

**SP
LC** **CIVIL RIGHTS
MEMORIAL CENTER**



**Civil Rights
Activity Book**

Civil Rights Activity Book

This book belongs to

Civil Rights Movement

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*

1957

September 24, 1957

President Eisenhower orders federal troops to enforce school desegregation in *Little Rock, Arkansas*

August 29, 1957

Congress passes first civil rights act since Reconstruction

January 23, 1957

Willie Edwards Jr. Killed by Klansmen *Montgomery, Alabama*

1956

November 13, 1956

Supreme Court bans segregated seating on Montgomery buses

December 5, 1955

Montgomery Bus Boycott begins

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*

1963

April 23, 1963

William Lewis Moore Slain during one-man march against segregation *Attalla, Alabama*

September 30, 1962

Paul Guihard French reporter killed during Ole Miss riot *Oxford, Mississippi*

September 30, 1962

Riots erupt when James Meredith, a Black student, enrolls at Ole Miss

April 9, 1962

Cpl. Roman Duckworth Jr. Taken from bus and killed by police *Taylorsville, Mississippi*

1962

April 1, 1962

Civil rights groups join forces to launch voter registration drive

May 3, 1963

Birmingham police attack marching children with dogs and fire hoses

June 11, 1963

Alabama Governor George Wallace stands in school-house 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 Fee & Charles Eddie Moore
Killed by Klansmen
Meadville, Mississippi

June 20, 1964
Freedom Summer brings 1,000 young civil rights volunteers to Mississippi

1965

March 7, 1965
State troopers beat back marchers at Edmund Pettus Bridge
Selma, Alabama

February 26, 1965
Jimmie Lee Jackson
Civil rights marcher killed by state trooper
Marion, Alabama

July 11, 1964
Lt. Col. Lemuel Penn
Killed by Klansmen while driving north
Colbert, Georgia

July 2, 1964
President Johnson signs Civil Rights Act of 1964

June 21, 1964
James Chaney, Andrew Goodman, Michael Schwerner
Civil rights workers abducted and slain by Klansmen
Philadelphia, Mississippi

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

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

1967

February 27, 1967
Wharlest Jackson
Civil rights leader killed after promotion to 'white' job
Natchez, Mississippi

July 30, 1966
Clarence Triggs
Slain by nightriders
Bogalusa, Louisiana

June 10, 1966
Ben Chester White
Killed by Klansmen
Natchez, Mississippi

January 10, 1966
Vernon Dahmer
Black community leader killed in Klan bombing
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

1966

January 3, 1966
Samuel Younge Jr.
Student civil rights activist killed in dispute
Tuskegee, Alabama

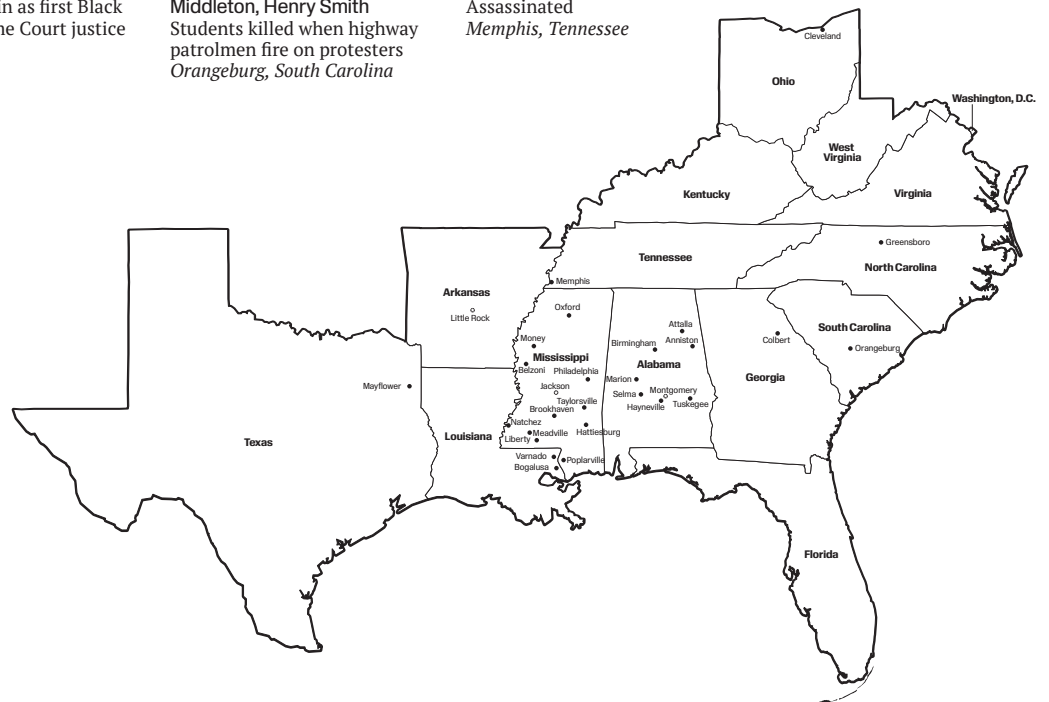
1968

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

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

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.”

