

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_



# North Carolina: People, Places, & Progress

## Chapter 13: World War II and Cold War

### Section 4: The Civil Rights Movement Comes to North Carolina

#### Focused Reading

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

1. Pearson was one of hundreds of black North Carolinians who helped bring the \_\_\_\_\_ movement to the state.
2. It was a \_\_\_\_\_ struggle. In 1959, five years after the Brown decision, only 53 of 225 \_\_\_\_\_ for black student “freedom of choice” transfers were \_\_\_\_\_.
3. By the late 1950s, \_\_\_\_\_ was one of the key places for black choice. Blacks had protested the \_\_\_\_\_ (ill treatment) in stores, \_\_\_\_\_, and other public places.
4. On February 1, 1960, four A&T University students made one of the \_\_\_\_\_ choices in American history.
5. Soon, the students occupied every seat at the lunch \_\_\_\_\_. These “\_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_” quickly caught the attention of the nation.
6. Within a year, college students—black and white—were leading \_\_\_\_\_ in more than one hundred cities.
7. It took almost \_\_\_\_\_ for the blacks of Greensboro to \_\_\_\_\_ places that served the public.
8. By 1963, \_\_\_\_\_ was part of the racial change across the South. Dr. King and others had led marches in Birmingham, Alabama, and other southern cities to protest \_\_\_\_\_.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ were whites and blacks who, together, rode public buses and attempted to \_\_\_\_\_ bus stations along their route.

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10. In 1964, after a long debate, the U.S. Congress passed the \_\_\_\_\_ Act of 1964. That legislation made it \_\_\_\_\_ for any government, office, or place of business that served the public to practice \_\_\_\_\_.
11. The next year, Congress passed the \_\_\_\_\_ Act of 1965. This law \_\_\_\_\_ counties throughout the South known to have kept blacks from registering to vote.
12. The civil rights laws had a \_\_\_\_\_ impact on North Carolina. Black citizens quickly came out to \_\_\_\_\_.
13. More black children \_\_\_\_\_ to and were \_\_\_\_\_ at white schools. Most of all, black and white families began to \_\_\_\_\_ more closely in public places like movie theaters and \_\_\_\_\_.
14. Many North Carolina whites did not easily \_\_\_\_\_ the idea of equality with blacks. Whites born since 1900 had never known anything but \_\_\_\_\_.
15. After the \_\_\_\_\_ acts were passed by Congress, thousands of Democrats switched to the Republican Party.
16. The most \_\_\_\_\_ conservatives joined a revived Ku Klux Klan.
17. In 1969, the Justice Department in Washington, DC, used the authority of the \_\_\_\_\_ Act to order the \_\_\_\_\_ of black schools throughout the South. A school could only be used if it was fully \_\_\_\_\_.
18. \_\_\_\_\_, however, presented a new problem for some black families. Because of \_\_\_\_\_, they lived in all-black communities, particularly in the \_\_\_\_\_. Their school districts were \_\_\_\_\_ black, even when \_\_\_\_\_.

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19. In 1965, Darius Swann, a professor at Johnson C. Smith University, sued to have his son \_\_\_\_\_ to a neighboring white school. In 1969, Federal Judge James B. McMillan ruled that the \_\_\_\_\_ laws called for “equality.”
20. To give blacks the same “initiative” as whites in \_\_\_\_\_, schools would have to be mixed according to the racial makeup of the community.
21. To achieve this end, McMillan ordered Mecklenburg County Schools to use \_\_\_\_\_ to achieve racial \_\_\_\_\_.
22. \_\_\_\_\_ in Charlotte was done without violence, as was the case in Winston-Salem. But when busing was ordered to \_\_\_\_\_ northern cities like \_\_\_\_\_, violence erupted.