

CIVIL RIGHTS
ACTIVITY BOOK

THIS BOOK BELONGS TO



Civil Rights Timeline

People have taken a stand for civil and human rights since the beginning of time. Here, we honor the courage and commitment displayed by countless individuals — some who lost their lives — in the struggle for equal rights during a time known as “the modern American Civil Rights Movement.”

1954

May 17, 1954
Supreme Court outlaws school segregation in *Brown v. Board of Education*

1955

May 7, 1955
THE REV. GEORGE LEE
Killed for leading voter-registration drive *Belzoni, Mississippi*

August 13, 1955
LAMAR SMITH
Murdered for organizing black voters *Brookhaven, Mississippi*

August 28, 1955
EMMETT LOUIS TILL
Murdered for speaking to a white woman *Money, Mississippi*

October 22, 1955
JOHN EARL REESE
Slain by nightriders opposed to school improvements *Mayflower, Texas*

December 1, 1955
Rosa Parks arrested for refusing to give up her bus seat to a white man *Montgomery, Alabama*

December 5, 1955
Montgomery bus boycott begins

1956

November 13, 1956
Supreme court bans segregated seating on Montgomery buses

1957

January 23, 1957
WILLIE EDWARDS JR.
Killed by Klansmen *Montgomery, Alabama*

August 29, 1957
Congress passes first civil rights act since reconstruction

September 24, 1957
President Eisenhower orders federal troops to enforce school desegregation in Little Rock, Arkansas

1959

April 25, 1959
MACK CHARLES PARKER
Taken from jail and lynched *Poplarville, Mississippi*

1960

February 1, 1960
Black students stage sit-in at “whites only” lunch counter in Greensboro, North Carolina

December 5, 1960
Supreme court outlaws segregation in bus terminals

1961

May 14, 1961
Freedom Riders attacked in Alabama while testing compliance with bus desegregation laws

September 25, 1961
HERBERT LEE
Voter registration worker killed by white legislator *Liberty, Mississippi*

1962

April 1, 1962
Civil rights groups join forces to launch voter registration drive

April 9, 1962
CPL. ROMAN DUCKSWORTH JR.
Taken from bus and killed by police *Taylorsville, Mississippi*

September 30, 1962
Riots erupt when James Meredith, a black student, enrolls at Ole Miss

September 30, 1962
PAUL GUIHARD
French reporter killed during Ole Miss riot *Oxford, Mississippi*

1963

April 23, 1963
WILLIAM LEWIS MOORE
Slain during one-man march against segregation *Attalla, Alabama*

May 3, 1963
Birmingham police attack marching children with dogs and fire hoses

June 11, 1963
Alabama Governor George Wallace stands in schoolhouse door to stop university integration

June 12, 1963
MEDGAR EVERS
Civil rights leader assassinated *Jackson, Mississippi*

August 28, 1963
250,000 Americans march on Washington for civil rights

September 15, 1963
ADDIE MAE COLLINS, DENISE MCNAIR, CAROLE ROBERTSON, CYNTHIA WESLEY
Schoolgirls killed in bombing of Sixteenth Street Baptist Church *Birmingham, Alabama*

September 15, 1963
VIRGIL LAMAR WARE
Youth killed during wave of racist violence *Birmingham, Alabama*

1964

January 23, 1964
Poll tax outlawed in federal elections

January 31, 1964
LOUIS ALLEN
Witness to murder of civil rights worker assassinated *Liberty, Mississippi*

April 7, 1964

THE REV. BRUCE KLUNDER
Killed protesting construction of segregated school
Cleveland, Ohio

May 2, 1964

HENRY HEZEKIAH DEE &
CHARLES EDDIE MOORE
Killed by Klansmen
Meadville, Mississippi

June 20, 1964

Freedom Summer brings
1,000 young civil rights
volunteers to Mississippi

June 21, 1964

JAMES CHANEY,
ANDREW GOODMAN,
MICHAEL SCHWERNER
Civil rights workers
abducted and slain
by Klansmen
Philadelphia, Mississippi

July 2, 1964

President Johnson signs
Civil Rights Act of 1964

July 11, 1964

LT. COL. LEMUEL PENN
Killed by Klansmen
while driving north
Colbert, Georgia

1965

February 26, 1965

JIMMIE LEE JACKSON
Civil rights marcher
killed by state trooper
Marion, Alabama

March 7, 1965

State troopers beat
back marchers at
Edmund Pettus Bridge
Selma, Alabama

March 11, 1965

THE REV. JAMES REEB
March volunteer
beaten to death
Selma, Alabama

March 25, 1965

Thousands complete the
Selma to Montgomery
Voting Rights March

March 25, 1965

VIOLA GREGG LIUZZO
Killed by Klansmen while
transporting marchers
Selma Highway, Alabama

June 2, 1965

ONEAL MOORE
Black deputy killed
by nightriders
Varnado, Louisiana

July 9, 1965

Congress passes Voting
Rights Act of 1965

July 18, 1965

WILLIE BREWSTER
Killed by nightriders
Anniston, Alabama

August 20, 1965

JONATHAN DANIELS
Seminary student
killed by deputy
Hayneville, Alabama

1966

January 3, 1966

SAMUEL YOUNGE JR.
Student civil rights
activist killed in dispute
Tuskegee, Alabama

January 10, 1966

VERNON DAHMER
Black community leader
killed in Klan bombing
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

June 10, 1966

BEN CHESTER WHITE
Killed by Klansmen
Natchez, Mississippi

July 30, 1966

CLARENCE TRIGGS
Slain by nightriders
Bogalusa, Louisiana

1967

February 27, 1967

WHARLEST JACKSON
Civil rights leader killed
after promotion to
'white' job
Natchez, Mississippi

May 12, 1967

BENJAMIN BROWN
Civil rights worker
killed when police
fired on protesters
Jackson, Mississippi

October 2, 1967

Thurgood Marshall
sworn in as first black
Supreme Court justice

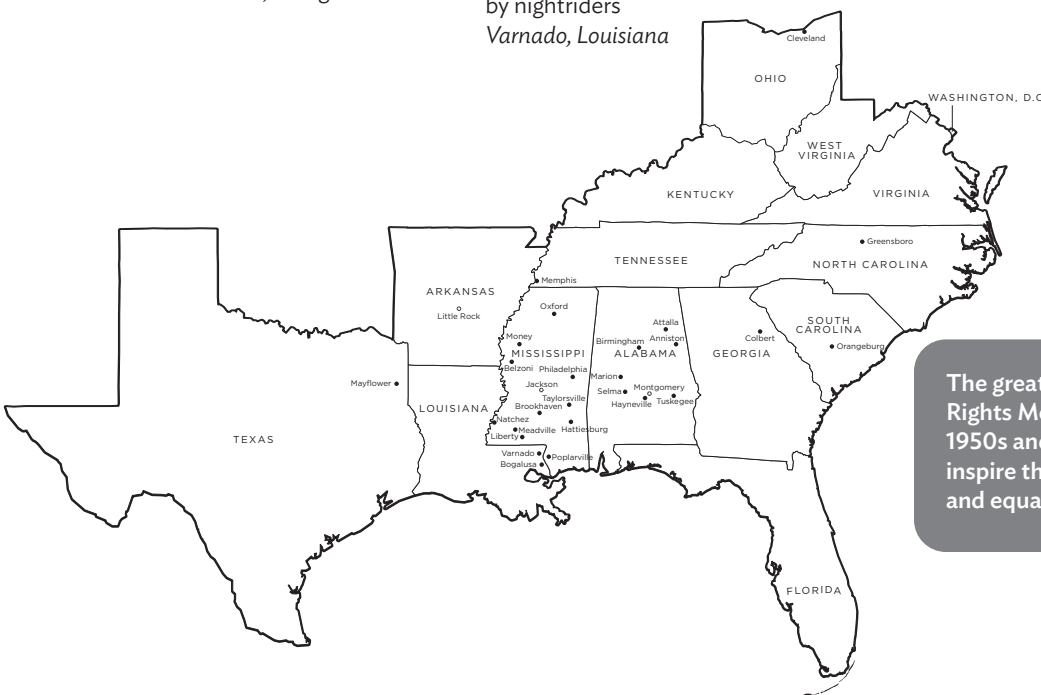
1968

February 8, 1968

SAMUEL HAMMOND JR.,
DELANO MIDDLETON,
HENRY SMITH
Students killed when
highway patrolmen fire
on protesters
Orangeburg, South Carolina

