

(18.1) Fighting Segregation

Read pp. 556-563

Matching: match the letter with the correct definition

1. _____ local NAACP member who refused to give up her seat to a white rider and was arrested.
2. _____ a powerful voice in the struggle to improve the legal rights of African Americans and fought to bring an end to racial violence.
3. _____ this groups goal was to organize protest activities taking place all across the region at its heart was a commitment to mass, nonviolent action.
4. _____ NAACP lawyer who was once denied admission to the University of Maryland law school because of his race.
5. _____ In 1954 this Chief Justice issued the Supreme Court's decision in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*.
6. _____ this successful boycott brought many hardships on African Americans who participated but got the Supreme Court to rule that segregation on buses was unconstitutional.
7. _____ he managed to force a federal ban against discrimination in defense-related work.
8. _____ In 1957 this governor violated a federal court order to integrate Little Rock's Central High School.
9. _____ first African American put on a Major League Baseball roster, the Brooklyn Dodgers.
10. _____ for nearly three weeks the National Guard in Arkansas prevented these African American students from entering the school.
11. _____ he was the leader of the successful Montgomery bus boycott and leader of the SCLC.
12. _____ Virginian senator who organized a movement known as massive resistance, under which officials at all levels pledged to block integration.

- a. Earl Warren
- b. Jackie Robinson
- c. Harry Byrd Jr.
- d. A. Philip Randolph
- e. NAACP
- f. Montgomery bus boycott
- g. Martin Luther King Jr.
- h. Rosa Parks
- i. Thurgood Marshall
- j. Orval Faubus
- k. Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)
- l. Little Rock Nine

True or False: circle T if the statement is true, circle F if the statement is false

13. T or F In both the *Briggs* and *Brown* cases, the lower courts upheld the practice of segregation.
14. T or F Police harassed African Americans who took part in the Montgomery bus boycott.
15. T or F President Franklin D. Roosevelt ordered the desegregation of the armed forces.

16. T or F The Supreme Court considered research about segregation's effects on African American children in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*.
17. T or F At the time of the *Brown* decision, only 5 states had schools that were segregated by law.
18. T or F In the early 1950s, for African Americans in Montgomery Alabama, sharing a row with a white passenger was not allowed.
19. T or F President Roosevelt's New Deal turned many African American voters away from supporting him and the Democratic Party.
20. T or F The Supreme Court's ruling in *Brown* declared segregation unconstitutional, but it offered no firm guidance about how or when desegregation should occur.
21. T or F After the *Brown* decision, the Virginia legislature passed laws forcing the closure of any school planning to integrate.

Fill-in-the-Blank: fill in the blank with the correct word from the word bank

<i>Briggs v. Elliott</i>	Dwight D. Eisenhower	<i>Sweatt v. Painter</i>
unconstitutional	Charles Hamilton Houston	segregation
NAACP	<i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>	<i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>

22. In 1956, the Supreme Court finally ruled on segregation of city buses and held that segregation on buses was _____.
23. Supported by the Supreme Court's 1896 _____, the segregation of African Americans and whites was the law of the land in much of the United States in the early 1900s.
24. In _____, all nine justices agreed that separate schools for African Americans and whites violated the Constitution's guarantee of equal protection of the law.
25. In _____ in 1950, the NAACP legally challenged the school boards refusal of a request for school bus transportation and aimed at ending segregation of the local schools.
26. While Randolph, Robinson and others worked to bring change to America society, the _____ continued its strategy of attacking racism through the courts.
27. On September 24, 1957 President _____ went on national television to announce that he was sending federal troops to end the standoff at Little Rock Central High School.
28. Under Houston and Marshall, NAACP lawyers began to chip away at the 1896 Supreme Court ruling in *Plessy v. Ferguson*, which served as the legal basis of _____.
29. In the 1930s _____ began an NAACP campaign to attack the concept of "separate but equal".
30. In 1950 the Supreme Court ruled in _____ that the separate law school for African Americans at the University of Texas was inferior to the one for whites which harmed the preparation of African American students for a career in law.