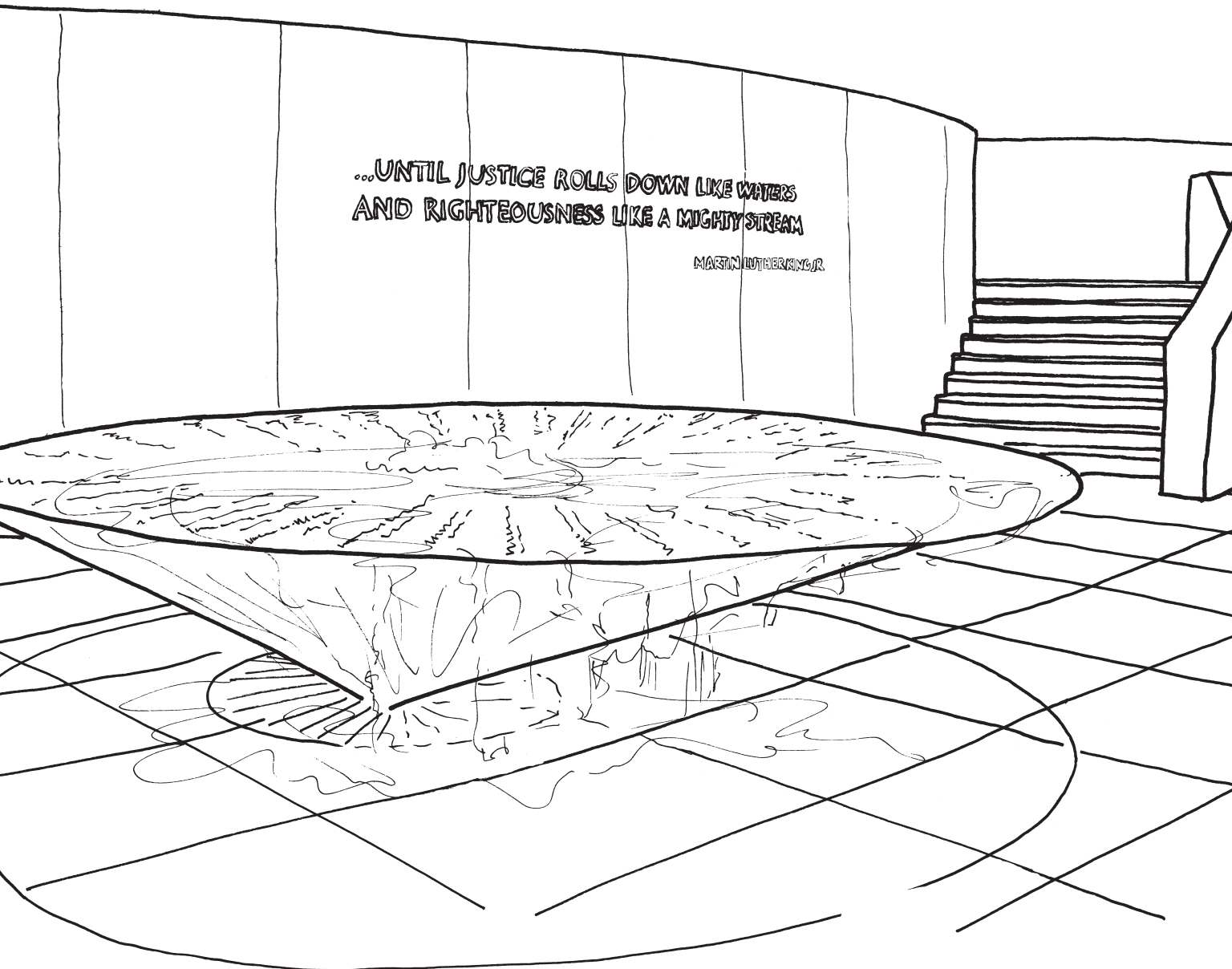


Memorial designer,
Maya Lin (top left).

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 on the next page.

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

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.



