GRADES 4-6 + CIVIL RIGHTS ENTHUSIASTS OF ALL AGES

CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVITY BOOK

PEEDON



Civil Rights Memorial Center

Sponsored by the Southern Poverty Law Center spicenter.org

CIVIL RIGHTS **ACTIVITY BOOK**

THIS BOOK BELONGS TO



CIVIL RIGHTS MEMORIAL CENTER



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

December 5, 1955 Montgomery bus boycott begins

1956 November 13, 1956 Supreme court bans segregated seating on

1957

Montgomery buses

January 23, 1957 WILLIE EDWARDS JR. Killed by Klansmen Montgomery, Alabama

August 29, 1957 Congress passes first civil rights act since reconstruction September 24, 1957

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

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

1962

April 1, 1962 Civil rights groups join forces to launch voter registration drive

April 9, 1962 CPL. ROMAN DUCKSWORTH JR. Taken from bus and killed by police Taylorsville, Mississippi

September 30, 1962

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

September 30, 1962 PAUL GUIHARD French reporter killed during Ole Miss riot Oxford, Mississippi



WILLIAM LEWIS MOORE Slain during one-man march against segregation Attalla, Alabama

May 3, 1963 Birmingham police attack marching children with dogs and fire hoses

June 11, 1963 Alabama Governor George Wallace stands in schoolhouse door to stop university integration

June 12, 1963 MEDGAR EVERS Civil rights leader assassinated Jackson, Mississippi

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

.964

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 DEE & CHARLES EDDIE MOORE Killed by Klansmen Meadville, Mississippi

June 20, 1964

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

June 21, 1964

JAMES CHANEY, ANDREW GOODMAN, MICHAEL SCHWERNER Civil rights workers abducted and slain by Klansmen

President Johnson signs Civil Rights Act of 1964

July 11, 1964

1965 February 26, 1965 JIMMIE LEE JACKSON Civil rights marcher killed by state trooper

Marion, Alabama March 7, 1965

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

THE REV. JAMES REEB March volunteer beaten to death Selma, Alabama

March 11, 1965

March 25, 1965 Thousands complete the Selma to Montgomery Voting Rights March

March 25, 1965 VIOLA GREGG LIUZZO Killed by Klansmen while transporting marchers Selma Highway, Alabama

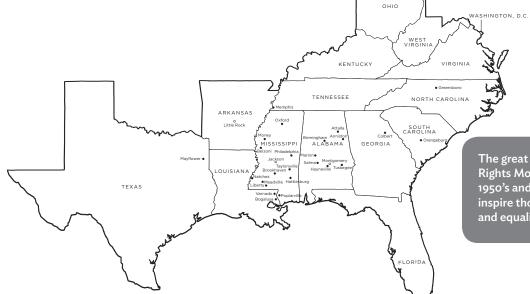
June 2, 1965

by nightriders

ONEAL MOORE

Black deputy killed

Varnado, Louisiana



July 9, 1965 Congress passes Voting Rights Act of 1965

July 18, 1965 WILLIE BREWSTER Killed by nightriders Anniston, Alabama

Philadelphia, Mississippi

July 2, 1964

LT. COL. LEMUEL PENN Killed by Klansmen while driving north Colbert, Georgia

August 28, 1963

250,000 Americans march on Washington for civil rights

September 15, 1963 ADDIE MAE COLLINS, DENISE MCNAIR.

August 20, 1965 JONATHAN DANIELS Seminary student killed by deputy Hayneville, Alabama



January 3, 1966 SAMUEL YOUNGE JR Student civil rights activist killed in dispute Tuskegee, Alabama

January 10, 1966 VERNON DAHMER Black community leader killed in Klan bombing Hattiesburg, Mississippi

June 10, 1966 **BEN CHESTER WHITE** Killed by Klansmen Natchez, Mississippi

July 30, 1966

CLARENCE TRIGGS Slain by nightriders Bogalusa, Louisiana



February 27, 1967

WHARLEST JACKSON Civil rights leader killed after promotion to 'white' job Natchez, Mississippi

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

968

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 1950's and '60's continue to inspire those who seek justice and equality today.

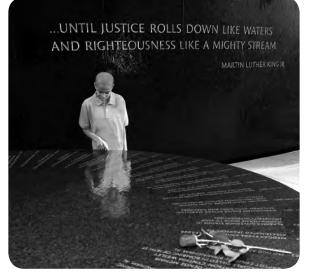
Civil Rights Memorial Center

In Montgomery, Alabama, in 1989, the Southern Poverty Law Center built a memorial to educate young people about the Civil Rights Movement.



