

GUIDED READING

South Carolina: Our History, Our Home

Chapter 15: Racial, Economic, and Political Change

Section 1 Pivotal Social Change

Directions: Use the information from pages 458 - 468 to complete the following.

1. January 1, _____ was the beginning of a new decade. It was also the date of a _____ by civil rights _____ to the Greenville Municipal airport.
2. The march was an _____ (sign or warning) of what lay ahead in the most _____ in the _____ struggle.
3. The rally, led by several civil rights organizations, was to protest the _____ treatment of _____ great _____ when he entered the white waiting area of the airport on a visit to the city a few weeks before.
4. The civil rights movement in _____ in the 1960s was based on the _____ advances made by the _____ in the two previous decades.
5. The movement also benefited from the " _____ " created on John's Island by Septima Poinsette _____, Esau Jenkins, and Bernice Robinson to _____ and train citizens to _____.
6. The citizens' schools spread across the South under the banner of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (_____) of Dr. Martin Luther _____, Jr.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

7. A small group of students in _____, North Carolina used a little-known type of _____ called the sit-in.
8. A _____ - _____ is a protest in which people enter a public facility and _____ to _____ until their _____ are _____.
9. Within weeks, all across South Carolina, college and high school students were _____ "sitting in" at lunch counters.
10. They were _____ and always _____ of _____ (being on property without permission).
11. In Rock Hill, the " _____ " students from Friendship Junior College, coached by Rev. Cecil Ivory, added a new technique: _____ in _____ rather than paying bail while waiting for trial.
12. This tactic took _____ because jail was a _____ place for _____, but the students were _____ in bringing _____ to their cause.
13. The NAACP led by its chief _____ in South Carolina, _____, appealed the _____ in all the sit-ins and protests.
14. In a famous and important _____ in 1963, *Peterson et al v. City of Greenville*, the U.S. Supreme Court _____ that state enforcement of _____ on the basis of _____ was in _____ of the equal protection of the law guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment.
15. The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) organized _____ (a series of rides through the South by _____ groups seeking to peacefully integrate the Greyhound and Trailways buses and terminals).

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

16. Another _____ technique of _____ segregation and discrimination was the _____ protest march.

17. A large group of students (187) marched on the _____ grounds in Columbia. They were peaceful and orderly, but were convicted of _____ of _____.

18. Matthew _____ appealed their case to the U.S. _____ Court, and the decision became famous and was widely used by _____ in other civil rights and civil liberty cases.

19. In 1963 Harvey Gantt, a _____ student, applied for admission to _____ to study _____. His admission was _____.

20. Matthew Perry filed suit in _____ court against Clemson on Gantt's behalf.

21. When the federal judge in _____ ruled _____ Gantt, Perry rushed an _____ to the U. S. Circuit Court.

22. Both the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals and the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in _____ of Gantt.

23. Even with the _____ v. _____ decision of 1954, the _____ was able to _____ any _____ in the schools well into the 1960s.

24. _____ was the _____ holdout _____ the requirement of the law.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

25. The _____ crack in the _____ of the _____ public _____ was in Charleston, where a _____ that eleven black students be admitted in the fall of 1963 to the _____ elementary school where they had applied.
26. The "freedom-of-choice" system, widely applied across the _____, only allowed _____; that is, a _____ black students could _____ a "white" school.
27. The reaction of many _____ to school integration was to try to _____ it.
28. One method city dwellers used was to _____ to virtually _____ white suburbs where few blacks could _____ to live. It was called _____.
29. Across the south, and later in the North, men like Martin Luther King, Jr. led protest _____ and demonstrations for _____ justice and _____.
30. On August 28, 1963, King, Roy Wilkins of the NAACP, and other civil rights leaders organized a _____ march on _____ to protest in the nation's capital for an _____ to _____.
31. This march dramatized the movement and helped _____ the federal _____ to take _____ to enforce the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.
32. The Civil Rights Act was passed in _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

33. The Twenty-fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution _____ any government from _____ a citizen the right to _____ because of failure to _____ a poll tax — or any other tax.
34. In the 1960s there were still major _____ to African Americans voting: _____ tests, rigid voter registrars, and economic _____ by employers and landlords.
35. The federal government stepped in with the _____ Act of 1965.
36. The act removed _____ requirements for voting and set up a powerful means of _____ the Fifteenth Amendment.
37. South Carolina and other southern states where racial _____ had occurred were _____ to get the approval of the U.S. Department of Justice for any _____ in their _____.
38. After the act _____ voters began to play an _____ part in South Carolina _____.