

# Discover America

## Course 16 - Teacher Guide



**The Civil Rights Movement:  
MLK, Rosa Parks, and Ruby Bridges**

# Course 16

# Scope & Sequence

## The Civil Rights Movement

	K	1	2	3	4	5
Topic	Standing Up for What is Right	The Civil Rights Movement (Overview + Activist Intros)	The Civil Rights Movement: Ruby Bridges	The Civil Rights Movement: Rosa Parks	The Civil Rights Movement: Martin Luther King Jr.	Civil Rights Activists + Grassroots Movements
Activity	Who Am I? Activity Coloring Page	Matching Activity Crack the Code	Show What You Know!	Rainbow of Facts	I Have a Dream Writing Activity	Wheel of Facts
Learning More with Liberty	Being a Good Citizen Standing Up for Your Beliefs	The Civil Rights Movement Overview	Brown v Board of Education	Rosa Parks Story	Martin Luther King Jr. Story	Brown v Board of Education Rosa Parks Story Martin Luther King Jr. Story Grassroots Movement
Objectives	Tell an example of what Blacks experienced in America during the Civil Rights movement  Name a person who had a major influence on equal rights in America for Blacks and Whites	Explain that there were people who were supportive of desegregation in America as well as people who opposed it  List three examples of activists who supported desegregation during the Civil Rights movement	Explain what desegregation is  Summarize why Ruby Bridges is important in American History  Describe the challenges Ruby Bridges faced during the process of desegregating an American school in the South	Explain why Rosa Parks is important in American History  Summarize what Rosa Parks did that led to her arrest  Describe the effects of Rosa Parks's actions on the Civil Rights movement	Summarize the life of Martin Luther King Jr. highlighting important events/milestones  Explain why Martin Luther King Jr. is important in the Civil Rights movement  Describe the Impact Martin Luther King Jr. had on America as a society	Describe what the Civil Rights movement was  Name three key activists during the Civil Rights movement and summarize why each is important  Explain the impact each of the three named activists had on desegregation in America  Tell what the Civil Rights Act of 1964 did for Americans

# Discover America

## Course 16 - Teacher Guide



### The Civil Rights Movement: MLK, Rosa Parks, and Ruby Bridges

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Kindergarten

# Teacher Guide



## Key Themes

- Equality
- Integrity
- Bravery

## Core Values

- Faith
- Liberty
- Community
- Life

# Learning Objectives

## Students will be able to:

- Tell an example of what Blacks experienced in America during the Civil Rights movement
- Name a person who had a major influence on equal rights in America for Blacks and Whites



# Civil Rights Movement - Kindergarten

# Introduction

## ASK Students

Have you ever been told that you can't do something and when you asked why the answer did not make sense to you? Maybe you asked a friend if you could join a game of tag and they said no because they did not want anymore players. (allow students to respond)

In a situation like the game of tag, you may be thinking that it doesn't matter how many players there are because there is no limit to how many people can play tag together.

## TELL Students

There was a time in America's History where certain people were not allowed to do things simply because of the color of their skin. Most of the things they were not allowed to do had nothing to do with skin color. Our country was struggling to include people in everyday life who looked different and acted differently than they did. Let's learn about what those people did to stand up for themselves and for equal rights for everyone.

### WATCH

Learn More with Liberty



Scan Me!

# Civil Rights Movement - Kindergarten

## Key Terms

- 01 **Advantage** - having a benefit or something good
- 02 **Civil Rights** - the personal freedoms we have under the U.S. Constitution
- 03 **Authority** - the leader or person in charge
- 04 **Equality** - when things are the same or equal
- 05 **Rosa Parks** - refused to give up her seat on the bus just because she was Black
- 06 **Martin Luther King Jr.** - a public speaker who encouraged everyone to treat others equally
- 07 **Ruby Bridges** - six year old Black student who was faced with the challenge of going to an all white school for a better education

# Civil Rights Movement - Kindergarten

# Lesson Guide

## TELL Students

As we have discussed before, there was a time in America where people were treated differently because of the color of their skin. At one point, there were even laws that specifically made things unfair for Black Americans. White Americans had lots of advantages because of these laws.

So what did Blacks do? What could they do?

There were several Blacks who decided to stand up for themselves and for all Black Americans struggling because of the unfairness. This started a movement called the Civil Rights movement. Three key people during this movement included Rosa Parks, Martin Luther King Jr., and Ruby Bridges. These are just a few of the people who publicly refused to let themselves be mistreated for the sake of following unfair laws.

What would you do if you were in their shoes? If someone told you that you couldn't sit somewhere because of what you looked like, how would you feel? What if you had to give up your seat to someone else who was considered better than you because of what they looked like? That is what happened to Rosa Parks. She stood up for herself and refused to give up her seat on the bus just because she was Black. In turn, other Black Americans felt like they could stand up for themselves too when they were in similar situations.

# Civil Rights Movement - Kindergarten

# Lesson Guide

## TELL Students

Martin Luther King Jr. was a public speaker who spent a lot of time speaking to Americans of all backgrounds to encourage them and to remind them that we are all important and we all deserve to be treated fairly. He was involved in several events where Blacks were encouraged to stand up for themselves and not let anyone take advantage of them or force them to give up something just because of their skin color.

Ruby Bridges was only six years old when she had a chance to attend a really good school. The only problem was that she was Black and this school was for White kids only. The law said that it was now illegal to refuse to let a child attend a school because of their skin color. So, Ruby became the first Black student to go to that school. This made a lot of people mad, but she kept going to school everyday because she knew she deserved to have the same opportunity as all the other students who went there.

If you ever find yourself in a situation where someone is treating you or someone you know unfairly, stand up for what you believe in. It may seem like a small move, but it could spark others to do the same and have a bigger impact than you think. Speak up and speak out whenever you see someone being treated unfairly. Tell an adult who can help you do something or get a message to someone in authority who can help make a change for equality.



# Civil Rights Movement

## Who Am I?

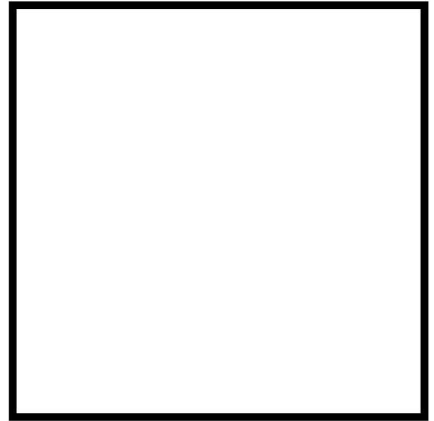
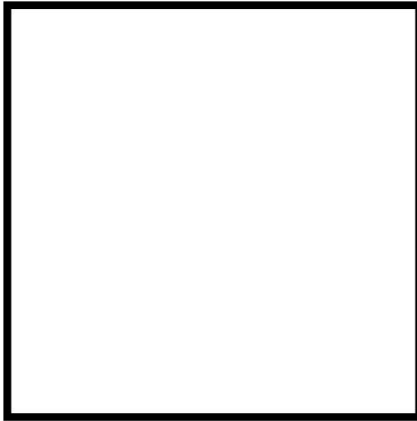
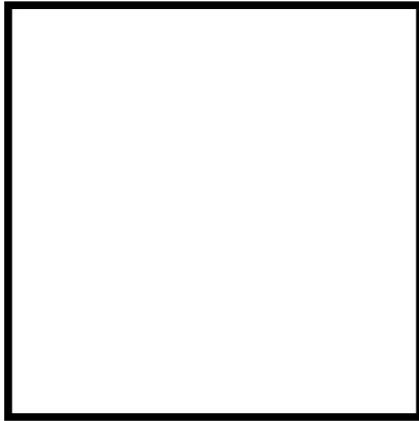
### Directions

Read the statement and then write the name of the civil rights activist the statement describes. Then cut and glue the correct picture of each person in the final column.

I am

I am

I am



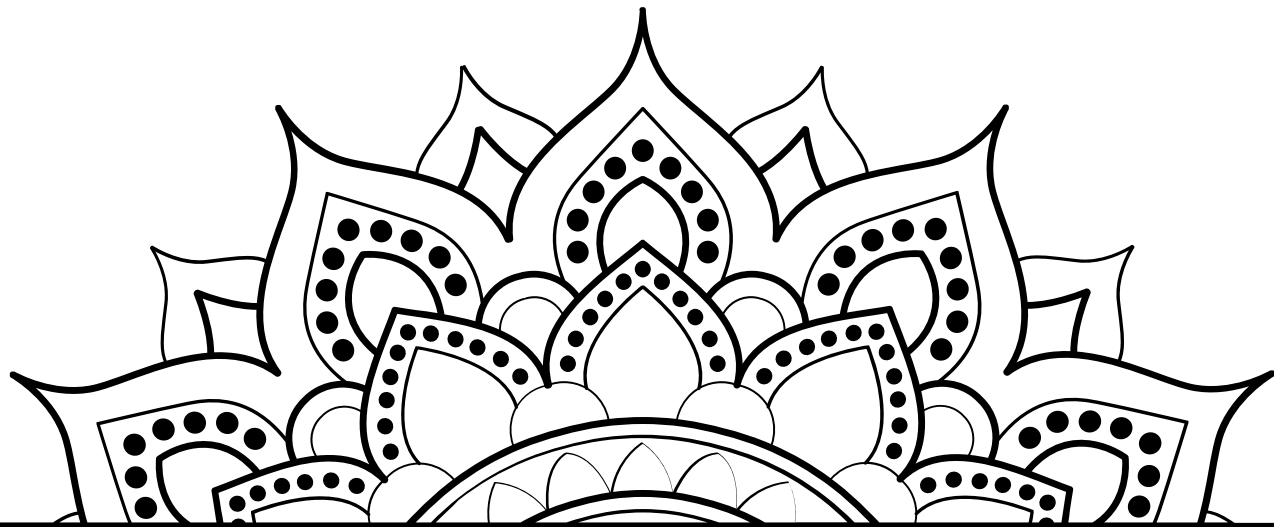
I am famous for giving speeches encouraging people of different backgrounds to respect each other and treat each other fairly.