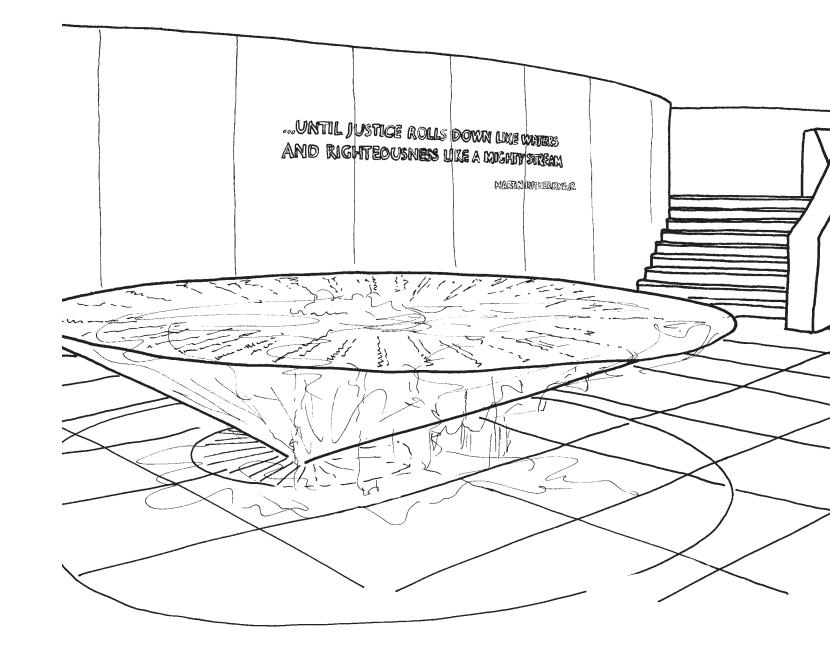
CIVIL RIGHTS MEMORIAL

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."

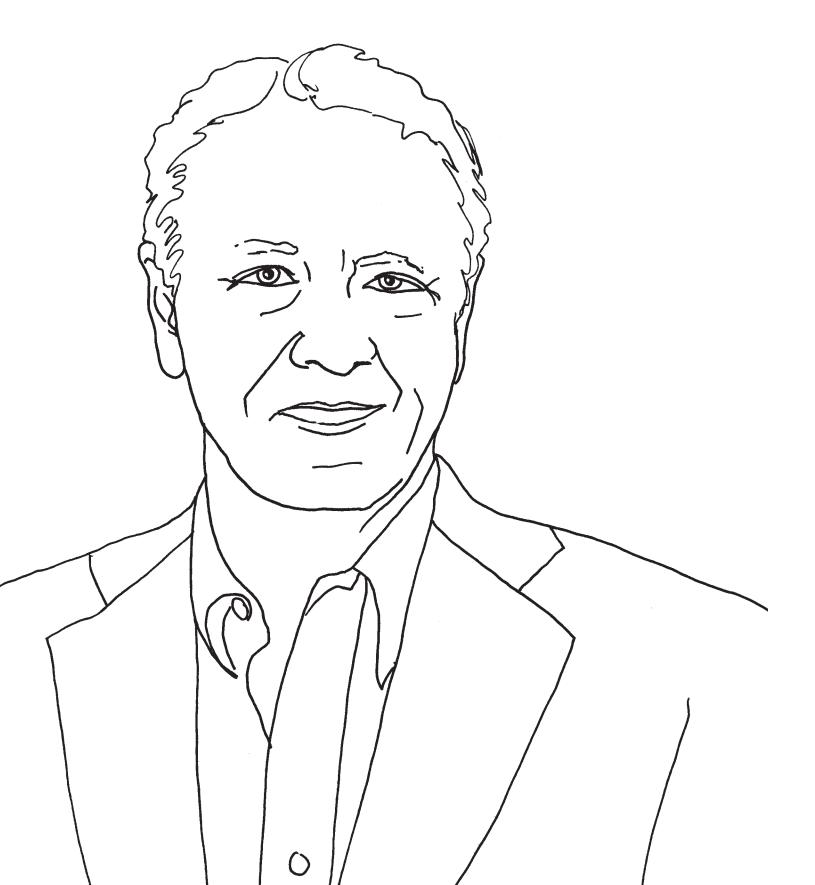


A visitor studies the Civil Rights Memorial. What would you expect to see if you visited the Memorial? Include a drawing of yourself, a friend, or a family member on the coloring page.





CIVIL RIGHTS ADVOCATE



A Lawyer Seeking Justice

Morris Dees grew up on a cotton farm in Alabama. He picked cotton alongside the black men who worked on the farm. Even when he was little, he did not believe that black people and white people should be treated differently. He was very fair even then.

When he was still in college, he started a business delivering birthday cakes to his classmates who couldn't be with their families.

After he became a lawyer, Morris fought in the courts for black people and white people and people of all races to be treated the same — even when no other lawyers would. He won lawsuits that allowed black people to join the state police force, swim in YMCA swimming pools, and get elected into the state legislature.

