B2	The Civil Rights Movement	LIU024

Complete the text on the civil rights movement. Fill in the blanks from the word list on the right. There are TWO words you will not need.

Throughout American history, various groups of citizens have fought for rights that the American **(1)** _____ gave them. The civil rights movement in the United States is about the fight of African Americans. Because of their **(2)** _____ color, they did not have the same rights that white people did for a long time. This injustice towards African Americans led to a time of social unrest. In the 1950's and 1960's, blacks rose up to fight against the social systems and authorities that had taken these rights away from them. Many whites supported their **(3)** _____.

After the Civil War (1861-65), slavery was **(4)** _____, and African Americans were free. However, there was so much prejudice against blacks that laws were passed which **(5)** _____ blacks from whites in public and made them second-class **(6)** _____.

The modern civil rights movement began in the 1950s. In 1955, a black woman in Alabama, Rosa Parks, **(7)** _____ to give her seat on a bus to a white man. For this act of protest, Parks was **(8)** _____. Blacks no longer wanted to "sit at the back of the bus," and started a **(9)** _____ of the bus system. They chose a young minister, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., to lead their protest.

The Montgomery boycott was very important for African Americans. It **(10)** _____ them to protest for civil rights in other cities as well. Dr. King spoke out on radio and television programs and urged blacks to take part in non-violent protests.

abolished
arrested
beliefs
boycott
campaign
citizens
constitution
discriminated
discrimination
encouraged
facilities
protected
races
refused
separated
signed
skin
slavery

On August 28, 1963, more than 200,000 Americans of all **(11)** _____ gathered at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. Their goal was to urge the government to take action against racial **(12)** _____ and segregation. At this event, Dr. King surprised the nation with his famous *"I Have a Dream"* speech.

On July 2, 1964, President Lyndon B. Johnson **(13)** _____ the Civil Rights Act. It forbade discrimination based on a person's race, color, national origin, religious **(14)** _____, or sex. It **(15)** _____ every citizen's right to use public **(16)** _____, get employment, and to vote in elections.

LIVEWORKSHEETS