

GUIDED READING

Alabama: Our Beautiful Home

Chapter 12: The Civil Rights Movement

Section 1 The Struggle for Equality

Directions: Use the information from pages 331 - 340 to complete the following.

1. Between 1958 and 1980, there were many _____ in _____ in Alabama.
2. The United States Supreme Court _____ on 14 cases dealing with _____ equal rights in _____.
3. Because many of these cases started in Birmingham, Selma, Montgomery, and Tuscaloosa, the federal district court in that _____.
4. The federal _____ for that district was Frank M. Johnson Jr. He ruled to _____ the _____ laws in many of the cases.
5. Some people wanted to _____ those _____ the _____.
6. They asked the Supreme Court to _____ (cancel) Judge Johnson's decisions.
7. The Supreme Court decided that segregation was _____.
8. This ruling for _____ made many people _____ and some became _____.
9. _____ means ending segregation and being combined into one group.

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10. The story of _____ (ending segregation) is full of ups and downs, heroes and heroines, and a change in the culture of Alabama.
11. The _____ states that _____ has the same rights.
12. That was hard for many _____ people in Alabama to accept.
13. The Court [Supreme] ruled that it was legal for _____ and _____ to have _____ facilities as long as the facilities were _____.
14. A _____ is a place that offers services such as restrooms, schools, or transportation.
15. _____ laws were used to _____ segregation.
16. Booker T. _____ wanted blacks to educate themselves.
17. W. E. B. Du Bois (pronounce Du Boyce) a professor at Atlanta University, _____ with Washington.
18. In 1905, he met with other _____ educators and business leaders. The group met secretly near _____.
19. They became known as the _____.
20. The _____ grew out of the Niagara Movement.
21. During World War II, President Franklin D. Roosevelt _____ an _____ to _____ in defense industries.
22. After Roosevelt's death, President Harry Truman _____ two orders.

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23. One order made it illegal to _____ (treat differently and unfairly) against blacks who were seeking federal jobs.
24. This kind of discrimination occurs when people are denied their rights because of _____.
- 25 _____ is an opinion that is not based on looking at the facts fairly.
26. Truman's second order _____ segregation in the _____.
27. In 1950, Linda Brown, a _____ girl, tried to _____ in an _____ - _____ school in Topeka, Kansas.
28. This case known as *Brown v Board of Education*, reached the _____ Supreme Court in 1952.
29. In May 1954, the Court _____ that separate-but-equal schools were _____ the law.
30. States were _____ to _____ schools "with all deliberate speed."
31. _____ means carefully thought out.
32. It was in 1955 that a very tired _____ woman named _____ got on a city bus in Montgomery. She sat down in the first _____ seat.
33. The driver told Mrs. Parks to _____ to the back of the bus. She _____.
34. E. D. Nixon, a leader in the Montgomery NAACP, thought it was time to call his city's attention to the _____ of _____ people.

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35. They [black ministers in Montgomery] asked the pastor of Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, Dr. Martin Luther _____ Jr., to lead the group.
36. This group asked black Montgomery citizens to _____ the city _____.
37. The bus _____ lasted over a _____.
38. A _____ is a refusal to use goods or services.
39. King asked people to work against segregation in _____ (without violence; peaceful) ways.
40. In addition to boycotts, people conducted _____ at segregated facilities.
41. In a _____, people would just sit in an area so others could not sit there, or as a protest.

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Section 2 Progress Overcomes Violence

Directions: Use the information from pages 342 - 347 to complete the following.

1. Blacks in other parts of the _____ saw what was _____ in _____.
2. In 1957, Dr. _____ became president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (_____).
3. This group began a _____ drive for _____ throughout the South.
4. John _____ was a civil rights worker from Troy, Alabama.
5. _____ Riders, who were both black and white, came to Alabama from other states in 1961.
6. Near Anniston, a group of _____ people _____ one of the Freedom Riders' _____.
7. There was also _____ in bus stations in Birmingham and Montgomery.
8. John Lewis was _____ by a _____ in the Montgomery bus terminal.
9. A _____ is a place with waiting rooms and places to buy tickets.
10. To stop the violence, U.S. Attorney General Robert Kennedy sent _____ to Montgomery.

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11. _____ ended on buses, trains, and airplanes that traveled between states.
12. _____ leaders then began to _____ the segregation of all _____.
13. On April 12, 1963, Dr. King, Reverend Abernathy, and Reverend Fred Shuttlesworth led a _____ through the streets of Birmingham.
14. _____ used dogs, fire hoses, and tear gas to try to _____ the march.
15. Some black homes, _____, and Dr. King's office were _____.
16. On June 11, 1963, two _____ students wanted to _____ the University of Alabama.
17. The _____ government ordered the school to _____ the students.
18. However, Governor George _____ made a speech about states' rights and _____ in the _____ of one of the school's buildings.
19. The students were _____ to _____.
20. On September 15, 1963, during Sunday school, a _____ exploded in Birmingham's Sixteenth Street Baptist Church. _____ school-age _____ were _____ in the bombing.
21. This _____ brought 800 black and white ministers in Birmingham together.

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22. During this time, some _____ came to realize that _____ was the _____ thing.

23. Dr. Martin King Jr. was awarded the _____ Prize in 1964.

24. He was recognized all over the world for his _____ in helping _____ Americans get their full _____.

25. _____ X was a member of a group called the Black _____.

26. Born as Malcolm Little, he changed his last name to _____. He did this as a _____ of slavery having stolen his identity.

27. A _____ is one thing that stands for another.

28. At first, Malcolm X _____ for _____ of the races.

29. He [Malcolm X] then changed his thinking and _____ that integration was the correct way to go. He was _____ in 1965 at a rally to unite African Americans.

30. Congress _____ the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

31. _____ could no longer _____ anyone a job because of _____.

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Section 3 Voting Rights and the Road to Change

Directions: Use the information from pages 348 - 353 to complete the following.

1. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was a big step toward _____.
2. There were still _____ needed so that _____ Alabama citizens could _____ and _____ where they chose.
3. The Alabama Constitution of 1901 had _____ for voting.
4. These _____ made it _____ for nearly all _____ and many _____ to vote.
5. Dr. King's next goal was to _____ voter registration.
6. John Lewis and Hosea Williams gathered 600 _____ in Selma. They wanted to bring attention to the cause of _____.
7. The march was also in _____ of the shooting _____ of a young activist, Jimmie Lee Jackson.
8. A state _____ shot the 26-year-old man during a _____ protest in Marion Alabama.
9. The day of the march, March 7, 1965 is now called " _____ ."
10. The officers [state troopers and sheriff's deputies] _____ the marchers with clubs and tear gas.
11. Pictures and _____ coverage of the _____ against the marchers upset many Americans.

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12. Congress _____ the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

13. This gave all _____ the right to vote.

14. The Civil Rights Act of 1968 added new _____ to help _____ find _____.

15. Dr. King was in _____, Tennessee, on April 3, 1968. He was there to help _____ workers in a _____.

16. A _____ from a high-powered _____ left Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. _____.

17. Today, hundreds of _____ serve in many _____, both local and statewide.