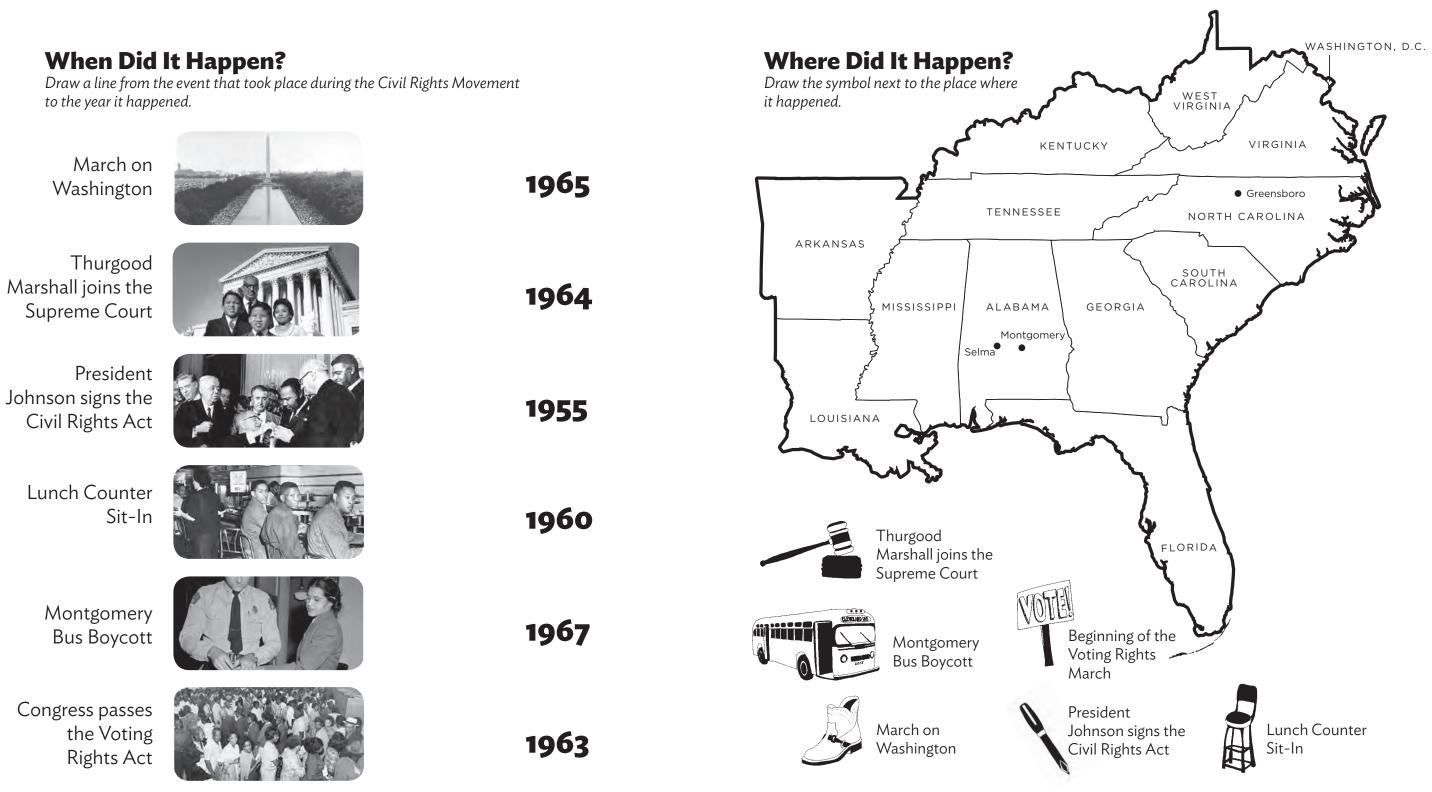
Morris Dees looked around the country and saw that there were many people who needed his help. Morris wanted to help those people, too, so he and Montgomery attorney Joe Levin created the Southern Poverty Law Center. Today, Morris Dees and the Southern Poverty Law Center help hundreds of thousands of people all over the country to be treated fairly.





CIVIL RIGHTS EVENTS

3





CIVIL RIGHTS EVENTS



The Journey

This was the scene in bus stations across the South during segregation. Take a moment to study the photograph.

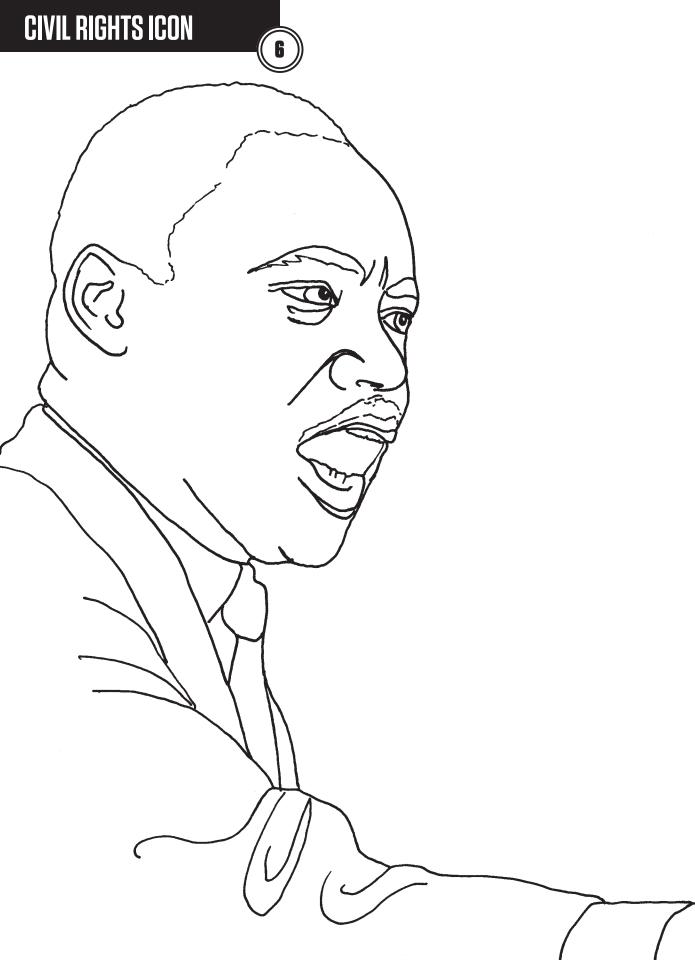
5

What details do you notice about the room? About the man? How does the picture make you feel?

Write a short story from the point of view of the gentleman in the photograph. Where is he going? Whom will he meet along the way? Imagine how his journey is affected by the practices of segregation, and how he must be forced to deal with them, emotionally and practically.







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.





What will the world look like when these powerful words reflect reality?



