



STANDARD VS.9c DESEGREGATION & MASSIVE RESISTANCE

Events in Virginia linked to desegregation and Massive Resistance and their relationship to national history.

After World War II, African Americans **demand** equal **treatment** and the recognition of their rights as American citizens.

As a result of the Civil Rights Movement, laws were passed that made **racial discrimination** illegal.

What changes occurred in Virginia as a result of the Civil Rights Movement?

Terms to know

- **Segregation:** The separation of people, usually based on race or religion
- **Desegregation:** Abolishment of racial segregation
- **Integration:** Full equality of all races in the use of public facilities

Desegregation and Massive Resistance in Virginia

- The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in 1954 (**Brown v. Board of Education**) that "separate but equal" public schools were unconstitutional.



- All public schools, including those in Virginia, were **ordered to desegregate**.
- Virginia's government established a policy of **Massive Resistance**, which fought to "resist" the integration of public schools.
- Some schools were closed to **avoid integration**.
- The policy of **Massive Resistance** failed, and Virginia's public schools were **integrated**.
- **Harry F. Byrd, Sr.**, led a **Massive Resistance** Movement against the desegregation of all schools.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1. As a result of the _____, laws were passed that made racial discrimination _____.
2. The U.S. Supreme Court ruled that _____ schools were unconstitutional.
3. All public schools were ordered to _____.
4. Some schools _____ to avoid _____.
5. Virginia established a policy of _____ to fight integration.
6. Massive Resistance _____, and schools were integrated.
7. Match the term to its definition:

Desegregation

Full equality of all races in public places

Integration

The separation of people, usually based on race or religion

Segregation

Ending racial segregation

LIVEWORKSHEETS