



Georgia Studies: Exploring and Connecting

Chapter 18: The Civil Rights Movement in Modern Georgia

Section 2: The People's Fight for Civil Rights

Guided Reading

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

1. By the mid-1950s, efforts to end _____ increased throughout the South. A significant event took place in Montgomery, Alabama, in 1955. _____, a member of the NAACP, refused to give up her seat to a white passenger on a crowded bus. She was arrested and jailed for violating city segregation laws, which required that she give up her seat to a white passenger. In response, African Americans boycotted the city _____, refusing to ride until they were treated equally with white riders. On December 20, 1956, the U.S. Supreme Court ordered the end of segregated buses in Montgomery and the bus _____ ended after 382 days.
2. African American pastors in _____, including Martin Luther _____ Sr. and William Holmes Borders, used their positions to meet with city leaders to improve the lives of black residents. In 1957, Borders and other black ministers organized a protest similar to Montgomery's. When white riders exited, the bus was taken to the garage, and the ministers were _____—just as they had planned. Their case went to court, and in 1959, a federal district court declared Georgia's transit segregation laws _____.
3. The Montgomery bus boycott helped bring new leaders and a clear _____ to the Civil Rights Movement. One of the most important leaders was a young Atlanta minister, Dr. Martin Luther _____ Jr. He and other ministers, such as Reverend Ralph David Abernathy, believed in _____ resistance to fight segregation and the Jim Crow system.
4. In 1957, King and other leaders started the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and moved its headquarters to _____. The SCLC helped plan and organize _____. They established citizenship schools that taught local African Americans how to use _____ methods.
5. One of King's close aides was Reverend Andrew _____, a minister who had worked on _____ registration efforts in the 1950s. Many of the young leaders in the Civil Rights Movement, including King and Young, were graduates of _____ College in Atlanta. Dr. King's

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leadership and dedication to nonviolent protest led to his winning many awards and honors. In 1964, he won the _____.

6. A _____ is a type of protest in which people refuse to leave a public place until their demands are met. Some of these protests led to the _____ of restaurants, while others resulted in violent attacks against protesters.

7. On March 16, 1960, members of the NAACP Youth Council staged sit-ins at white-only lunch counters in eight _____ stores. Three students—Carolyn Quilloin, Ernest Robinson, and Joan Tyson—were arrested in the Azalea Room at Levy's Department Store. In response, African American leaders W. W. Law, Hosea Williams, and Eugene Gadsden organized a nearly complete boycott of city _____. Sit-ins and the boycott continued until October 1961, when Savannah repealed its ordinance requiring _____ lunch counters. At the same time, students in _____ organized sit-ins.

8. Two important _____ leaders were John Lewis and Julian Bond. John Lewis grew up in Troy, _____, and was inspired by the Montgomery Bus Boycott and Dr. King. As a college student, he joined sit-ins and became a _____ in 1961. He later helped lead voter registration drives and was brutally attacked during the 1965 march from _____, Alabama, to Montgomery. Lewis later moved to Atlanta, served on the city council, and was elected to _____ in 1986, where he worked for over 30 years.

9. Julian Bond was a student at _____ College, where he founded the Committee on Appeal for Human Rights. He became SNCC's communications director, later served in the Georgia _____, and was chairman of the NAACP.

10. In 1961, Freedom Riders boarded buses together to challenge _____. The riders passed through _____ peacefully, but in _____, white mobs violently attacked them. Despite the violence, Freedom Riders continued their mission, forcing the government to enforce _____ laws.

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11. In 1961, a major effort to end segregation began in _____, Georgia. In this rural area, most black residents depended on white employers, making _____ risky. However, Albany had a strong middle-class black community. Local citizens joined the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), aiming to register African Americans to _____. That November, a group known as the Albany Movement was formed. Protest marches for equal rights led to the _____ of hundreds.
12. Martin Luther King Jr. and his team arrived in December to support the _____ and were arrested. _____'s presence and arrest brought national attention to the situation. The Albany police chief continued arresting marchers until hundreds were jailed in overcrowded and unsanitary conditions. Although the Albany Movement did not result in the immediate change many hoped for, it helped _____ black citizens. More African Americans registered to vote, and _____ laws in the city eventually ended.
13. In 1963, the Civil Rights Movement continued to grow in the South. After learning from the challenges in Albany, King and other civil rights leaders focused on _____, Alabama. Americans watching the television news saw shocking images of _____ protesters being attacked by police dogs and knocked down by powerful fire hoses. More than _____ people, including Dr. King himself, were arrested. Even children were put in jail. While in jail, Dr. King wrote his famous "Letter from a _____," urging white Americans to recognize the injustice of segregation.
14. These events prompted President John F. _____ to support a civil rights bill in Congress, asserting it was time for the nation to uphold its promise of _____. Many southern lawmakers, including Georgia's senators and congressmen, strongly opposed the bill. In response, civil rights leaders organized the March on _____ in August 1963. Approximately 250,000 people, both black and white, gathered in Washington, DC, for a powerful demonstration. The highlight of the day was Dr. King's "_____ " speech.