

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Civil Rights Movement



The Civil Rights _____ in the United States was a pivotal period in the 20th century, marked by a mass protest against racial segregation and _____. This movement primarily took place in the 1950s and 1960s, aiming to secure legal rights for African _____. One of the most famous leaders of this movement was Martin Luther _____, who advocated for nonviolent protest. His "I Have a Dream" speech remains iconic in the _____ for equality.

Another key event was the Montgomery Bus _____ in 1955, sparked by _____' refusal to give up her seat to a white person. This boycott lasted for over a year and resulted in the Supreme _____ ruling that segregation on public buses was unconstitutional. The movement also saw the emergence of the Freedom _____, groups of black and white activists who rode interstate buses into the segregated southern United _____ to challenge the non-enforcement of desegregation laws.

In 1963, the March on _____ brought together over 250,000 people advocating for civil and economic rights for _____ Americans. This event was where Martin Luther King Jr. delivered his famous _____. The movement also led to significant legislative achievements, such as the Civil Rights _____ of 1964, which outlawed discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin, and the _____ Act of 1965, which prohibited racial discrimination in voting.

The Civil Rights Movement was not just a _____ against racial inequality, but it also addressed issues like poverty and war. It set the stage for subsequent movements that sought equality for various _____ within American society. This period of history shows the power of collective action and the importance of standing up for one's _____.

fight rights struggle Voting Rights African Rosa Parks Act Movement
speech groups Washington King Jr. States Court Americans Riders
Boycott discrimination