

**CHAPTER 16: THE POSTWAR PERIOD—1945-1980****Section 4: Civil Rights Movements**

**Directions:** Use the information from pages 618-628 to complete the following statements.

**Civil Rights for Blacks**

1. What little influence blacks had come from \_\_\_\_\_ that were formed to work for black \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the oldest of the groups. It had worked within the \_\_\_\_\_ political system using \_\_\_\_\_ cases to challenge \_\_\_\_\_ laws.
3. In 1954, the U.S. Supreme Court handed down a significant civil rights decision in \_\_\_\_\_ *v. Board of \_\_\_\_\_ of Topeka*.
4. The case involved a young black \_\_\_\_\_ who attended an \_\_\_\_\_ school in Topeka, Kansas. Her parents sued the school district to let her attend the \_\_\_\_\_ school.
5. The lower courts upheld Topeka's \_\_\_\_\_ school system on the basis of \_\_\_\_\_ *v. Ferguson*.
6. NAACP lawyer Thurgood \_\_\_\_\_ argued the case before the U.S. \_\_\_\_\_.
7. In its decision, the court \_\_\_\_\_ (reversed) the decision of the \_\_\_\_\_ courts and its own decision in the *Plessy* case. The Court said that separate facilities were \_\_\_\_\_ in name only.
8. The Supreme Court ordered the \_\_\_\_\_ of schools "with all \_\_\_\_\_ speed."
9. Although West Virginia maintained \_\_\_\_\_ schools, the state had always made an effort to provide \_\_\_\_\_ educational opportunities for children of all \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Governor William C. \_\_\_\_\_ and Superintendent of Free Schools William W. \_\_\_\_\_ met the issue of integrating public schools with \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Although most schools were integrated without \_\_\_\_\_, it took a number of \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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- to integrate schools in \_\_\_\_\_ West Virginia.
12. The integration of schools ignited a \_\_\_\_\_ civil rights movement to \_\_\_\_\_ the rest of society.
13. One event occurred in December 1955 when Rosa \_\_\_\_\_, a black seamstress in Montgomery, \_\_\_\_\_, refused to give up her seat on a \_\_\_\_\_ to a \_\_\_\_\_ man.
14. She was \_\_\_\_\_, put in \_\_\_\_\_, and fined. Her arrest led the blacks in Montgomery to \_\_\_\_\_ the city buses until \_\_\_\_\_ were seated on a first-come, first-served basis.
15. The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in 1956 that \_\_\_\_\_ on public \_\_\_\_\_ was unconstitutional.
16. The boycott also thrust Dr. \_\_\_\_\_ King, Jr., into the limelight. Dr. King led the boycott and became the leading \_\_\_\_\_ for the \_\_\_\_\_ movement in America.
17. West Virginia native Leon \_\_\_\_\_ used the \_\_\_\_\_ idea in Philadelphia in the late 1950s.
18. Sullivan believed that the lack of \_\_\_\_\_ was one of the biggest \_\_\_\_\_ facing the young blacks he worked with and counseled.
19. Sullivan and a group of four hundred black \_\_\_\_\_ boycotted Philadelphia businesses that would not \_\_\_\_\_ African Americans.
20. West Virginia's first chapter of the \_\_\_\_\_ of Racial Equality (\_\_\_\_\_) was founded in \_\_\_\_\_ in 1958.
21. A second event occurred in February 1960. Black students at \_\_\_\_\_ Agricultural and Technical College in Greensboro started a new era of \_\_\_\_\_ with their lunch counter \_\_\_\_\_ at the city's \_\_\_\_\_ store.
22. Sit-ins spread to other states, including \_\_\_\_\_.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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23. In June 1963, President John F. \_\_\_\_\_ went on national \_\_\_\_\_ and described the segregation issue as a \_\_\_\_\_ crisis.
24. Later that month, Kennedy sent the strongest civil rights \_\_\_\_\_ in history to \_\_\_\_\_.
25. When Congressional leaders were in no \_\_\_\_\_ to pass the bill, black leaders planned a march on \_\_\_\_\_ to demonstrate their support for it.
26. Civil rights leaders from West Virginia joined over \_\_\_\_\_ people—black and white—in Washington to \_\_\_\_\_ for equal rights.
27. Several black leaders spoke that day, but the speech that has long been \_\_\_\_\_ was the one made by Dr. \_\_\_\_\_.
28. President \_\_\_\_\_ did not live to see the civil rights bill he sent to Congress become \_\_\_\_\_. He was \_\_\_\_\_ in November 1963.
29. President Lyndon B. \_\_\_\_\_ urged passage of the bill. In 1964, the \_\_\_\_\_ became law. This legislation gave the “equal \_\_\_\_\_ of the laws” clause of the \_\_\_\_\_ Amendment greater influence.
30. Segregation in public \_\_\_\_\_—including \_\_\_\_\_, theaters, \_\_\_\_\_, public \_\_\_\_\_ areas, schools, and \_\_\_\_\_—became illegal.
31. The act also made discrimination in \_\_\_\_\_ and labor \_\_\_\_\_ illegal.
32. Although the civil rights movement \_\_\_\_\_ many discriminatory practices against African Americans, many \_\_\_\_\_ perceptions still exist.
33. The 2008 election of the \_\_\_\_\_ African American president, Barack \_\_\_\_\_, provided a big step forward.

