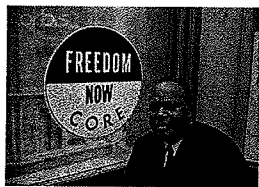


U.S. History
(18.2) Freedom Now!
Guided Notes #2



Name _____ Period _____



On May 28, 1963, Anne Moody, Memphis Norman, and Pearlana Lewis, three students from Tougaloo College in Jackson, Mississippi, attempted to place an order at a _____ lunch counter. The waitress told them to move to the _____ counter, which was for African Americans. The three black students remained seated as a form of _____. A _____ crowd gathered around the protesters. Still the protesters sat at the counter, refusing to _____ or fight back. That night the protesters were _____ at a huge rally for civil rights. Local NAACP leader _____ announced that the sit-in was the start of a campaign to end segregation not only in Jackson but throughout Mississippi. In addition to boycotts, such as the one in Montgomery, civil rights workers used other direct, _____ methods to confront discrimination and racism. These tactics frequently provoked a _____ response from their opponents. Many of the tactics used in the civil rights movement were based on those of _____. He taught that this _____ approach would expose injustice and force those in power to end it. Nonviolent resistance, he believed, was the best way to achieve _____ in a society in which others held most of the power. American civil rights leaders such as _____ of CORE, Martin Luther King Jr. of SCLC, and others shared Gandhi's views. In the early 1950s, _____, an African American minister, visited India and studied Gandhi's teachings. With King's encouragement, Lawson began conducting workshops on _____ methods in Nashville, Tennessee, and on the campuses of African American colleges across the South. The daily _____ soon attracted hundreds of supporters. The story of these dedicated and well-behaved students, who ended each day's protest with a prayer, quickly became national _____. In mid-February, Lawson's Nashville _____ began. The Greensboro protest won important white _____. During the next two months, protesters in about _____ southern cities began to use the sit-in tactic. In many places, white onlookers _____ the participants with food and other objects. Demonstrators, some of whom were white, were sometimes _____. By April some 2,000 protesters had been _____. Despite the arrests and violence—or perhaps because of them—sit-ins were generally successful at getting business owners to _____ their policies. Sit-in leaders formed the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, or _____, to conduct other nonviolent protests. The success of the student sit-ins inspired _____ to plan its own nonviolent action in 1961. In December 1960 the Supreme Court had ordered that facilities in bus stations serving interstate travelers be open to all passengers, regardless of _____. The Court's order, however, was not being _____. Members of CORE decided to draw attention to the situation by sending a group of _____ on a bus trip through the South. At each stop the African American riders would go into the _____ waiting rooms and try to use facilities such as restrooms and lunch counters. On May 4, 1961, a group of 13 _____, including Farmer, left Washington D.C., by bus, bound for New Orleans, Louisiana. On May 14, one of the buses was swarmed by a _____ outside of Anniston, Alabama. The mob _____ the bus and beat the Freedom Riders as they escaped. _____ nationwide showed the incident on their front pages. Another Freedom Ride bus reached Birmingham, Alabama, where it was attacked by a group armed with _____ bats and metal pipes. No police arrived to _____ the savage beatings. When the bus company refused to sell the Freedom Riders tickets to continue their journey, the CORE-sponsored Freedom Ride _____. SNCC leader _____ refused to give in to the violence, however. She gathered a group of SNCC members to continue the Freedom Rides from _____. Attorney General _____ arranged with Alabama's governor to provide police protection for the SNCC volunteers. When their bus reached Montgomery, however, the police _____. The SNCC riders were attacked by yet another _____. Outraged at the governor's betrayal, the attorney general sent 600 federal marshals to Montgomery to _____ the Freedom Riders. On May 24 the SNCC riders reached Jackson, _____. There they were _____ and jailed for using the bus station's whites-only facilities. The protest ended in September 1961, when the federal Interstate Commerce Commission finally issued tough new rules forcing _____ of bus and train stations. While SNCC and CORE attempted to achieve change using nonviolent protest, the NAACP pushed ahead with its legal campaign against school _____. In 1961 the organization obtained a court order requiring the University of _____ to admit two African American students. Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes were only in school a few days before they were suspended after white students _____. A federal judge ordered their _____. Robert Kennedy publicly praised the school for its respect for the _____. He called the two students " _____ " for returning to

