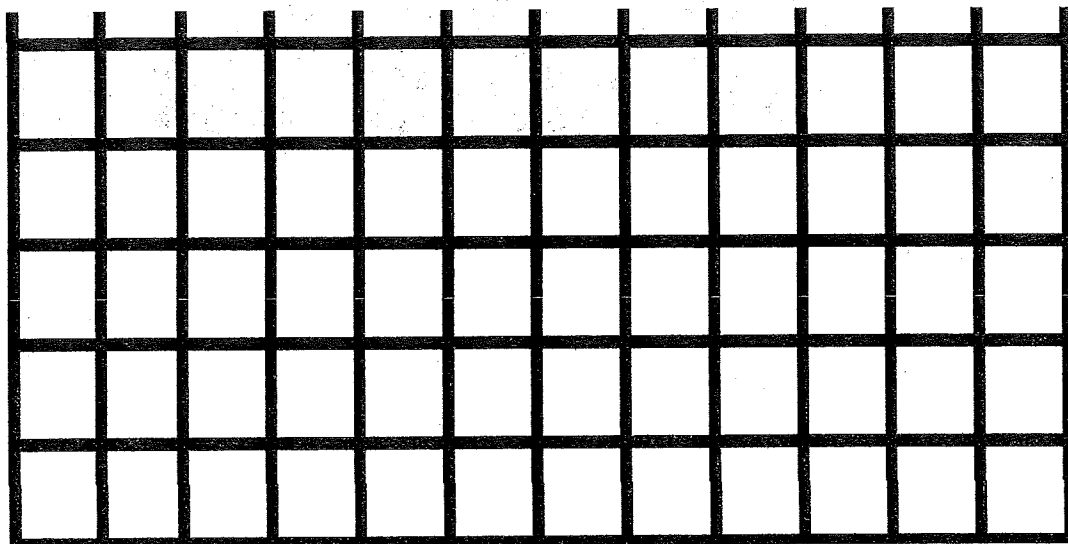
SPACE RACE

giant LEAP for mankind



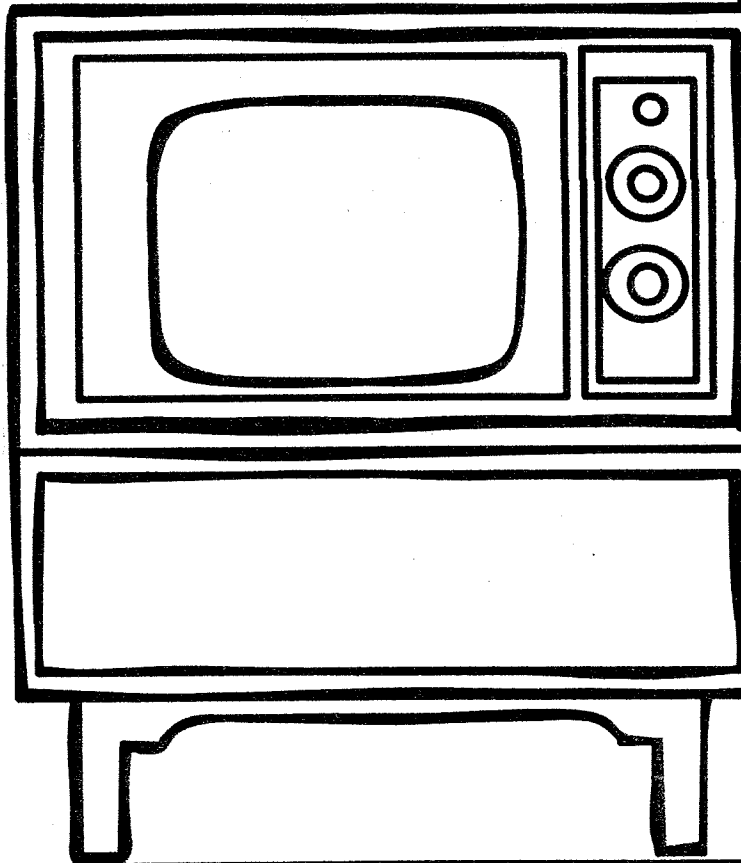
PERCENTAGE OF AMERICAN HOMES WITH A TV

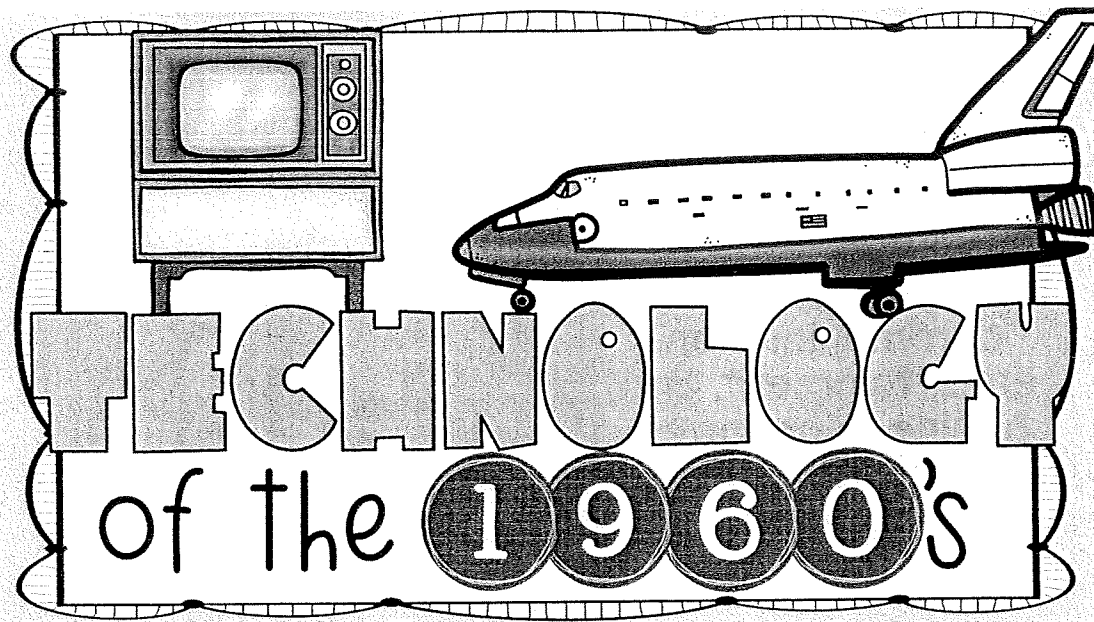
percentage



year

TELEVISION IS BORN

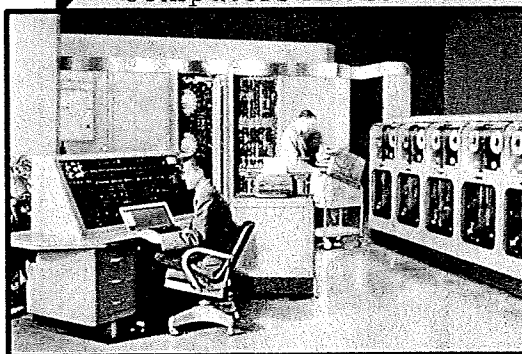