Overheard

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

8

Voting rights	Segregation
Equality	Integration
Equal rights	Jim Crow
Struggle	Sit-in
Respect	Justice
	Equality Equal rights Struggle

BRE F S A D Ε Q G Μ U Α G G В S Wυ Ε Ρ U R S Y В Q Т Ο Ο Ο Κ Ε С Y Ε S G Α U Ρ Α С С G Κ Ν J F Ρ R Ν Ο D S \mathbf{V} Δ Н Ν Ρ R R G Н Ρ Ε Ε ()()R Ε Η Α Ν G Α Ν Q R G С Κ D R Ε F Ο W Α Ο U Μ Ο Δ G Ν R Ο Μ Ο G Q G Ν R S R Ε Q Η R Α Ε Н Κ U Α В Ε С G G S Ε S D J Ν Ο Y R D Ε R Т Μ Ο S Ν Ν Α Ο Ο R G G Н S Μ Ε V N S Ο Ο Μ F Ν С Μ Α R Α J Ε Ν Ν Ο Ο Ν С Ε A W N V L L

Who Am I?

I grew up in Chicago.

In the summer of 1955, I took a bus to Money, Mississippi, to visit my cousins.

l was 14 years old.

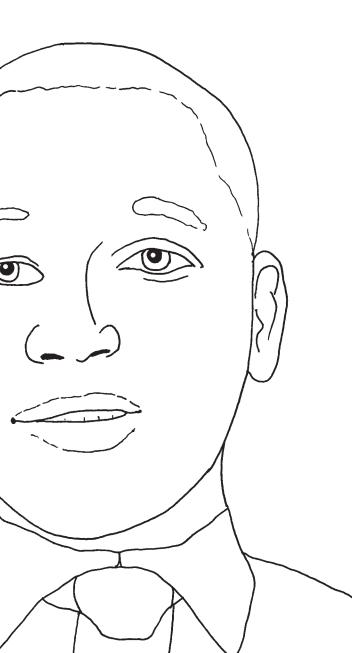
My name is



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



CIVIL RIGHTS MARTYR



Civil Rights Martyrs

The names of 40 individuals who lost their lives during the Civil Rights Movement are etched into the Civil Rights Memorial. Take several minutes to read about these individuals in the Timeline on pages 4-5. Study their faces on this page.



CIVIL RIGHTS MARTYRS



LOUIS TILL

MIDDLETON

SAMUEL EPHESIANS HAMMOND JR.

DR. MARTIN

LUTHER KING JR.



REV. BRUCE

KLUNDER

LT. COL

LEMUEL PENN

(10)



JAMES EARL

CHANEY

BEN CHESTER

WHITE

PAUL GUIHARD

YOUNGE IF



HENRY EZEKIAL

JIMMIE LEE JACKSON SMITH

CPL. ROMAN DUCKSWORTH JR.

REV. JAMES REEB

HERBERT LEE

ADDIE MAE

COLLINS



CAROLE

ROBERTSON

MICHAEL HENRY

SCHWERNER

DAHMER

MACK CHARLES

PARKER



CYNTHIA WESLEY DENISE MCNAIR













WILLIAM LEWIS MOORE

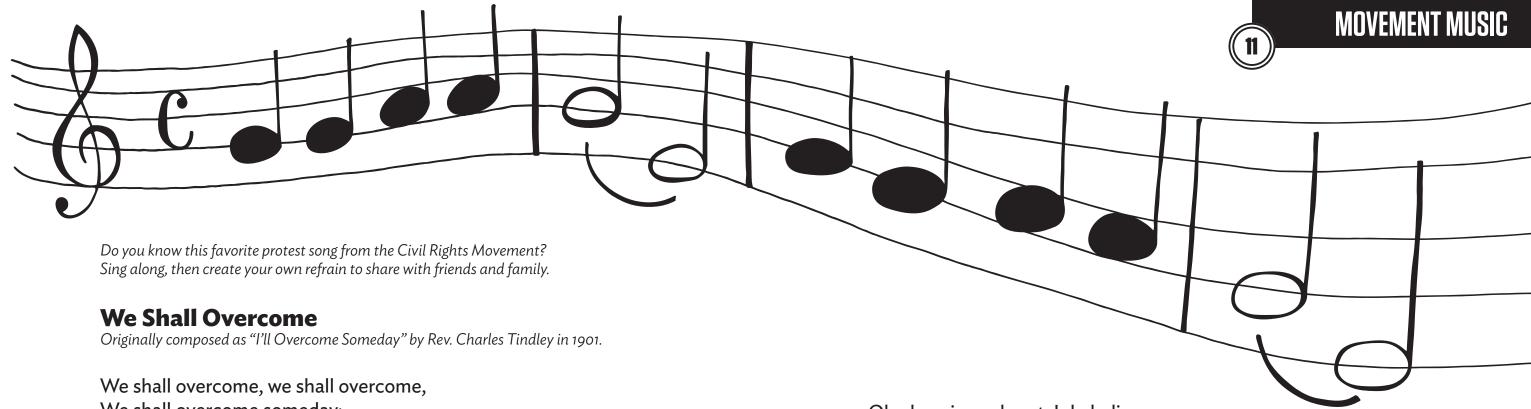
REV. GEORGE LEE CHARLES EDDIE LAMAR SMITH MOORE BENJAMIN BROWN





	What the Martyrs Have in Common	ŀ
1	They were all killed because some people opposed equal rights for black people.	Some some
2		
3		
4		
5		

How the Martyrs Diffe from One Another	r
e were older; e were just children.	1
	2
	3
	4
	5



We shall overcome someday; Oh, deep in my heart, I do believe, We shall overcome someday.