April 4, 1968

THE REV. DR. MARTIN
LUTHER KING JR.
Assassinated
Memphis, Tennessee



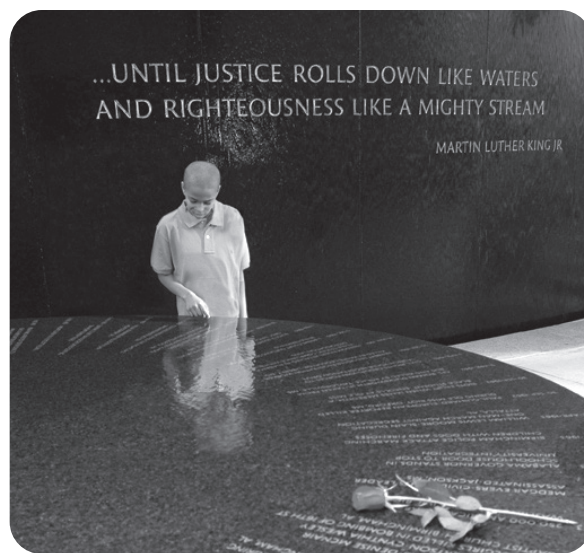
The great triumphs of the Civil Rights Movement during the 1950s and '60s continue to inspire those who seek justice and equality today.

Civil Rights Memorial Center

In Montgomery, Alabama, in 1989, the Southern Poverty Law Center built a memorial to educate young people about the Civil Rights Movement.



Memorial designer Maya Lin, who also designed the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, D.C., says it is “a place to remember the Civil Rights Movement, to honor those killed during the struggle, to appreciate how far the country has come in its quest for equality, and to consider how far it has to go.”



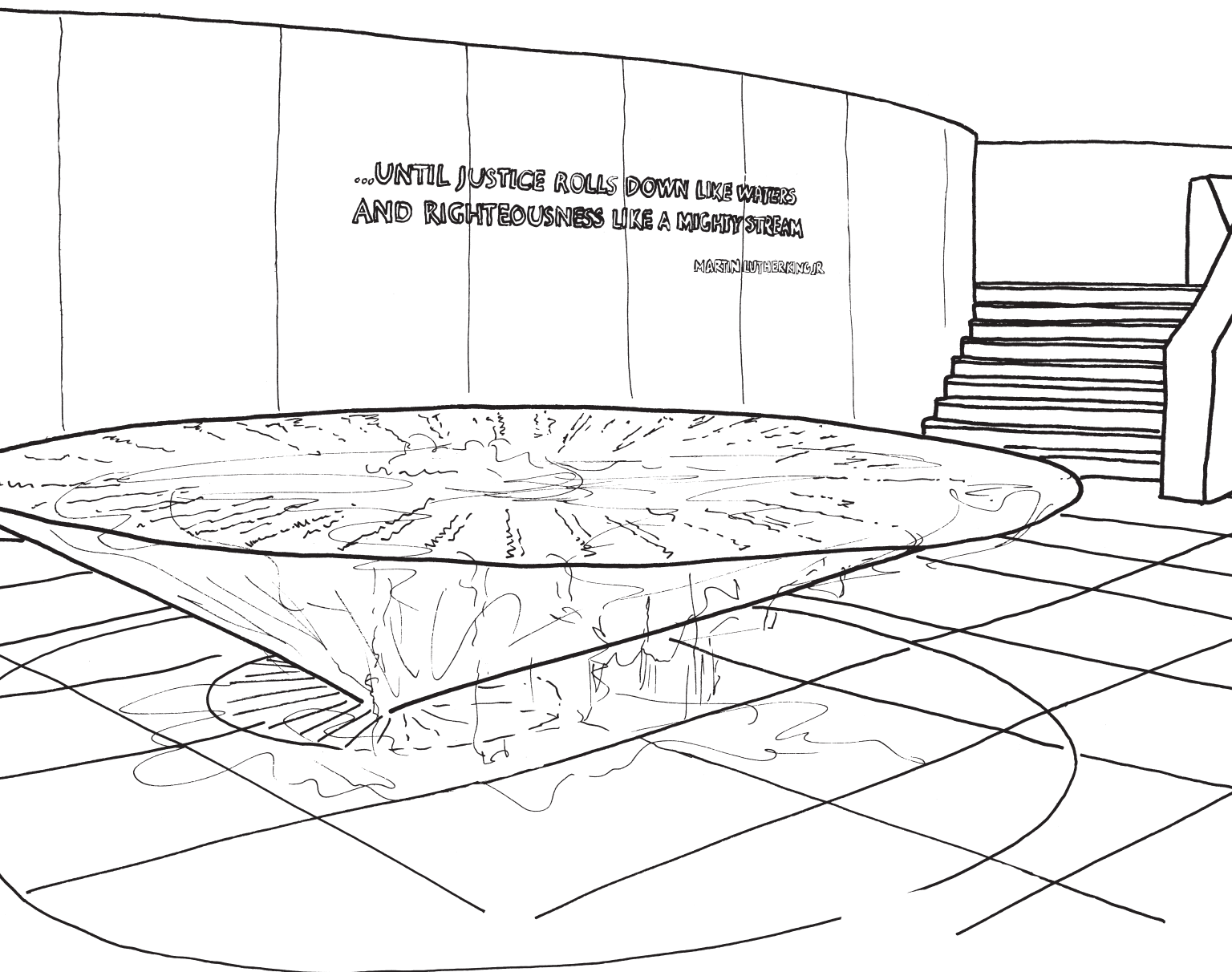
A visitor studies the Civil Rights Memorial. What would you expect to see if you visited the Memorial? Include a drawing of yourself, a friend, or a family member on the coloring page.

COLORING PAGE!



...UNTIL JUSTICE ROLLS DOWN LIKE WATERS
AND RIGHTEOUSNESS LIKE A MIGHTY STREAM

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.



