

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____



Louisiana: Our History, Our Home

Chapter 14: Louisiana from 1940-1972: Politics, War, and Civil Rights -

Section 3: Civil Rights

Guided Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. _____ had been trying to achieve an _____ place in American life from the end of the _____ forward.
2. Not surprisingly then, the nation's _____ were among the first place where _____ came to an end.
3. In Louisiana, local chapters of the _____ (NAACP) had been challenging segregation laws in the courts.
4. _____ returned to his hometown of New Orleans after earning a _____ degree from Howard University.
5. From the 1940s until his death in 1972, Tureaud served as the chief _____ for most of the _____ cases filed in Louisiana.
6. His representation resulted in a court order that required the state to pay its African American _____ at the _____ as its white teachers.
7. In 1953, for example, African Americans in Baton Rouge staged a _____ of the city-run _____ to protest their unequal treatment.
8. A boycott is a _____ in which people _____ to buy certain goods or use _____ services until specific conditions are met.
9. Because many of them did not have _____, members of the community established a _____ to help boycotters get to and from work and to places they could not reach by walking.
10. The boycotters and the city reached a compromise that resulted in _____ and _____ to seats on buses rather than having to stand even though seats were available.

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11. The _____ ordered that states and local school districts should begin to _____ their schools with “all deliberate speed.”
12. Not until _____ did public schools in _____ begin to integrate.
13. Parents who opposed _____ were offered assistance in _____ their children from schools in _____ Parish.
14. The strategy of fighting back against the new _____ requirements to desegregate public facilities was given the name “_____.”
15. The first (piece of Civil Rights legislation), known as the _____, required that people be given equal access to public facilities throughout the nation regardless of their _____.
16. The following year, President Johnson signed the _____. This legislation required southern states to allow African Americans to return to the _____.
17. By the early 1970s, a candidate named _____ enthusiastically pursued the votes of African Americans.