The Lord will see us through, the Lord will see us through, The Lord will see us through someday; Oh, deep in my heart, I do believe, We shall overcome someday.

We're on to victory, we're on to victory, We're on to victory someday; Oh, deep in my heart, I do believe, We're on to victory someday.

We'll walk hand in hand, we'll walk hand in hand, We'll walk hand in hand someday; Oh, deep in my heart, I do believe, We'll walk hand in hand someday.

We are not afraid, we are not afraid, We are not afraid today;

Oh, deep in my heart, I do believe, We are not afraid today.

The truth shall set us free, the truth shall set us free, The truth shall set us free someday; Oh, deep in my heart, I do believe, The truth shall set us free someday.

We shall live in peace, we shall live in peace, We shall live in peace someday; Oh, deep in my heart, I do believe, We shall live in peace someday.

My verse:



Who Said That?

12

Sometimes someone says something so amazing that it just has to be repeated.

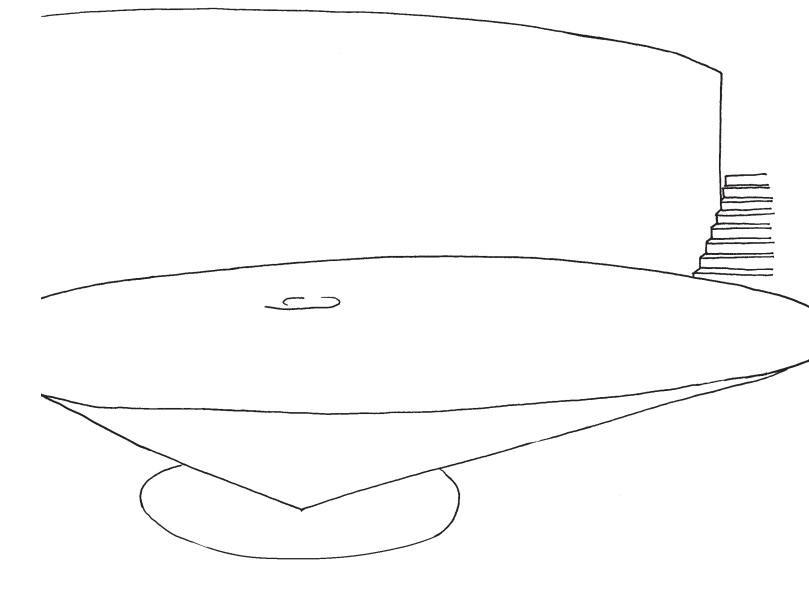
The Civil Rights Memorial's beautiful black granite wall includes a quote from Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. This line from the Book of Amos was quoted by Dr. King during his "I Have a Dream" speech. It reflects his belief that we must keep working to ensure equal rights for everyone.

"Until justice rolls down like waters and righteousness like a mighty stream"

Think about what you might say to express a similar sentiment.

The best quotes are short and to the point. Create your own memorable quote to be placed on the Civil Rights Memorial wall on the next page.

This is what I believe:





CIVIL RIGHTS MARTYR



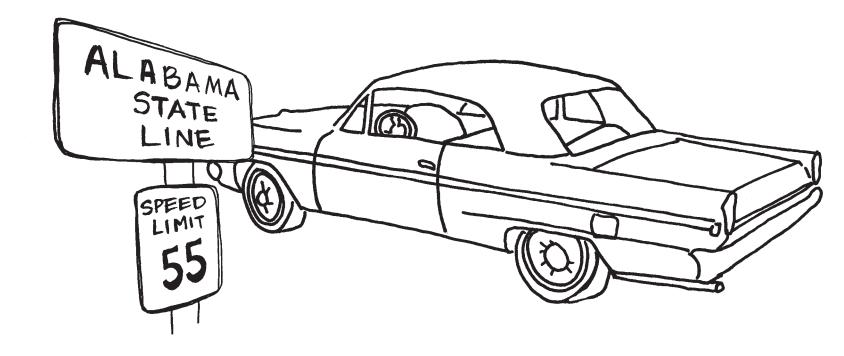
[13]

Who Am I?

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 protestors 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.



CIVIL RIGHTS MEMORIAL

A Moment in Time A Deeper Look at the Civil Rights Memorial Answer the following questions using the Civil Rights Memorial table as reference.

1) What was the name of the case decided by the U.S. Supreme Court that ended segregation in schools?