Information Age

The period following World War II (1945-1965) was called the "Information Age".

Computers in the 1960's

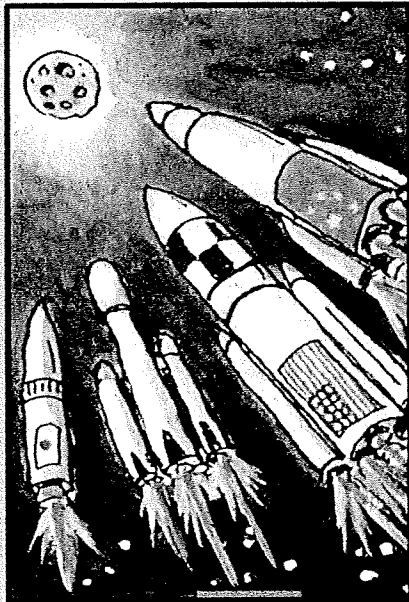
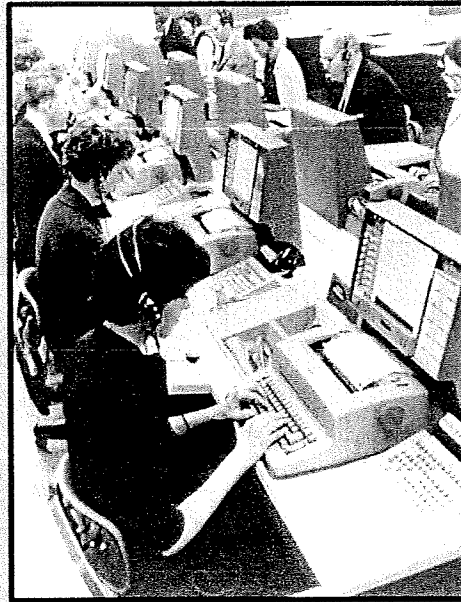


SS5H6d

Discuss the significance of the technologies of television and space exploration.

