

Academic/Career & Technical Related/Demonstration Lesson Plan

Instructor Amy Kovach

Date (blizzard bag 1)

Program/Class SOC 202

Period 3

State Indicator/Competency:

AMH.912.1c Identify a historical event occurring before or after another given activity/event.

AMH.912.2c Ask questions about an event that has happened in the past.

AMH.912.4c Identify leaders in the school, community, state or country.

Instructional Objectives:

Students will be able to identify what segregation laws did with 100% accuracy.

Students will be able to identify what Martin Luther King, Jr. did to work towards ending segregation with 100% accuracy.

Students will be able to state why Martin Luther King, Jr. is remembered as an important part of American history with 100% accuracy.

Students will be able to state why Rosa Parks is remembered as an important part of American history with 100% accuracy.

Students will be able to identify what the Civil Rights Act of 1964 did with 100% accuracy.

Materials:

-*A Man with a Dream* U.S. History packet

-Pencil

Method of Instruction:

Homework

Activities:

Students will complete *A Man with a Dream* U.S. History packet.

Closure:

N/A (blizzard bag)

Assessment:

HW- *A Man with a Dream* U.S. History packet (10 points)

Name:

Date:

A MAN WITH A DREAM

The Fourteenth Amendment says that a state cannot “deny to any person ... equal protection of the laws.” It became law in 1868. In the 1950s, however, many people were still not receiving the benefits provided by this amendment.

Segregation laws kept African Americans separate from white Americans. Public transportation, schools, restaurants, and other public places were segregated by law. As long as the separate facilities were equal, segregation was legal. The problem was that the separate facilities were rarely equal. Plus, forcing people of different races to be separate from each other implies that they are unequal.



In the 1950s and 1960s, civil rights activists fought for the rights of minorities. Martin Luther King, Jr., was one of the main leaders of the American civil rights movement. A minister in Montgomery, Alabama, King led nonviolent protests against segregation and racial discrimination.

In December 1955, an African-American woman named Rosa Parks was riding a city bus in Montgomery, Alabama. Parks was told to give up her bus seat to a white person. She refused and was arrested. This act led to a boycott of city buses. A boycott is when people refuse to buy or use goods and services as a protest. King was made president of the Montgomery Improvement Association, which was in charge of the boycott.

People protested segregation of Montgomery’s city buses for over a year by refusing to ride the buses. The issue was decided by a federal court, which said it was unconstitutional to segregate buses. Because of the boycott’s success, King became well known in the civil rights movement.

In 1963, King and other civil rights leaders led the March on Washington, a protest in our nation’s capital. Over 200,000 Americans marched to peacefully support a civil rights bill that President Kennedy wanted Congress to pass. On August 28, 1963, King gave his now-famous “I Have a Dream” speech. King said, “I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character.” The next year, Congress passed the Civil Rights Act of 1964. It made segregation of public places and jobs illegal.

King was shot and killed on April 4, 1968, in Memphis, Tennessee. He was there to support a garbage workers’ strike. Although his life was cut short, King’s leadership made a lasting impression on Americans. Today, he is remembered as an important part of the American civil rights movement.

Name:

Date:

A MAN WITH A DREAM

Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.

1. _____ and other public places were segregated by law.
- A. Restaurants
 - B. Public transportation
 - C. Schools
 - D. all of the above
2. Martin Luther King, Jr., led the bus boycott in _____.
- A. Memphis, Tennessee
 - B. Montgomery, Alabama
 - C. Washington, D.C.
 - D. Atlanta, Georgia
3. King led _____ protests against segregation and racial discrimination.
- A. violent
 - B. militant
 - C. destructive
 - D. nonviolent
4. Over _____ Americans peacefully marched in the March on Washington, where King made his famous "I Have a Dream" speech.
- A. 200
 - B. 2,000
 - C. 200,000
 - D. 2,000,000
5. King is remembered as an important part of _____.
- A. the American civil rights movement
 - B. the Cuban missile crisis
 - C. the Vietnam War
 - D. the women's rights movement