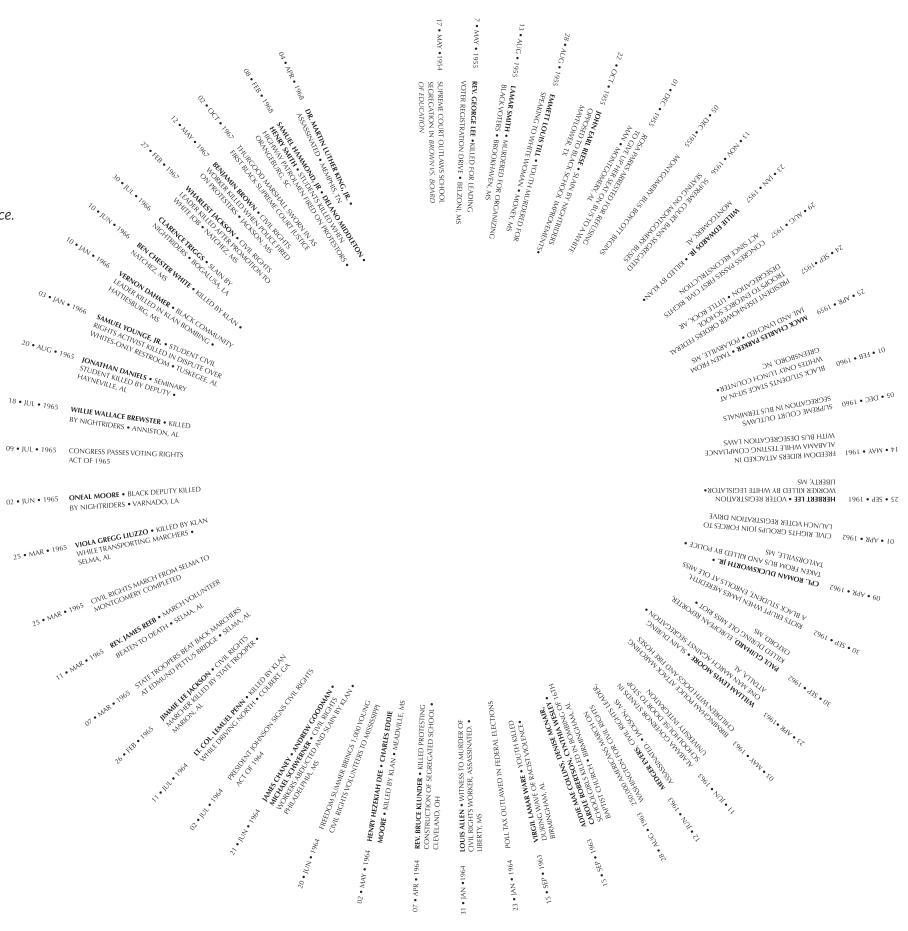
14

2) In what city was Rosa Parks arrested for refusing to give up her seat on a bus?

3) When did 250,000 Americans march on Washington, D.C., for Civil Rights?

4) Which U.S. president signed the Civil Rights Act of 1964?

5) What is the name of the first African-American Supreme Court Justice?



Children of the Movement

15

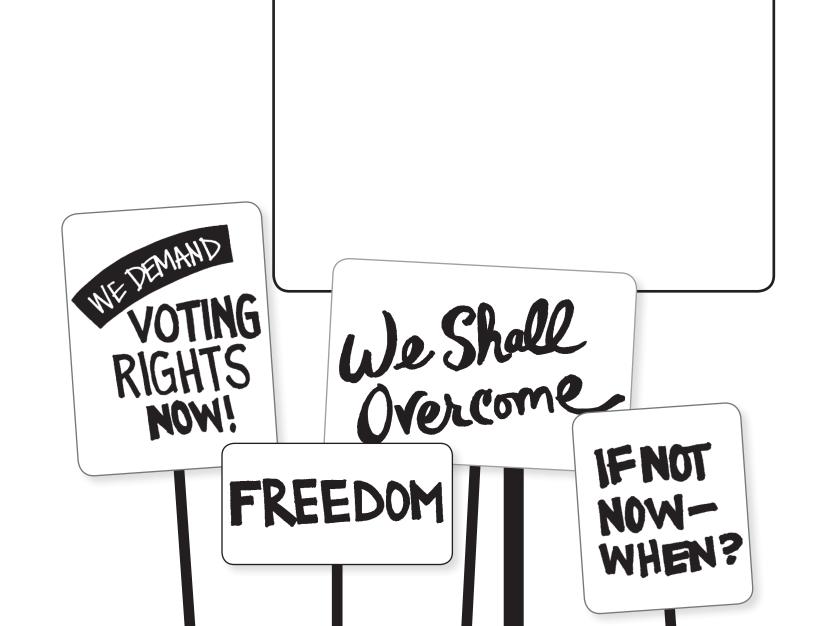
Find the names of the children included on the Civil Rights Memorial in the word search below.

Addie Mae Collins	Emmett Till
Denise McNair	Virgil Ware
John Earl Reese	Cynthia Wesley
Carole Robertson	

CEMCYNSAKFCNUBWS ΡA ΥM JODE S RAOY N Ο ΝΥ ΑV NM WΜ V Ρ D S Н D Ο В BWO Т Ε Α Y Ε U S Т V F R G С Ε Н S Ν Ρ Ρ U NC В J L F N С I W O Μ Е S ΥE D W Μ Ν Α N AKE CAVDF CL А Α SH ТА R R Ε С Ε В MR R Т D Y W ΕV Ρ Н R G Α G Α D D Ο Н G ΜU ΟL F Ο W U Κ Н D R Ρ Μ Ν S D RO CA R В R S ΗE Ε Ο Ε Ο ΝΑ G ΝE S Ε R Ε D Κ В А J F D AY Ε R D G WΡ С E V R В S R Ε V D S С S F Ν С Κ R A E J G W G S В V Α G F Α R ΤL Α U H Y O V M R H N J M O H N E A R M

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.







17



Then and Now

Which one of the people pictured was not an activist during the Civil Rights Movement?

How did this person benefit from the Civil Rights Movement?



Now draw a picture of yourself and your friends in the background, joining the march.

How do you benefit from the Civil Rights Movement?

Famous Civil Rights Protest Marches

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



March on Washington **Memphis Sanitation Workers** Selma to Montgomery March **Bloody Sunday** Children's Crusade



Who Am I?