Activity #1

Fill in the Blank

Civil Rights Memorial Powerful Words

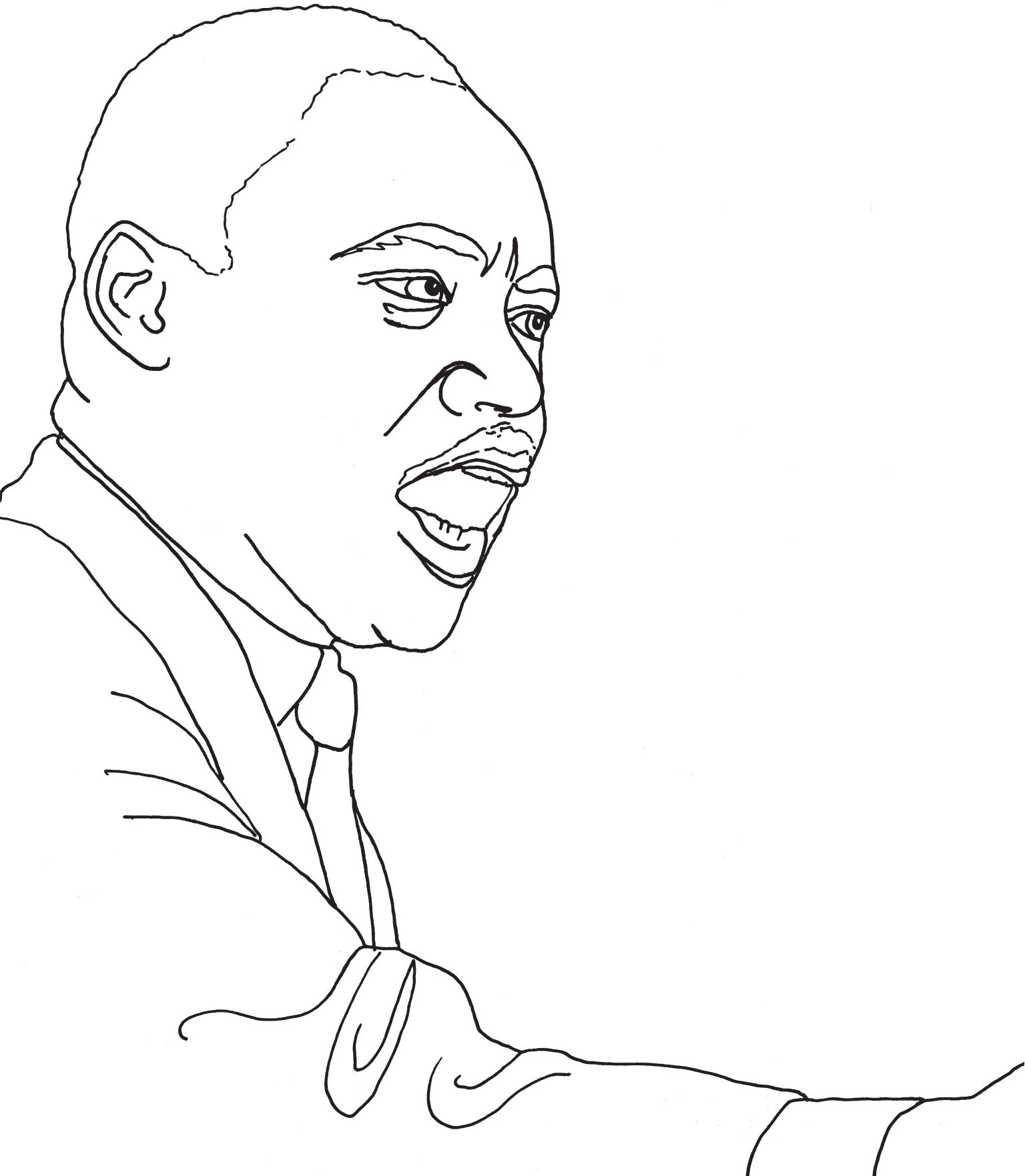
The Civil Rights Memorial includes a curved black granite wall that is engraved with the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s well-known paraphrase of Amos 5:24. Unscramble the letters below to reveal the quote.

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?



Activity #2

Matching Puzzle

Civil Rights Events 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

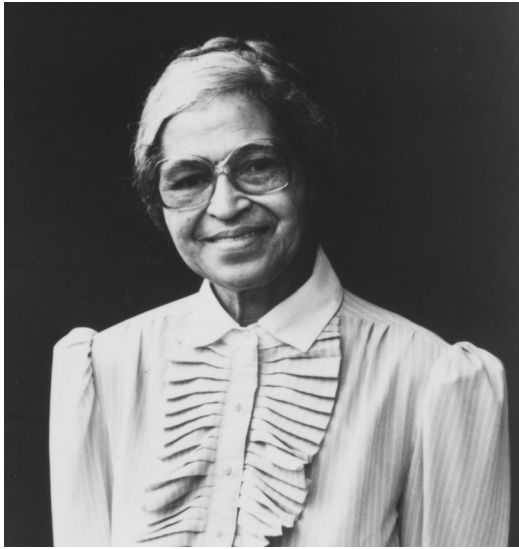


Congress passes the Voting Rights Act

1963

Civil Rights Icon

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?



Activity #3

Word Search

Civil Rights Speak Overheard

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

Boycott

Protest

Demonstration

Nonviolence

Freedom

Voting rights

Equality

Equal rights

Struggle

Respect

Segregation

Integration

Jim Crow

Sit-in

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

Activity #4

Fill in the Blank

Civil Rights Martyrs Who Am I?

