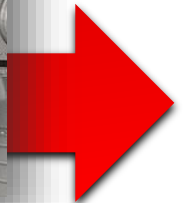
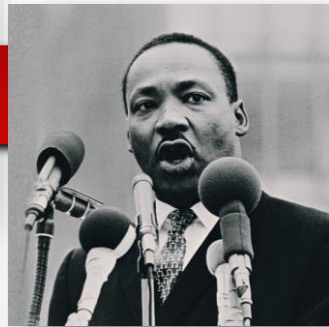


CIVIL RIGHTS TIMELINE ASSIGNMENT

Directions: Use the handout to complete the following timeline assignment.



Task Overview

The Civil Rights Movement unfolded as a series of key events that showed injustices and inequalities that African Americans had to fight against. For this assignment, complete a timeline in which you include the following events related to the Civil Rights Movement:

- Brown vs. Board of Education
- Little Rock Nine
- Sit-ins
- Death of Emmett Till
- Rosa Parks and the Montgomery Bus Boycott
- The March on Washington
- Freedom Rides

For each of the events include the following required elements:

- Title of Event
- Date of Event
- Picture to Represent Event
- Overview of Event
 - A brief description of what happened
 - A brief statement on why it was important to the overall Civil Rights Movement

TIMELINE RUBRIC

CATEGORY	4	3	2	1
Required Elements and Accuracy	The project includes all required elements and they are all exceptionally accurate.	All required elements are included on the project, and only minor errors are present in accuracy.	Some of the required elements are included on the project, and there are many issues with accuracy.	Most required elements were missing, and the project lacks accuracy.
Development of Ideas	The project shows an exceptionally in-depth base of content and knowledge and includes thorough explanations.	Project displays a very in-depth base of content and knowledge.	Project displays only some in-depth content and knowledge, and the ideas are straight forward.	Project appears to have insufficient in-depth content and knowledge, and contains limited ideas.
Communication		Writing is clear, accurate, and effective with well-organized ideas.	Writing is satisfactory with only minor errors but does not interfere with the message.	Writing is unclear and difficult to distinguish the message.
Organization and Design		The project is exceptionally attractive in terms of design, layout, and neatness.	The project is acceptably attractive though it may be a bit messy.	The project is distractingly messy or very poorly designed. It is not attractive.

Name(s): _____

Mark: _____ / 14

CIVIL RIGHTS TIMELINE



CIVIL RIGHTS TIMELINE



CIVIL RIGHTS TIMELINE ASSIGNMENT

Directions: Use the handout to complete the following timeline assignment.

Make sure students understand the expectations of the assignment and how they will be assessed. The included events are just a sampling of the major events of the Civil Rights. The teacher may choose to add or remove events based on the needs of the classroom. This assignment can be done individually in that each student is required to complete their own timeline or in that each student completes a different event to create a class-wide timeline once the different events are combined. As well, it could be completed in groups where each group completes their own timeline or each group is responsible for one event and then all of the events are combined to create a timeline.

This assignment is best used as a review or end of unit activity to bring together the overall events of the Civil Rights Movement. See the rest of the key for more detailed information on possible responses and uses for this timeline assignment.

Task Overview

The Civil Rights Movement unfolded as a series of key events that showed injustices and inequalities that African Americans had to fight against. For this assignment, complete a timeline in which you include the following events related to the Civil Rights Movement:

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TIMELINE KEY

Brown vs. Board of Education

1954

When the Supreme Court ruled on *Brown v. Board of Education*, and their unanimous decision that segregated schools were unconstitutional provided the spark that brought the entire conflict over segregation to a head.

The *Brown v. Board of Education* decision shook to its very foundation the Jim Crow system that the south was built upon and opened a window of opportunity for advancements in the Civil Rights Movement.

Rosa Parks and the Montgomery Bus Boycott

1955

When Rosa Parks, tired from a long day of work, and loaded down with Christmas packages, did not give her seat up to a white passenger. The law stipulated that all four people in her row had to move so that the one white man who had come on the bus could sit down. A series of bus boycotts ensued putting pressure on the bus company who began to lose profits.

On November 13, 1956, the stalemate ended. The United States Supreme Court ruled unanimously that bus segregation in Montgomery was unconstitutional.

Sit-ins

1960

A series of sit-ins (first in Greensboro and then in Nashville) to protest segregation in society in places such as diners. In Greensboro, four students sit at the counter even though they are refused service.

The protest forced the store, Woolworth's, to discontinue segregation and was another step towards equality in society for African Americans.

Death of Emmett Till

1955

The brutal death of Emmett Till, a 14 year old boy from Chicago because he had whistled at a white woman.

His death and the trial that followed sparked outrage over the treatment of the boy and the injustice of dealing with the men who killed him. It helped lead to an increase in the causes of the Civil Rights Movement.

Little Rock Nine

1957

In 1957, public school desegregation began in Little Rock. The school board decided to begin gradual desegregation with older children, selecting nine black high school students. A showdown ensued between President Eisenhower and Governor Fabus who wanted to disallow the nine students.

The events of the Little Rock Nine helped advance the goal of desegregation in the face of tradition and racism.

Freedom Rides

June of 1991

A protest of bus travel to put pressure on President Kennedy to end segregation on bus travel.

Although the protest led to violence and arrests of the protesters, it ultimately led to the federal government banning segregation on bus travel.

TIMELINE KEY

March on Washington

1963

One of the largest political rallies for human rights in United States history and called for civil and economic rights for African Americans. It took place in Washington, D.C. Thousands of Americans headed to Washington on Tuesday August 27, 1963. On Wednesday, August 28, 1963. Martin Luther King, Jr., standing in front of the Lincoln Memorial, delivered his historic "I Have a Dream" speech in which he called for an end to racism.

Significant for the lasting legacy the event has left on American culture and for the historical legacy of the "I Have a Dream" speech.

This assignment can be completed in any manner of ways that best fits the needs of the students and the teacher. Traditionally, my students complete the assignment as either a poster or as a PowerPoint with each event being a different slide. The assignment can be completed individually or as part of a group assignment.

This teacher's key for the timeline is a general overview of the information that students should be placing in their assignment. Student responses may vary. A rubric has been included for easy assessment. The timeline included in this resource can be used as a place for students to plan their assignment. The timeline also should focus on the historical significance of the event in terms of how it impacted the overall Civil Rights Movement and American society.

This assignment is best used as a review or end of unit assignment once students have learned about all of the major events. Students may need research resources to help them in the completion of the assignment, such as textbook, library or online resources. The following web link can be used as a starting point for student research for the assignment:

<http://www.history.com/topics/black-history/civil-rights-movement>