

MIX, MATCH, FREEZE ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Learning Objective: The student will

- A. Review ten key events in the history of the civil rights movement in the United States

TEKS: US.9A-C

Materials Needed: 1 set of the cards () cut apart

Teaching Strategy:

1. Run a copy of the cards and cut them apart.
2. Pass out a card to each student. Explain that they either have a key date, the name of an event, or the significance of an event in the United States civil rights movement.
3. Give them a few minutes to think or research in their text whichever card they have.
4. At the time set by the teacher, instruct the students to stand up and without talking try to find the missing parts that complete the identification of the information on their card. This is the “MIX” part of the game.
5. When they think they have a “MATCH” of all three types, they are to “FREEZE” arm in arm. The teacher can circulate to check their answers.
6. After all ten events are correctly matched; each group should explain their set to the class. At this time, the teacher can direct the class to add additional information to the event.
7. An alternate way to use the cards is to use them to play the children’s game of *Memory*. This option would require the class to be placed in groups of two or four with each group getting a set of the cards. Group 1 begins by turning over three different cards trying to make a match. If they don’t make a match, they must return all cards face down and the next group begins the process. This continues until all ten events are matched.

GT/AP Extension: Have students create a collage of pictures illustrating ten key events in the civil rights movement in the United States.
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1954

**Brown v. Board of
Education, Topeka,
Kansas**

The U.S. Supreme court ruled that "separate but equal" public education facilities for blacks and whites was "inherently unequal." They affirmed attorney Thurgood Marshall's argument that segregation was a violation of the "equal protection of the law" as it is guaranteed by the 14th Amendment.

1955-56

Montgomery Bus Boycott

Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat to a white person and was arrested for violating the local ordinance. This led to a 13 month boycott led by the NAACP and Martin Luther King. This event ignited the civil rights movement in the United States.

1957

“Little Rock Nine”

The nickname of the black students who attempted to enter an all-white high school in Little Rock, Arkansas. This event forced President Eisenhower to send in federal troops to restore order and enforce the law.

1960-61

Sit-ins and Freedom Rides

These non-violent protests were used in Southern states to protest segregation in restaurants and interstate bus routes.

1963

March on Washington

Organized by Martin Luther King and others, this protest was designed to pressure Congress to pass President Kennedy's civil rights legislation. It was highlighted by MLK's "I Have a Dream" speech which outlined the goals of the civil rights movement.

1964

Civil Rights Act

President Johnson influenced Congress to pass this piece of legislation which outlawed discrimination in interstate commerce and cuts off federal money to school districts with segregated schools.

1964

**24th Amendment to the
Constitution**

A change that eliminated use of a poll tax in order to vote. Poll taxes had been used to keep minorities and the poor from exercising their right to vote.

1965

"Bloody Sunday"

A march to Montgomery in support of voting rights that was stopped at the Pettus Bridge by a police blockade. Fifty marchers are hospitalized after police use tear gas, whips, and clubs against them. The march is considered the catalyst for pushing through the voting rights act five months later.

1965

Voting Rights Act

Congress passed this legislation which prohibited states from using literacy tests to keep African Americans and other minorities from voting.

1966-67

**"Black Power"
Movement**

The more radical group asserting "the coming together of black people to fight for their liberation by any means necessary." The group's radicalism alarms many who believe the civil rights movement's effectiveness and moral authority crucially depend on nonviolent civil disobedience.