# Unit Organizer: Civil Rights

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| The Big Picture: The U.S. emerged from WWII and into the Cold War. Meanwhile African-Americans were ready to wage a war of their own against discrimination and for their rights guaranteed in the Constitution. The Civil Rights movement included numerous successes and a diversity of leaders, including Jackie Robinson’s integration of professional baseball, nonviolent protest of Martin Luther King, Jr., the radical actions of Malcolm X. The presidencies of John F. Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson brought incredible changes for Americas in the 1960s. Major civil rights laws were passed, new government programs expanded welfare and social safety nets to disadvantaged citizens, new foreign policy events such as the Cuban Missile Crisis and America’s entry into the Vietnam War heighted Cold War tensions and anxieties. | | | | | |
| Last Unit The Cold War  (1945-1960) | Current Unit: **Civil Rights**  **(1954-1968)** | | Next Unit The Vietnam War  (1961-1975) | | |
| **Assessments** : | | **Key Terms and Phrases:** | | | |
| 1. Vocabulary 2. Sequence and Chronology 3. Political Cartoon Analysis 4. Primary Sources 5. Graphs/Charts Analysis 6. Maps/Photos Analysis 7. CER Writing 8. Unit Summative Assessments |  | 1. THURGOOD MARSHALL 2. ORVAL FAUBUS 3. LITTLE ROCK NINE 4. ROSA PARKS 5. MARTIN L. KING 6. MOHANDAS GANDHI 7. EMMETT TILL 8. PLESSY V. FERGUSON 9. BROWN V. BOARD OF ED. 10. MONTGOMERY BUS BOYCOTT 11. SIT-IN 12. DESEGREGATION 13. NAACP 14. SCLC 15. SNCC 16. FREEDOM RIDERS 17. JAMES FARMER 18. JAMES MEREDITH 19. BULL CONNOR | | 1. GEORGE WALLACE 2. MEDGAR EVERS 3. CORE 4. CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964 5. FREEDOM SUMMER 6. 24TH AMENDMENT 7. VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF 1965 8. MALCOLM X (LITTLE) 9. ELIJAH MUHAMMAD 10. STOKELY CARMICHAEL 11. HUEY NEWTON 12. BOBBY SEALE 13. CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1968 14. DE FACTO SEGREGATION 15. DE JURE SEGREGATION 16. NATION OF ISLAM 17. BLACK POWER 18. BLACK PANTHERS 19. AFFIRMATIVE ACTION | |
| **Essentials Questions:**   1. Which event led to the beginning of the modern Civil Rights Movement? 2. Was the Brown v Board of Education decision the biggest achievement in the Civil Rights Movement? 3. In what ways did the Civil Rights Movement evolve during the 1960s? 4. Whose strategies were more successful Martin Luther King, Jr.s’, the SNCC’s or Malcolm X’s? 5. How successful were President John F. Kennedy and President Lyndon Johnson at bringing about change in Civil Rights? 6. What overall impact did the civil rights movement have on American society? 7. Should the Civil Rights Movement be considered a success? | | | | | **Pages**  **698-727** |

**USHG ERA 8 – POST-WORLD WAR II UNITED STATES (1945 -1989)**

**8.3 Civil Rights in the Post-WWII Era**

*I can examine and analyze the Civil Rights Movement using key events, people, and organizations.*

**8.3.1 Civil Rights Movement** – I can analyze the key events, ideals, documents, and organizations in the struggle for civil rights by African Americans including:

• the impact of WWII and the Cold War (e.g., racial and gender integration of the military)

• Supreme Court decisions and governmental actions (e.g., Brown v. Board (1954), Civil Rights Act (1957), Little

Rock schools desegregation, Civil Rights Act (1964), Voting Rights Act (1965))

• protest movements, organizations, and civil actions (e.g., integration of baseball, Montgomery Bus Boycott

(1955–1956), March on Washington (1963), freedom rides, National Association for the Advancement of Colored

People (NAACP), Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), Student Non-violent Coordinating

Committee (SNCC), Nation of Islam, Black Panthers)

• resistance to Civil Rights

**8.3.5 Tensions and Reactions to Poverty and Civil Rights** – I can analyze the causes and consequences of the civil unrest that occurred in American cities by comparing the civil unrest in Detroit with at least one other American city (e.g., Los Angeles, Cleveland, Chicago, Atlanta, Newark).

