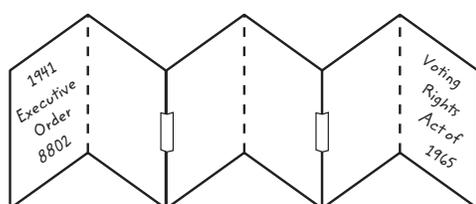


The Civil Rights Movement

TOPIC SUMMARY

The idealism of the Kennedy and Johnson era was most evident in the civil rights movement. Although both presidents provided support for it, the modern civil rights movement was a grass-roots movement which can be traced back to World War II. Martin Luther King, Jr., led the campaign to achieve political equality with whites. His inspirational leadership of nonviolent protest inspired many Americans. Success was assured when President Lyndon Johnson committed his notable political talents to passing the milestone voting rights legislation of 1964 and 1965.

Sequencing Civil Rights Events

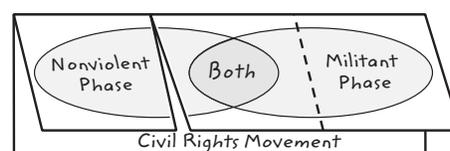


📖 Accordion Book

Students can create a civil rights time line with an Accordion Book Foldable. They can use as many sheets as needed to fit their number of entries. Have students review material on civil rights during the World War II period, as well as the movement that gathered force after the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision. They can then select important events for roughly 20 years of civil rights history, beginning with Roosevelt's Executive Order 8802 of June, 1941. The time line should include brief notes on each event.

Materials Needed: three or more sheets of 8.5" by 11" paper, scissors, glue.

Compare and Contrast Civil Rights Eras

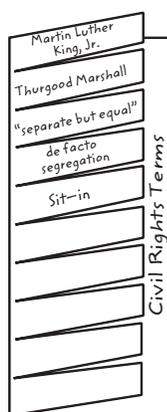


📖 Three-Tab Book With Venn Diagram

Students can create a Three-Tab Book in order to highlight the differences between two stages of the civil rights movement: the early, largely nonviolent stage led by Martin Luther King, Jr., and the later militant stage led by men like Stokely Carmichael and Malcolm X. For each stage, students might describe a) the goals; b) the methods of their campaign; and c) social groups and organizations in support. Common elements would be listed under "Both."

Materials Needed: one sheet of 8.5" by 11" paper, scissors.

Defining the Civil Rights Movement



📖 Vocabulary Book

Between the Supreme Court's *Brown v. Board of Education* decision (1954) and passage of the Civil Rights Act in 1964, many issues and events marked the advance of civil rights for African Americans. Have students review the text to gather terms related to these important developments. They can then create a civil rights lexicon of 10 terms. They can choose their own terms, but some examples include: *Martin Luther King, Jr.*, *Thurgood Marshall*, "separate but equal," *de facto segregation*, *sit-in*, *Rosa Parks*, *Freedom Riders*, *racism*, *black power*.

Materials Needed: one sheet of 8.5" by 11" paper, scissors.