

**Guided Reading Activity 25-1**

DIRECTIONS: Outlining Read the section and complete the outline below. Refer to your textbook to fill in the blanks.

I. The Origins of the Movement

- A. _____ a seamstress, was arrested for refusing to give up her seat on a bus to a white man.
- B. The Supreme Court's decision in the case of _____ had declared segregation to be constitutional.
- C. Areas without laws that required segregation often had _____ segregation, which was based on custom and tradition.
- D. African Americans who benefited from FDR's New Deal programs gave the _____ new strength in the North.
- E. Sit-ins staged by members of the _____ successfully integrated many restaurants, theaters, and other public facilities in Chicago, Detroit, Denver, and Syracuse.
- F. From 1939 to 1961, the NAACP's chief counsel and director of its Legal Defense and Education Fund was the brilliant African American attorney _____.
- G. In *Brown v. Board of Education*, the Supreme Court ruled that segregation in public schools was unconstitutional and violated the _____ clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.
- H. Many states adopted _____ that created an elaborate set of requirements other than race to prevent African Americans from attending white schools.
- I. In 1956, a group of 101 Southern members of Congress signed the _____, which denounced the Supreme Court's ruling as _____.

II. The Civil Rights Movement Begins

- A. The leader of the Montgomery bus boycott, _____, believed that the only moral way to end segregation and racism was through _____.
- B. The Montgomery bus boycott could not have succeeded without the support and encouragement of the African American _____ in the city.
- C. The _____ was an organization formed in 1957 to eliminate segregation from American society.

III. Eisenhower Responds

- A. President Eisenhower believed that segregation and racism would end when people's _____ changed.
- B. In 1957, President Eisenhower sent 1,000 soldiers to _____ to end mob violence protesting school desegregation.
- C. The Civil Rights Act of 1957 protected the rights of African Americans to _____.