Faster Better Stronger

New technologies in communication, entertainment, and business changed American life in a big way!

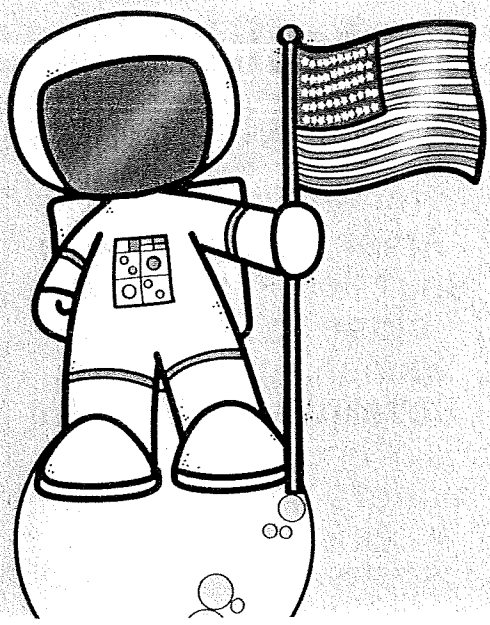


Space Race

In the late 1950's, the United States and the Soviet Union had a space race. The Soviets were the first to launch a satellite into space and have a man in orbit.

**Oh yeah,
watch this...**

This made the United States more determined! The country wanted to be the first to land a man on the moon.



Giant Leap for Mankind

In 1969, U.S. Astronaut Neil Armstrong became the first man to step on the moon. Six more Apollo missions were sent to the moon by 1972.

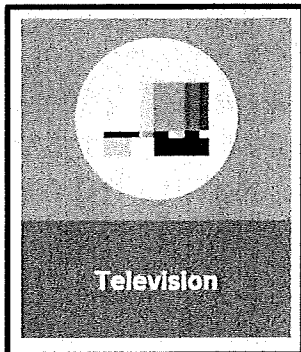


Life Changing

TV changed American lives in so many ways. Before the TV, Americans got their news from newspapers and radio. Americans could now experience events all over the world because TV brings the world right into our homes!

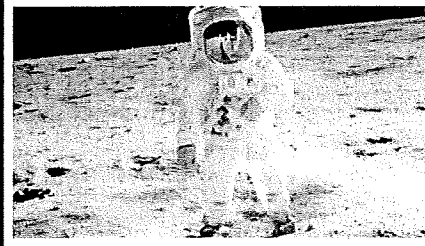
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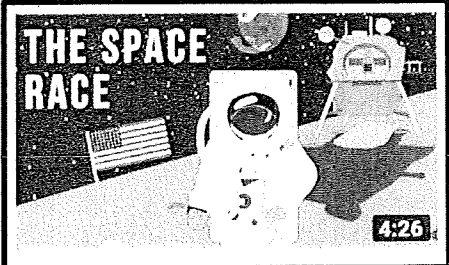
(You need a Brain Pop Account to watch this)



The Apollo space program

1. The Apollo space program was the first time humans traveled to the moon.





Space Race

During the 1950s, the United States and the Soviet Union engaged a competition to see who had the best technology in space. They conducted several events as well as put the first man and woman into orbit and the first man to walk on the moon. The Space Race was often described as the "Cold War in Space" and it was a time when the technology of the two superpowers was tested.



Neil Armstrong on the moon

Name:	<i>Ticket out the Door</i> Technology in the 1960's
-------	---------------------------------------------------------------

1. The United States began exploring space in the late 1960's. What effect does that have on our lives now?

--

2. What impact does television have on your everyday life?

--

Name:

Ticket out the Door

Technology in the 1960's

1. The United States began exploring space in the late 1960's. What effect does that have on our lives now?

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Name:

Ticket out the Door

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