**Unit Guided Reading: CHAPTER 21: CIVIL RIGHTS**

**Directions:** Place answers on separate paper. Write answers in complete sentences and include the questions in your answers.

**SECTION 1 GUIDED READING: TAKING ON SEGREGATION**

1. DESCRIBE THE TYPICAL BUS RIDE FOR AFRICAN-AMERICANS IN 1950’S ALABAMA.

2. WHY WAS THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1857 NOT ENFORCED?

3. DESCRIBE HOW THE CASE OF PLESSY V. FERGUSON CREATED LEGAL SEGREGATION.

4. WHAT DID MANY AFRICAN-AMERICANS LEAVING THE SOUTH FIND WHEN THEY

MOVED NORTH?

5. WHAT EVENT SET THE STAGE FOR THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT? HOW?

6. DESCRIBE THE NAACP’S LEGAL STRATEGY USED TO FIGHT SEGREGATION.

7. WHO WAS THURGOOD MARSHALL? WHAT JOB WAS HE APPOINTED TO IN 1967?

8. WHEN DID THE CASE OF BROWN V. BOARD OCCUR?

9. SUMMARIZE THE CASE AND DECISION IN BROWN V. BOARD.

10. DESCRIBE THE DIFFERENT REACTIONS THAT TOOK PLACE ACROSS THE COUNTRY

REGARDING THE BROWN V. BOARD DECISION.

11. DESCRIBE THE EVENTS THAT TOOK PLACE AT CENTRAL HIGH IN 1957.

-WHO WAS ORVAL FAUBUS? HOW DID HE PREVENT INTEGRATION AT CENTRAL

HIGH?

-WHO WERE THE LITTLE ROCK NINE?

12. SUMMARIZE THE EVENTS OF THE MONTGOMERY BUS BOYCOTT.

-WHAT ROLE DID ROSA PARKS PLAY?

-WHAT ROLE DID MLK PLAY IN THE BOYCOTT?

13. WHAT DID THE MONTGOMERY BUS BOYCOTT PROVE ABOUT THE CIVIL RIGHTS

MOVEMENT?

14. WHAT DID MLK URGE HIS FOLLOWERS NOT TO DO IN RESPONSE TO THREATS ON HIS

LIFE?

15. WHAT TYPE OF RESISTANCE DID MLK USE & PROMOTE? WHY? WHO DID HE LEARN IT

FROM?

16. WHO WAS EMMETT TILL? WHY WAS HE MURDERED?

17. WHAT WAS THE SCLC? WHAT WAS ITS PURPOSE?

18. WHAT DOES SNCC STAND FOR? DESCRIBE THE ACTIONS TAKEN BY SNCC TO FIGHT

SEGREGATION.

19. WHAT IS A “SIT-IN”? DESCRIBE THE SIT-IN FEBRUARY 1960.

**SECTION 2 GUIDED READING: THE TRIUMPHS OF A CRUSADE**

1. WHO WERE THE FREEDOM RIDERS?

-WHAT WERE THEY TESTING?

-DESCRIBE WHAT HAPPENED TO MANY FREEDOM RIDERS.

-WHY DID FREEDOM RIDERS WANT ATTENTION FROM THE PRESS?

2. WHO WAS JAMES MEREDITH?

-DESCRIBE THE INTEGRATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI.

3. SUMMARIZE THE EVENTS THAT HAPPENED IN BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA IN 1963.

-WHAT ROLE DID FRED SHUTTLESWORTH PLAY?