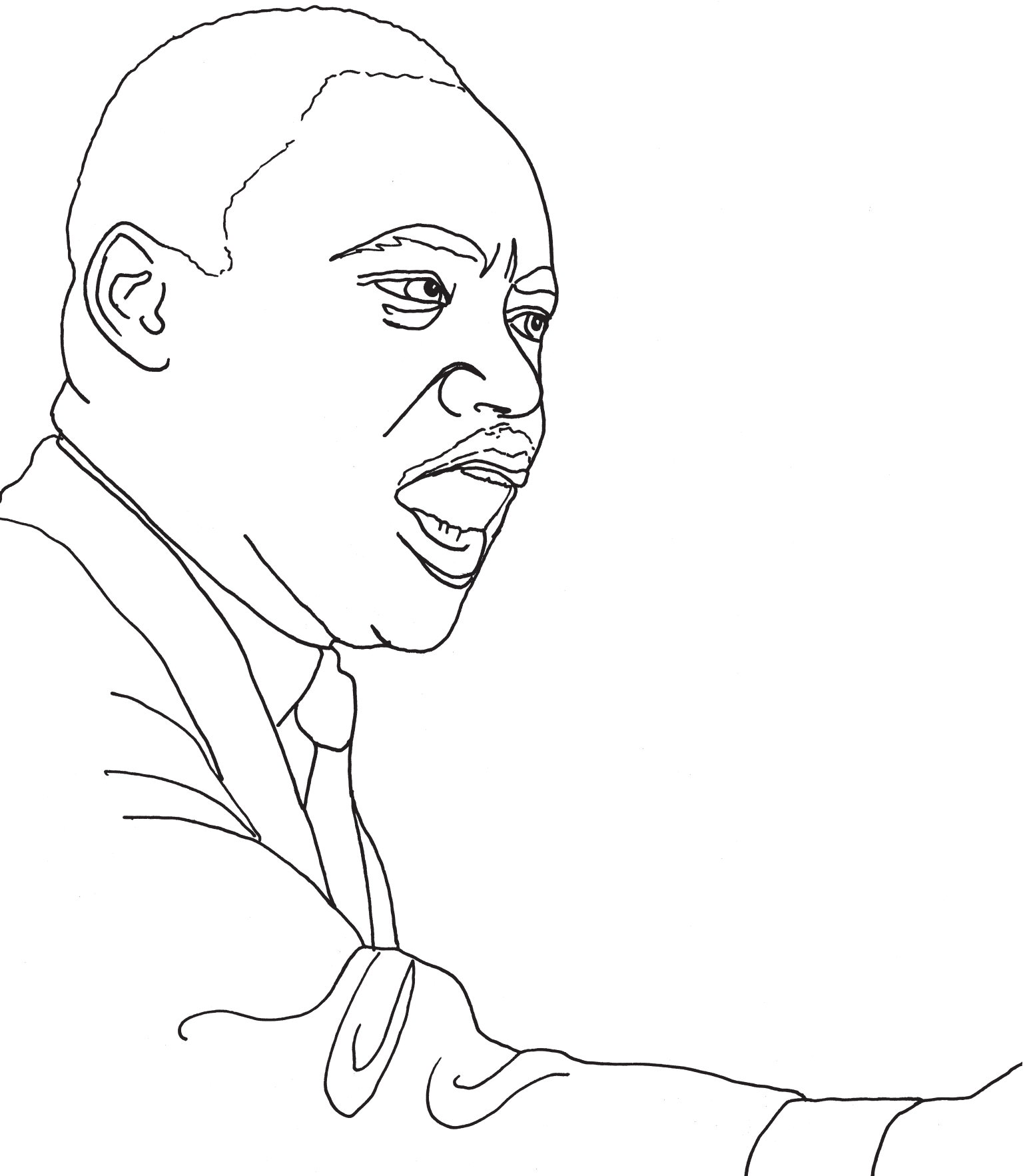
Powerful Words

The Civil Rights Memorial includes a curved black granite wall that is engraved with the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s well-known paraphrase of Amos 5:24. Unscramble the letters below to reveal the quote.

U l t n i i j e u s c t l o l s r
 n w d o e i k l t s e a r w
 d a n n o s h t e u r s e i s g
 k i e l a i h g m y t t r a m e s

“ U _____ c _____
 _____ r _____
 _____ e _____ s _____
 _____ g _____ ”

What will the world look like when these powerful words reflect reality?



When Did It Happen?

Draw a line from the event that took place during the Civil Rights Movement to the year it happened.

March on Washington



1965

Thurgood Marshall joins the Supreme Court



1964

President Johnson signs the Civil Rights Act



1955

Lunch Counter Sit-In



1960

Montgomery Bus Boycott



1967

Congress passes the Voting Rights Act



1963

Launching a Movement

Rosa Parks was born in 1913 in Alabama, where black people like her were treated as second-class citizens. This system of laws and customs was called “Jim Crow” — also known as “segregation.” Many black people were not allowed to vote. They could not go to school with white children or swim in their pools. They could not eat at the same restaurants or stay at the same hotels. They even had to drink out of separate water fountains.

When Rosa grew up, she and many others were determined to get rid of these unfair laws. But it was very hard to do, because some powerful people wanted to keep everything the same. One day — on Dec. 1, 1955 — Rosa was riding a city bus in Montgomery and the driver ordered her to give up her seat to a white passenger who didn’t have one. She said no, and so the police came and took her to jail.

The city’s black community was angry. Their leaders asked everyone to stop riding city buses. So, tens of thousands of people walked to work the next day — and the next day, and the next. They kept on walking for 381 straight days.

The city lost a lot of money, because these people were not buying bus tickets. Finally, the rules were changed, and black people could sit wherever they wanted.

This event is known as the Montgomery Bus Boycott. It inspired people across America to join a civil rights movement that changed our country forever.

Rosa Parks thought everyone should be treated fairly. Is anyone being treated unfairly today?





Overheard

Find the words or expressions often used during the Civil Rights Movement.

Boycott

Voting rights

Segregation

Protest

Equality

Integration

Demonstration

Equal rights

Jim Crow

Non-violence

Struggle

Sit-in

Freedom

Respect

Justice

F S A D E Q I T B R E G U A M
 P I B S W U Y E L G G U R T S
 T T O C Y O B Q O Y I K E L E
 K I N G T T A U P J A C S C G
 I N O H I P I A V S V F P I R
 N P R I O T R L O G H P E V E
 T E H A N K G R A N Q R C I G
 E D F O W A O I R U M O T L A
 G N R M O N U G J O Q T C G T
 R S E T R Q K H U R A E L H I
 A B E J C G G T S E N S D Y O
 T R D E M O N S T R A T I O N
 I V O T I N G R I G H T S M E
 O O M A J F S I C M A R T I N
 N N O N V I O L E N C E L A W