When I was only 6 years old, I was sent to a school that was meant for White students only. I was the only Black student there.

I refused to give up my seat on the bus for a White man. This was my way of peacefully showing that I disagree with having separate sections for Blacks and Whites on buses.

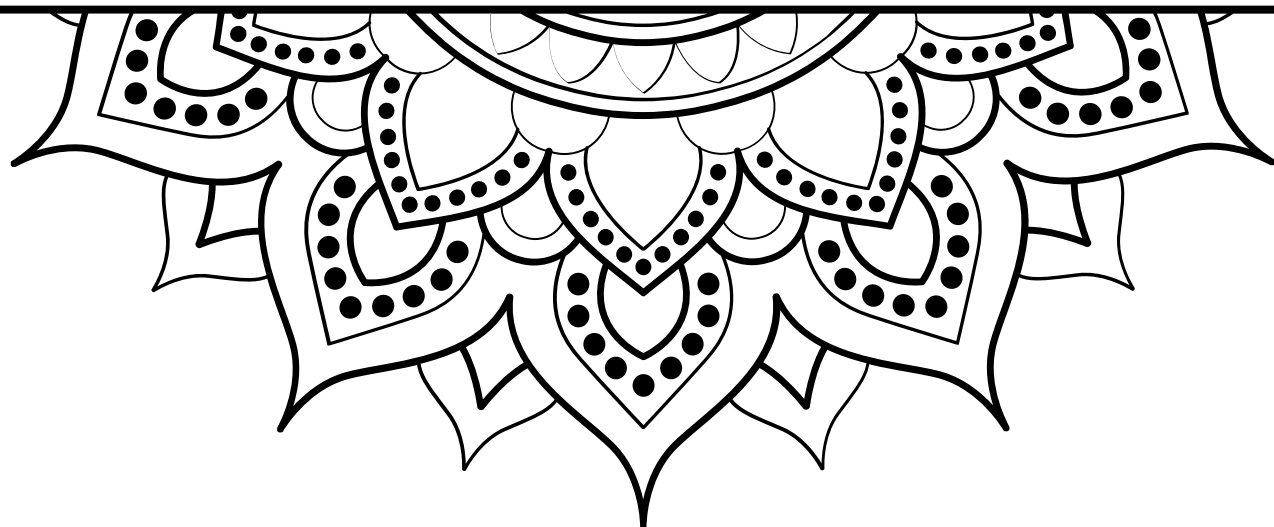


# Civil Rights Movement



“You must never be fearful  
about what you are doing  
when it is right.”

- Rosa Parks



# Discover America

## Course 16 - Teacher Guide



### The Civil Rights Movement: MLK, Rosa Parks, and Ruby Bridges

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1st Grade

# Teacher Guide



### Key Themes

- Equality
- Integrity
- Bravery

### Core Values

- Faith
- Liberty
- Community
- Life



# Learning Objectives

## Students will be able to:

- Explain that there were people who were supportive of desegregation in America as well as people who opposed it
- List three examples of activists who supported desegregation during the Civil Rights movement





# Civil Rights Movement - 1st Grade

# Introduction

## ASK Students

What would you do if one of your friends was being treated unfairly by your entire class. Everyone else got to choose their seat at any desk they wanted, but they all told your friend he had to go sit at the desk at the front of the room closest to the teacher. No one else wanted to sit there, so they were trying to force your friend to take that seat.

Would you stand up for them in front of everyone? What would you say?  
(allow students to respond)

## TELL Students

Black Americans were being forced to do things separately from White Americans. Some people were starting to stand up against this unfair treatment of Blacks. Slowly, laws that were originally created to keep Blacks separate were now being changed in favor of equality. There were several key people who encouraged others to keep fighting for equality. In this lesson we will learn about three activists who stood up for equal rights for Black Americans.

### WATCH

Learn More with Liberty



Scan Me!

# Civil Rights Movement - 1st Grade

## Key Terms

- 01 **Segregated** - separated
- 02 **Civil Rights** - the personal freedoms we have under the U.S. Constitution
- 03 **Boycott** - when people refuse to do or buy something because they disagree with what that company stands for or promotes
- 04 **Integrated** - including members of multiple races
- 05 **Desegregation** - the process of integrating Black and White Americans in society
- 06 **Rosa Parks** - refused to give up her seat on the bus just because she was Black
- 07 **Ruby Bridges** - six year old Black student who was faced with the challenge of going to an all white school for a better education
- 08 **Activist** - someone who works to advocate for a particular cause
- 09 **Protestor** - a person who outwardly expresses their disagreement of something
- 10 **Martin Luther King Jr.** - a public speaker who encouraged everyone to treat others equally no matter what

# Civil Rights Movement - 1st Grade

# Lesson Guide

## TELL Students

Remember from our last lesson how hard life was for Black Americans after the Civil War under the laws that segregated people based on the color of their skin. Blacks still did not have all the same freedoms Whites did. Several public places still had separate sections for Blacks and Whites. People were resisting desegregation, but there were also people who were encouraging Blacks and Whites to live integrated together and share opportunities. There were several people who helped fight for equal rights for Blacks during this difficult time. Rosa Parks, Martin Luther King Jr., and Ruby Bridges were three key activists during the Civil Rights movement.

Let's start with Rosa Parks. Rosa Parks took the bus home from work at the Montgomery Fair department store. She sat in the first row of the "colored" section. As they continued driving along, a white man was left without a seat because the "white" section was full. Rosa and three other passengers in the front row of the "colored" section were told by the bus driver to get up so that the white man could sit down. While the other three passengers got up, Rosa refused to move.

For peacefully showing she disagreed with segregation, Rosa was arrested and was found guilty of violating segregation laws. However, it was because of Rosa's brave refusal to give up her seat on the bus that another Civil Rights leader, Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., was launched to the front of the movement.

# Civil Rights Movement - 1st Grade

# Lesson Guide

## **TELL** Students

The King family was living in Montgomery when Rosa Parks was arrested for refusing to give up her seat on the bus. In response to her arrest, Black Americans in Montgomery decided to get together and organize a boycott of the city's buses on the day of her trial. (A boycott is when people refuse to do or buy something because they disagree with what that company stands for.) Forty thousand Black bus riders refused to take the bus that day. Because most of the buses' usual passengers were Black, this was a big hit to the city.

King became such a strong influence and leader in the Civil Rights movement that he was targeted by those who wanted to keep the evils of segregation in place. This did not stop him from continuing to promote peaceful protests. King worked with other leaders and activists to organize the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. It was a peaceful rally that called attention to the injustices targeting Black Americans. This is where King delivered his now famous "I Have a Dream" speech while standing on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C.

# Civil Rights Movement - 1st Grade

# Lesson Guide

## **TELL** Students

Although we've talked about mostly adults so far, there's one 6-year-old girl, Ruby Bridges, who played a big part in advancing the rights of Black schoolchildren. On the morning of November 14, 1960, Ruby walked into the all-white William Frantz Elementary School in New Orleans, Louisiana as the first Black student to desegregate the school. She was yelled at by angry protestors who did not want Ruby to go to school with their kids. In fact, Ruby ended up being the only student in her class because no White parents wanted to send their kids to be in the same class as Ruby. Even through these challenges, Ruby still went to school every day and her teacher, Barbara Henry, continued to teach her.

Each of these brave activists played a big role in the Civil Rights Movement. They played different parts but were all a part of the same movement. It was because of people like Rosa Parks, Martin Luther King Jr, and Ruby Bridges that all people in America, regardless of the color of their skin, are treated equally.