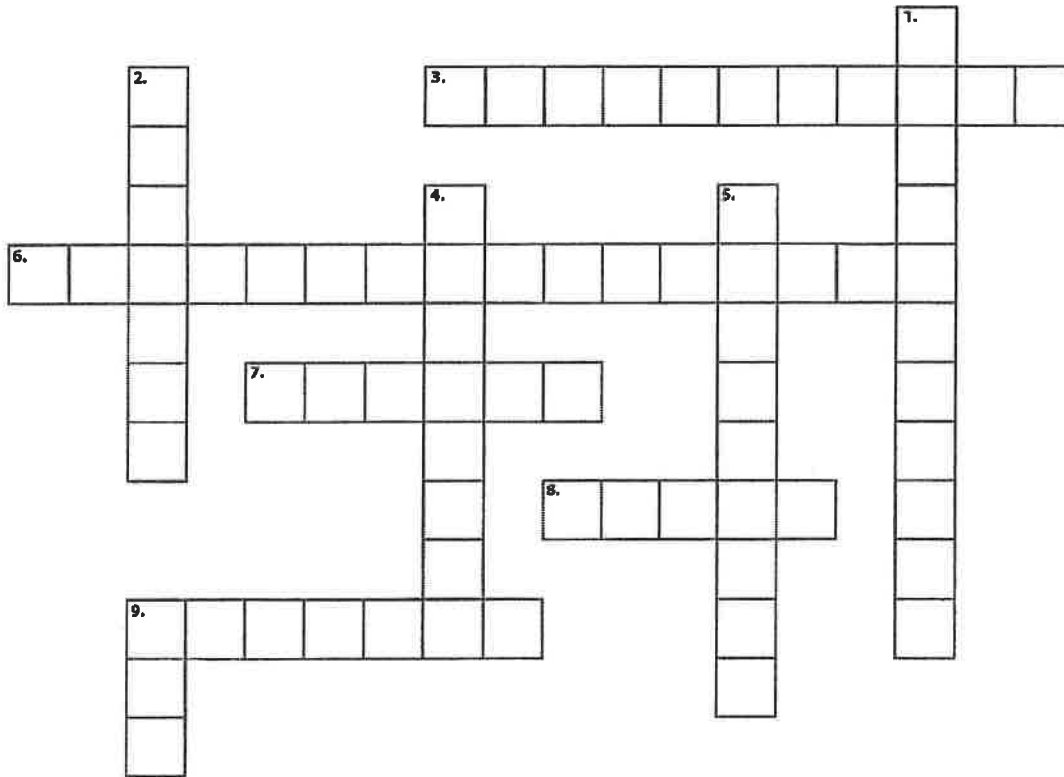
Name:

Date:

A MAN WITH A DREAM

Crossword Puzzle

Write the best answer in each blank, and complete the crossword puzzle.



ACROSS

- As long as separate facilities were equal, _____ was legal.
- A federal court said it was _____ to segregate buses.
- King was killed in Tennessee where he was supporting a garbage workers' _____.
- On August 28, 1963, King gave his now-famous "I Have a _____" speech.
- King was one of the main _____ of the American civil rights movement.

DOWN

- Congress passed the _____ Act of 1964, which made segregation of public places and jobs illegal.
- A _____ is when people refuse to buy or use goods and services as a protest.
- Martin Luther King, Jr., was a _____ in Montgomery, Alabama.
- _____ was arrested after refusing to give up her bus seat.
- In the 1950s, many people still did not receive equal protection of the _____.

Name:

Date:

A MAN WITH A DREAM

Time Line – Martin Luther King, Jr.

Use the time line to answer the following questions. Write the answers in complete sentences.

January 15, 1929	... • Martin Luther King, Jr., is born in Atlanta, Georgia.
1954	... • King moves to Montgomery, Alabama, to preach at Dexter Avenue Baptist Church.
1955	... • The Montgomery bus boycott begins.
1962	... • King meets with President John F. Kennedy to talk about civil rights.
1963	... • King leads protests in Birmingham, Alabama, for desegregated department stores and fair hiring. • King is arrested and writes his now-famous "Letter From Birmingham Jail." • King delivers his famous "I Have a Dream" speech at the March on Washington in Washington, D.C.
April 4, 1968	... • King is assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee.

1. What happened in 1955?

2. Where and why was King arrested?

3. What famous speech did King deliver in Washington, D.C.?

Name:

Date:

QUIZ: A MAN WITH A DREAM

True/False

Decide if each statement is true or false, and write "true" or "false" in the blank.

- _____ 1. Martin Luther King, Jr., is remembered as an important part of the American civil rights movement.
- _____ 2. Martin Luther King, Jr., was arrested for refusing to give up his bus seat.
- _____ 3. Before the civil rights movement, schools were segregated by law.
- _____ 4. Martin Luther King, Jr., led violent protests against segregation.
- _____ 5. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 made segregation of public places and jobs illegal.

Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.

6. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s famous speech was called "I Have a _____."
- A. Plan
 - B. Vision
 - C. Hope
 - D. Dream
7. Martin Luther King, Jr., was assassinated in _____.
- A. Memphis, Tennessee
 - B. Montgomery, Alabama
 - C. Birmingham, Alabama
 - D. Washington, D.C.

Short Answer

Answer the following question in complete sentences.

8. What does the word **segregated** mean?