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.



What challenges would he have faced along the way?



CIVIL RIGHTS MARTYR



Mother of the Civil Rights Movement Match the identical pictures of Mrs. Rosa Parks on a Montgomery city bus.

20



Born Rosa Louise McClauley Born February 4, 1913, in Tuskegee, Alabama Died October 24, 2005, in Detroit, Michigan

Rosa Parks' Path

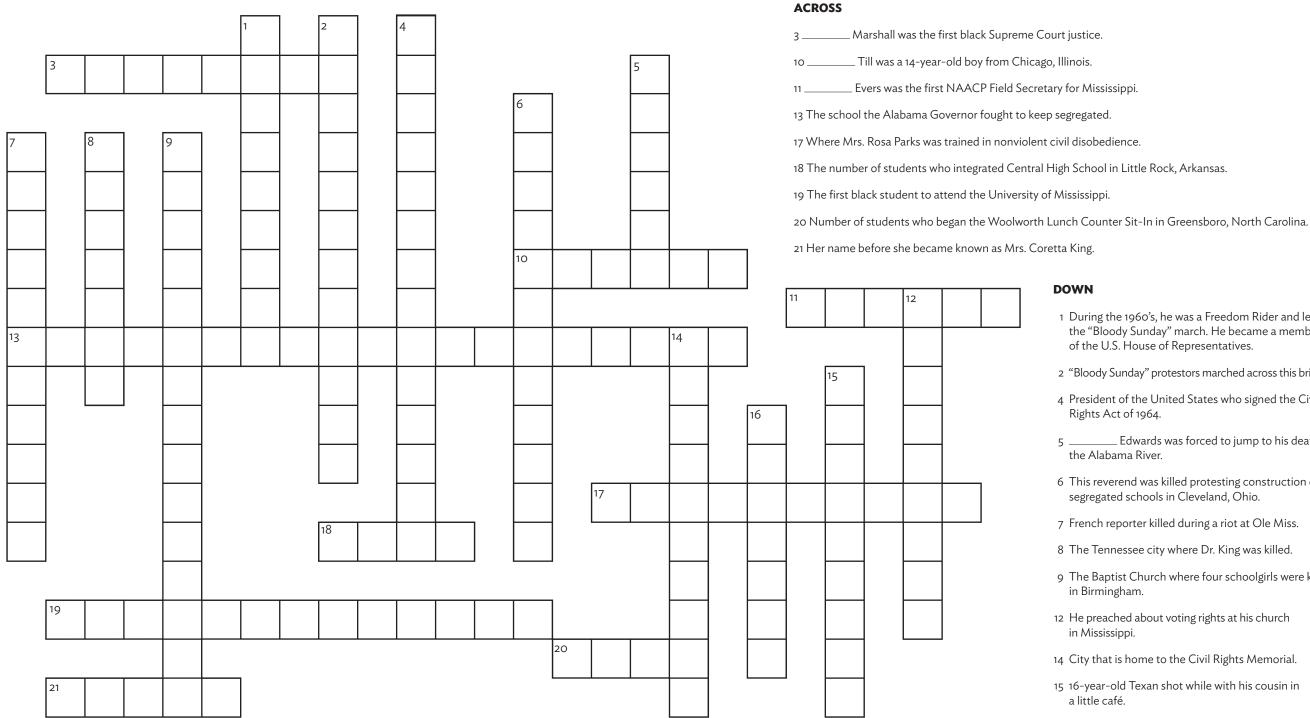


Montgomery Fair





Facts About the Movement



16 George ____

1 During the 1960's, 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" protestors marched across this bridge.

4 President of the United States who signed the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

_ 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

14 City that is home to the Civil Rights Memorial.

15 16-year-old Texan shot while with his cousin in

_____ was the Alabama governor who blocked the schoolhouse door.



Ripples of Hope

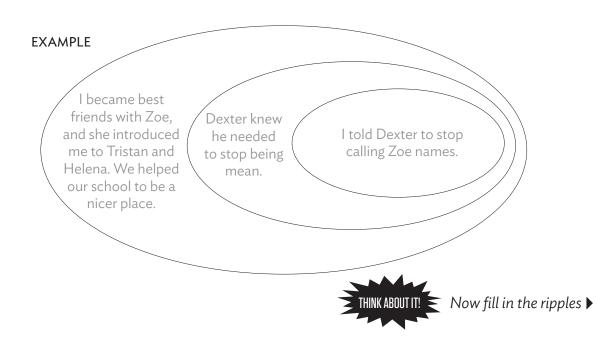
Inside the Civil Rights Memorial Center, next to the Wall of Tolerance, a quote from Robert F. Kennedy's 1966 speech at Cape Town University in South Africa appears. It reads, in part:

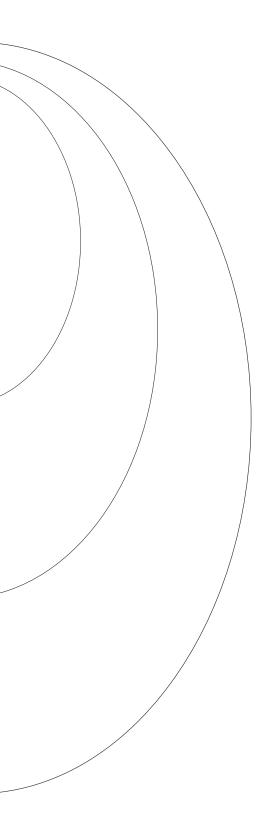
... Each of us can work to change a small portion of events, and in the total of these acts will be written the history of this generation.

