

GUIDED READING

A Place Called Mississippi

Chapter 10: The Civil Rights Movement, 1960 - 1971

Section 1 Mississippi and the Meredith Crisis

Directions: Use the information from pages 266 - 273 to complete the following.

1. The _____ in Mississippi began on July 2, 1946, when _____ led a small group of World War II veterans to the courthouse to _____ in the first general election after the war.
2. Medgar Evers, and several others in that group, had _____ their _____ in _____ in the European theater, and they asserted their _____ to vote and participate in American democracy.
3. An _____ mob of _____ men turned them _____ from the _____.
4. In 1959, Ross R. _____ was elected _____ largely on his _____ to keep the _____ segregated and to maintain Mississippi's "way of life," which meant a racially _____ society.
5. During Barnett's administration, Mississippi adopted two constitutional _____ in 1960 that were designed to maintain _____.

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6. On the same day those two constitutional amendments were _____ in Mississippi, America elected John F. _____ as president, and his vocal _____ for civil rights and racial _____ generated _____ among Mississippi _____.
7. One year before the *Brown* decision, Charles _____, a _____ minister from Gulfport, applied for _____ to the Ole Miss Law School.
8. The Board of Trustees _____ his application.
9. Soon after the *Brown* decision, Medgar _____, applied for admission to the _____.
10. His application was forwarded to the Board of Trustees, which _____ his application because Evers had not included two _____ of _____.
11. A short time later, Evers submitted two letters from Ole Miss alumni _____ his admission.
12. The board _____ the _____ and advised Evers that those letters _____ satisfy the admission standards.
13. As he [Evers] was seeking additional letters of recommendation, Evers was offered the position of state field _____ of the _____.
14. On March 28, 1961, Governor Ross Barnett reviewed 6,000 Confederate _____ in a typical Civil War _____ of troops.
15. The day before Governor Barnett reviewed the troops, and just a block away, there had been _____ parade.
16. But, in the language of the 1960s, that parade was called a _____.

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17. A group of Jackson State University students were demonstrating _____ the _____ of several _____ Tougaloo students who had been _____ for attempting to _____ the Jackson public library.
18. Among the students then enrolled at Jackson State was James Howard _____.
19. After graduating from high school in 1951, Meredith _____ in the United States Air Force and _____ until 1960.
20. In September 1960, Meredith enrolled at Jackson State University and began making plans for his _____ at The University of Mississippi.
21. After his application for admission to The University of Mississippi was _____, Meredith _____ on May 31, 1961, in the _____ at Meridian.
22. Meredith's _____, Constance Baker Motley, _____ that Meredith had been _____ admission to the university solely on the grounds of _____.
23. After a long series of judicial delays and postponements, the _____ Supreme Court issued a _____ on September 10, 1962, _____ the university to _____ James Meredith as a regular undergraduate student.
24. Governor Barnett hinted that he would _____ the _____ if that was necessary to _____ its _____.
25. By September 27, Mississippi _____ had reached the limits of _____.

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26. _____ was running high in _____ the white and the black _____.

27. Many educational and business _____ and some state _____ realized that any _____ resistance might provoke widespread _____.

28. It was agreed that _____ would _____ [for enrollment in the university] on Monday morning, October 1, 1962.

29. Meredith arrived on _____ about 5:30 on Sunday afternoon and _____ into his dormitory room in Baxter Hall.

30. A few of the _____ (law enforcement officers of a federal judicial district who carry out court orders) who had accompanied Meredith remained at Baxter Hall.

31. Other marshals surrounded the Lyceum where the _____ would take place the next morning.

32. The appearance of the marshals attracted a large _____. The _____ crowd slowly and gradually turned into a _____

33. By 8:00 p.m., a full-scale _____ was in progress. _____ (a substance that blinds the eyes with tears and is used for dispelling mobs) was fired into the rioters, and the sound of _____ echoed across the campus.

34. At 11:00 p.m., about sixty Mississippi _____ were rushed to the campus to _____ the riot.

35. By 2:00 a.m., the first detachment of _____ arrived on campus.

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36. On Monday, October 1, 1962, at 6:15 a.m., President Kennedy was advised that the riot was _____ and that the _____ was _____.

37. During the riot, _____ people were _____ and _____ others were _____.

38. Later that morning, federal marshals escorted James _____ to the Lyceum and he _____ as an undergraduate _____.

39. Meredith _____ from The University of Mississippi on August 18, 1963.

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Section 2 The Assassination of Medgar Evers

Directions: Use the information from pages 274 - 277 to complete the following.

1. As James Meredith was preparing for his final exams at Ole Miss, Medgar _____ was organizing sit-ins, _____, and _____ in Jackson.
2. A _____ - _____ is a protest where people enter a public facility and refuse to leave until their demands are heard.
3. A _____ is a protest in which people refuse to buy certain items until specific conditions are met.
4. In a May 20, 1963, television address, Evers _____ that the _____ and its allies, especially young blacks and college students, would use every _____ available to bring about _____ and _____ in Mississippi.
5. Three weeks after the May 20 television address, Bryon De La Beckwith _____ Medgar _____.
6. Following a late night meeting at New Jerusalem Baptist Church, Evers pulled into his carport and Beckwith _____ him [Evers] _____ with a high-powered rifle that had a telescopic sight.
7. Ten days after Beckwith _____ Evers, _____ agent Walser Prospere _____ him at his home in Greenwood.

