

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

segregation  
nonviolent  
march

James Lawson  
*I Have a Dream*  
*Letter from a Birmingham Jail*

Medgar Evers  
integration  
legal

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- Local white clergy took out a full-page ad in a Birmingham newspaper and attacked Martin Luther King Jr.'s actions in Birmingham as unwise and untimely, in his jail cell King rejected these charges with a letter written in the margins of the newspaper, his response gained fame as the "\_\_\_\_\_".
- 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 violent response from their opponents.
- President 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.
- The Freedom rides ended in September 1961, when the federal Interstate Commerce Commission finally issued tough new rules forcing \_\_\_\_\_ of bus and train stations.
- With Martin Luther King Jr.'s encouragement, \_\_\_\_\_ began conducting workshops on nonviolent methods in Nashville, Tennessee, and on the campuses of African American colleges across the South.
- While SNCC and CORE attempted to achieve change using nonviolent protest, the NAACP pushed ahead with its \_\_\_\_\_ campaign against school segregation.
- Urged on by Mahalia Jackson and other listeners nearby, Martin Luther King Jr. put aside his prepared remarks at the March on Washington and began to speak from his heart, his speech became known as the "\_\_\_\_\_ " speech.
- Local NAACP leader \_\_\_\_\_ announced that the sit-ins was the start of a campaign to end segregation not only in Jackson but throughout Mississippi.
- To build support for the civil rights movement, African American leaders planned a huge \_\_\_\_\_ on the nation's capital for August 1963.

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

- T or F Bryon De La Beckwith, the man who murdered Medgar Evers, was arrested and convicted by an all-white jury and sentenced to death.
- T or F The Greensboro protest won important white support.

13. T or F Fearing death, several Freedom Riders made out wills or wrote letters of farewell to loved ones before leaving for Birmingham.
14. T or F The nine-month Albany Movement was a major defeat for Martin Luther King Jr.
15. T or F Despite the arrests and violence, sit-ins were generally unsuccessful at getting business owners to change their policies.
16. T or F One Freedom Ride bus reached Birmingham, Alabama, where it was attacked by a group armed with baseball bats and metal pipes, no police arrived to stop the savage beatings.

**Matching:** match the letter with the correct definition

17. \_\_\_\_\_ Robert Kennedy called these students "*freedom fighters*" for returning to the University of Georgia campus amidst all the threats.
18. \_\_\_\_\_ Governor of Alabama who physically blocked Vivian Malone and James Hood from enrolling at the University of Alabama.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ head of the NAACP in Mississippi and one of the movement's most effective leaders who was shot dead in his front yard.
20. \_\_\_\_\_ he taught that the nonviolent approach would expose injustice and force those in power to end it, believed it was the best way to achieve change in a society in which others held most of the power.
21. \_\_\_\_\_ Sit-in leaders formed this to conduct other nonviolent protests.
22. \_\_\_\_\_ Attorney General who arranged with Alabama's governor to provide police protection for the SNCC volunteers during their Freedom Ride.
23. \_\_\_\_\_ Birmingham police chief who used police and firefighters to break up a group of about 2,500 African American students as they gathered for a march in Birmingham.
24. \_\_\_\_\_ American civil rights leader that headed CORE that shared Gandhi's nonviolent protest view.
25. \_\_\_\_\_ SNCC leader who refused to give in to the violence and gathered a group of SNCC members to continue the Freedom Rides from Nashville.
26. \_\_\_\_\_ banned discrimination in employment and in public accommodations.
27. \_\_\_\_\_ He attempted to enroll at the University of Mississippi in September 1962, he was accompanied by 500 federal marshals ordered to protect him.
28. \_\_\_\_\_ passengers on bus trips through the South that attempted to go into the whites-only waiting rooms and try to use facilities such as restrooms and lunch counters at every stop.

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| <p>a. Diane Nash</p> <p>b. Medgar Evers</p> <p>c. Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)</p> <p>d. Civil Rights Act of 1964</p> <p>e. George Wallace</p> <p>f. James Meredith</p> <p>g. Mohandas Gandhi</p> <p>h. Freedom Riders</p> <p>i. Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes</p> <p>j. Robert Kennedy</p> <p>k. James Farmer</p> <p>l. Eugene "Bull" Connor</p> |
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