... Each time a man stands up for an ideal, or acts to improve the lot of others, or strikes out against injustice, he sends forth a tiny ripple of hope.

When you drop a rock in a pool of water, small waves ripple out from where the rock hit the water. Water also bubbles up through the Civil Rights Memorial to ripple out over the names of people who took a stand during the Civil Right Movement. In a similar way, when you make a personal choice, the effect or consequences of that choice can ripple out to many other people.

Think about a time when you took a stand to help someone else. Fill out the ripples on the facing page, to show how your choice affected those around you.





Music with Meaning

Circle phrases that stand out for you in "Ain't Gonna Let Nobody Turn Me Around." Combine those phrases with your own words to create a poem.

Ain't Gonna Let Nobody Turn Me Around

24

ORIGINALLY COMPOSED AS GOSPEL SONG "DON'T LET NOBODY TURN YOU 'ROUN'"

Ain't gonna let nobody turn me around, Turn me around, turn me around, Ain't gonna let nobody turn me around, l'm gonna keep on a-walkin', keep on a-talkin' Marchin' down to freedom land

Ain't gonna let segregation turn me around, Turn me around, turn me around, Ain't gonna let segregation turn me around, l'm gonna keep on a-walkin', keep on a-talkin' Marchin' up to freedom land

Ain't gonna let no Jim Crow turn me around ...

Ain't gonna let racism turn me around ...

Ain't gonna let no hatred turn me around ...

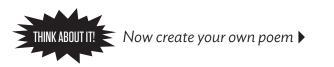
Ain't gonna let injustice turn me around ...

Ain't gonna let no jail cell turn me around ...

SAMPLE POEM

Ain't no bully gonna talk down to me, Talk down to me, Talk down to me, Ain't no bully gonna talk down to me I'm gonna keep on a-walkin', keep on a-talkin,' With my head held up high

Ain't no bully gonna push me down, Push me down, Push me down, Ain't no bully gonna push me



I'm gonna keep on a-walkin', keep on a talkin,' With my head held up high

Ain't no bully gonna get me down,

Get me down, Get me down,

Ain't no bully gonna get me down

I'm gonna keep on a-walkin,' keep on a-talkin,'

Cause I'm proud to be me



25

Who Am I?

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

26

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:

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





SHARE YOUR PLEE	DGE WITH A FRIEND OR ADULT, AND ASK THEM TO COMMIT T
commit to the pl	and ledge above and will help each other live nises, today and every day.
commit to the pl	ledge above and will help each other live
commit to the pl up to these pron	ledge above and will help each other live nises, today and every day.



27)

People Power Find the 10 things that are different in the second photograph from the original and circle them.





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

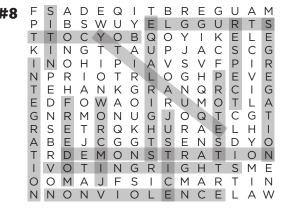
Tolerance (*noun*) a fair, objective and accepting attitude toward those who are different from you

Activity Answers

#3 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 — 1967 Congress Passes Voting Rights Act — 1965



#7 Until Justice Rolls Down Like Waters and Righteousness Like a Mighty Stream



#9 Emmett Louis Till

#13 Viola Liuzzo

#14 1) Brown v. Board of Education

- 2) Montgomery, Alabama
- 3) August 28, 1963
- 4) President Johnson
- 5) Thurgood Marshall

#15	С	Е	М	С	Y	Ν	S	А	Κ	F	С	Ν	U	В	W	S	Р	А	
# 15	Υ	М	J	0	D	Е	Ν	Ι	S	R	А	0	Υ	0	Ν	Y	F	J	
	Ν	Μ	А	V	W	Μ	L	Т	V	Ρ	D	S	М	L	D	Н	U	0	
	Т	Е	А	В	Υ	Е	U	S	В	W	0	Т	L	V	Е	R	Т	Н	
	В	Т	Ρ	U	Н	G	J	С	Е		S	L	N	Ρ	Ν	С	Е	Ν	
	D	Т	W	L	М	С	Ν	А		W	0	Μ	Е	Ν	Т	S	Υ	Е	
	А	Т	А	Κ	Е	А	Ι	С	L	C	A	V	D	F	S	н	Т	А	
	С	Т	R	Т	R	Е	D	R	Е	J	в		Y	W	Е	V	М	R	
	Н	L	R	G	А	Ι	G	Α	D	D	Ρ	0	Н	G	М	U	0	L	
	Ρ	L	F	0	W	U	Μ	K	Н	D	Ι	Ν	J	Т	С	S	D	R	
	С	А	R	0	L	E	R	0	В	Е	R	Т	S	0	N	А	Н	Е	
	S	Е	R	L		G	А	Е	D	J	Κ	В	F	D	A	Y	Ν	Е	
	R	Ι	С	D	G	Е	L	W	Ρ	Е	V	R	Т	L	1	в	С	S	
	V	Т	D	s	R	С	Ι	S	J	F	Ν	С	Κ	J	R	Α	E	Е	
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	U	Н	Y	0	V	М	R	H	N	J	М	0	Н	N	E	A	R	Μ	

#17 President Barack Obama The Civil Rights Movement helped him become president of the United States



Activity Answers

#19 William Moore





#22 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

#25 Corporal Roman Ducksworth Jr.



DESIGN DIRECTOR Russell Estes SENIOR DESIGNER Valerie Downes

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

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