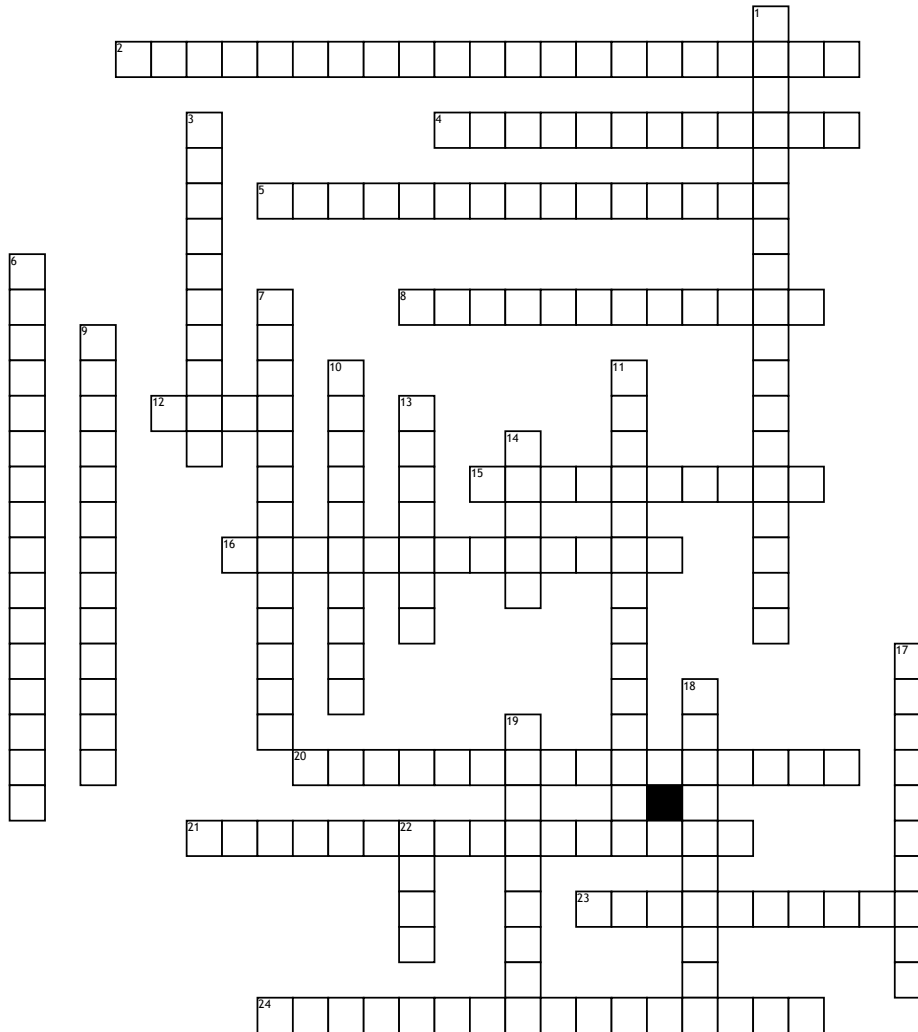


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Chapter 14



## Across

2. prohibits both Congress and the states from conditioning the right to vote in federal elections on payment of a poll tax or other types of tax.
4. The supreme court ruled that American state laws establishing racial segregation in public schools are unconstitutional
5. a landmark piece of federal legislation in the United States that prohibits racial discrimination in voting
8. for Self-Defense, was a political organization founded by Bobby Seale and Huey Newton in October 1966 in Oakland, California.
12. An African-American civil rights organization in the United States that played a vital role in the civil rights movement
15. where several significant events in the Civil Rights Movement of the 1950s and 1960s took place.
16. a person who challenged racial laws in the American South in the 1960s, originally by refusing to abide by the laws designating that seating in buses be segregated by race.
20. The supreme court's first African-American justice
21. what was the legal separation of groups in society?
23. a movement in support of rights and political power for black people, especially prominent in the US in the 1960s and 1970s.

24. an American clergyman and civil rights leader, was fatally shot at the Lorraine Motel in Memphis, Tennessee, on April 4, 1968, at 6:01 p.m. CST.

## Down

1. What was racial segregation especially in public schools that happened "by fact" rather than by legal requirement?
3. was an American politician who served as an elected Commissioner of Public Safety for the city of Birmingham, Alabama, for more than two decades. He strongly opposed activities of the American Civil Rights Movement in the 1960s.
6. John Fitzgerald "Jack" Kennedy, commonly referred to by his initials JFK, was an American politician and journalist who served as the 35th president of the United States from January 1961 until his assassination in November 1963.
7. a Civil Rights Movement figure, writer, political adviser and Air Force veteran
9. a volunteer campaign in the United States launched in June 1964 to attempt to register as many African-American voters as possible in Mississippi.
10. The Little Rock Nine was a group of nine African American students enrolled in Little Rock Central High School in 1957.
11. a landmark civil rights and labor law in the United States that outlaws discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.

13. An African-American political leader of the twentieth century. A prominent Black Muslim, Malcolm X explained the group's viewpoint in a book written by Alex Haley, The Autobiography of Malcolm X. He was assassinated in 1965.

14. demonstrators occupy a place open to the public, such as a racially segregated (see segregation) lunch counter or bus station, and then refuse to leave.

17. Helped arrange an unanimous decision in Brown v. Board

18. a political and social protest campaign against the policy of racial segregation on the public transit system of Montgomery, Alabama.

19. A black seamstress from Montgomery, Alabama, who, in 1955, refused to give up her seat on a Montgomery city bus to a white person, as she was legally required to do.

22. was one of the major American Civil Rights Movement organizations of the 1960s. It emerged from the first wave of student sit-ins and formed at a May 1960 meeting organized by Ella Baker at Shaw University.

## Word Bank

Earl Warren  
Rosa Parks  
Black power  
Freedom riders  
Bull Connor  
Voting Rights Act

de facto segregation  
James Meredith  
CORE  
De jure Separation  
Black Panther  
SNCC

Freedom Summer  
Brown vs Board  
Birmingham  
Little Rock  
Bus Boycott  
MLK assassination

Twenty Fourth Amendment  
JFK assassination  
Civil Rights Act  
Sit in  
Malcom X  
Thurgood Marshall