

Chapter 12 Notes

Name: _____

12.1 Struggle for Equality

1. The 13th, 14th, and ___ amendments to the U.S. Constitution guaranteed equal civil rights.
2. Plessy v. Ferguson was a court case in 1896 that ruled that _____ but _____ facilities for blacks and whites were legal.
3. _____ Laws were used to enforce segregation.
4. President _____ ordered an end to segregation in defense industries.
5. in 1950 Linda Brown, a black girl tried to enroll in an all-white school in a court case Brown v. _____ of _____.
6. Autherine J. Lucy, an African American woman, was admitted to the University of _____, and her portrait is there for her contribution to desegregation.
7. The _____ Bus Boycott was begun after _____ refused to move to the back of the bus in 1955.

12.2 Progress Overcomes Violence

8. _____ were black and white people who wanted to protest segregation in bus stations in the South.
9. Governor _____ stood in the entrance to the University of Alabama to try to prevent integration.
10. _____ was the first African American student to graduate from the University of Alabama.
11. On September 15, 1963 a bomb exploded at Birmingham's ___ Street Baptist church, killing 4 little girls.
12. In 1964, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was awarded the _____ Peace Prize.
13. The Civil Rights Act of _____ ended segregation in public places and hiring practices.

12.3 Voting Rights and the Road to Change

14. The Alabama Constitution of 1901 have voting requirements that made it hard for ___ whites and ___ to vote.
15. The goal of the _____-to-_____ March on March 7, 1965 was to bring attention to voting rights and protest the shooting death of Jimmie Lee, Jackson.
16. The Selma-to-Montgomery March is now called "_____ Sunday" because of the violent attacks by officers on marchers with clubs and tear gas when they tried to cross the Edmund Pettus Bridge.
17. Congress passed the Voting Rights Act of _____ which gave all adult citizens the right to vote.
18. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. died after being shot by _____ on April 3, 1968.
19. _____, born in Birmingham, served as the Secretary of State under President George W. Bush.
20. Dr. _____, from Bayou La Batre, was appointed as the U.S. Surgeon General by President Obama.

Chapter 12 Notes

Name: _____

12.1 Struggle for Equality

1. The 13th, 14th, and **15th** amendments to the U.S. Constitution guaranteed equal civil rights.
2. Plessy v. Ferguson was a court case in 1896 that ruled that **separate** but **equal** facilities for blacks and whites were legal.
3. **Jim Crow** Laws were used to enforce segregation.
4. President **FDR** ordered an end to segregation in defense industries.
5. In 1950 Linda Brown, a black girl tried to enroll in an all-white school in a court case Brown v. **Board of Education**.
6. Autherine J. Lucy, an African American woman, was admitted to the University of **Alabama**, and her portrait is there for her contribution to desegregation.
7. The **Montgomery** Bus Boycott was begun after **Rosa Parks** refused to move to the back of the bus in 1955.

12.2 Progress Overcomes Violence

8. **Freedom Riders** were black and white people who wanted to protest segregation in bus stations in the South.
9. Governor **George Wallace** stood in the entrance to the University of Alabama to try to prevent integration.
10. **Vivian Malone** was the first African American student to graduate from the University of Alabama.
11. On September 15, 1963 a bomb exploded at Birmingham's **16th** Street Baptist church, killing 4 little girls.
12. In 1964, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was awarded the **Nobel** Peace Prize.
13. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 ended segregation in public places and hiring practices.

12.3 Voting Rights and the Road to Change

14. The Alabama Constitution of 1901 have voting requirements that made it hard for **poor** whites and **blacks** to vote.
15. The goal of the **Selma-to-Montgomery** March on March 7, 1965 was to bring attention to voting rights and protest the shooting death of Jimmie Lee, Jackson.
16. The Selma-to-Montgomery March is now called "Bloody Sunday" because of the violent attacks by officers on marchers with clubs and tear gas when they tried to cross the Edmund Pettus Bridge.
17. Congress passed the Voting Rights Act of **1965** which gave all adult citizens the right to vote.
18. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. died after being shot by **James Earl Ray** on April 3, 1968.
19. **Condoleezza Rice**, born in Birmingham, served as the Secretary of State under President George W. Bush.
20. **Dr. Regina Benjamin**, from Bayou La Batre, was appointed as the U.S. Surgeon General by President Obama.