Civil Rights Movement - 1st Grade

# Flash Cards



**CIVIL RIGHTS**

the personal  
freedoms we  
have under the  
U.S. Constitution

**SEGREGATED**

separated

**INTEGRATED**

including  
members of  
multiple races





**BOYCOTT**

when people refuse to do or buy something because they disagree with what that company stands for or promotes

**ROSA PARKS**

refused to give up her seat on the bus just because she was Black

**ACTIVIST**

someone who works to advocate for a particular cause

**DESEGREGATION**

the process of integrating Black and White Americans in society



**MARTIN LUTHER  
KING JR.**

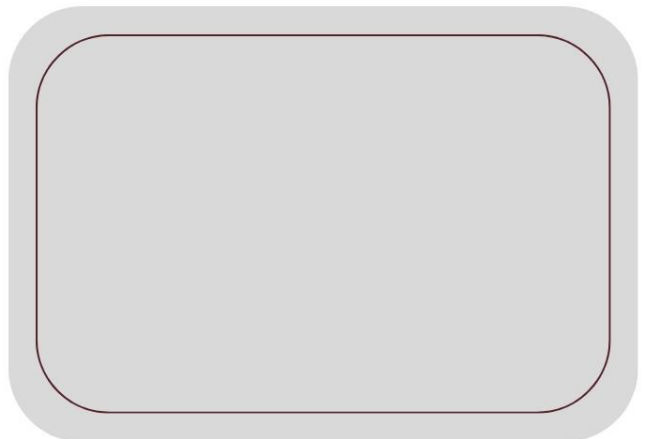
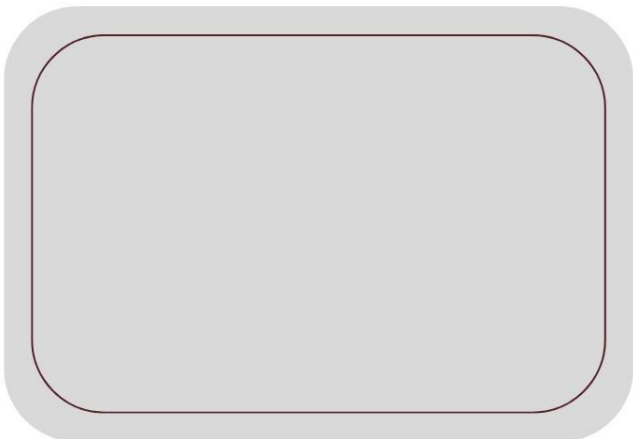
a public speaker who  
encouraged everyone  
to treat others equally  
no matter what

**RUBY BRIDGES**

six year old Black  
student who was faced  
with the challenge of  
going to an all white  
school for a better  
education

**PROTESTOR**

a person who  
outwardly expresses  
their disagreement of  
something



# Civil Rights Movement

# Matching

## Directions

Match the fact to the correct person.

Refused to give up her seat  
on the bus to a white man.



Ruby Bridges

Helped organize a bus boycott in  
Montgomery, Alabama as a means  
of protest against segregation.



Rosa Parks

First Black student to desegregate  
her school in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Arrested and found guilty of  
breaking segregation laws.

Famous for making the  
“I Have A Dream” speech.



Martin Luther King Jr.

Only six years old when she  
became a civil rights activist.

# Civil Rights Movement

# Matching

## Directions

Match the fact to the correct person.

Refused to give up her seat on the bus to a white man.

Helped organize a bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama as a means of protest against segregation.

First Black student to desegregate her school in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Arrested and found guilty of breaking segregation laws.

Famous for making the "I Have A Dream" speech.

Only six years old when she became a civil rights activist.



Ruby Bridges



Rosa Parks















Martin Luther King Jr.

# Civil Rights Movement

# Crack the Code

Use the **CODE** to reveal what Rosa Parks, Martin Luther King Jr., and Ruby Bridges are.

V= 	L= 	A= 
S= 	G= 	R= 
O= 	T= 	C= 
H= 	I= 	N= 



# Discover America

## Course 16 - Teacher Guide



### The Civil Rights Movement: MLK, Rosa Parks, and Ruby Bridges



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2nd Grade

# Teacher Guide



## Key Themes

- Equality
- Integrity
- Bravery

## Core Values

- Faith
- Liberty
- Community
- Life

# Learning Objectives

## Students will be able to:

- Explain what desegregation is
- Summarize why Ruby Bridges is important in American History
- Describe the challenges Ruby Bridges faced during the process of desegregating an American school in the South



# Civil Rights Movement - 2nd Grade

# Introduction

## ASK Students

Imagine for a moment you got the privilege to be one of the first kids from your neighborhood to attend a school in the nicest part of town. You are very excited because this school has a bigger, better playground than your old school and there are way more sports and activity teams to join. On your first day when you arrive, students who attend this school and their parents are outside yelling at you as you walk in. You hear them shouting that they don't want kids from other neighborhoods to come to their school. As you go to your classroom, no one greets you except the teacher, and nobody wants to work with you on the assignments. At lunch you sit by yourself and at recess you play alone.

How do you think you would feel about going back the next day and the rest of the year?  
(allow students to respond)

## TELL Students

One little girl was in a situation very similar around sixty years ago. She was invited to go to a new school that did not have any students there who looked like her. It was an all white school, and she was Black. Six years earlier, the Supreme Court ruled in Brown vs. Board of Education that segregation of schools was illegal. Schools had to accept ALL local students, no matter what color their skin was. Though it was illegal, some schools still remained segregated, especially in the South. Ruby Bridges was chosen to be the first girl to begin the process of integrating Black and White students at her new school.

**WATCH**

Learn More with Liberty



Scan Me!

# Civil Rights Movement - 2nd Grade

## Key Terms

- 01 **Segregation** - separation between Black and White Americans
- 02 **Civil Rights** - the personal freedoms we have under the U.S. Constitution
- 03 **Integrating** - the act of combining multiple races of people in society
- 04 **Desegregate** - the process of integrating Black and White Americans in society
- 05 **Escort** - to lead someone
- 06 **Protestor** - a person who outwardly expresses their disagreement of something
- 07 **Ruby Bridges** - six year old Black student who was faced with the challenge of going to an all white school for a better education

# Civil Rights Movement - 2nd Grade

## Lesson Guide

### TELL Students

Although we've talked mostly about adults so far in the last few courses, there's one 6-year-old girl, Ruby Bridges, who played a big part in advancing the rights of Black schoolchildren. On the morning of November 14, 1960, Ruby walked into the all-white William Frantz Elementary School in New Orleans, Louisiana as the first Black student to desegregate the school.

When she arrived at school, Ruby and her mother were escorted by four federal marshals that entire first year while angry protestors stood outside the school for months, shouting horrific things at the little girl. Because she was just six years old, Ruby didn't realize what was going on and thought the screaming crowds resembled a Mardi Gras celebration. Over time, she did become afraid of the angry crowd that gathered day after day, but she did not let it keep her from going to school.

There was only one teacher willing to help Ruby. Her name was Barbara Henry, a white woman from Boston. But Ruby was the only student in Henry's class for the rest of the school year. She ate lunch alone and would play with her teacher during recess. She did not miss one day of school. Put yourself in her shoes for a moment. Would you keep going to school, day after day, if you knew you would be the only student in your class? Would you keep walking to school even though you knew an angry crowd would be there to yell at you when you got there and along the way inside?

# Civil Rights Movement - 2nd Grade

# Lesson Guide

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## **TELL** Students

It was very hard for Ruby and her family, and though they suffered, they received support from friends, neighbors, and others across America. School got better for Ruby the next year, and she attended classes with both Black and white children.

As an adult, Ruby now says that when she visits schools and talks with kids, she has found that kids understand how horrible it is to have “someone not wanting to play with you, for no real good reason, not giving you a chance.” Keep this lesson in mind the next time you see someone alone on the playground.

Ruby may have just been 6-years old at the time, but she had a large and historic impact on the future of equality in America. Her bravery helped fuel the Civil Rights movement in America. It was because of people like Ruby Bridges that all people in America, regardless of the color of their skin, are treated equally.



# Civil Rights Movement - 2nd Grade

# Flash Cards



**CIVIL RIGHTS**

the personal freedoms we have under the U.S. Constitution

**SEGREGATION**

separation between Black and White Americans

**INTEGRATING**

the act of combining multiple races of people in society



**ESCORT**

to lead someone

**RUBY BRIDGES**

six year old Black student who was faced with the challenge of going to an all white school for a better education

**PROTESTOR**

a person who outwardly expresses their disagreement of something

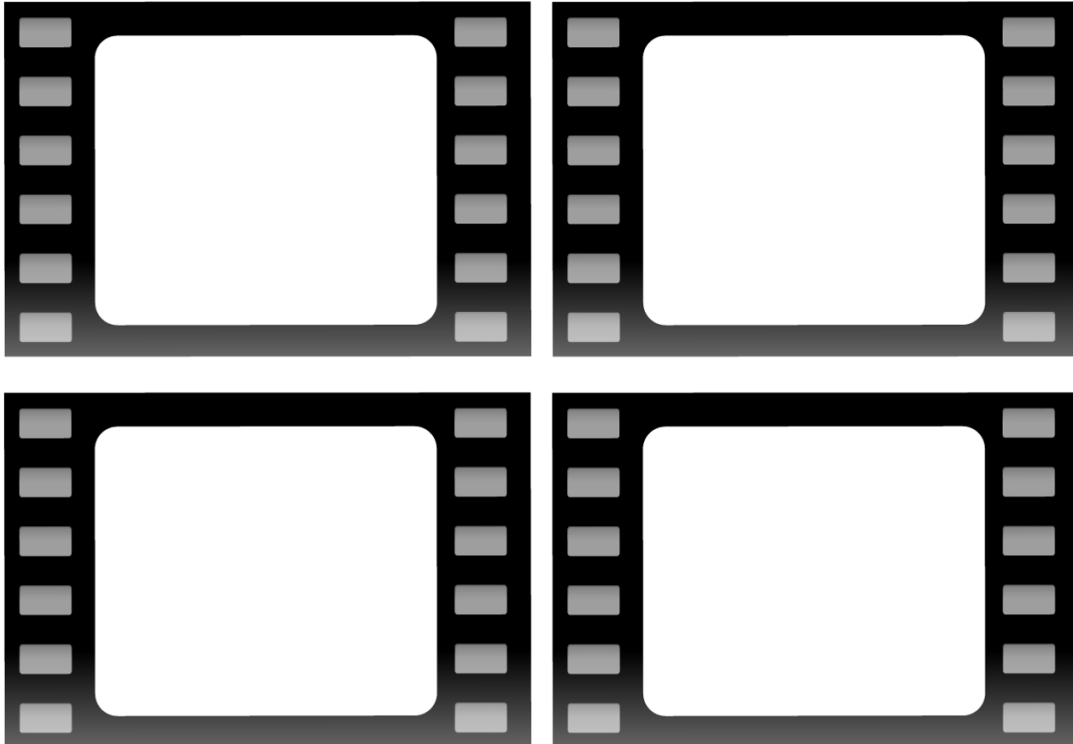
**DESEGREGATE**

the process of integrating Black and White Americans in society

# Civil Rights Movement - 2nd Grade

# Show What You Know!

**DRAW** four pictures and **WRITE** four sentences about Ruby Bridges.



01

02

03

04

# Civil Rights Movement - 2nd Grade

# Assessment

1. How old was Ruby Bridges when she became a civil rights activist?

- a. 4
- b. 5
- c. 6
- d. 7

2. Why was this particular elementary school different from Ruby's previous school?

- a. It was a high school
- b. It was an all White school
- c. It was already desegregated
- d. It was brand new

