

## GUIDED READING

### **South Carolina: Our History, Our Home**

#### **Chapter 14: World War II, Cold War, and Civil Rights**

##### **Section 4 The Beginning of the Civil Rights Movement**

**Directions:** Use the information from pages 440 - 450 to complete the following.

1. African Americans in the 1930s were becoming more vocal about their \_\_\_\_\_.
2. South Carolina schools \_\_\_\_\_ about \_\_\_\_\_ times as much per \_\_\_\_\_ pupil as per \_\_\_\_\_ pupil. \_\_\_\_\_ teachers were \_\_\_\_\_ about three times as much as black \_\_\_\_\_.
3. In South Carolina, membership in the \_\_\_\_\_ increased in the decade of the 1940s, and branches were \_\_\_\_\_ statewide.
4. Many returning black \_\_\_\_\_, and a few whites, were \_\_\_\_\_ to passively accept the conditions of the past.
5. Also responsible for the \_\_\_\_\_ [of the NAACP] were Reverend J. M. Hinton and Modjeska Monteith \_\_\_\_\_, who insisted that NAACP \_\_\_\_\_ was a mark of \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Simkins was probably considered by the South Carolina establishment as the most \_\_\_\_\_ and persistent \_\_\_\_\_ of change of the \_\_\_\_\_ system.
7. Activist teachers [blacks] in Charleston \_\_\_\_\_ the school board's \_\_\_\_\_ in 1943-1944.

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8. South Carolina was introduced to \_\_\_\_\_, the NAACP Legal Defense Fund's \_\_\_\_\_, who visited the state many times over the next decade.
9. A few black South Carolina citizens had gone through the difficult and dangerous process of \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ in the general \_\_\_\_\_.
10. But they were \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_ in the Democratic \_\_\_\_\_, the only meaningful election.
11. Blacks had more success with \_\_\_\_\_ challenges to the \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ Democratic primary.
12. In a landmark 1944 case, the U.S. \_\_\_\_\_ ruled the Texas Democratic Party's \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ primary \_\_\_\_\_.
13. In response, South Carolina \_\_\_\_\_ 147 laws regarding the primary and \_\_\_\_\_ constitutional amendments \_\_\_\_\_ party primaries from state government.
14. Now the state could argue that the \_\_\_\_\_ [Democratic] was a \_\_\_\_\_ club and was not subject to the \_\_\_\_\_ requirements of the U.S. Constitution.
15. George A. \_\_\_\_\_ of Columbia and the NAACP \_\_\_\_\_ this version of the all-white primary in \_\_\_\_\_ court in 1947.
16. Judge Waring \_\_\_\_\_ Carolinians in his \_\_\_\_\_ vs \_\_\_\_\_ decision with a strong affirmation of blacks' \_\_\_\_\_ to vote in Democratic primaries.

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17. \_\_\_\_\_ tried again to save the white primary.
18. They [white Democrats] \_\_\_\_\_ that anyone \_\_\_\_\_ in the primary had to \_\_\_\_\_ an oath that they \_\_\_\_\_ segregation and white supremacy.
19. Judge Waring \_\_\_\_\_ the oath in 1948.
20. College and universities, like other schools, were rigidly \_\_\_\_\_.
21. In 1946 the U.S. District Court ordered the state to \_\_\_\_\_ black students to the USC \_\_\_\_\_ or provide an \_\_\_\_\_ opportunity for blacks.
22. State officials \_\_\_\_\_ to set up a \_\_\_\_\_ law school at State College in Orangeburg.
23. Lawyers attending this school included Ernest Finney, later \_\_\_\_\_ of South Carolina, and \_\_\_\_\_.
24. The Democratic Party's equal rights proposals in 1948 led many \_\_\_\_\_ southerners to \_\_\_\_\_ the party.
25. Many who wanted to maintain the \_\_\_\_\_ system formed the States' Rights Democratic Party, more commonly called the \_\_\_\_\_.
26. They chose as their leader and presidential candidate \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_ of South Carolina.
27. As governor, Thurmond encouraged \_\_\_\_\_ involvement in \_\_\_\_\_ and appointed a \_\_\_\_\_ blacks to state boards.