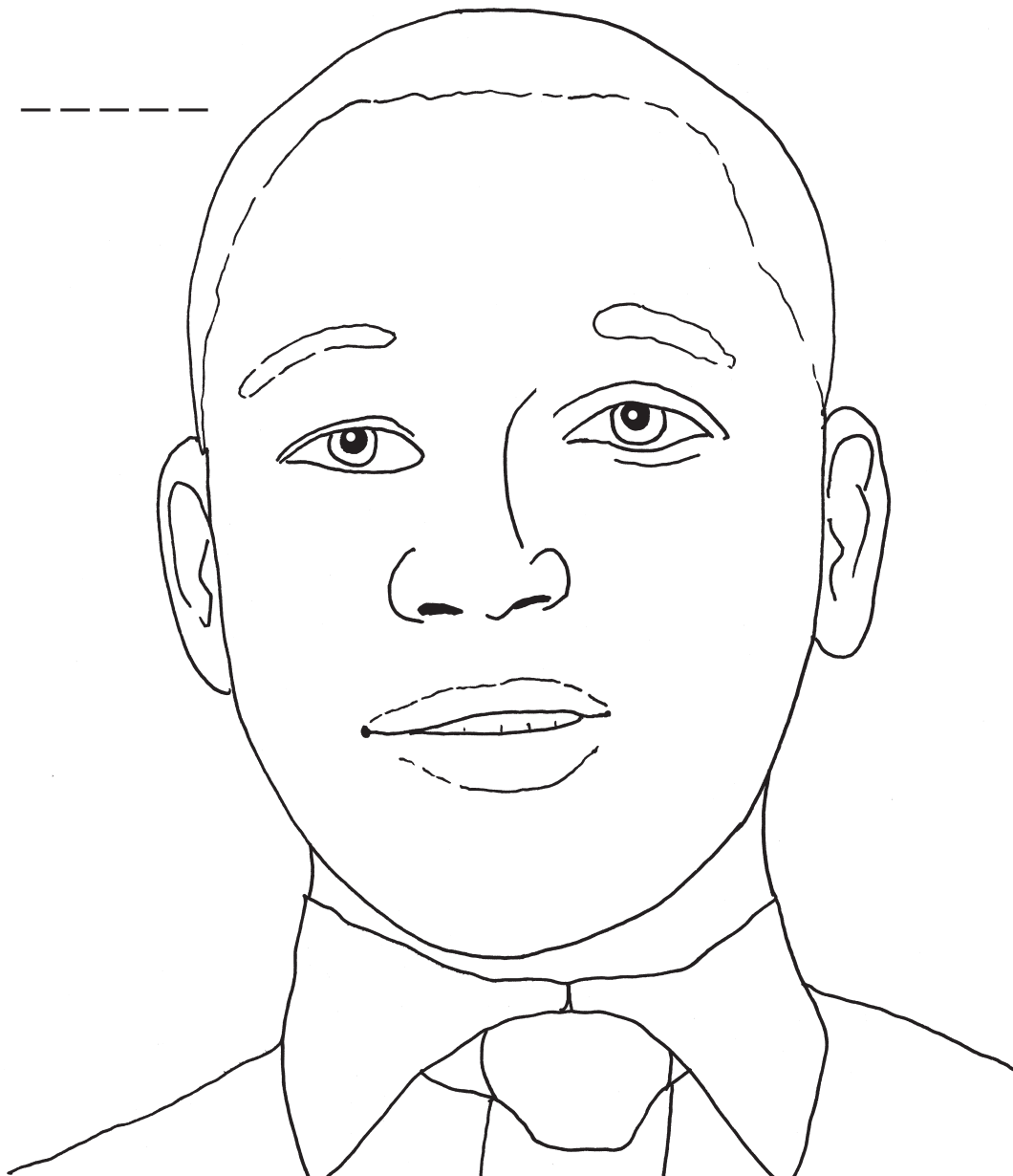
Who Am I?

I grew up in Chicago.

In the summer of 1955, I took a bus to Money, Mississippi, to visit my cousins.

I was 14 years old.

My name is



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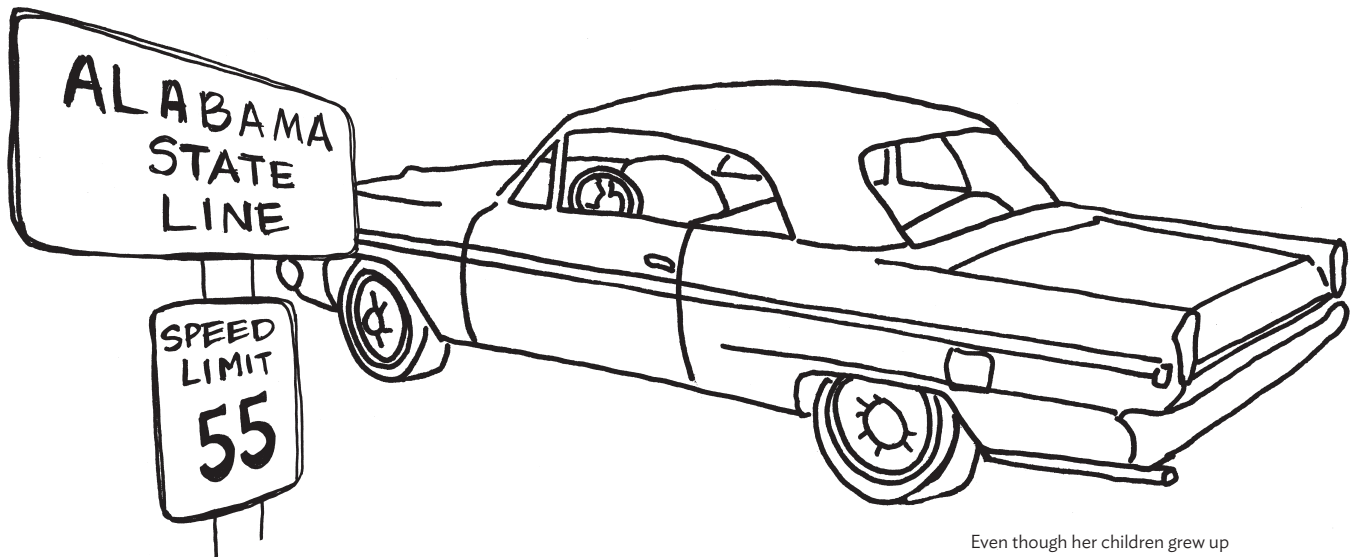
What do you think he most enjoyed about visiting his cousins in Mississippi during the summer?

Who Am I?

I was a mother of five children living in Detroit, Michigan. One night, I saw some very disturbing images on the evening news. State troopers in Selma, Alabama, were attacking peaceful protestors with tear gas and clubs as they tried to cross the Edmund Pettus Bridge. I couldn't do anything but cry as I watched.

Four days later came the news reports of the death of the Rev. James Reeb, a white minister from Washington, D. C., who came to Alabama to join Dr. King and thousands of others who were determined to march from Montgomery to Selma.

I got in my car and left for Selma alone.



Even though her children grew up without their mother, what lasting lesson did she leave for them?