3. Why were Ruby and her mother escorted to the elementary school?

- a. There were angry protestors outside yelling at Ruby
- b. It was in a neighborhood that was not safe
- c. There was a celebration going on at the school
- d. Everyone was cheering for Ruby on her first day

4. What was Ruby's new teacher's name?

- a. Ruby Bridges
- b. Barbara Henry
- c. Federal Marshal
- d. William Frantz

5. How many other students were in Ruby's new class?

- a. 1
- b. 20
- c. 5
- d. 0

6. What is the word that means the process of integrating Blacks and Whites together in society?

- a. Segregation
- b. Escort
- c. Desegregate
- d. Protestor

7. What is the term for our personal freedoms under the U. S. Constitution?

- a. Civil Rights
- b. Protestor
- c. Escort
- d. Integrate

# Civil Rights Movement - 2nd Grade

# Assessment Key

1. How old was Ruby Bridges when she became a civil rights activist?

- a. 4
- b. 5
- c. **6**
- d. 7

2. Why was this particular elementary school different from Ruby's previous school?

- a. It was a high school
- b. **It was an all White school**
- c. It was already desegregated
- d. It was brand new

3. Why were Ruby and her mother escorted to the elementary school?

- a. **There were angry protestors outside yelling at Ruby**
- b. It was in a neighborhood that was not safe
- c. There was a celebration going on at the school
- d. Everyone was cheering for Ruby on her first day

4. What was Ruby's new teacher's name?

- a. Ruby Bridges
- b. **Barbara Henry**
- c. Federal Marshal
- d. William Frantz

5. How many other students were in Ruby's new class?

- a. 1
- b. 20
- c. 5
- d. **0**

6. What is the word that means the process of integrating Blacks and Whites together in society?

- a. Segregation
- b. Escort
- c. **Desegregate**
- d. Protestor

7. What is the term for our personal freedoms under the U. S. Constitution?

- a. **Civil Rights**
- b. Protestor
- c. Escort
- d. Integrate

# Discover America

## Course 16 - Teacher Guide



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3rd Grade

# Teacher Guide



## Key Themes

- Equality
- Integrity
- Bravery

## Core Values

- Faith
- Liberty
- Community
- Life



# Learning Objectives

## Students will be able to:

- Explain why Rosa Parks is important in American History
- Summarize what Rosa Parks did that led to her arrest
- Describe the effects of Rosa Parks actions on the Civil Rights movement



# Civil Rights Movement - 3rd Grade

# Introduction

## ASK Students

Imagine you are on a bus going to play a basketball game with your team. On the bus there are both basketball players and football players traveling to their games. When you go to sit down in the front of the bus, a football player tells you that you have to go stand in the back because only football players are allowed to sit in the front of the bus and all the back rows are full.

What would your response be? Would you just do what he said? Or would you argue that you should be allowed to take that seat since there are no more seats near your team in the back of the bus? (**allow students to respond**)

## TELL Students

It seems unfair for an athlete to not be able to sit in any available seat on a bus going to their sporting event. During a time period in America following the Civil War, buses were segregated, there were separate sections for Blacks and Whites. Some people thought this was unfair, and one lady in particular decided to do something about it which sparked others to do the same.

### WATCH

Learn More with Liberty



Scan Me!

# Civil Rights Movement - 3rd Grade

## Key Terms

- 01 **Segregated** - separated
- 02 **Civil Rights** - the personal freedoms we have under the U.S. Constitution
- 03 **Barber** - a hairstylist especially for men
- 04 **Discrimination** - treating someone differently because of their race or group they belong to
- 05 **Seamstress** - a woman whose job is sewing
- 06 **Opposition** - to strongly disagree with something
- 07 **Rosa Parks** - refused to give up her seat on the bus just because she was Black

# Civil Rights Movement - 3rd Grade

# Lesson Guide

## TELL Students

Rosa Louise McCauley, the “mother of the modern-day Civil Rights movement,” was born on February 4, 1913 in Tuskegee, Alabama. She had a younger brother, Sylvester, who was born in 1915. Her parents separated when she was young, but because her mother was a teacher, Rosa grew up knowing that education was very important.

Rosa went to school in Montgomery, Alabama when she was 11 and then continued on to high school. She had to take a break from her studies when her grandmother, and later her mother, became ill, and she had to take care of them.

In 1932, Rosa married Raymond Parks, a very smart, well-dressed, self-educated barber who encouraged her to finish high school – which she did shortly after.

While in Montgomery, Rosa worked as a seamstress and became an active organizer and leader in the Civil Rights Movement. Rosa and Raymond joined the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and she was elected as secretary and later served as the youth leader of the local branch.

# Civil Rights Movement - 3rd Grade

# Lesson Guide

## TELL Students

Rosa had spent her life growing up in the segregated south. Because of the Jim Crow laws, Rosa and other Blacks in Montgomery were not given equal treatment. Rosa had to deal with daily discrimination, including not being allowed to sit in the front section of a public bus. By law, Blacks were required to sit in the back of the Montgomery buses – behind white riders. In practice, bus drivers could ask that a Black passenger give up their seat so that a white passenger could sit down.

On December 1, 1955, Rosa took the bus home from work at the Montgomery Fair department store. She sat in the first row of the “colored” section. As they continued driving along, a white man was left without a seat because the “white” section was full. Rosa and three other passengers in the front row of the “colored” section were told by the bus driver to get up so that the white man could sit down. While the other three passengers got up, Rosa refused.

Rosa later said, “People always say that I didn’t give up my seat because I was tired, but that isn’t true. I was not tired physically, or no more tired than I usually was at the end of a working day. I was not old, although some people have an image of me as being old then. I was forty-two. No, the only tired I was, was tired of giving in.”

For peacefully demonstrating opposition to segregation, Rosa was arrested and on December 5, was found guilty of violating segregation laws. However, it was because of Rosa’s brave refusal to give up her seat on the Montgomery bus that another central transformational civil rights leader, Rev. Martin Luther King Jr, was launched to the front of the movement.

# Civil Rights Movement - 3rd Grade

# Flash Cards



**CIVIL RIGHTS**

the personal freedoms we have under the U.S. Constitution

**SEGREGATED**

separated

**BARBER**

a hairstylist, especially for men





**SEAMSTRESS**

a woman whose  
job is sewing

**ROSA PARKS**

refused to give up  
her seat on the bus  
just because she  
was Black

**DISCRIMINATION**

treating someone  
differently because of  
their race or group they  
belong to

**OPPOSITION**

to strongly disagree  
with something

# Civil Rights Movement - 3rd Grade

# Rainbow of Facts

**Directions:** Cut out the cloud. Color the picture of Rosa Parks. Color every strip a different color using markers. On each of the six strips, write one fact about Rosa Parks. Glue or tape the strips to the back of the cloud to create a rainbow of facts.



Six horizontal gray rectangular strips stacked vertically, intended for students to write facts about Rosa Parks.

