

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

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

**WORKSHEET**

Chapter 16: The Postwar Period-1945-1980  
Section 4: Civil Rights Movements

**Greensboro, North Carolina, Sit-Ins**

February 1, 1960 was a very important date in civil rights history. On that date, four African American students at North Carolina A&T University in Greensboro decided to protest the fact that they could not be served at the Woolworth's store lunch counter alongside white customers. The men decided to "sit in" until they were served. They were refused service on that day, and the next day, and the next. However, they gained nationwide media exposure and began a trend of "sit-ins" that were seen in countless places throughout the South and the nation as a whole. After six months of protest, the Woolworth's lunch counter, along with every other lunch counter in the country, was ordered to integrate and allow people of all races to order food alongside one another.

**Directions:** Access [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greensboro\\_sit-ins](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greensboro_sit-ins). Read the article and answer the questions below.

1. Who had the young men come to hear give a speech in Greensboro?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What school did the "Greensboro Four" attend? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What were their names? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. How many protesters came back with them on the second day? \_\_\_\_\_  
The third day? \_\_\_\_\_  
The fourth day? \_\_\_\_\_
5. How long did the protests last? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. What was the final outcome of the sit-ins? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. What two key laws were passed under the Johnson Administration in 1964 and 1965?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

