

★ Guided Reading Activity 16-1

DIRECTIONS: Outlining Read the section and complete the outline below. Refer to your textbook to fill in the blanks.

I. The Origins of the Movement

- A. The Supreme Court had declared segregation to be constitutional in _____.
- B. Under the _____ doctrine, laws segregating African Americans were permitted as long as _____ were provided for them.
- C. Even in places without laws requiring segregation, there existed _____ segregation—segregation by _____.
- D. African Americans who benefited from FDR's New Deal programs gave the _____ new strength in the North.
- E. Sit-ins staged by members of the _____ successfully integrated many restaurants, theaters, and other public facilities in Detroit, Denver, and Syracuse.

II. The Civil Rights Movement Begins

- A. From 1939 to 1961, the NAACP's chief counsel and director of its Legal Defense and Education Fund was the brilliant African American attorney _____.
- B. In _____, the Supreme Court ruled that segregation in public schools was unconstitutional and violated the equal protection clause of the _____.
- C. _____ created an elaborate set of requirements other than race that schools could use to prevent African Americans from attending white schools.
- D. In 1956 a group of 101 Southern members of Congress signed a _____, which denounced the Supreme Court's ruling as _____.
- E. _____ believed that the only moral way to end segregation and racism was through _____.

III. African American Churches

- A. The Montgomery bus boycott could not have succeeded without the support and encouragement of the African American _____ in the city.
- B. The _____ challenged segregation of public transportation, housing, at the voting booths, and in public accommodations.

IV. Eisenhower and Civil Rights

- A. President Eisenhower believed that people had to allow segregation and racism to end _____, as people's _____ changed.
- B. President Eisenhower sent 1,000 soldiers to _____.
- C. The Civil Rights Act of 1957 marked an important first step in bringing the power of the _____ into the civil rights debate.

★ Guided Reading Activity 16-2

DIRECTIONS: Recalling Facts Read the section and answer the questions below. Refer to your textbook to write the answers.

1. How did students participating in sit-ins prove the leaders of the NAACP and SCLC wrong? _____
2. Who organized a convention at Shaw University and urged students to create the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)? _____
3. Who, as an SNCC volunteer from New York, urged the SNCC to help rural African Americans register to vote? _____
4. Who helped organize the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, and then challenged the legality of the segregated Democratic Party at the 1964 Democratic National Convention? _____
5. What was the purpose of the Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity? _____
6. Although unwilling to challenge the Southern Democrats in Congress, how did Kennedy support the civil rights movement? _____
7. How did Kennedy stop the violence against the Freedom Riders in Mississippi? _____
8. Who tried to register at the University of Mississippi but was turned back by the governor of the state? _____
9. What was Dr. King's reason for demonstrating in Birmingham, Alabama, in the spring of 1963? _____
10. What finally pushed President Kennedy into preparing a new civil rights bill? _____
11. What was one reason for the August 28, 1963, march on Washington? _____
12. What two events delayed the passing of the Civil Rights Act of 1964? _____
13. What were the elements of the Civil Rights Act of 1964? _____
14. What were the elements of the Voting Rights Act of 1965? _____

SECTION 16-2

★ Guided Reading Activity 16-3

DIRECTIONS: Recording Who, What, When, Where, Why, and How Read the section and answer the questions below. Refer to your textbook to write the answers.

1. Where did nearly 70 percent of African Americans live in 1965? _____
2. What was the economic situation of African Americans in 1965? _____

3. Why did the civil rights movement not help many African Americans who lived in urban poverty? _____
4. Where was the worst riot in the 1960s, and what were the results? _____

5. What were the recommendations of the Kerner Commission? _____

6. Why did President Johnson never endorse the recommendations of the Kerner Commission? _____

7. Why were a number of African American leaders becoming critical of Martin Luther King, Jr.'s, nonviolent strategy by the mid-1960s? _____
8. What did Dr. King and his wife do to call attention to the deplorable housing conditions that many African American families faced? _____
9. Who said that African Americans should control the social, political, and economic direction of their struggle for equality? _____
10. What did the Nation of Islam preach, and what did it mean? _____

11. Who shot and killed Malcolm X, and why? _____

12. What was one of the Black Panthers' main beliefs? _____

13. What elements were included in the Black Panthers' "Ten-Point Program"? _____

14. How did the emergence of black power and the call by some African Americans for violent action harm the civil rights movement? _____

15. When and where was Dr. King assassinated? _____
16. What were the elements of the Civil Rights Act of 1968? _____