# Civil Rights Movement - 3rd Grade

# Assessment

1. Who is referred to as the “mother of the modern-day Civil Rights movement?”

- a. Ruby Bridges
- b. Rosa Parks
- c. Martin Luther King Jr.
- d. Montgomery Alabama

2. In what year was Rosa Parks born?

- a. 1913
- b. 1931
- c. 1915
- d. 1951

3. What was Rosa Parks' occupation before she became a civil rights activist?

- a. College professor
- b. Barber
- c. Seamstress
- d. Bus Driver

4. What section of the bus was Rosa Parks sitting in when she was asked to give up her seat?

- a. White section
- b. Free section
- c. Front section
- d. Colored section

5. On what day did Rosa Parks refuse to give up her seat on the bus?

- a. December 1, 1955
- b. December 5, 1951
- c. December 1, 1915
- d. December 5, 1955

6. What happened as a result of Rosa Parks peacefully opposing segregation on the bus?

- a. Nothing happened to her
- b. She was arrested
- c. Her friends didn't speak to her again
- d. She got to sit in the front row of the bus

7. Who became an influential leader in the civil rights movement because of Rosa Parks' brave actions on the bus?

- a. Ruby Bridges
- b. The bus driver
- c. Martin Luther King Jr.
- d. No one

# Civil Rights Movement - 3rd Grade Assessment Key

1. Who is referred to as the “mother of the modern-day Civil Rights movement?”

a. Ruby Bridges

**b. Rosa Parks**

c. Martin Luther King Jr.

d. Montgomery Alabama

2. In what year was Rosa Parks born?

**a. 1913**

b. 1931

c. 1915

d. 1951

3. What was Rosa Parks' occupation before she became a civil rights activist?

a. College professor

b. Barber

**c. Seamstress**

d. Bus Driver

4. What section of the bus was Rosa Parks sitting in when she was asked to give up her seat?

a. White section

b. Free section

c. Front section

**d. Colored section**

5. On what day did Rosa Parks refuse to give up her seat on the bus?

**a. December 1, 1955**

b. December 5, 1951

c. December 1, 1915

d. December 5, 1955

6. What happened as a result of Rosa Parks peacefully opposing segregation on the bus?

a. Nothing happened to her

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c. Her friends didn't speak to her again

d. She got to sit in the front row of the bus

7. Who became an influential leader in the civil rights movement because of Rosa Parks' brave actions on the bus?

a. Ruby Bridges

b. The bus driver

**c. Martin Luther King Jr.**

d. No one

# Discover America

## Course 16 - Teacher Guide



## The Civil Rights Movement: MLK, Rosa Parks, and Ruby Bridges

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# 4th Grade Teacher Guide



## Key Themes

- Equality
- Integrity
- Bravery

## Core Values

- Faith
- Liberty
- Community
- Life

# Learning Objectives

## Students will be able to:

- Summarize the life of Martin Luther King Jr. highlighting important events/milestones
- Explain why Martin Luther King Jr. is important in the Civil Rights movement
- Describe the Impact Martin Luther King Jr. had on America as a society



# Civil Rights Movement - 4th Grade

# Introduction

## ASK Students

What do you know about Martin Luther King Jr.?

Have you heard his name before?

Are you familiar with the holiday we have in his honor during the month of January?  
(allow students to respond)

## TELL Students

Martin Luther King Jr. is one of the most influential figures during the Civil Rights movement. He is very well known for his peaceful way of standing up for what he believed in and opposing unfairness towards minorities. His story is one full of hard work, passion, and determination that ultimately led to equal rights and fair treatment for Americans of all backgrounds.

### WATCH

Learn More with Liberty



Scan Me!

# Civil Rights Movement - 4th Grade

## Key Terms

- 01 **Segregation** - separation between Black and White Americans
- 02 **Civil Rights** - the personal freedoms we have under the U.S. Constitution
- 03 **Boycott** - when people refuse to participate in or buy something because they disagree with a policy that the company or entity promotes
- 04 **Integrate** - the act of combining multiple races of people in society
- 05 **Discrimination** - treating someone differently because of their race or group they belong to
- 06 **Spokesperson** - person who is the speaker for a group
- 07 **Civil Rights Act of 1964** - ended segregation in public places and banned employment discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, gender or national origin
- 08 **Activist** - someone who works to advocate for a particular cause
- 09 **Protest** - actions taken to express disagreement or disapproval of something
- 10 **Martin Luther King Jr.** - a public speaker who was known for his role in the civil rights movement leading peaceful protests

# Civil Rights Movement - 4th Grade

# Lesson Guide

## TELL Students

On January 15, 1929, Martin Luther King Jr. was born in Atlanta Georgia. His mother was a former school teacher, his father was a pastor, and he had an older sister and a younger brother.

King was a hard-working and talented student who studied medicine and law at Morehouse College. He didn't plan to become a pastor like his father, but one of his mentors helped to change his mind.

King went to Pennsylvania to attend Crozer Theological Seminary. He received a Bachelor of Divinity degree and was so respected that his classmates – who were mostly white – elected him as class president. He earned his doctorate from Boston University and married Coretta Scott. They moved to Montgomery, Alabama and had four children throughout their marriage.

The King family was living in Montgomery when Rosa Parks was arrested for refusing to give up her seat on the bus. In response to her arrest, Black Americans in Montgomery decided to get together and organize a boycott of the city's buses on December 5, 1955, the day of her trial. (A boycott is when people refuse to participate in or buy something because they disagree with a policy that the company or entity promotes.) Forty thousand Black bus riders refused to take the bus that day. Because most of the buses' usual passengers were Black, this was a big hit to the city.

# Civil Rights Movement - 4th Grade

# Lesson Guide

## TELL Students

To keep the boycott going until Blacks were given better treatment on buses, Black leaders established the Montgomery Improvement Association and elected 26-year-old-pastor Martin Luther King Jr. as the president and spokesperson. The Montgomery Bus Boycott was the first large-scale demonstration against segregation and lasted 381 days. Finally, on December 21, 1956, Montgomery's buses were integrated.

This was a great victory for the civil rights movement but the work was far from over. King established the Southern Christian Leadership Conference with other activists to work toward using nonviolent protests to secure full equality for Blacks in America.

Their motto was, **"Not one hair of one head of one person should be harmed."**

King became such a strong influence and leader in the civil rights movement that he was targeted by those who wanted to keep the evils of segregation in place. He was stabbed, his house was firebombed, and he was threatened, but despite this violence directed at him, King knew that for the movement to be successful, violence was not the answer — a peaceful protest was.

# Civil Rights Movement - 4th Grade

# Lesson Guide

## TELL Students

King worked with other leaders and activists to organize the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. It took place on August 28, 1963 and was a peaceful rally that called attention to the injustices targeting Black Americans.

Speaking to more than 200,000 demonstrators, King delivered his now famous "I Have a Dream" speech while standing on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C.

King talked about how all people, regardless of what they looked like, were created equal and that it was what was inside of their hearts that was most important.

King declared, "I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character."

The March on Washington was so impactful, and King's words so inspiring, that the United States passed the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which ended segregation in public places and banned employment discrimination.



# Civil Rights Movement - 4th Grade

# Flash Cards



**CIVIL RIGHTS**

the personal freedoms we have under the U.S. Constitution

**SEGREGATION**

separation between Black and White Americans

**INTEGRATE**

the act of combining multiple races of people in society



**BOYCOTT**

when people refuse to participate in or buy something because they disagree with a policy that the company or entity promotes

**ACTIVIST**

someone who works to advocate for a particular cause

**DISCRIMINATION**

treating someone differently because of their race or group they belong to

**CIVIL RIGHTS ACT  
OF 1964**

ended segregation in public places and banned employment discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, gender or national origin



**MARTIN LUTHER  
KING JR.**

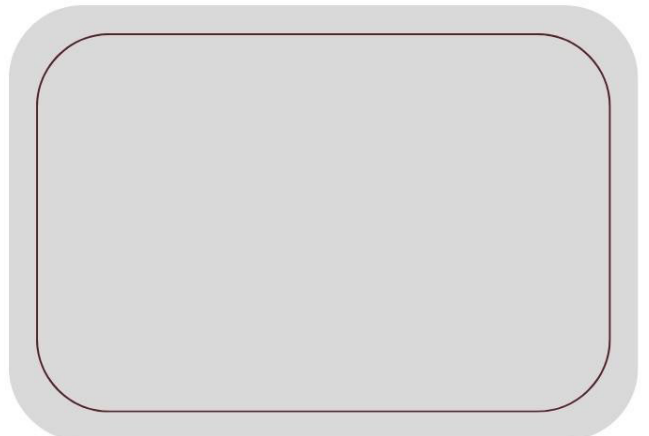
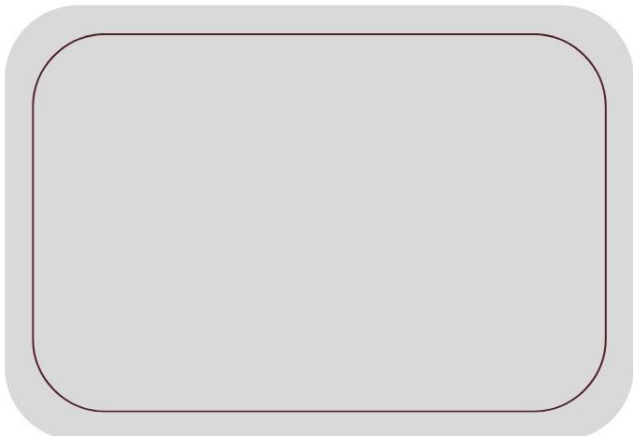
a public speaker who  
encouraged everyone  
to treat others equally  
no matter what

**SPOKESPERSON**

person who is the  
speaker for a group

**PROTEST**

actions taken to  
express disagreement  
or disapproval of  
something



# Civil Rights Movement

# I Have a Dream

**Directions:** Martin Luther King Jr. had a dream that one day people from all backgrounds would love and respect each other. What are your dreams? Think of a dream you have for yourself and for the world. Use the outline to brainstorm ideas. Then, use the drafting page to start putting your thoughts together into complete sentences. The final page is for writing your finished essay!