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28. He advocated \_\_\_\_\_ more money on \_\_\_\_\_, added a twelfth grade, and extended the school \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ months.
29. He supported the \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ tax.
30. As the Dixiecrat candidate for \_\_\_\_\_ in 1948, Thurmond stood strongly for \_\_\_\_\_ and states' rights.
31. By the end of the 1940s, black \_\_\_\_\_ in Clarendon County were engaged in a dramatic \_\_\_\_\_ that \_\_\_\_\_ segregation of public \_\_\_\_\_.
32. Black parents first \_\_\_\_\_ to get bus \_\_\_\_\_ for their children, some whom were walking nine miles to school.
33. Following Judge Waring's advice, the parents challenged the constitutionality of the \_\_\_\_\_ segregated \_\_\_\_\_ system.
34. The legal suit known as \_\_\_\_\_ v. \_\_\_\_\_ was brought by twenty Clarendon County parents and was handled by Thurgood Marshall and his team of \_\_\_\_\_.
35. The grand strategist for South Carolina's response to the challenge to segregation was James F. \_\_\_\_\_, who had no trouble winning election as \_\_\_\_\_ in 1950.
36. Governor Byrnes recognized the \_\_\_\_\_ existing between the two state school systems.
37. Byrnes convinced the General Assembly to make a great leap toward \_\_\_\_\_. The state instituted a 3 percent \_\_\_\_\_ to raise some of the money to spend mainly on improvement of schools for blacks.

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38. The legislature established a special committee to steer efforts to \_\_\_\_\_ school \_\_\_\_\_.

39. The state \_\_\_\_\_ was amended to \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ that the state \_\_\_\_\_ a public school system.

40. In the case of \_\_\_\_\_ *v. Board of Education*, Chief Justice Earl \_\_\_\_\_ announced that the court declared that "\_\_\_\_\_ educational \_\_\_\_\_ are inherently \_\_\_\_\_".

41. Therefore, \_\_\_\_\_ violated the Fourteenth Amendment's requirement of \_\_\_\_\_ under the law.

42. Governor Byrnes led the \_\_\_\_\_ governors in planning and implementing a "\_\_\_\_\_ " to the new law of the land.

43. Senator Strom Thurmond, the author of the Southern \_\_\_\_\_ which was signed by most southern congressmen, condemned the \_\_\_\_\_ for their decision, and urged that "all lawful means to bring about a \_\_\_\_\_ of this decision....".

44. The General Assembly responded by repealing the \_\_\_\_\_ school \_\_\_\_\_ law.

45. It required the cut-off of \_\_\_\_\_ from any \_\_\_\_\_ school that accepted a \_\_\_\_\_ student by court order and from that student's former school.

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46. If black students were admitted to a public white \_\_\_\_\_ by court order, all \_\_\_\_\_ funds to South Carolina State College at Orangeburg would be cut off.
47. In Orangeburg County several dozen African American \_\_\_\_\_ signed a \_\_\_\_\_ in 1955 requesting \_\_\_\_\_ of their children to white schools.
48. Whites used \_\_\_\_\_ pressure to try to force the petitioners back in line.
49. Orangeburg blacks organized a \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ — refusing to do \_\_\_\_\_ with the \_\_\_\_\_ who \_\_\_\_\_ the boycott.
50. The opposition to school desegregation and any change in \_\_\_\_\_ policy was led in most communities by \_\_\_\_\_ Councils.
51. These councils used legal maneuvers, \_\_\_\_\_ action, education against race \_\_\_\_\_, and economic intimidation to achieve their purpose.
52. In 1957 Congress passed the \_\_\_\_\_ Act which established the Civil Rights Commission.
53. This commission had the authority to \_\_\_\_\_ conditions of race relations and possible violation of \_\_\_\_\_.