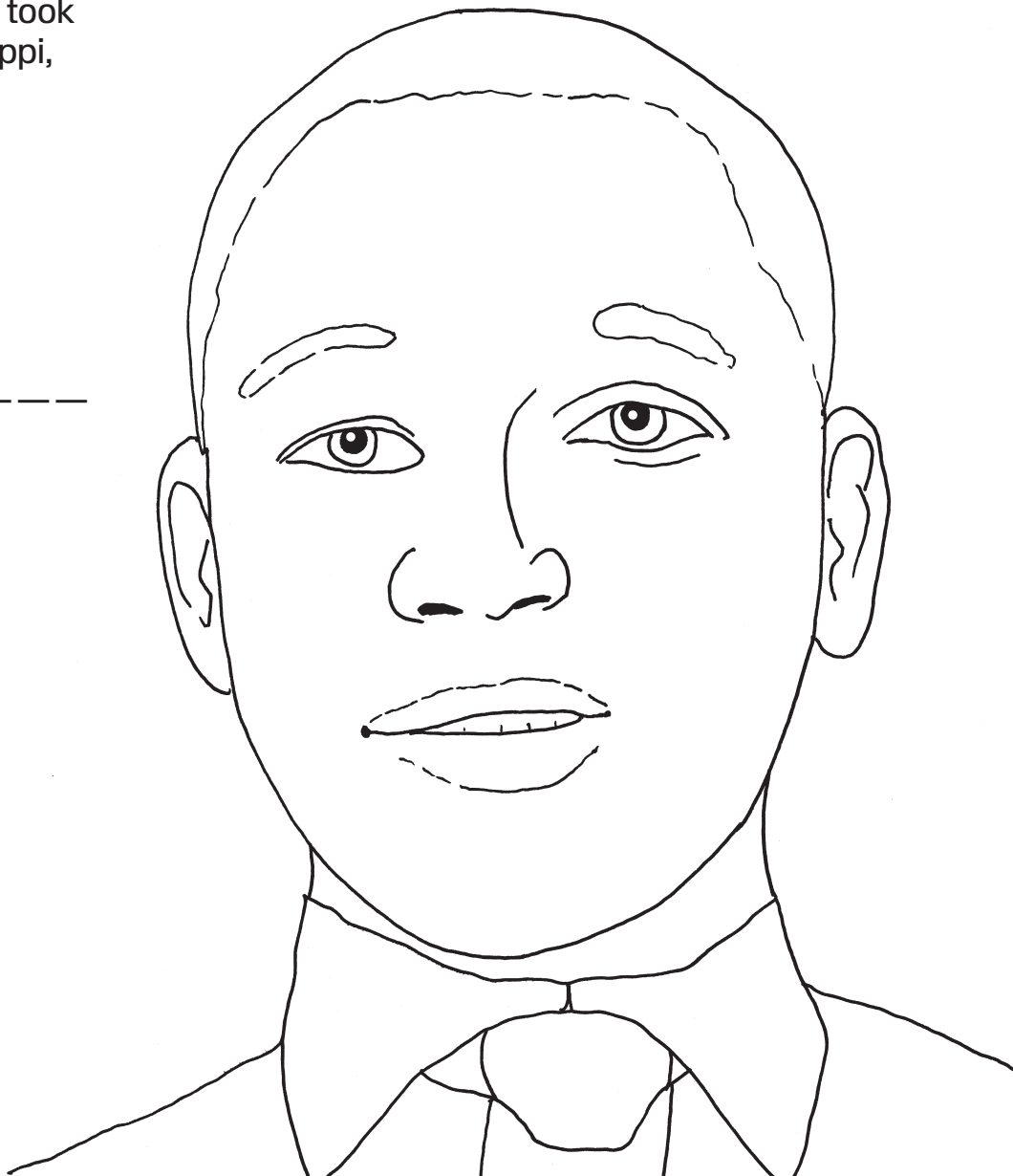
Read the description and fill in the name of the Civil Rights figure in the blanks below.

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



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

 Color Me!

Activity #5

Fill in the Blank

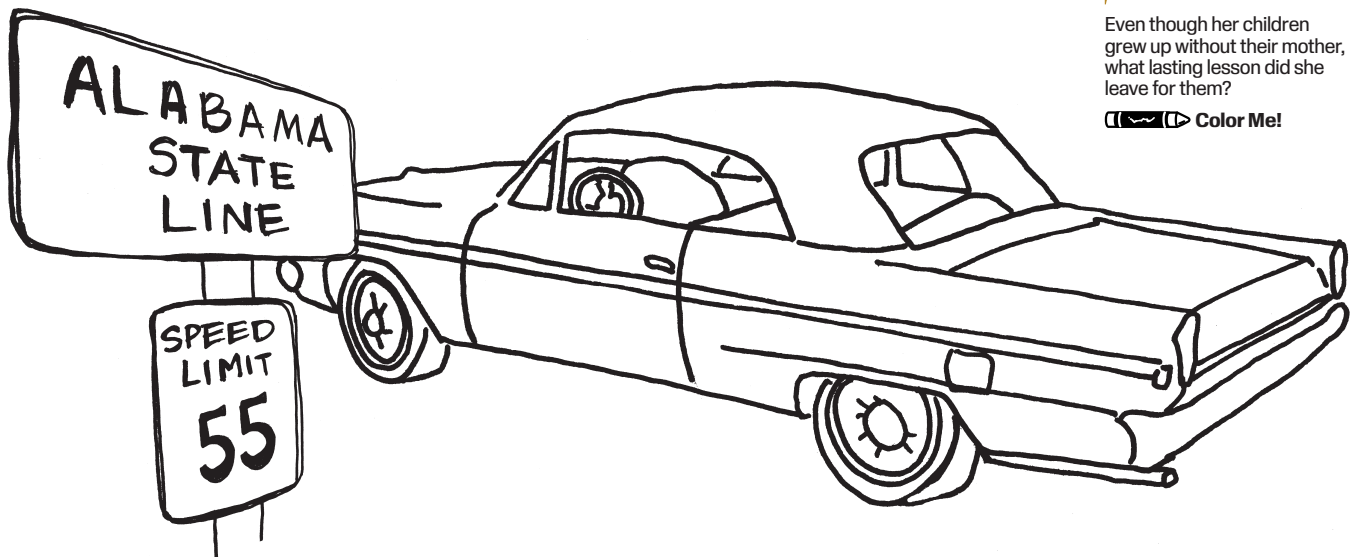
Civil Rights Martyrs Who Am I?

Read the description and fill in the name of the Civil Rights figure in the blanks below.

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 protesters 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?

 Color Me!



