

Guided Reading Activity



The Civil Rights Movement, 1954–1968

Lesson 2 *Challenging Segregation*

Review Questions: Recording Who, What, When, Where, Why, and How Statements

DIRECTIONS: Read each main idea and answer the questions below. Refer to your textbook to write the answers.

A. Main Idea: The sit-in movement was started by four college students but quickly spread to many American cities.

1. **How** did the sit-in movement begin?

2. **What** did Robert Moses do to end segregation?

B. Main Idea: Despite court rulings, segregation remained in many parts of the South, and protests were met with violence.

1. **Who** were the Freedom Riders?

2. **What** future Supreme Court justice did Kennedy appoint to the Second Circuit Court of Appeals?

3. **When** did Martin Luther King, Jr., write “Letter from Birmingham Jail”?

C. Main Idea: Though passage was difficult, the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was the most comprehensive civil rights law Congress had ever enacted.

1. **What** two incidents gave Kennedy an incentive to work towards civil rights legislation?

Guided Reading Activity *Cont.*



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2. **Why** was the March on Washington, D.C., a momentous event?

3. **When** was the Civil Rights Act signed into law?

D. Main Idea: African Americans faced many problems voting in the South.

1. **What** was “Bloody Sunday”?

2. **How** did President Johnson respond to this violence?

Summary and Reflection

DIRECTIONS: Summarize the main ideas of this lesson by answering the question below.

How did nonviolent demonstrations lead to the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965?