Children of the Movement

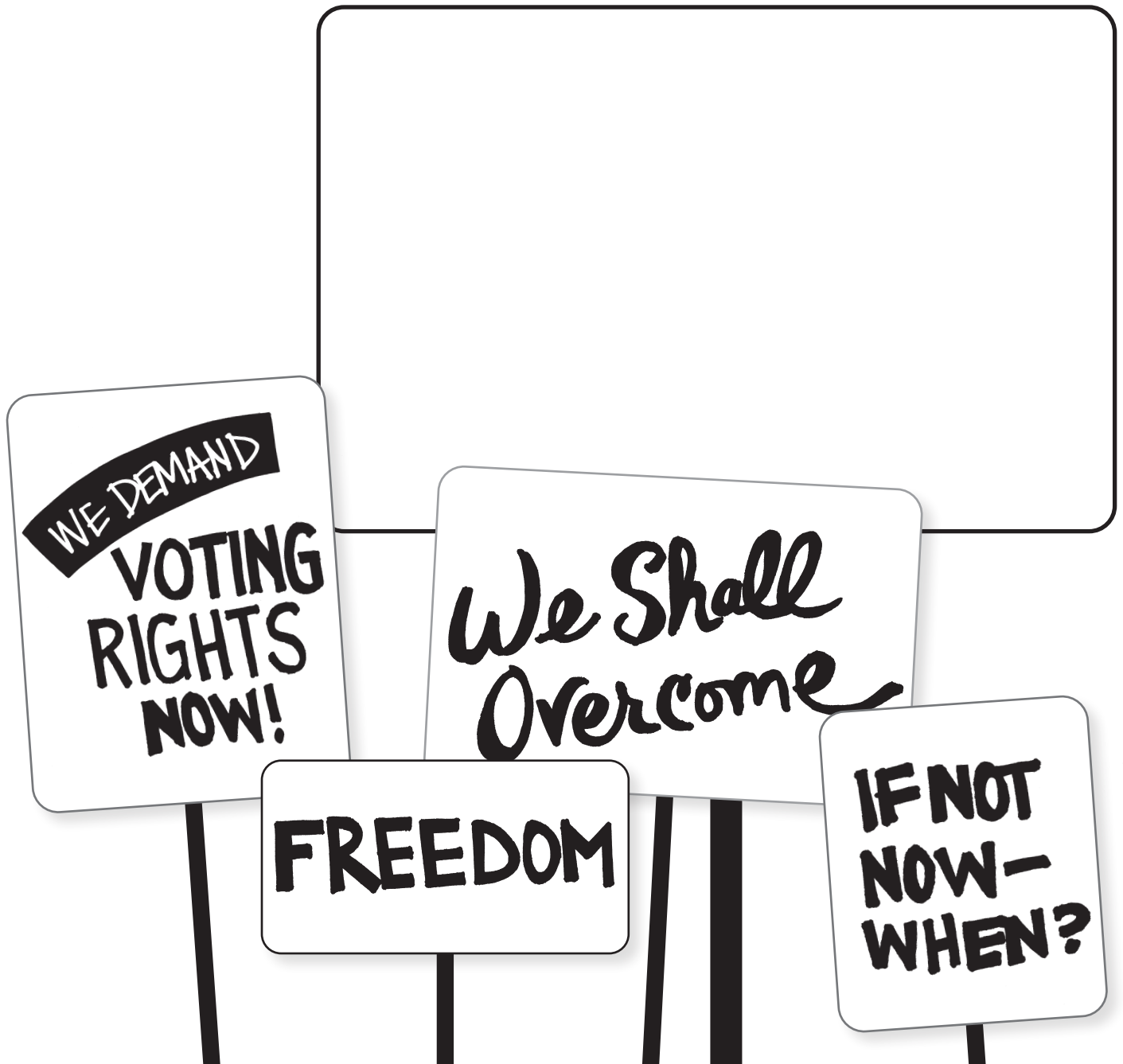
Find the names of the children included on the Civil Rights Memorial in the word search below.

Addie Mae Collins	Emmett Till
Denise McNair	Virgil Ware
John Earl Reese	Cynthia Wesley
Carole Robertson	

C E M C Y N S A K F C N U B W S P A
 Y M J O D E N I S R A O Y O N Y F J
 N M A V W M L T V P D S M I D H U O
 T E A B Y E U S B W O T L V E R T H
 B T P U H G J C E I S L N P N C E N
 D T W L M C N A I W O M E N I S Y E
 A T A K E A I C L C A V D F S H T A
 C I R T R E D R E J B I Y W E V M R
 H L R G A I G A D D P O H G M U O L
 P L F O W U M K H D I N J T C S D R
 C A R O L E R O B E R T S O N A H E
 S E R L I G A E D J K B F D A Y N E
 R I C D G E L W P E V R T L I B C S
 V T D S R C I S J F N C K J R A E E
 F A G W I T B V I R G I S A T L G A
 U H Y O V M R H N J M O H N E A R M

The March Continues

Social movements often use signs to convey a message. Civil Rights activists would create signs to be used as part of demonstrations or acts of civil disobedience. Design a protest sign to deliver your own important message.



Famous Civil Rights Protest Marches

Draw a line from the march to the corresponding photo. The images are your clues.



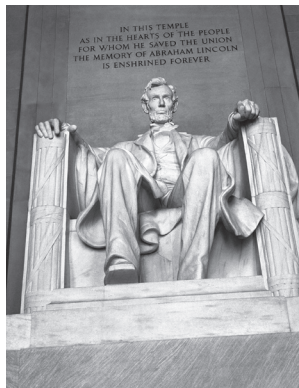
March on Washington

Memphis Sanitation Workers

Selma to Montgomery March

Bloody Sunday

Children's Crusade



Who Am I?

Once, I walked alone from Baltimore, Maryland, to the state capitol in Annapolis to protest segregation.

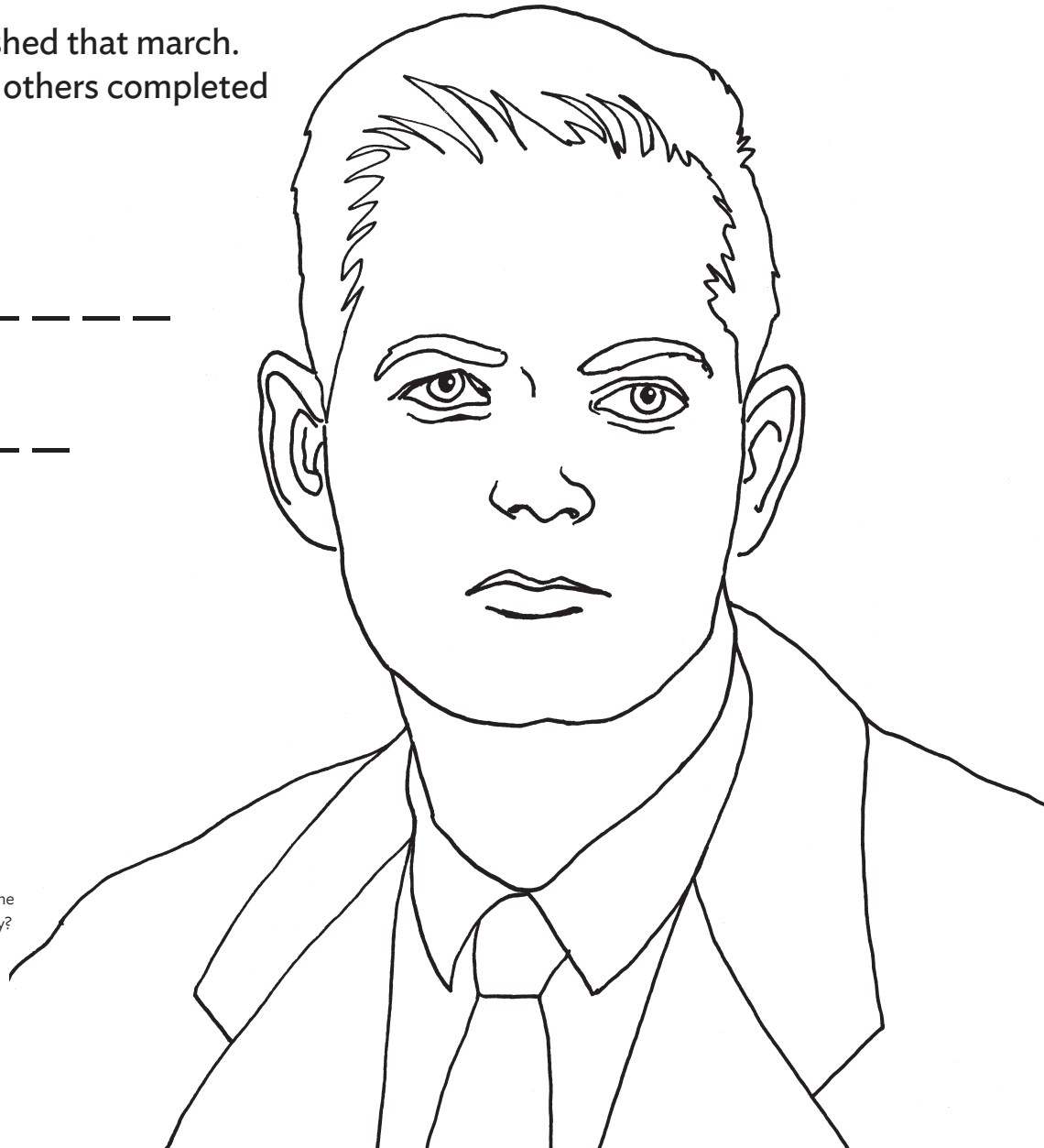
Later, I walked to Washington, D.C., to deliver a letter I wrote to President Kennedy at the White House.