Activity #6

Word Search

Civil Rights Martyrs 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

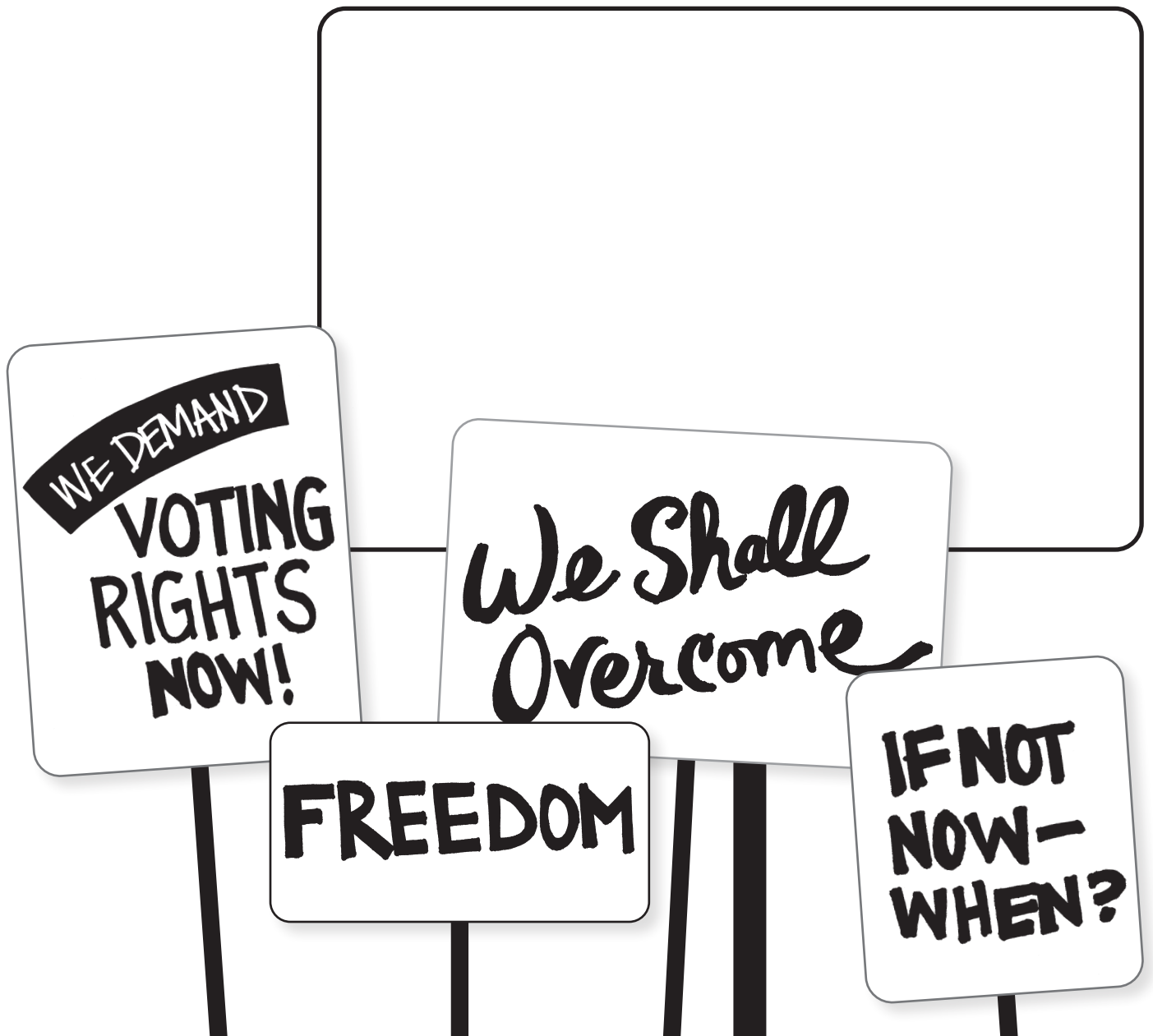
C E M C Y N S A K F C N U B W S P A
Y M J O D E N I S R A O Y O N Y F J
N M A V W M L T V P D S M I D H U O
T E A B Y E U S B W O T L V E R T H
B T P U H G J C E I S L N P N C E N
D T W L M C N A I W O M E N I S Y E
A T A K E A I C L C A V D F S H T A
C I R T R E D R E J B I Y W E V M R
H L R G A I G 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
B 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 #7

Make It Your Own

Civil Rights Activism 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.



Activity #8

Matching Puzzle

Civil Rights Marches

The March Continues

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



**March on
Washington (1963)**



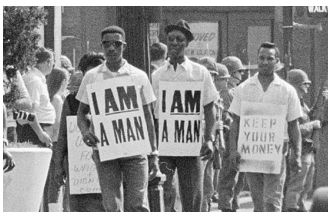
**Memphis Sanitation
Workers (1968)**



Children's Crusade (1963)



**Selma to Montgomery
March (1965)**



Bloody Sunday (1965)

Activity #9

Fill in the Blank

Civil Rights Martyrs Who Am I?