### **Other Civil Rights Movements**

34. In 1961, President John F. Kennedy created a Committee on Equal \_\_\_\_\_ Opportunity.
35. That committee was to “take \_\_\_\_\_ action” to ensure that \_\_\_\_\_ and employment practices were free of racial \_\_\_\_\_.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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36. President Lyndon \_\_\_\_\_ took the effort a step further in \_\_\_\_\_ of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which required equal employment opportunity without regard to \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_.
37. In 1968, \_\_\_\_\_ was added to the protected \_\_\_\_\_ of the Civil Rights Act.
38. The National Organization for \_\_\_\_\_ (NOW) and the National Women’s Political \_\_\_\_\_ gained nationwide momentum for a proposed Equal Rights Amendment (\_\_\_\_\_) to the U.S. \_\_\_\_\_.
39. Congress approved the ERA in 1972 and sent it to the states for \_\_\_\_\_. Thirty-five states, including \_\_\_\_\_, approved the amendment. However, three-fourths of the states, or \_\_\_\_\_, were needed for it to become law.
40. In 1970, an amendment was added to Title VII of the Civil Rights Act to \_\_\_\_\_ sex discrimination in education; in 1972, this amendment became legislation known as \_\_\_\_\_.
41. Any \_\_\_\_\_ institution that receives federal \_\_\_\_\_—elementary through college—is required to provide \_\_\_\_\_ opportunities in educational programs and \_\_\_\_\_.
42. American \_\_\_\_\_ also made a renewed effort to make their \_\_\_\_\_ heard.
43. Congress enacted the Indian \_\_\_\_\_ Act of \_\_\_\_\_ to extend basic civil rights to Indians.
44. Then, in 1975, the American Indian \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ Assistance Act opened even more opportunities.

**West Virginia Portraits: Leon Sullivan**

45. Leon Sullivan was born October 16, 1922, in \_\_\_\_\_ and grew up in a poor, \_\_\_\_\_ area of the city.
46. He became a minister and spent most of his career at the Zion Baptist Church in \_\_\_\_\_, where he was known as the “\_\_\_\_\_.”

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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47. When he was in Philadelphia, he led a successful \_\_\_\_\_ against businesses that refused to \_\_\_\_\_ blacks.
48. He founded the Opportunities Industrialization \_\_\_\_\_ (OIC).
49. Sullivan became the first African American member on the \_\_\_\_\_ board of \_\_\_\_\_.
50. Sullivan fought against \_\_\_\_\_ (South Africa's policy of strict racial segregation) and became a friend of Nelson \_\_\_\_\_.
51. In the late 1990s, Sullivan brought \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ leaders together to expand the Sullivan Principles created at \_\_\_\_\_ into the \_\_\_\_\_ Sullivan Principles of \_\_\_\_\_ Responsibility.
52. Sullivan, who was the recipient of many \_\_\_\_\_, passed away on April 24, \_\_\_\_\_.
53. The city of \_\_\_\_\_ named a street that went by his \_\_\_\_\_ home in his \_\_\_\_\_.