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8. Two weeks later, a Hinds County grand jury _____ Byron De La Beckwith for the _____ of Medgar Evers.
9. Byron De La Beckwith was _____ in January 1964, but that _____ ended in a _____ (a jury that is unable to agree on a verdict) on February 7.
10. He was tried again, but the _____ trial _____ in a hung jury on April 17, 1964.
11. After the second hung jury, Circuit Judge Leon Hendrick declared a _____ (a trial that has no legal effect because of some error in the proceedings or because of a hung jury).
12. On October 1, 1969, Jerry Mitchell, the prize-winning _____ for *The Clarion-Ledger*, _____ that the State Sovereignty Commission may have _____ some _____ in the _____ Beckwith _____.
13. After this article appeared, _____ [Edgar's wife] issued a statement calling for a _____.
14. Hinds County _____ Ed Peters _____ an _____, and Assistant District Attorney Bobby DeLaughter began a search for _____ that would allow the District Attorney's office to _____ the case.
15. Ironically, Beckwith _____ the _____.
16. In the years after Beckwith murdered Evers, he _____ resist _____ about it.

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17. Several people _____ [at the new trial] that they _____
Beckwith _____ about _____ Evers.

18. The _____ of eight blacks and four whites found Beckwith _____
of murdering Medgar Evers.

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Section 3

The Beginning of the End of Racial Segregation

Directions:

Use the information from pages 278 - 286 to complete the following.

1. The _____ election of 1960 was the _____ political _____ since Reconstruction in which a _____ made a serious statewide _____ for governor.
2. Paul B. _____, Jr., defeated Rubel Phillips.
3. In his _____ address, Governor Johnson set the stage for the _____ that were _____ to _____.
4. In March of 1965, Governor Johnson announced that Mississippi's efforts to balance _____ with _____ had been _____.
5. Civil rights _____ increased dramatically in the summer of _____ as several hundred college students from across the nation came to Mississippi.
6. Under the sponsorship of the Council of Federated Organizations (_____). the students conducted Freedom Schools and _____ drives.
7. The _____ of the _____ was to _____ blacks to exercise their _____ as American citizens.

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8. _____ were _____ about the voter registration procedure and were _____ how to _____ the tricky _____ that had been designed to make it difficult for blacks to register.
9. Most _____ Mississippians considered the northern college _____ as "outside _____."
10. The Ku Klux Klan _____, and, during the long hot summer of 1964, numerous acts of _____ and _____ occurred throughout Mississippi.
11. The most significant _____ of _____ in 1964 occurred in Philadelphia, the county seat of Neshoba County.
12. On the morning of June 21, 1964, three Meridian-based COFO _____, Michael Schwerner, James Chaney, and Andrew Goodman, drove up to Neshoba County to _____ reports that a black _____ had been _____.
13. As they left Neshoba County later that afternoon, they were _____ and placed in the Philadelphia _____.
14. Around midnight, they were _____ and began driving back to Meridian.
15. Somewhere between Philadelphia and Meridian, they were _____ by a group of Ku Klux _____, who _____ them and buried them in an earthen dam that was being constructed for a cattle pond.

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16. Although the most thorough search in the state's history was conducted, their _____ were _____ until August 5, when an _____ led federal officials to the dam where the bodies were buried.
17. After Mississippi _____ to bring murder _____ any local Ku Klux Klansmen, the _____ government _____ against eighteen suspects.
18. In the spring of 1964, a group of _____ leaders _____ the _____ Democratic Party.
19. At the national Democratic _____ in 1964, the Freedom Democratic Party _____ the right of the _____ - _____ regular Mississippi Democratic Party _____ to _____ Mississippi.
20. These challenges eventually _____ the Mississippi Democratic Party to _____ into the party, which it had not done since 1902.
21. In Atlantic City, at the 1964, National Democratic Party Convention, _____ became a household name across America.
22. In an effort to get the _____ from the _____ Democratic Party _____ at the convention, she _____ before the credentials committee and told how she was _____ by policemen because she _____ to register to vote.
23. In 1964 and 1965, the U.S. Congress _____ several major civil rights _____.

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24. These laws made it _____ to _____ against blacks in _____, _____ practices, and in public restaurants, motels, swimming pools, and state parks.

25. After the _____ of these laws, Governor Paul Johnson _____ that the civil rights _____ was the _____ of the land. Whether we like it or not, the _____ would be _____.

26. One of the most _____ civil rights _____ was the murder of Vernon _____.

27. On January 10, 1966, some Ku Klux Klansmen _____ (launched an attack with a bomb that could start a fire) his [Dahmer] home in Hattiesburg.

28. As Vernon Dahmer was exchanging _____ with the Klansmen, he suffered serious _____ over most of his _____. He _____ the next day.

29. The 1967 campaign was an _____ election because twenty-two _____ were _____ to _____.

30. The most significant _____ official _____ in 1967 was Robert G. _____ of Ebenezer, who won a seat in the _____.

31. Although Governor John Bell _____ was known as a champion of states' rights and of _____, the most _____

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_____ in the state's history occurred during his administration.

32. During the fall of 1969 and the spring of 1970, the state's _____ system of public _____ — one system for whites and one system for blacks — was _____ by a federal _____.