My last walk was to be much longer — from Chattanooga, Tennessee, to Jackson, Mississippi — to deliver a letter urging Governor Ross Barnett to accept integration.

I never finished that march.
Thankfully, others completed it for me.

COLORING PAGE!

What challenges would he have faced along the way?

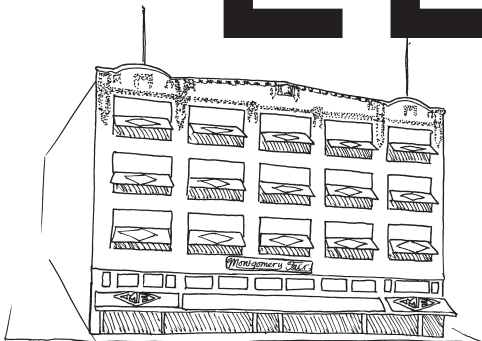
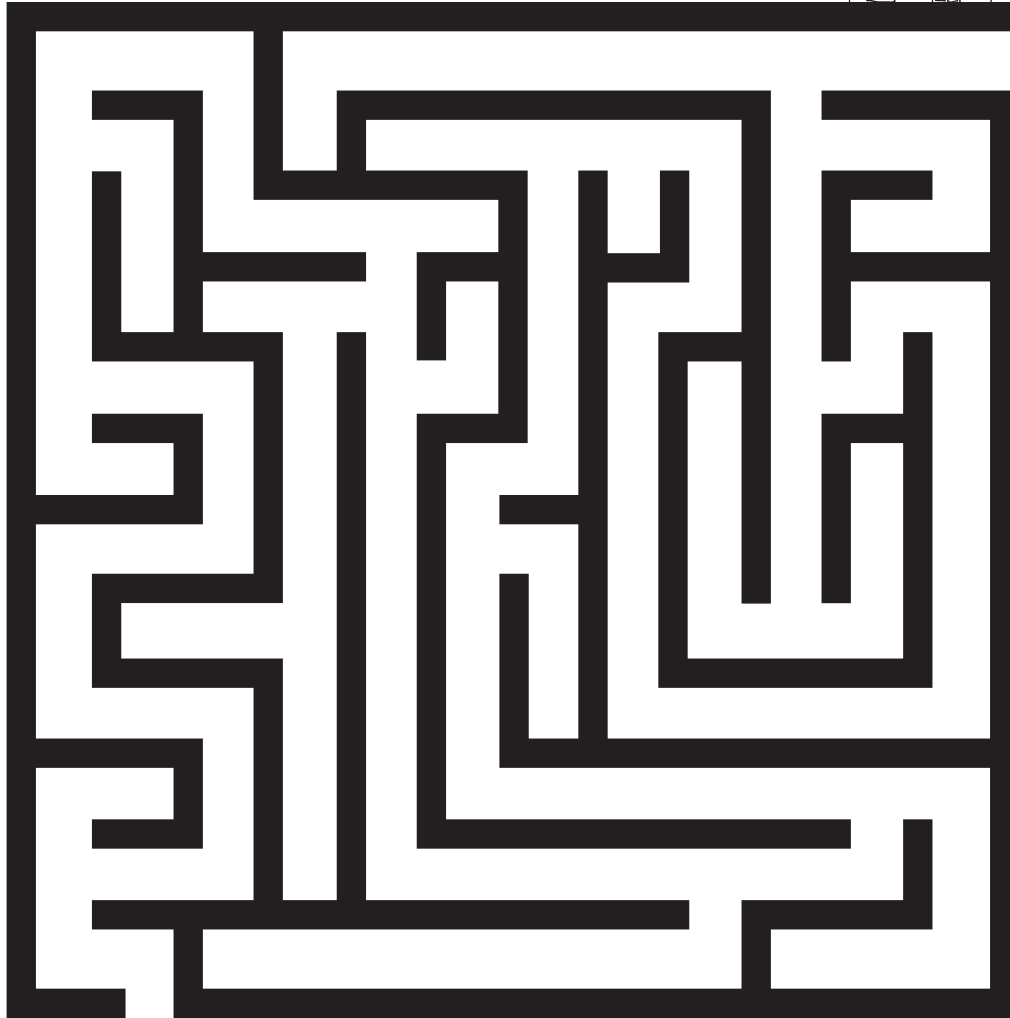


Rosa Parks' Path

Trace the path that is the shortest distance between home and work for Mrs. Parks.



