

Name: _____

Civil Rights Movement

Across

6. It had forbidden unequal treatment based on sex and was also a means of stopping racial discrimination.

8. involves ethical decision making and integrity (the alignment of actions with values)

10. Refused to give up her seat on a bus.

17. Unjust treatment or control.

18. uniting people from different races

19. The act of refusing to obey someone or some organization.

20. Name of the lunch counter where the Greensboro sit-ins began.

21. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

23. The refusal to buy certain items.

24. First woman to serve as Chief Justice in a State Supreme Court.

26. end a policy of racial segregation in

27. The unjust treatment on people, especially in race, sex, and age.

28. They believed that racism was an inherent part of the U.S. capitalist society and were militant, self-styled revolutionaries for Black Power.

29. Allowed schools to close by majority vote.

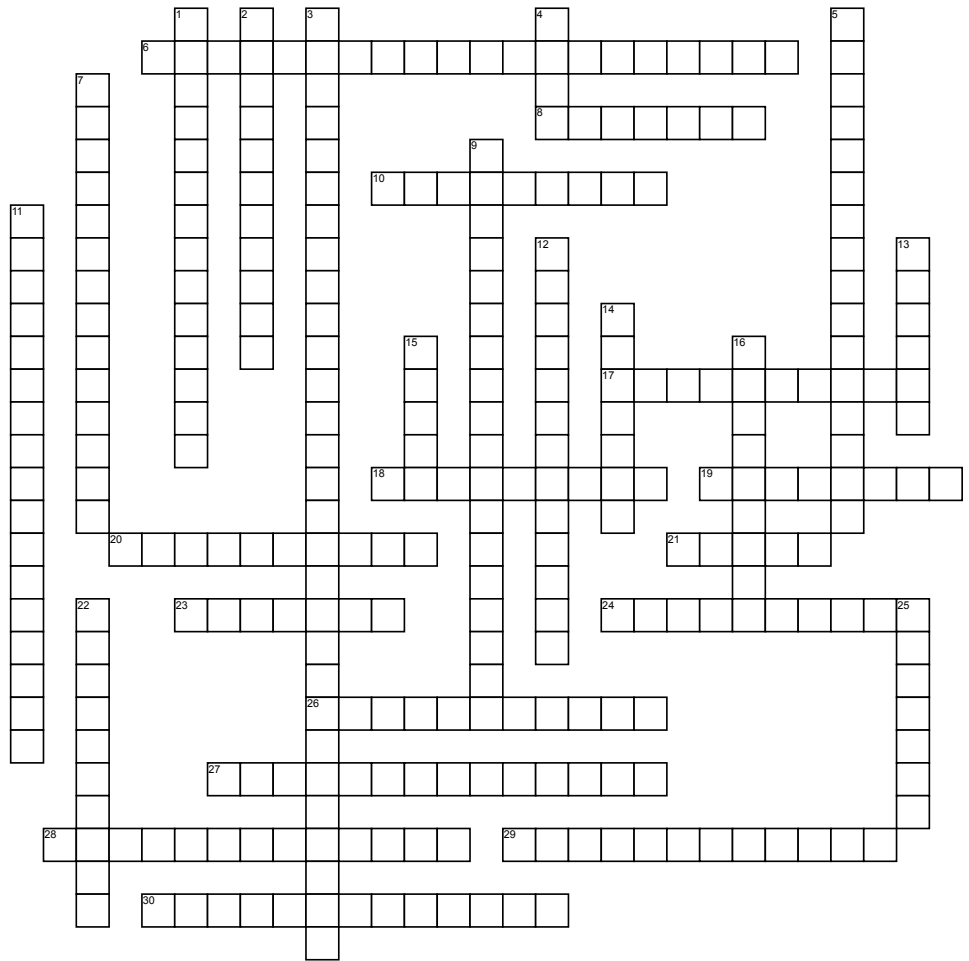
30. Name given to the voting campaign in the summer of 1964 that helped African Americans register to vote

Down

1. A group of nine African-Americans who were initially prevented from entering the racially segregated school.

2. Southern segregation laws that encouraged discrimination against African-Americans

3. Supreme Court declared racial segregation in public schools.



4. Southern Christian Leadership Conference, churches link together to inform blacks about changes in the Civil Rights Movement, led by MLK Jr., was a success

5. The failure to comply with a constitution.

7. Effort by Black Americans to end racial _____ and gain equal rights under the law.

9. A Baptist Minister who led many peaceful protests against segregation.

11. In August 1963, civil rights leaders organized a massive rally in Washington to urge passage of President Kennedy's civil rights bill. The high point came when MLK Jr., gave his "I Have a Dream" speech.

12. rode in interstate buses into the segregated southern United States to test the ruling of unsegregated public places

13. The transportation of students from one school district to another as a means of integration.

14. To break a promise, a rule, or a law.

15. A peaceful protest.

16. To separate.

22. A secret hate group which aimed to suppress the newly acquired rights of Black people and to oppose carpetbaggers from the North, and which was responsible for many lawless and violent proceedings.

25. the state of being extremely poor.