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Chapter 17  
EDU 375  
3/11/08

**Knowledge:**

What significant event happened on February 1st 1960?

Ex) On February 1, 1960, four freshmen at a Negro college in Greensboro, North Carolina, decided to sit down at the Woolworth's lunch counter downtown, where only whites ate. They were refused service, and when they would not leave, the lunch counter was closed for the day. The next day they returned, and then, day after day, other Negroes came to sit silently.

**Comprehension:**

What events happened to bring about the outlaw of segregation in 1954?

Ex) The Brown v. Board of Education cases brought about the outlawing of segregation.

**Application:**

Write a short newspaper article summarizing why Rosa Parks sat in the "white" section of the bus in 1955.

Ex) Rosa Parks after a long day at work just wanted to sit where she wanted to on the bus not having to worry about segregation. She did not understand what the big deal was about black and white people being together since she makes clothes all day for white people. She wanted her rights so when demanded to sit in the black section of the bus she refused. She was then taken to jail for punishment.

**Analysis:**

After reading the poems by the black authors, compare them and make a list of themes or feelings these people might have been expressing.

Ex) Sadness, humiliation, feelings of hope that something would change.

**Synthesis:**

Write a short poem as if you lived in the time of segregation as a black person. Base it on one significant event in the chapter.

Ex) I feel as though I do not matter  
As though I do not belong here  
What is wrong with me?  
I am the same as them inside  
So why does it matter what color my skin is?

**Evaluation:**

Select one major event in this chapter and summarize what happened and its effects.

Ex) In Birmingham in 1963, thousands of blacks went into the streets, facing police clubs, tear gas, dogs, high-powered water hoses. As the summer of 1964 approached, SNCC and other civil rights groups working together in Mississippi, and facing increasing violence, decided to call upon young people from other parts of the country for help. On the eve of the Mississippi Summer, in early June 1964, the civil rights movement rented a theater near the White House, and a busload of black Mississippians traveled to Washington to testify publicly about the daily violence, the dangers facing the volunteers coming into Mississippi. Twelve days after the public hearing, three civil rights workers, James Chaney, a young black Mississippian, and two white volunteers, Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner, were arrested in Philadelphia, Mississippi, released from jail late at night, then seized, beaten with chains, and shot to death. Congress began reacting to the black revolt, the turmoil, the world publicity. Civil rights laws were passed in 1957, 1960, and 1964.