Terms and Names Fill in the blanks in the time line statements with the letter of the name or term that best completes the statement. A name or term may be used more than once or not at all.

a. boycott

e. segregation

i. Martin Luther King, Jr.
b. sit-ins

f. Plessy v. Ferguson

j. Brown v. Board of Education of

a. boycottb. sit-insc. schoolsd. Rosa Pa	rks	e. segregation f. <i>Plessy</i> v. <i>Ferguson</i> g. Thurgood Marshall h. <i>Morgan</i> v. <i>Virginia</i>	 i. Martin Luther King, Jr. j. Brown v. Board of Education of k. Southern Christian Leadership l. Student Nonviolent Coordinatir 	Conference
1875	1.	The Civil Rights Act of 1875 o white Supreme Court would d	utlaws In 1883, an all- eclare the act unconstitutional.	: 3
: 1896	2.	In, the Supreme Court rules that a Louisiana law requiring "separate but equal" public accommodations is constitutional.		
1952	3.	v. Board of Education of Topeka before the Supreme Court.		
1954	4.	In Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, the Supreme Court declares in public schools unconstitutional.		
1955	5.	is arrested for refusing to	give up a bus seat to a white man.	*
	6.	In response, the Montgomery Improvement Association is formed to organize a of Montgomery buses, and Martin Luther King, Jr., is elected its leader.		
1957	7	Following the Arkansas governor's refusal to obey the Supreme Court decision in, a crisis occurs in Little Rock. President Eisenhower places the Arkansas National Guard under federal control and orders paratroopers into the city.		
	· ·	. The is founded under the King, Jr., for the purpose of c paigns against segregation an	d racism.	
1960		. To make better use of young founded.		
	10	Members of SNCC use throughout the South.	to desegregate lunch counters	

Which event or group listed above do you think was the most important for the Civil Rights movement?

-Provide & explain two details to support your decision.