<p>STATE ONE DREAM FOR YOURSELF</p>          	<p>STATE ONE DREAM FOR YOUR WORLD</p>          
<p>EXPLAIN HOW YOU WILL MAKE THIS DREAM COME TRUE</p>          	<p>EXPLAIN HOW YOU WILL MAKE THIS DREAM COME TRUE</p>          

Dream for Yourself  
and Your World

I have a dream that one day...

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Dream for Yourself

First, I have a dream that...

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I will make this dream come true by...

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Dream for Your World

I also have a dream that...

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I will make this dream come true by...

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In conclusion...

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# Civil Rights Movement - 4th Grade Assessment

Use the words from the word bank to complete the facts below.

pastor	integrated	spokesperson	student	activists
December 5, 1955	Montgomery	Civil Rights Act of 1964	January 15, 1929	Coretta Scott
I Have a Dream	December 21, 1956	Martin Luther King Jr.	August 28, 1963	boycott

1. On \_\_\_\_\_ Martin Luther King Jr. was born in Atlanta Georgia.
2. King was a hard-working \_\_\_\_\_ who studied medicine and law at Morehouse College.
3. He didn't plan to become a \_\_\_\_\_ like his father, but one of his mentors helped to change his mind.
4. He earned his doctorate from Boston University and married \_\_\_\_\_. They moved to \_\_\_\_\_, Alabama and had four children throughout their marriage.
5. Black Americans in Montgomery decided to get together and organize a \_\_\_\_\_ of the city's buses on \_\_\_\_\_, the day of Rosa Parks' trial.
6. Black leaders established the Montgomery Improvement Association and elected \_\_\_\_\_ as the president and \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Finally, on \_\_\_\_\_, Montgomery's buses were \_\_\_\_\_.
8. King worked with other leaders and \_\_\_\_\_ to organize the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. It took place on \_\_\_\_\_ and was a peaceful rally that called attention to the injustices targeting Black Americans.
9. King delivered his famous " \_\_\_\_\_ " speech while standing on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C.
10. The March on Washington was so impactful, and King's words so inspiring, that the United States passed the \_\_\_\_\_.



# Civil Rights Movement - 4th Grade Assessment

Use the words from the word bank to complete the facts below.

pastor	integrated	spokesperson	student	activists
December 5, 1955	Montgomery	Civil Rights Act of 1964	January 15, 1929	Coretta Scott
I Have a Dream	December 21, 1956	Martin Luther King Jr.	August 28, 1963	boycott

1. On *January 15, 1929*, Martin Luther King Jr. was born in Atlanta Georgia.
2. King was a hard-working *student* who studied medicine and law at Morehouse College.
3. He didn't plan to become a *pastor* like his father, but one of his mentors helped to change his mind.
4. He earned his doctorate from Boston University and married *Coretta Scott*. They moved to *Montgomery*, Alabama and had four children throughout their marriage.
5. Black Americans in Montgomery decided to get together and organize a *boycott* of the city's buses on *December 5, 1955*, the day of Rosa Parks' trial.
6. Black leaders established the Montgomery Improvement Association and elected *Martin Luther King Jr.* as the president and *spokesperson*.
7. Finally, on *December 21, 1956*, Montgomery's buses were *integrated*.
8. King worked with other leaders and *activists* to organize the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. It took place on *August 28, 1963* and was a peaceful rally that called attention to the injustices targeting Black Americans.
9. King delivered his famous "*I Have a Dream*" speech while standing on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C.
- 10 The March on Washington was so impactful, and King's words so inspiring, that the United States passed the *Civil Rights Act of 1964*.

# Discover America

## Course 16 - Teacher Guide



## The Civil Rights Movement: MLK, Rosa Parks, and Ruby Bridges

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5th Grade

# Teacher Guide



## Key Themes

- Equality
- Integrity
- Bravery

## Core Values

- Faith
- Liberty
- Community
- Life

# Learning Objectives

## Students will be able to:

- Describe what the Civil Rights movement was
- Name three key activists during the Civil Rights movement and summarize why each is important
- Explain the impact each of the three named activists had on desegregation in America
- Tell what the Civil Rights Act of 1964 did for Americans





# Civil Rights Movement - 5th Grade

# Introduction

## TELL Students

Recall from our previous lesson how hard life was for Black Americans after the Civil War under the Jim Crow laws that segregated people based on the color of their skin. We learned how Jackie Robinson bravely stood up against this injustice when he broke the color barrier in Major League Baseball and joined the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Robinson's peaceful protest against segregation in America is part of a larger effort called the Civil Rights Movement, which was the struggle for Black equality that occurred after World War II, mainly in the 1950s and 1960s.

*[For a brief context, World War II was a global conflict fought between the Allies (led by Great Britain, the US, and the Soviet Union) and the Axis powers (led by Germany, Japan, and Italy) between 1939 and 1945. The U.S. joined the war in 1941 after Japan bombed the naval base at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii. World War II was the most devastating conflict in history, and a big part of it was fought because Germany (led by Adolf Hitler and his Nazi Party) wanted to take over other countries and eliminate people whom they thought were inferior. The Allies were fighting to stop this and to defend freedom, independence, and democracy.]*

The Allies defeated the Axis powers, but this wouldn't have been possible without the bravery of more than one million Black Americans who served in the U.S. military during World War II. Despite their service to America, Blacks faced segregation in the military and discrimination from some of their fellow white soldiers.

### WATCH

Learn More with Liberty



Scan Me!

# Civil Rights Movement - 5th Grade

## Key Terms

- 01 **Segregation** - separation between Black and White Americans
- 02 **Civil Rights** - the personal freedoms we have under the U.S. Constitution
- 03 **Boycott** - when people refuse to participate in or buy something because they disagree with a policy that the company or entity promotes
- 04 **Seamstress** - a woman whose job is sewing
- 05 **Discrimination** - treating someone differently because of their race or group they belong to
- 06 **Spokesperson** - person who is the speaker for a group
- 07 **Civil Rights Act of 1964** - ended segregation in public places and banned employment discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, gender or national origin
- 08 **Activist** - someone who works to advocate for a particular cause
- 09 **Desegregate** - the process of integrating Black and White Americans in society
- 10 **Martin Luther King Jr.** - a public speaker who was known for his role in the civil rights movement leading peaceful protests
- 11 **Escort** - to lead someone
- 12 **Protestor** - a person who outwardly expresses their disagreement of something
- 13 **Rosa Parks** - refused to give up her seat on the bus to a White man just because she was Black
- 14 **Ruby Bridges** - six year old Black student who was faced with the challenge of going to an all white school for a better education



# Civil Rights Movement - 5th Grade

# Lesson Guide



## **TELL** Students

America fought and won a war for freedom and equality in Europe. But when the war ended, it was made even more clear that Blacks who had served their country—and those who supported the war effort in America—were not treated equally at home.

The time for real change had come in America, which sparked a grassroots movement, led by bold and brave Black Americans, who were willing to risk jail-time, their jobs, and even their lives, for equality. But before we go further, let's discuss what a grassroots movement is.

When you turn 18 years old, you get to vote and have a choice in who is making changes or improvements to America. When you vote, you elect leaders who make decisions on your behalf that impact you and your life.

But other than voting, how else can you, as an American, call for change at the city, state, or national level? One way is by organizing and participating in a grassroots movement. This is when people in a community band together to advocate—or call—for a particular policy-related result or outcome.

# Civil Rights Movement - 5th Grade

# Lesson Guide

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## **TELL** Students

The important thing to remember about a grassroots movement is that it doesn't start with officials in Washington, D.C., or in your state capital—it starts with and is fueled by the American people. People like you who care about something so much that they are willing to dedicate their time, talents, and effort to see it through! You can also think of a grassroots movement like a choir. When everyone sings together, they are stronger and louder than when each one sings alone.

There were many people across the country involved in the Civil Rights movement who helped to advance equality for Blacks in America. For this lesson, we'll focus on three people who had an enormous impact on the movement and on our nation's history: Rosa Parks, Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., and Ruby Bridges.

## Civil Rights Movement - 5th Grade

# Rosa Parks

### TELL Students

Rosa Louise (McCauley) Parks, the “mother of the modern-day civil rights movement,” worked as a seamstress and became an active organizer and leader in the civil rights movement. Rosa had spent her life growing up in the segregated south. Because of the Jim Crow laws, Rosa and other Blacks in Montgomery were not given equal treatment. Rosa had to deal with daily discrimination. By law, Blacks were required to sit in the back of the Montgomery buses—behind white riders. In practice, bus drivers could ask that a Black passenger give up their seat so that a white passenger could sit down.

On December 1, 1955, Rosa took the bus home from work at the Montgomery Fair department store. She sat in the first row of the “colored” section. As they continued driving along, a white man was left without a seat because the “white” section was full.

Rosa and three other passengers in the front row of the “colored” section were told by the bus driver to get up so that the white man could sit down. While the other three passengers got up, Rosa refused.

For peacefully demonstrating opposition to segregation, Rosa was arrested and on December 5, was found guilty of violating segregation laws. However, it was because of Rosa’s brave refusal to give up her seat on the Montgomery bus that another central transformational civil rights leader, Rev. Martin Luther King Jr, was launched to the front of the movement.

# Civil Rights Movement - 5th Grade

# Martin Luther King Jr.

## TELL Students

Martin Luther King Jr.'s family was living in Montgomery when Rosa Parks was arrested for refusing to give up her seat on the bus. In response to her arrest, Black Americans in Montgomery decided to get together and organize a boycott of the city's buses on December 5, 1955, the day of her trial. (A boycott is when people refuse to participate in or buy something because they disagree with a policy that the company or entity promotes.) Forty thousand Black bus riders refused to take the bus that day. Because most of the buses' usual passengers were Black, this was a big hit to the city.