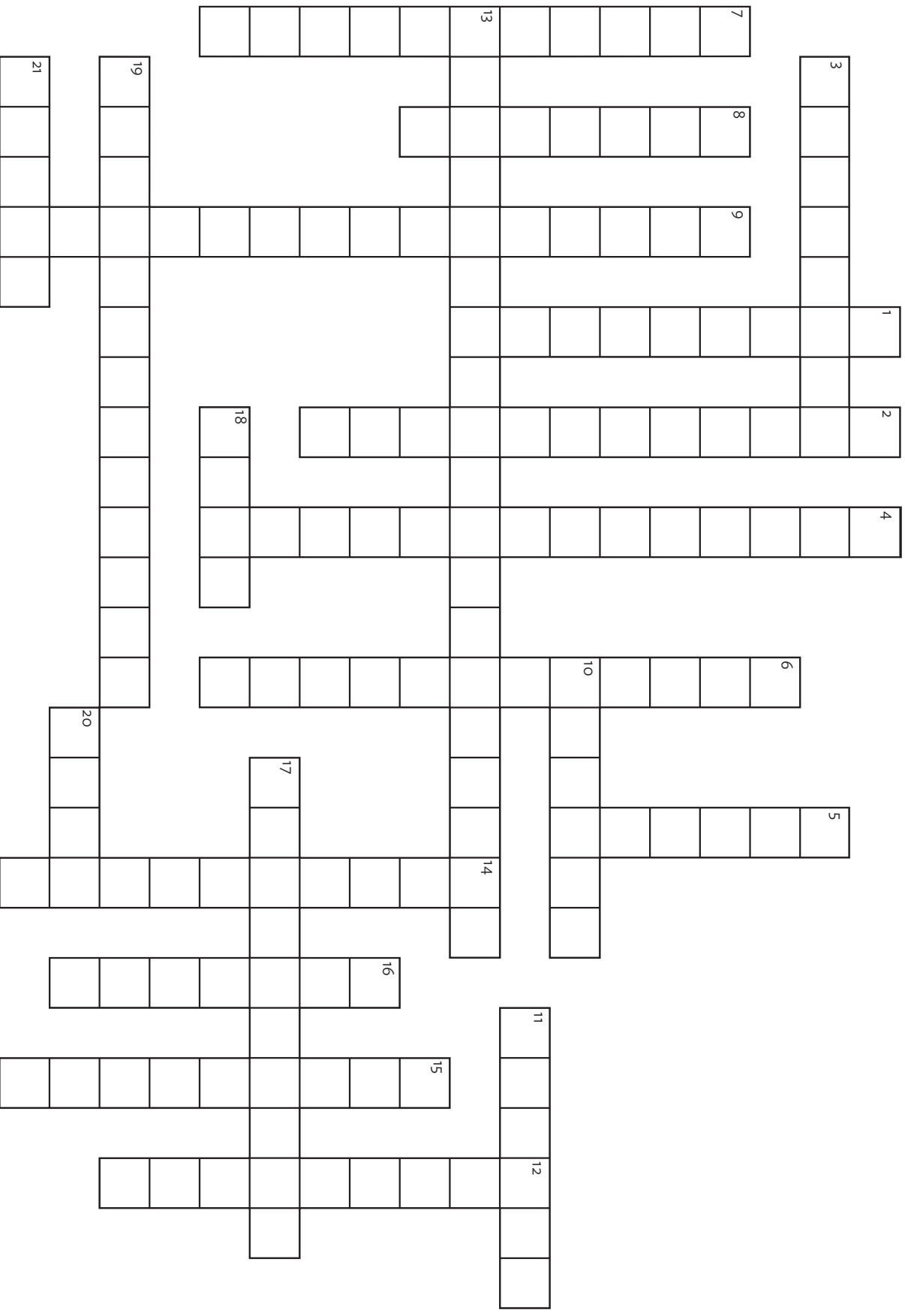
Cleveland Court



Montgomery Fair

Rosa Parks lived with her husband, Raymond, in the Cleveland Court housing development. During the Montgomery bus boycott, Mrs. Parks, like thousands of others, often walked to work.

Facts About the Movement



ACROSS

- 3 _____ Marshall was the first black Supreme Court justice.
- 10 _____ Till was a 14-year-old boy from Chicago, Illinois.
- 11 _____ Evers was the first NAACP Field Secretary for Mississippi.
- 13 The school the Alabama Governor fought to keep segregated.
- 17 Where Mrs. Rosa Parks was trained in nonviolent civil disobedience.
- 18 The number of students who integrated Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas.
- 19 The first black student to attend the University of Mississippi.
- 20 Number of students who began the Woolworth Lunch Counter Sit-In in Greensboro, North Carolina.
- 21 Her name before she became known as Mrs. Coretta King.

DOWN

- 1 During the 1960s, he was a Freedom Rider and led the “Bloody Sunday” march. He became a member of the U.S. House of Representatives.
- 2 “Bloody Sunday” protestors marched across this bridge.
- 4 President of the United States who signed the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
- 5 _____ Edwards was forced to jump to his death in the Alabama River.
- 6 This reverend was killed protesting construction of segregated schools in Cleveland, Ohio.
- 7 French reporter killed during a riot at Ole Miss.
- 8 The Tennessee city where Dr. King was killed.
- 9 The Baptist Church where four schoolgirls were killed in Birmingham.
- 12 He preached about voting rights at his church in Mississippi.
- 14 City that is home to the Civil Rights Memorial.
- 15 16-year-old Texan shot while with his cousin in a little café.
- 16 George _____ was the Alabama governor who blocked the schoolhouse door.

Who Am I?

I was the youngest of 12 children. My dad was a farmer. We had 80 acres of land.

I served as a military police officer in the U. S. Army, reaching the rank of corporal.

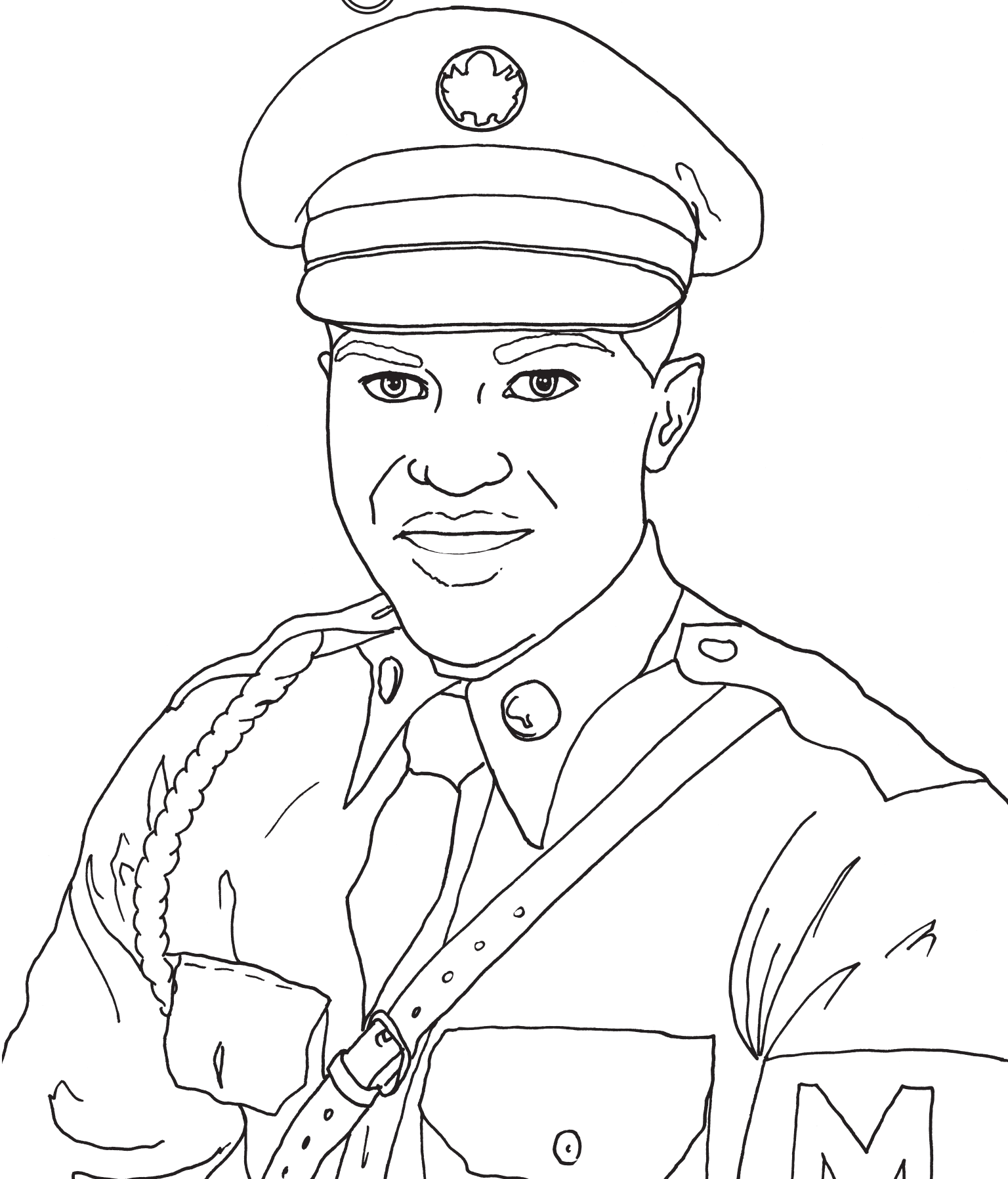
My wife had just had a new baby, and I was granted emergency leave to go home. I was excited about seeing them, but a little anxious about the 950-mile bus ride.

