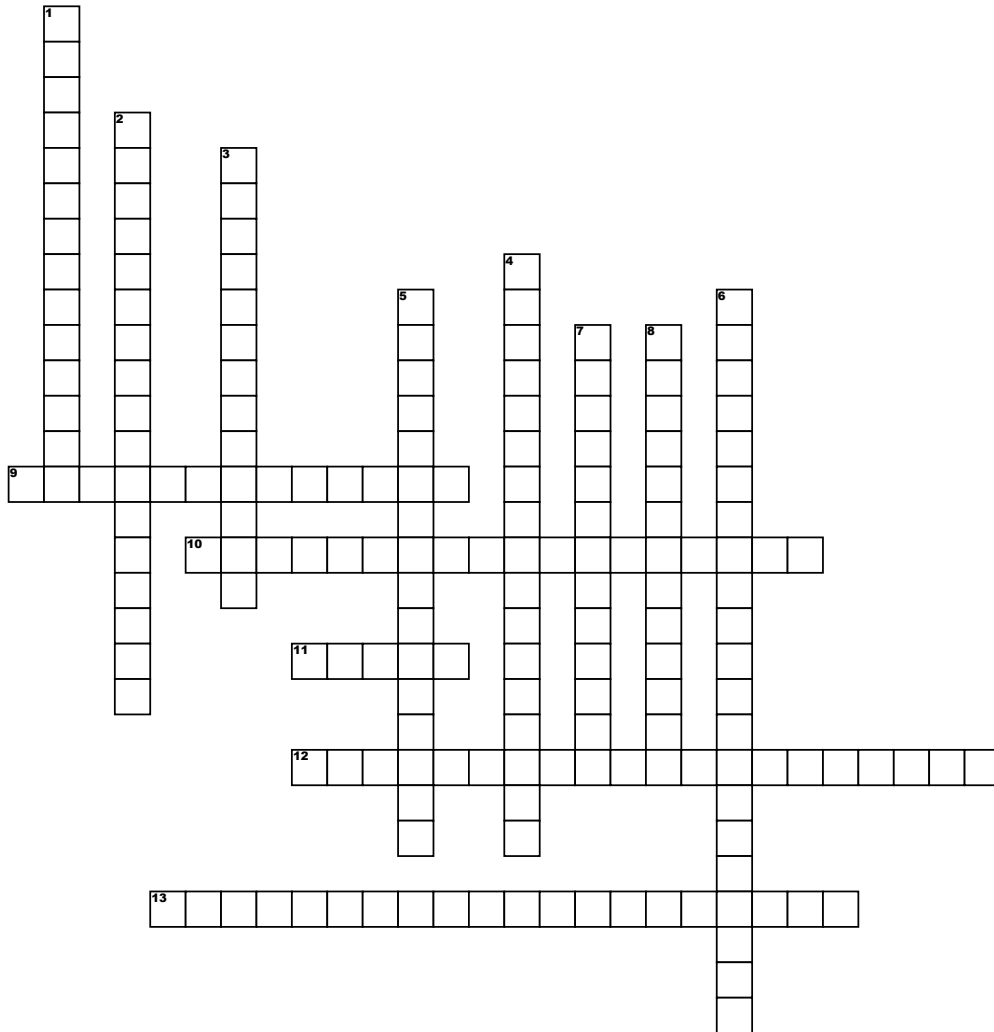


Cold War Project



Across

9. Freedom riders were civil rights activists who challenged racial laws in the south, they rode interstate buses into the segregated south to protest segregated bus terminals.

10. racial separation established by practice and custom, not by law

11. The sit in movement was a wave of protest that involved more people occupying a place for protest, often to promote political, social, or economic change. These group of people would gather in a space or building, refusing to leave unless their demands were met.

12. prohibits discrimination because of race religion, national origin, and gender.

13. This act expanded from other acts but this act prohibited discrimination concerning buying,renting house by race, religion, sex, and or color.

Down

1. The daughter of Mississippi sharecroppers

2. This was the practice of favoring individuals that are in groups that have been discriminated against.

3. A 1964 project to register African-American voters in Mississippi

4. racial separation established by law

5. A group that was appointed by president johnson to study the causes of urban violence and to eliminate the “de facto segregation” in american society.

6. A law that made it easier for African Americans to register to vote by eliminating discriminatory literacy tests and authorizing federal examiners to enroll voters denied at the local level.

7. won a federal court case that allowed him to enroll in the all-white University of Mississippi.

8. A militant african-american political organization formed in 1966 to fight police brutality and provide services in the ghetto

Word Bank

- De Facto Segregation
- Kerner Commission
- Freedom Riders
- Fannie Lou Hamer
- Black Panthers

- James Meredith
- Sit-In
- Civil Rights Act of 1968
- Civil Rights Act of 1964

- Affirmative Action
- De jure Segregation
- Voting Rights Act of 1965
- Freedom Summer