campus amidst all the threats. Greater trouble erupted at the University of Mississippi when _____ attempted to enroll there in September 1962. A federal court ruled that the university had rejected Meredith's application "solely because he was a Negro" and ordered him to be _____. He was accompanied by _____ federal marshals that Robert Kennedy had ordered to protect him. A mob of _____ protesters, many of them nonstudents, met the group with violence. As the riot worsened, President _____ went on national television to announce that he was sending in troops. In the months that followed, Meredith was frequently _____ by groups of white students. At the University of Alabama, Governor _____ in June 1963 physically blocked Vivian Malone and James Hood from enrolling. However, after his speech and symbolic _____ of a court order to integrate the university, Wallace stepped aside. In late 1961 Albany, Georgia, became a _____ in the civil rights movement. SNCC began a _____ in Albany's bus station in November because local officials were ignoring the Interstate Commerce Commission's new integration rules. When demonstrators were _____, SNCC notified the U.S. Justice Department. The federal government, however, took no _____. By mid-December more than 500 protesters had been _____. Local civil rights leaders brought national attention to the situation by inviting _____ to lead more demonstrations. The campaign was called the _____ Movement. He was soon _____ for leading a march on city hall. King refused to pay the _____. He vowed to remain in jail until the city agreed to _____. Opponents of _____ also took advantage of division in the Albany Movement. In August 1962, King called off his demonstrations and _____ Albany. The protests resumed without King but _____ to accomplish their goals. The nine-month Albany Movement was a major _____ for King. After Albany, King vowed that the SCLC would _____ its own campaigns rather than aid campaigns begun by others. His new strategy soon proved successful in _____. Birmingham was known for its strict enforcement of _____. Volunteers taught local African Americans the techniques of _____ in the city's African American churches. King's effort began in April 1963 with _____ and marches. Authorities quickly _____ the protesters. On April 12 King and hundreds more were _____ and jailed. The next day a group of local _____ clergy took out a full-page ad in the city's newspaper. The attacked King's actions as _____ and untimely. In his jail cell, King rejected these charges with a letter written in the _____ of the newspaper. His response gained fame as the "_____". On May 2 _____ between the ages six and eighteen sang and chanted as they marched to lines of police set up to stop them. More than _____ were arrested and jailed. The next day, Birmingham police chief _____ used police and firefighters to break up a group of about 2,500 African American students as they gathered for another march. As _____ cameras and press photographers recorded the scene, the authorities struck. They blasted the _____ with fire hoses. Connor repeated these actions for the next several days, as the nation watched on _____. Finally, after hundreds of demonstrators had been jailed, federal negotiators succeeded in getting city officials to _____ to many of King's demands. King called the agreement "*the most magnificent _____ for justice we've seen in the Deep South*". Some white people in Birmingham _____ to accept the compromise. The motel where King was staying and the home of his brother were _____. When some African Americans rioted, President Kennedy declared that he would not let extremists on either side _____ the agreement. He sent federal _____ to Birmingham to restore order. Kennedy announced that he would ask for sweeping legislation designed to finally end _____ in public accommodations—hotels, restaurants, theaters, and other establishments that serve the public. A _____ just hours after Kennedy's speech helped put the president's concerns into sharp focus. The head of the NAACP in Mississippi, _____, was shot dead in his front yard. Police quickly arrested a _____ member named Bryon De La Beckwith. All-white juries failed to reach a verdict in two trials, and De La Beckwith went _____. To build support for the civil rights movement, African American leaders planned a huge _____ on the nation's capital for August 1963. The March on _____ for Jobs and Freedom took place on August 25, 1963. It was the _____ civil rights demonstration ever held in the United States. Martin Luther King Jr. delivered the last _____ at the day-long rally. Then, urged on by Mahalia Jackson and other listeners nearby, King put aside his prepared remarks and began to speak from his _____. His speech became known as the "_____ " speech. The good feeling produced by the March on Washington was _____. The next month a _____ exploded in a Birmingham church, killing four young African American girls. Then in November, President Kennedy was _____. His vice president, _____, took office. President Johnson _____ passage of a strong civil rights bill. The _____ banned discrimination in employment and in public accommodations.