I was asleep when the bus pulled into my hometown of Taylorsville, Mississippi. Apparently, a Taylorsville police officer came on board when we arrived. He woke me up by slapping my face. The officer slapped me several more times before he shot me.

Some say the police officer shot me because I was seated in the wrong section of the bus. Others say I was mistaken for a “Freedom Rider.” The police officer later claimed I attacked him, and the grand jury believed him. The police officer was cleared of any wrongdoing.

More than 2,000 people attended my funeral. I was buried with full military honors, including a 16-gun salute.

Why would someone be upset because a black person was seated in the “wrong” section of the bus?



Pledge to Take a Stand

On the Wall of Tolerance in the Civil Rights Memorial Center, visitors have an opportunity to make a pledge to stand against hate and work for tolerance and justice in their daily lives:

I pledge to take a stand against hate, injustice and intolerance. I will work in my daily life for justice, equality and human rights — the ideals for which the Civil Rights martyrs died.



*What does this mean to you?
Rewrite the pledge in your own words.*

SHARE YOUR PLEDGE WITH A FRIEND OR ADULT, AND ASK THEM TO COMMIT TO IT, TOO.

We, _____ and _____ ,
commit to the pledge above and will help each other live
up to these promises, today and every day.

YOUR SIGNATURE

FRIEND/ADULT SIGNATURE

DATE

★ Keep your pledge someplace where you will see it — and remember it — often!

Glossary

Activism (*noun*) the act of doing something, like participating in a march or boycott to create change in the world

Activist (*noun*) the person who is doing something to create change

Boycott (*noun*) refusing to deal with/buy from a person, business or organization

Civil Rights (*plural noun*) rights that guarantee freedom and equality to everyone

Demonstration (*noun*) publicly expressing support or protest

Equality (*noun*) being equal in rights and privileges

Integration (*verb*) to bring people together across different groups, such as race and religion

Jim Crow (*noun*) the system of rules and practices used to discriminate against African-Americans

Justice (*noun*) fairness, following the law

Martyr (*noun*) a person who is put to death or suffers greatly on behalf of a belief or cause

Protest (*noun*) making public your dislike or disapproval of something

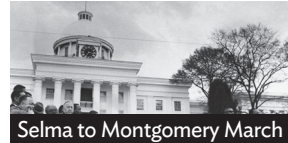
Segregation (*noun*) the practice of separating out by race, religion or other group from others

Tolerance (*noun*) a fair, objective and accepting attitude toward those who are different from you

Activity Answers

- #4** March on Washington — 1963
 Thurgood Marshall joins
 the Supreme Court — 1967
 President Johnson signs the
 Civil Rights Act — 1964
 Lunch Counter sit-in — 1960
 Montgomery Bus Boycott — 1955
 Congress Passes Voting
 Rights Act — 1965

#11

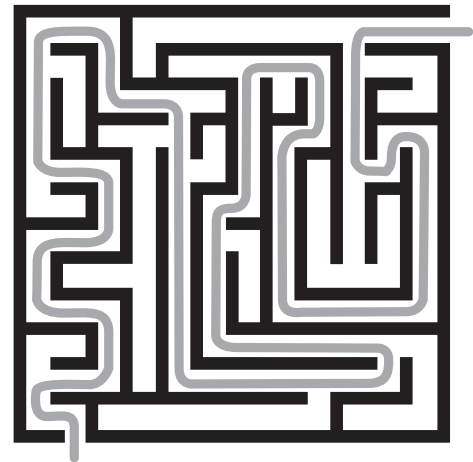


#6

F	S	A	D	E	Q	I	T	B	R	E	G	U	A	M
P	I	B	S	W	U	Y	E	L	G	G	U	R	T	S
T	T	O	C	Y	O	B	Q	O	Y	I	K	E	L	E
K	I	N	G	T	T	A	U	P	J	A	C	S	C	G
I	N	O	H	I	P	I	A	V	S	V	F	P	I	R
N	P	R	I	O	T	R	L	O	G	H	P	E	V	E
T	E	H	A	N	K	G	R	A	N	Q	R	C	I	G
E	D	F	O	W	A	O	I	R	U	M	O	T	L	A
G	N	R	M	O	N	U	G	J	O	Q	T	C	G	T
R	S	E	T	R	Q	K	H	U	R	A	E	L	H	I
A	B	E	J	C	G	G	T	S	E	N	S	D	Y	O
T	R	D	E	M	O	N	S	T	R	A	T	I	O	N
I	V	O	T	I	N	G	R	I	G	H	T	S	M	E
O	M	A	J	F	S	I	C	M	A	R	T	I	N	
N	N	O	N	V	I	O	L	E	N	C	E	L	A	W

#12 William Moore

#13



#7 Emmett Louis Till

#8 Viola Liuzzo

#9

C	E	M	C	Y	N	S	A	K	F	C	N	U	B	W	S	P	A
Y	M	J	O	D	E	N	I	S	R	A	O	Y	O	N	Y	F	J
N	M	A	V	W	M	L	T	V	P	D	S	M	I	D	H	U	O
T	E	A	B	Y	E	U	S	B	W	O	T	L	V	E	R	T	H
B	T	P	U	H	G	J	C	E	I	S	L	N	P	N	C	E	N
D	T	W	L	M	C	N	A	I	W	O	M	E	N	I	S	Y	E
A	T	A	K	E	A	I	C	L	C	A	V	D	F	S	H	T	A
C	I	R	T	R	E	D	R	E	J	B	I	Y	W	E	V	M	R
H	L	R	G	A	I	G	A	D	D	P	O	H	G	M	U	O	L
P	L	F	O	W	U	M	K	H	D	I	N	J	T	C	S	D	R
C	A	R	O	L	E	R	O	B	E	R	T	S	O	N	A	H	E
S	E	R	L	I	G	A	E	D	J	K	B	F	D	A	Y	N	E
R	I	C	D	G	E	L	W	P	E	V	R	T	L	I	B	C	S
V	T	D	S	R	C	I	S	J	F	N	C	K	J	R	A	E	
F	A	G	W	I	T	B	V	I	R	G	I	S	A	T	L	G	A
U	H	Y	O	V	M	R	H	N	J	M	O	H	N	E	A	R	M



Activity Answers

#14 Across

- 3) Thurgood
- 10) Emmett
- 11) Medgar
- 13) University of Alabama
- 17) Highlander
- 18) Nine
- 19) James Meredith
- 20) Four
- 21) Scott

Down

- 1) John Lewis
- 2) Edmund Pettus
- 4) Lyndon B. Johnson
- 5) Willie
- 6) Bruce Klunder
- 7) Paul Guihard
- 8) Memphis
- 9) Sixteenth Street
- 12) George Lee
- 14) Montgomery
- 15) John Reese
- 16) Wallace

#15 Corporal Roman Ducksworth Jr.