-WHAT ROLE DID BULL CONNOR PLAY?

4. WHAT POPULAR SLOGAN DID AFRICAN-AMERICANS PLACE ON SIGNS USED DURING

THE SANITATION WORKERS STRIKE IN 1968?

5. WHO WAS GEORGE WALLACE? WHAT FAMOUS SPEECH DID HE MAKE?

6. WHO WAS MEDGAR EVERS? WHAT HAPPENED TO HIM?

7. DESCRIBE WHAT HAPPENED ON AUGUST 28, 1963.

8. DESCRIBE WHAT 2 EVENTS HAPPENED SHORTLY AFTER MLK’S “I HAVE A DREAM”

SPEECH.

9. WHAT DID THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964 PROHIBIT? WHO SIGNED IT INTO LAW?

10. WHAT DID CORE AND SNCC BEGIN DOING IN 1964?

-WHAT WAS THE FREEDOM SUMMER?

11. WHO WAS FANNIE LOU HAMER?

-WHAT PARTY DID SHE HEAD?

12. WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF THE 24TH AMENDMENT? WHEN DID IT BECOME LAW?

13. DESCRIBE THE MARCH FROM SELMA TO MONTGOMERY.

14. WHAT DID THE VOTING RIGHT ACT OF 1965 DO? WHO SIGNED IT INTO LAW?

**SECTION 3 GUIDED READING: CHALLENGES & CHANGES IN THE MOVEMENT**

1. WHAT DID CIVIL RIGHTS GROUPS HAVE IN COMMON IN THE 1960’S?

2. EXPLAIN THE DIFFERENT THREATS CONFRONTED BY AFRICAN-AMERICANS IN THE SOUTH & NORTH.

-DESCRIBE THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DE FACTO SEGREGATION & DE JURE SEGREGATION.

3. DESCRIBE THE WATTS RACE RIOT OF 1965.

4. WHY DID AFRICAN-AMERICANS TURN VIOLENT AFTER WINNING CIVIL RIGHTS VICTORIES IN THE SOUTH?

5. WHAT HAPPENED TO THE MONEY LBJ NEEDED TO FUND HIS WAR ON POVERTY?

6. WHO WAS MALCOLM LITTLE? HOW WAS HIS PHILOSOPHY DIFFERENT THAN MLK’S?

7. WHY DID MALCOLM X BREAK FROM ELIJAH MUHAMMAD?

-EXPLAIN MALCOLM X’S PHILOSOPHY OF “BALLOTS OR BULLETS”.

8. WHAT FAMOUS SLOGAN DID STOKELY CARMICHAEL BEGIN USING? WHY?

9. DESCRIBE THE FOUNDING AND PURPOSE OF THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY.

-WHY WERE THE PANTHERS POPULAR IN THE GHETTOS?

10. WHY DID MLK OBJECT TO THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY?

-DO YOU THINK HE WAS RIGHT? EXPLAIN.

11. WHEN WAS MLK ASSASSINATED? BY WHO?

12. WHAT HAPPENED AFTER MLK’S ASSASSINATION?

13. WHO WAS ASSASSINATED IN JUNE OF 1968? WHY?

14. WHAT DID THE KERNER COMMISSION NAME AS THE LEADING CAUSE OF URBAN VIOLENCE?

15. WHAT PRACTICE DID THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1968 END?

16. SUMMARIZE THE GAINS MADE BY AFRICAN-AMERICANS AS A RESULT OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT.

17. WHY WAS SHIRLEY CHISHOLM IMPORTANT?

18. WHAT CAUSED SUPPORT FOR THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT TO DECLINE IN LATER YEARS?

19. WHAT IS AFFIRMATIVE ACTION?

-WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF THE AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PROGRAMS?

-WHY WERE THESE PROGRAMS CONSIDERED “REVERSE DISCRIMINATION”

-DO YOU BELIEVE AFFIRMATIVE ACTION IS A GOOD IDEA? EXPLAIN.