**Civil War Amendments**

* 13th: 1865 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* 14th: 1869 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* 15th: 1870 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Almost a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ later and African Americans were still not given the same rights and freedoms that the Constitution promises. Before the Civil Rights movement, the country was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, there were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and many were discriminated against.

**Brown v. Board of Education**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Public Education wasn’t always available to everyone.
* The journey to equality in education began with a court case called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Topeka, KS
* Plessy v. Ferguson
	+ This case began when an African American man was forced to move to the back of a train traveling south.
	+ He sued the train company for requiring him to move to the back based on his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ The court ruled that the company could segregate their trained as long as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ This “Separate but Equal” ruling set the precedent in many other cases and allowed for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to continue.
* In 1954, a young girl and her father challenged the Plessy v. Ferguson ruling.
* The little girl had to walk \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to a school for African Americans that was not adequate instead of the nicer school that was close to her house.
* The family won the case when the judge declared \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* This case was a great first step, however, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ could still segregate. It also gave no specific time for school to integrate.

**Montgomery Bus Boycott** **and Rosa Parks**

* In 1955, Rosa Parks was arrested for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* A boycott follows, leading to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* A boycott is an organized campaign to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**The Little Rock Nine**

* In 1957, President Eisenhower sent federal troops to Central High School in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after the governor of Arkansas used the National Guard to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to African-American students.

**Greensboro Sit In (1960)**

* Four young African American college freshmen staged a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of segregated establishments in North Carolina.
* They four students sat down at a lunch counter in an all white establishment in downtown\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Even though they were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the Greensboro four refused to give up their seats.
* Police arrived but were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because the men were protesting in a nonviolent manner. Local and national news were called.
* The four stayed until closing and retuned the next day, continuing in their nonviolent manner. More students soon joined the original four.
* By the firth day, some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had joined the protest.
* Soon these nonviolent movements spread across the south, bringing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to segregation in the south.
* The all white establishment was forced to integrate- they could not continue to ignore hundreds of men and women

**March on Washington**

* On \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, more than 200,000 Americans gathered in Washington, D.C. to shed light on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ challenges African Americans faced.
* Dr. Martin Luther King Jr delivered his famous “I have a dream” speech which called for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Civil Rights Act 1964**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ originally asked for a bill "giving all Americans the right to be served in facilities which are open to the public—hotels, restaurants, theaters, retail stores, and similar establishments,” in his civil rights speech on June 11th, 1963.
* The Bill:
	+ Banned racial discrimination \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Provided \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to black voters
	+ Eliminated segregation in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ facilities (not just schools
	+ Strengthened the anti-segregation clauses regarding public facilities; such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Gave authorization for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to file lawsuits to protect individuals against “the deprivation of any rights secured by the Constitution or U.S law.”
* Issues Getting the Bill Passed:
	+ The bill was moved to the House of Representatives Rules Committee, whose chairman vowed to keep the bill \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the committee or passing
	+ President Kennedy, who had been pushing for this bill, was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in November 1963.
	+ President Johnson’s (Kennedy’s VP) first address said that the greatest way \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ President Kennedy would be to pass the Civil Rights Bill
* The Bill \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the House of Representatives 290-130
* The Bill then moved on to the Senate in March of 1964 where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ launched a filibuster to prevent the bill from passing
* Filibuster: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* The filibuster lasted for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_days
* On June 19, 1964, the Senate Voted to pass the Bill 71-29
* President Johnson signed it into law on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**March at Selma**

* 1965 Dr. Martin Luther King Jr launched a protest about African Americans \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Selma, Alabama
	+ He believed the right to vote without \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was vital if civil rights were to be won
	+ Voter registration \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the South often made it impossible for Blacks to vote
* Why Selma?
	+ In Selma only\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_out of 15,000 African Americans were registered to vote. (Those who attempted to register were prevented)
	+ Governor of Alabama, George Wallace promised “Segregation forever!”
* A month before the planned march, Dr. King deliberately got himself \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ He recently won the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and his arrest would bring publicity to their cause.
* The March began on March 7, 1965 and the goal was to march from Selma to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ marchers were met by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ state troopers and local police armed with tear gas, sticks, and whips.
* When the marchers refused to turn back they were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 17 marchers were hospitalized
* March 21st the march began again and this time were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The marchers reached Birmingham March 25th.

**Voting Rights Act 1965**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Congress passed the Voting Rights Act
	+ This act removed various barriers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Within \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ most of the African American population of the South were registered to vote
* White politicians need \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to stay in power
* Some African Americas saw this as an opportunity to become \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ themselves

**Martin Luther King Jr.’s Assassination**

* In the spring of 1968, Dr. King was in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to support the sanitation workers’ strike.
* On \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, King was standing on the second-floor balcony of the hotel where he was staying, when he was fatally hit by a sniper bullet.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over the news of King’s death sparked violent rioting in more than 100 cities around the country.
* President Johnson urged Americans to stop the violence because King \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the nonviolent movement. He also urged congress to pass the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as a legacy to Dr. King.
* The Act, also known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was passed.

**Brown v. Board of Education Political Cartoon Analysis**

**Directions:** Carefully analyze each picture and complete the following:

1. Describe what is happening in the political cartoon.
2. How does the author feel about the Brown v. BOE court case? (What is their opinion?)
3. What other political or social events are being displayed?
4. Do you think this image influenced people during this time period? Why or Why not?

