Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Period \_\_\_ Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**The African Americans: Many Rivers to Cross**

**“Rise!” 1940-1968**

1943:

1.) Where did 99% of the African American male employees of the Ford Motor Co. work? What is significant about that department?

2.) What happened in Detroit after President Franklin D. Roosevelt integrated the defense industry?

3.) How did World War II galvanize African American soldiers after they served in World War II?

1946:

4.) What happened after Sgt. Isaac Woodard was blinded by a white police officer? What did the Woodard Incident inspire?

5.) How did the radio station WDIA in Memphis become an “accidental” leader in the early Civil Rights movement?

6.) What did actor and entertainer Paul Robeson condemn the US government for when he travelled abroad?

7.) Why was Robeson seen as a “danger” to the NAACP and early civil rights movement?

1955:

8.) Why does Dr. Henry Louis Gates (the narrator) say that Rosa Parks “did *not* come out of nowhere”?

9.) Who/what inspired Dr. Martin Luther King’s philosophy of non-violence?

10.) What is the “strength” of non-violent protest? How does it work?

11.) What decision did the Supreme Court make in *Brown v. Board of Education (1954)* that helped pave the way to racial integration?

12.) Ruby Bridges now says that when protestors verbally attacked her when she was 6 years old, as she walked into her New Orleans elementary school, “They didn’t see a child. They saw \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.” What does she mean by this?

13.) Why were black university students so important to the integration of schools?

1960:

14.) Why was non-violent protest so impactful at the **lunch counter sit-ins**?

15.) Why were some African-American *elders* against the activism of the Civil Rights Movement?

16.) Activist Ella Baker founded the SNCC (Student Non-violent Coordination Committee). According to Rep. John Lewis, why is her name not as famous as other leaders?

1966:

17.) How did the Civil Rights Movement find its “voice” in the north (namely, Detroit)?

18.) How was Malcolm X’s view of Civil Rights different from Martin Luther King’s?

19.) Why did Malcom X’s message resonate more with African Americans from the North than from the South? ***How were the struggles of Northern and Southern African Americans different?***

20.) What was significant about the Great March for Freedom in Detroit, June 1963?

21.) “The more civil rights activists suffered violence or death, the clearer the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

22.) The March from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama, also known as “Bloody Sunday” was broadcast on national television to 48 million viewers. What impact did this have on the Civil Rights Movement?

23.) What phrase did LBJ invoke that embodied the Civil Rights Movement on national TV?

24.) What was James Meredith marching for in his March Against Fear? What happened to him during the march?

25.) What made Stokely Carmichael an icon during the Meredith March? What famous phrase did he coin during the protest?

26.) Why did Stokely Carmichael (leader of SNCC and later, the Black Panther Party) say that he was not as committed to non-violence as Dr. King was?

27.) What happened on April 4, 1968?