To keep the boycott going until Blacks were given better treatment on buses, Black leaders established the Montgomery Improvement Association and elected 26-year-old-pastor Martin Luther King Jr. as the president and spokesperson. The Montgomery Bus Boycott was the first large-scale demonstration against segregation and lasted 381 days. Finally, on December 21, 1956, Montgomery's buses were integrated. This was a great victory for the civil rights movement but the work was far from over.

## Civil Rights Movement - 5th Grade

# Martin Luther King Jr.

### TELL Students

King worked with other leaders and activists to organize the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. It took place on August 28, 1963 and was a peaceful rally that called attention to the injustices targeting Black Americans. Speaking to more than 200,000 demonstrators, King delivered his now famous "I Have a Dream" speech while standing on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C.

King talked about how all people, regardless of what they looked like, were created equal and that it was what was inside of their hearts that was most important. King declared, "I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character."

The March on Washington was so impactful, and King's words so inspiring, that the United States passed the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which ended segregation in public places and banned employment discrimination.

## Civil Rights Movement - 5th Grade

# Ruby Bridges

### TELL Students

Although we've talked about adults so far, there's one 6-year-old girl, Ruby Bridges, who played a big part in advancing the rights of Black schoolchildren. On the morning of November 14, 1960, Ruby walked into the all-white William Frantz Elementary School in New Orleans, Louisiana as the first Black student to desegregate the school.

When she arrived at school, Ruby and her mother were escorted by four federal marshals that entire first year while angry protestors stood outside the school for months, shouting horrific things at the little girl. Because she was just six years old, Ruby didn't realize what was going on and thought the screaming crowds resembled a Mardi Gras celebration. Over time, she did become afraid of the angry crowd that gathered day after day, but she did not let it keep her from going to school.

There was only one teacher willing to help Ruby. Her name was Barbara Henry, a white woman from Boston. But Ruby was the only student in Henry's class for the rest of the school year. She ate lunch alone and would play with her teacher during recess. She did not miss one day of school.

## Civil Rights Movement - 5th Grade

# Ruby Bridges

### **TELL** Students

It was very hard for Ruby and her family, and though they suffered, they received support from friends, neighbors, and others across America. School got better for Ruby the next year, and she attended classes with both Black and white children.

Ruby may have just been 6-years old at the time, but she had a large and historic impact on the future of equality in America. Each of these brave, courageous, and determined activists played a big role in the civil rights movement. They played different parts but were a part of the same movement. It was because of people like Rosa Parks, Rev. Martin Luther King Jr, and Ruby Bridges that all people in America, regardless of the color of their skin, are treated equally.



# Civil Rights Movement - 5th Grade

# Flash Cards



**CIVIL RIGHTS**

the personal freedoms we have under the U.S. Constitution

**SEGREGATION**

separation between Black and White Americans

**RUBY BRIDGES**

six year old Black student who was faced with the challenge of going to an all white school for a better education



**SEAMSTRESS**

a woman whose job is sewing

**ACTIVIST**

someone who works to advocate for a particular cause

**DISCRIMINATION**

treating someone differently because of their race or group they belong to

**CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964**

ended segregation in public places and banned employment discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, gender or national origin



**BOYCOTT**

when people refuse to participate in or buy something because they disagree with a policy that the company or entity promotes

**ROSA PARKS**

refused to give up her seat on the bus to a White man just because she was Black

**ESCORT**

to lead someone

**DESEGREGATE**

the process of integrating Black and White Americans in society



**MARTIN LUTHER  
KING JR.**

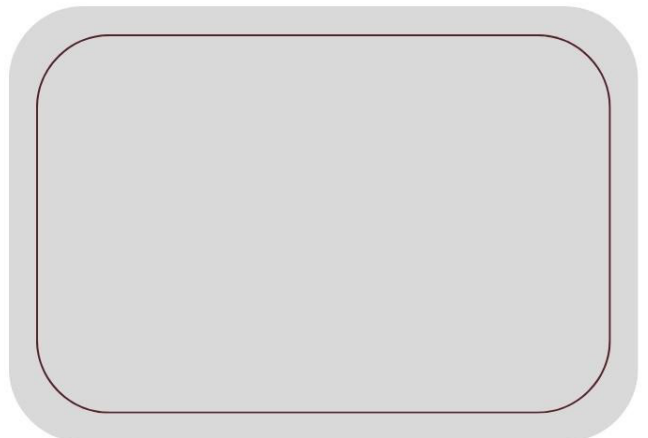
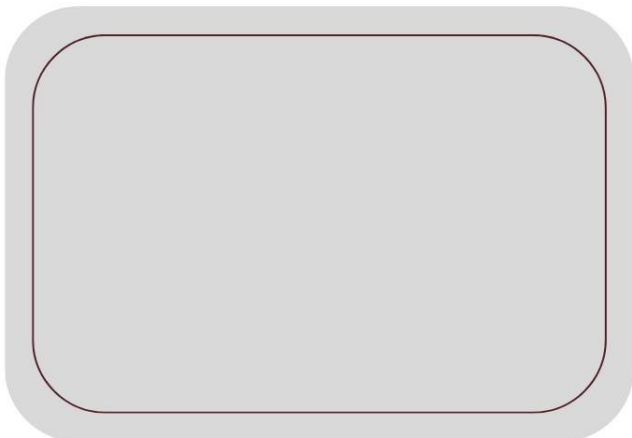
a public speaker who  
was known for his role  
in the civil rights  
movement leading  
peaceful protests

**SPOKESPERSON**

person who is the  
speaker for a group

**PROTESTOR**

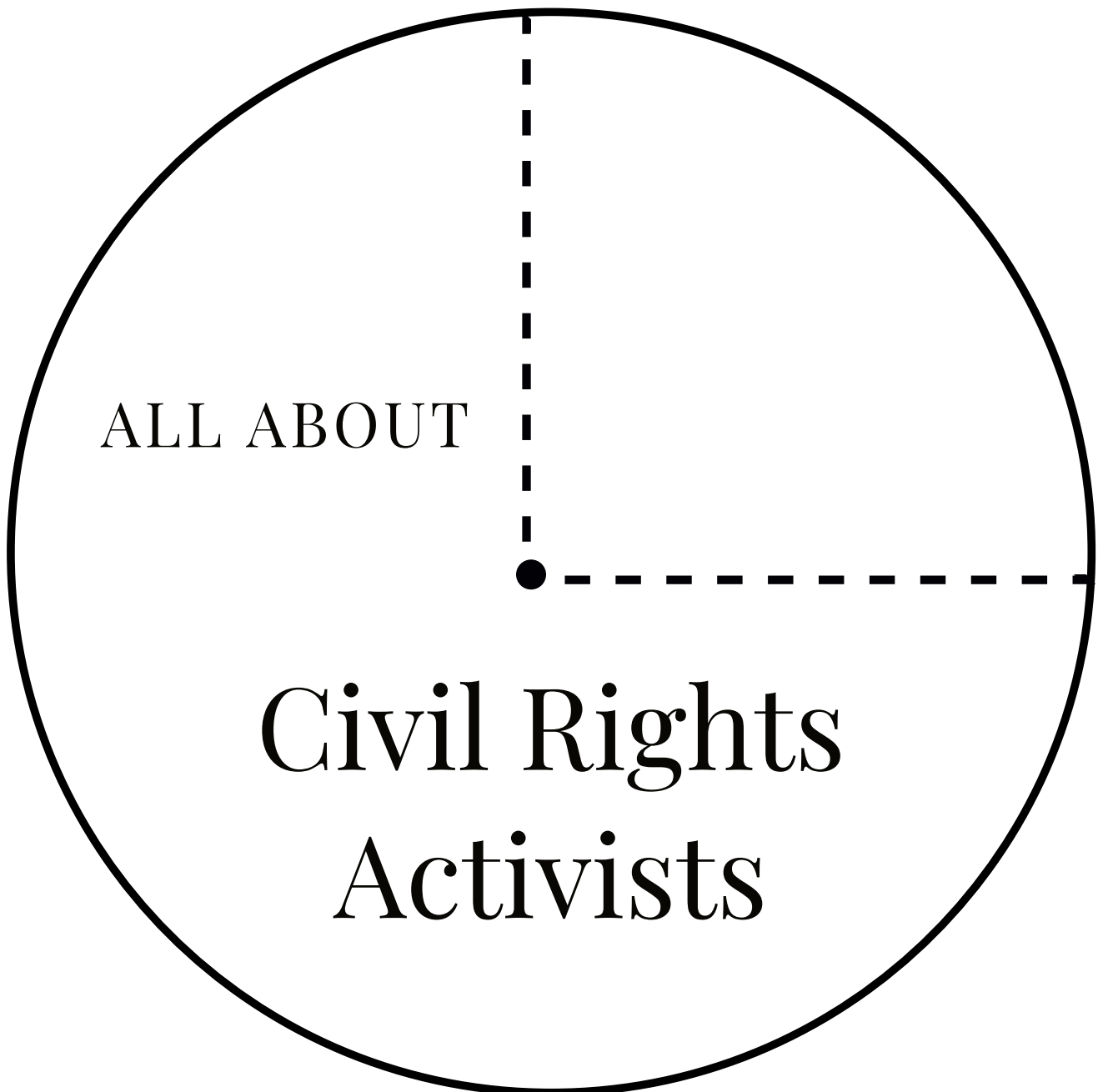
a person who  
outwardly expresses  
their disagreement of  
something



