

Activity 3 Worksheet

- **Read** the text below
- **Write** the dates from the text on the time-line on your next worksheet
- **Cut and paste** the labels on the time line in correlation with the dates
- **Cut and paste** the images related to the labels under the time-line

The important steps towards the end of segregation

The breakthrough came in 1954 when a law was passed to allow black and white children to attend the same school. However, many Southern states ignored this and other Civil Rights laws.

In 1955 a black woman called Rosa Parks refused to stand up on a bus just so that a white man could sit down. She was arrested. Black people boycotted the buses in protest, and the bus companies lost so much money that they ended bus segregation.

The Civil Rights movement used tactics such as sit-ins, freedom rides, boycotts and marches to bring about an end to segregation in a non-violent way.

In August 1963 Martin Luther King organised a big civil rights march in Washington. Over 200,000 black people and 50,000 white people went. They were trying to get President Kennedy to introduce a Civil Rights Bill. Martin Luther King gave his famous 'I have a dream' speech at this march.

In 1964 the Civil Rights Bill was passed by President Johnson, which ended segregation in the USA.

GLOSSARY

Breakthrough: svolta

Attend (verb): frequentare

Boycott (verb): boicottare

Bring about (phrasal verb): causare

March: marcia

Speech: discorso.

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Activity 3 The time-line worksheet

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Activity 3 Answer Key

<p>1954 A law allowed black and white children to attend the same schools.</p>	<p>1955 A black worker refused to leave her seat to a white man on a bus and she was arrested. So black people boycotted the buses.</p>	<p>1963 250,000 both black and white people went to a Civil Rights march in Washington.</p>	<p>1964 The Civil Rights Bill stopped segregation.</p>
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Activity 3 Materials for the time-line

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<p>A black worker refused to leave her sit to a white man on a bus and she was arrested. So black people boycotted the buses.</p>	<p>The Civil Rights Bill stopped segregation.</p>	<p>250,000 both black and white people went to a Civil Rights march in Washington.</p>	<p>A law allowed black and white children to attend the same schools.</p>
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PRESIDENT SIGNS CIVIL RIGHTS BILL; BIDS ALL BACK IT

Approves Sweeping Measure 5 Hours After Passage in House by 289-128 Vote

ASKS END OF INJUSTICE

Johnson Urges Closing of 'Springs of Racial Poison' — Maps Enforcement

President of Johnson's talk appears on Page 8

By G. W. BAINBRIDGE
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, July 2 — President Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act of 1964 tonight.

Associated Press Wirephoto
CIVIL RIGHTS BILL BECOMES LAW: President Johnson signs the bill yesterday in East Room of White House. Standing are, from left: Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen, Illinois Republican; Representative Clarence A. Brown, Ohio Republican; Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, Minnesota Democrat; Representative Charles A. Halleck, Indiana Republican; William F. McCulloch, Ohio Republican; and Emanuel Celler, Kentucky Democrat.

It is the most far-reaching civil rights law since Reconstruction days. The President announced steps to implement it and called on all Americans to help eliminate the last vestiges of injustice in America. "Let us close the springs of racial poison," he said in a brief television address.