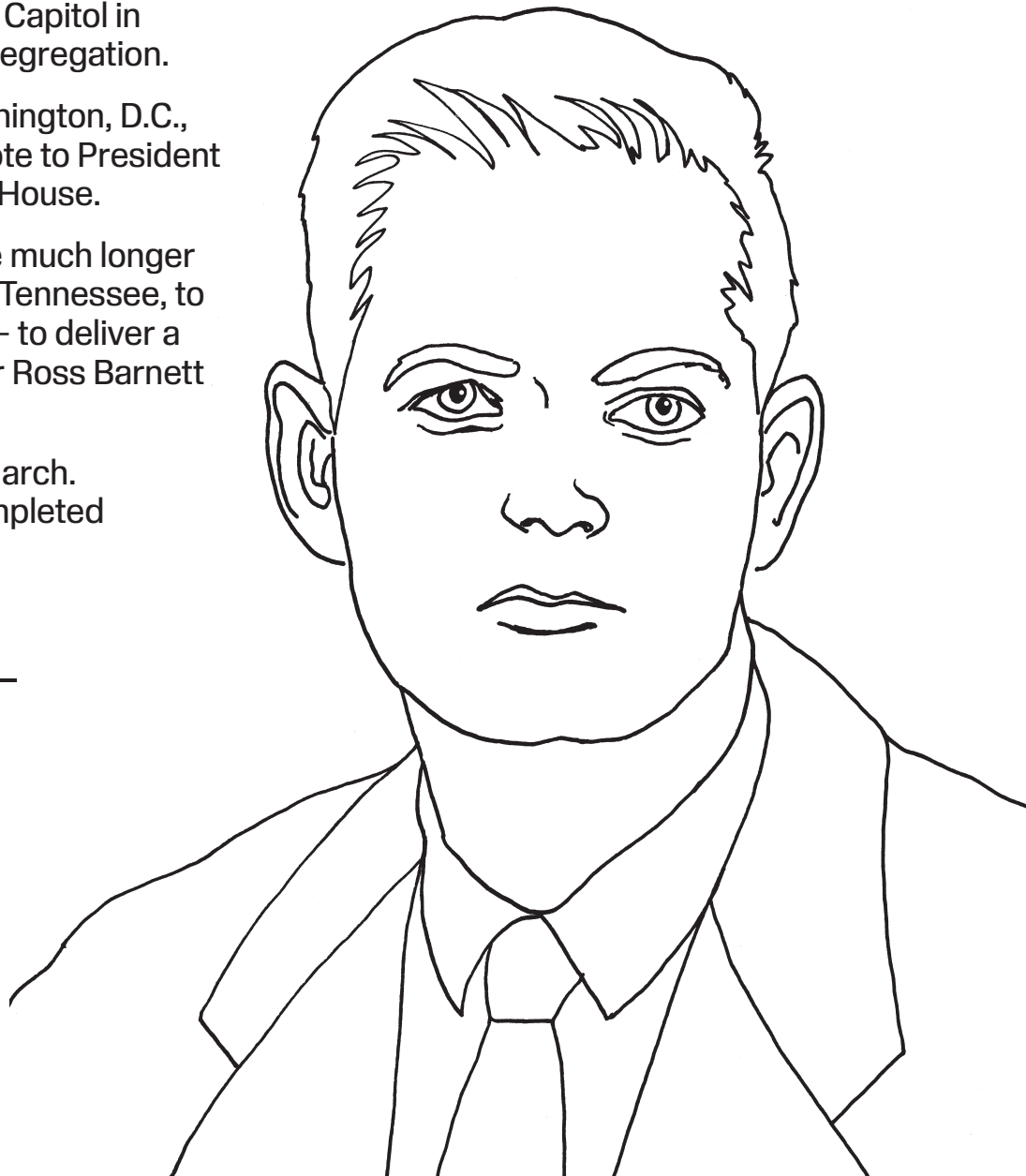
Read the description and fill in the name of the Civil Rights figure in the blanks below.

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.

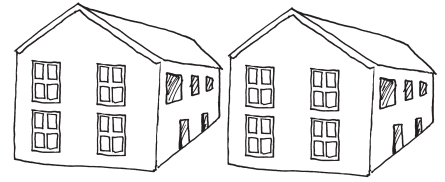


Activity #10

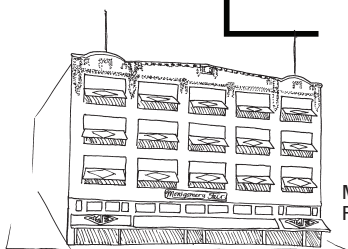
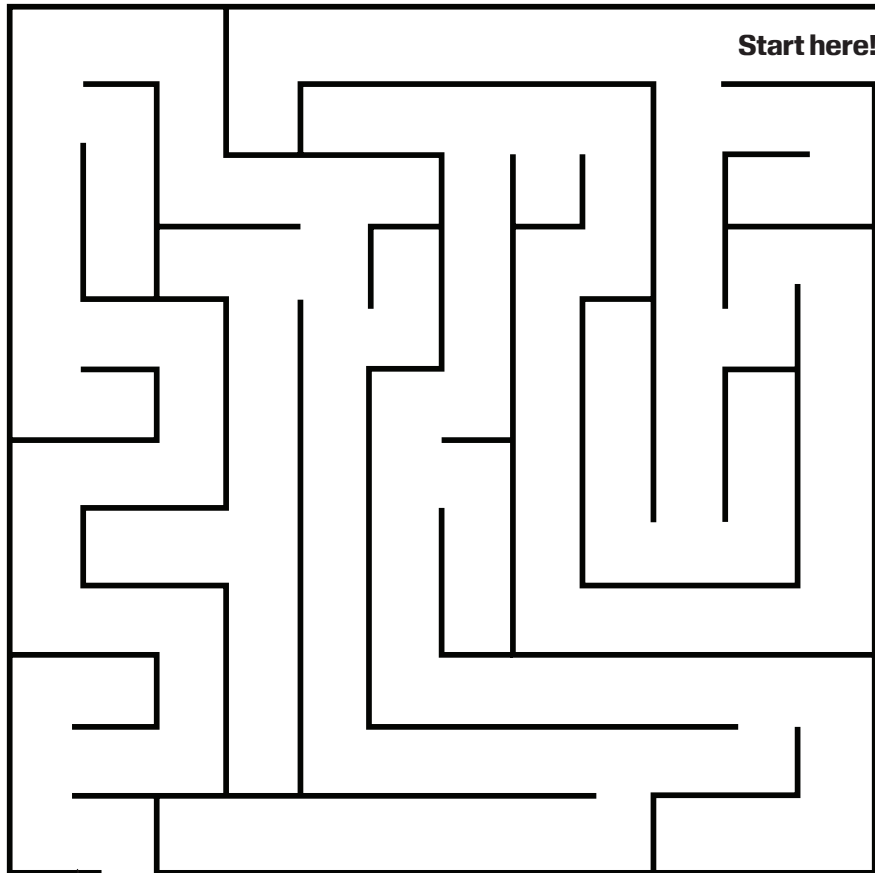
Maze Puzzle