Civil Rights Movement

# Wheel of Facts

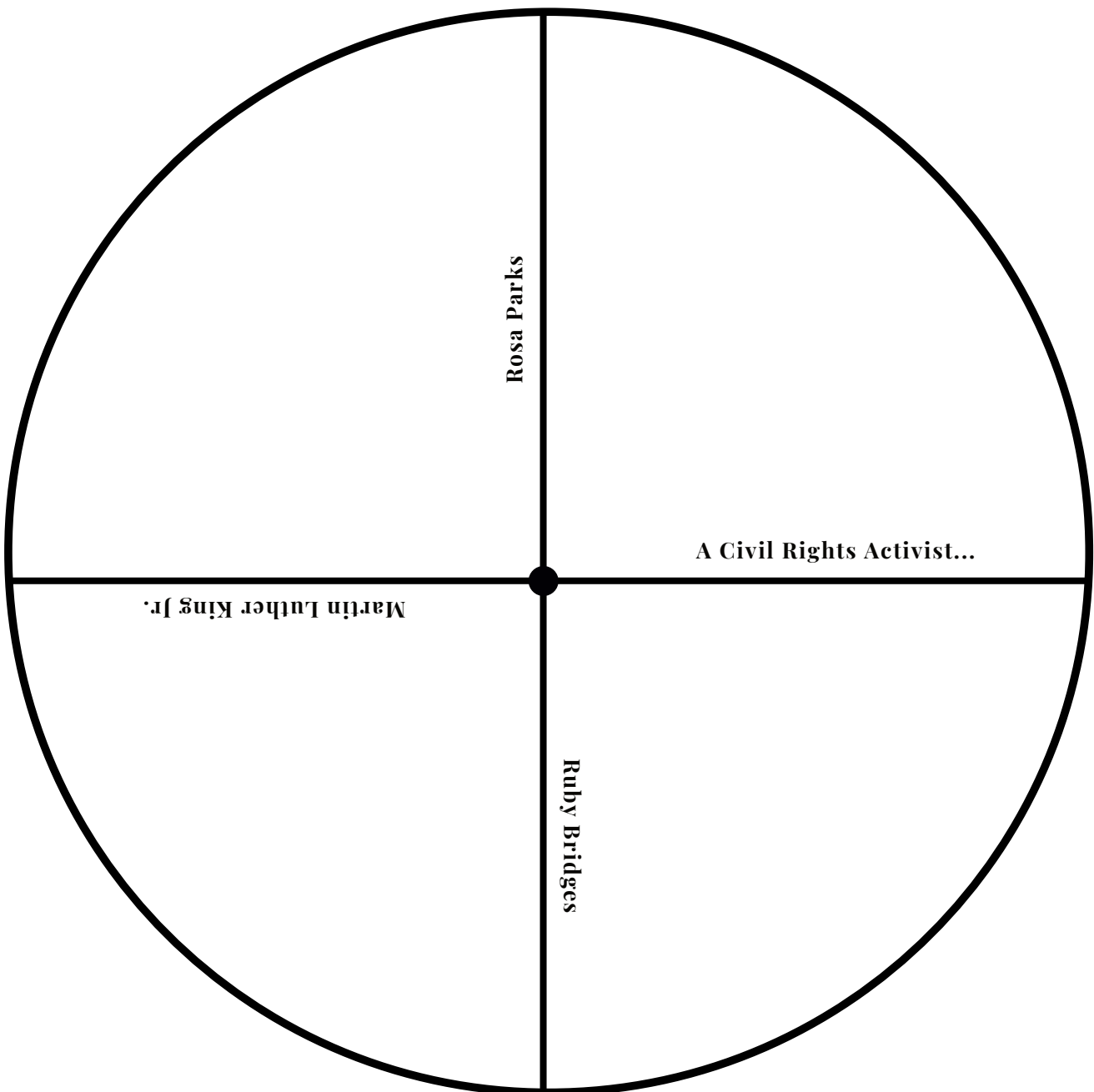
**Top Wheel Directions:** Cut out the circle. Next, cut out the slice from the circle.



# Civil Rights Movement

# Wheel of Facts

**Bottom Wheel Directions:** In the first quarter fill in what a civil rights activist does. In the other three quarters, write one fact about each activist you learned about. Cut out the circle. Place this circle under the top circle. Fasten both circles together with a brad. Spin the wheel to read your facts.



# Civil Rights Movement - 5th Grade Assessment

Use the words from the word bank to complete the facts below.				
colored	integrated	Rosa Parks	desegregate	activists
Civil Rights	seamstress	Civil Rights Act of 1964	November 14, 1960	segregation
I Have a Dream	December 1, 1955	Martin Luther King Jr.	August 28, 1963	boycott

1. There were many people across the country involved in the \_\_\_\_\_ movement who helped to advance equality for Blacks in America.
2. \_\_\_\_\_, the “mother of the modern-day civil rights movement,” worked as a \_\_\_\_\_ and became an active organizer and leader in the Civil Rights movement.
3. On \_\_\_\_\_, Rosa took the bus home from work and sat in the first row of the “\_\_\_\_\_” section. She was asked to give up her seat so a white man could sit down, but she refused.
4. For peacefully demonstrating opposition to segregation, Rosa was arrested and on December 5, was found guilty of violating \_\_\_\_\_ laws.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ family was living in Montgomery when Rosa Parks was arrested. In response to her arrest, Black Americans in Montgomery decided to get together and organize a \_\_\_\_\_ of the city’s buses on December 5, 1955, the day of her trial.
6. King worked with other leaders and \_\_\_\_\_ to organize the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. It took place on \_\_\_\_\_ and was a peaceful rally that called attention to the injustices targeting Black Americans.
7. King delivered his famous “\_\_\_\_\_” speech while standing on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. The March on Washington was so impactful, and King’s words so inspiring, that the United States passed the \_\_\_\_\_.
8. On the morning of \_\_\_\_\_, Ruby Bridges walked into the all-white William Frantz Elementary School in New Orleans, Louisiana as the first Black student to \_\_\_\_\_ the school.
9. Ruby was the only student in Barbara Henry’s class for the rest of that school year. No white students wanted to come to school and be in her class. However, the next year, things got better and Blacks and Whites became \_\_\_\_\_ because of Ruby’s bravery.



# Civil Rights Movement - 5th Grade Assessment

Use the words from the word bank to complete the facts below.

colored	integrated	Rosa Parks	desegregate	activists
Civil Rights	seamstress	Civil Rights Act of 1964	November 14, 1960	segregation
I Have a Dream	December 1, 1955	Martin Luther King Jr.	August 28, 1963	boycott

1. There were many people across the country involved in the *Civil Rights* movement who helped to advance equality for Blacks in America.
2. *Rosa Parks*, the “mother of the modern-day civil rights movement,” worked as a *seamstress* and became an active organizer and leader in the civil rights movement.
3. On *December 1, 1955*, Rosa took the bus home from work and sat in the first row of the “*colored*” section. She was asked to give up her seat so a white man could sit down, but she refused.
4. For peacefully demonstrating opposition to segregation, Rosa was arrested and on December 5, was found guilty of violating *segregation* laws.
5. *Martin Luther King Jr.’s* family was living in Montgomery when Rosa Parks was arrested. In response to her arrest, Black Americans in Montgomery decided to get together and organize a *boycott* of the city’s buses on December 5, 1955, the day of her trial.
6. King worked with other leaders and *activists* to organize the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. It took place on *August 28, 1963* and was a peaceful rally that called attention to the injustices targeting Black Americans.
7. King delivered his famous “*I Have a Dream*” speech while standing on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. The March on Washington was so impactful, and King’s words so inspiring, that the United States passed the *Civil Rights Act of 1964*.
8. On the morning of *November 14, 1960*, Ruby Bridges walked into the all-white William Frantz Elementary School in New Orleans, Louisiana as the first Black student to *desegregate* the school.
9. Ruby was the only student in Barbara Henry’s class for the rest of that school year. No white students wanted to come to school and be in her class. However, the next year, things got better and Blacks and Whites became *integrated* because of Ruby’s bravery.

# Civil Rights Movement Resource List

- 01 <https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/civil-rights-act>
- 02 <https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/montgomery-bus-boycott>
- 03 <https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/rosa-parks>
- 04 <https://kinginstitute.stanford.edu/encyclopedia/march-washington-jobs-and-freedom>
- 05 <https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/ruby-bridges-desegregates-her-school>
- 06 <https://www.npr.org/2022/09/07/1121133099/school-segregation-ruby-bridges>
- 07 <https://www.womenshistory.org/education-resources/biographies/ruby-bridges>
- 08 <https://www.rosaparks.org/biography/>
- 09 <https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/martin-luther-king-jr>
- 10 <https://www.archives.gov/files/social-media/transcripts/transcript-march-pt3-of-3-2602934.pdf>
- 11 <https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/us-history/postwarera/civil-rights-movement/a/african-american-veterans-and-the-civil-rights-movement>