Civil Rights Activism Rosa Parks' Path

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



Cleveland Court



Montgomery
Fair

Activity #11

Crossword Puzzle

Civil Rights Movement Facts About the Movement

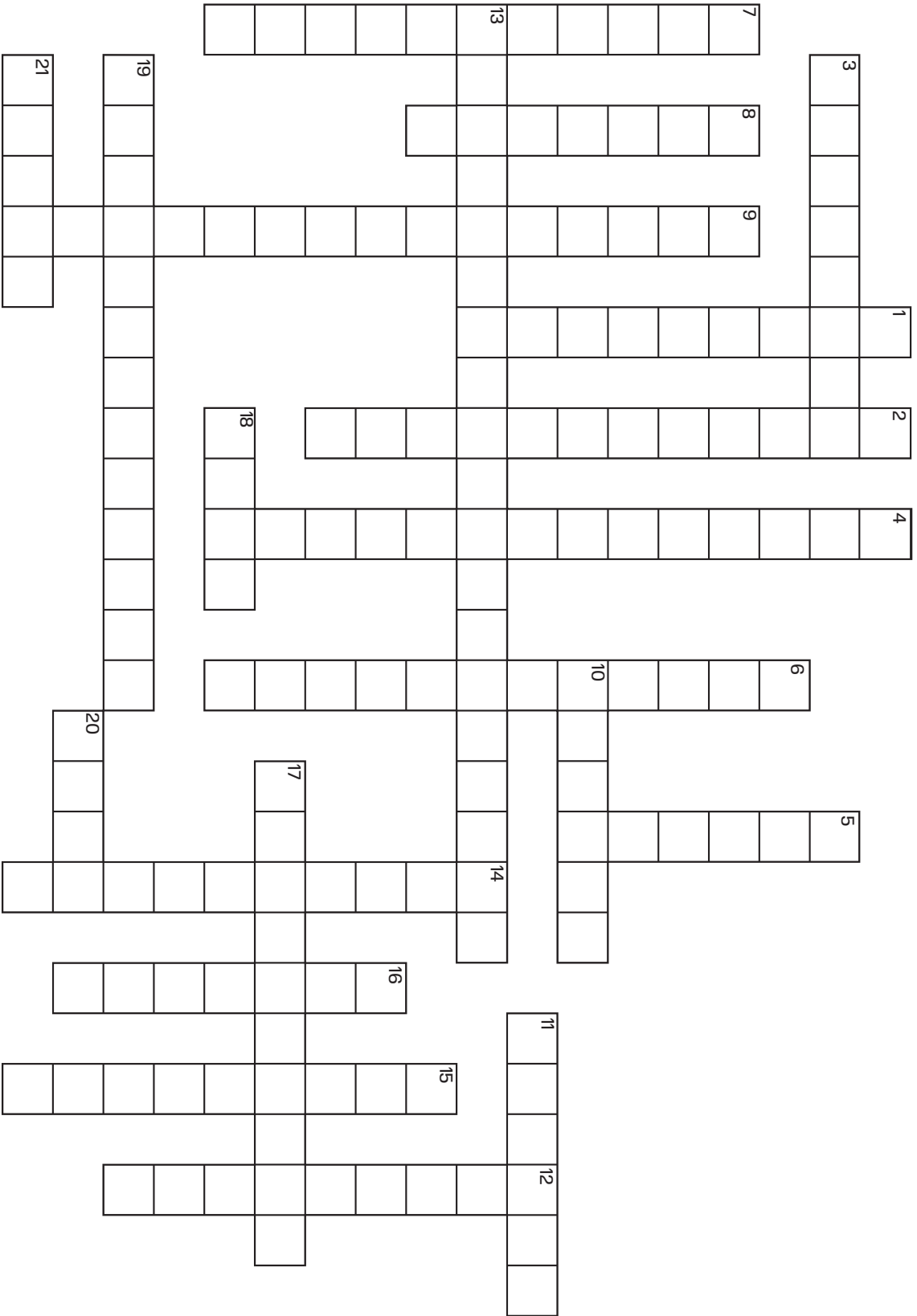
Read each sentence and place the answer in the crossword on the next page.

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” protesters 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.



Activity #12

Fill in the Blank

Civil Rights Martyrs Who Am I?

Read the description and fill in the name of the Civil Rights figure in the blanks below.

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.

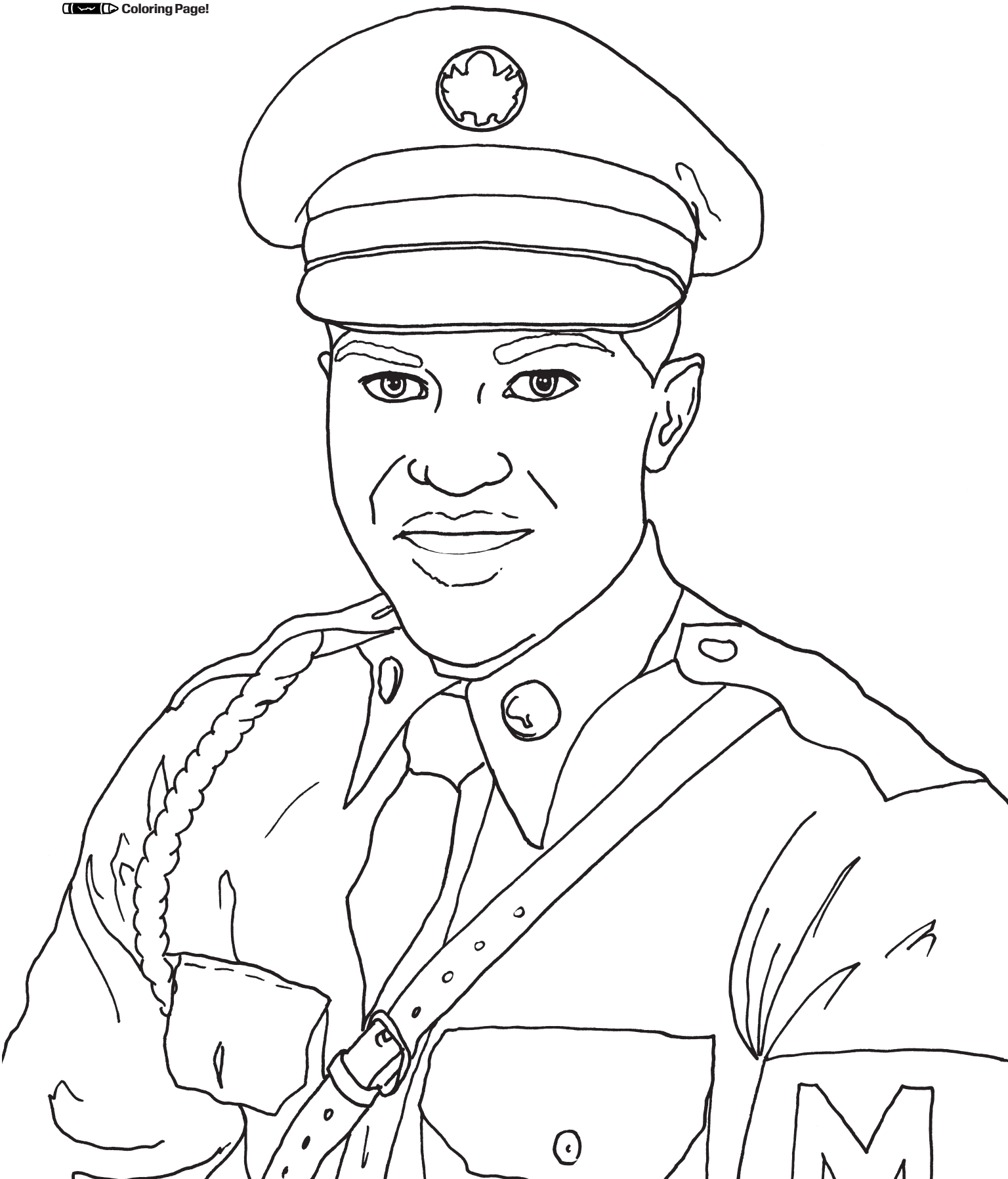
I was asleep when the bus pulled into my hometown of Taylorsville, Mississippi. Apparently, a Taylorsville police officer came on board when we arrived. He woke me up by slapping my face. The officer slapped me several more times before he shot me.

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?



Civil Rights Pledge

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:



The Pledge

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.

Write your own on the next page. ✓

Activity #13

Make It Your Own

Civil Rights Pledge In Your Own Words

Rewrite the Civil Rights pledge in your own words below and share with friends.


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!

Civil Rights Words

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

#1 Until justice rolls down like waters and righteousness like a mighty stream.

#2 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

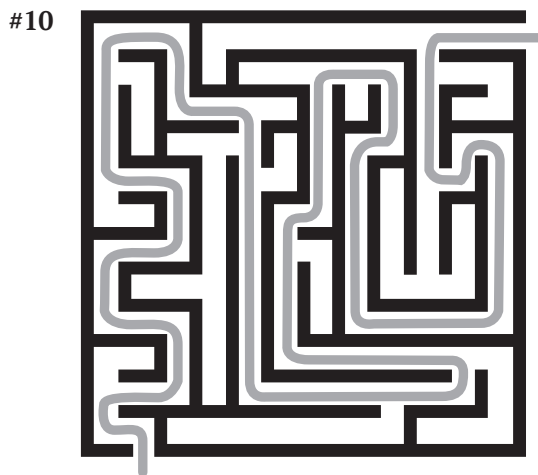
#8



#3

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	O	N	V	I	O	L	E	N	C	E	L	A	W	

#9 William Moore



#4 Emmett Louis Till

#5 Viola Liuzzo

#6

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
B	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

#11 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

#12 Corporal Roman Ducksworth Jr.

400 Washington Avenue
Montgomery, Alabama 36104

visitcrmc.org



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