

**CHAPTER**  
**21**

**GUIDED READING** *Taking on Segregation*

**Section 1**

As you read, answer questions about important events in the civil rights movement.

<b>1875</b>	<b>Civil Rights Act is passed.</b>	→	1. What did the Civil Rights Act of 1875 do?	
<b>1883</b>	<b>Supreme Court rules 1875 Civil Rights Act unconstitutional.</b>			
<b>1896</b>	<b><i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i></b>	→	2. How did the Court rule in <i>Plessy</i> ?	
<b>1945</b>	<b>World War II ends.</b>	→	3. In what three ways did World War II help set the stage for the modern civil rights movement? a. b. c.	
<b>1946</b>	<b><i>Morgan v. Virginia</i> outlaws mandatory segregation on interstate buses.</b>			
<b>1950</b>	<b><i>Sweat v. Painter</i> declares that state law schools must admit black applicants.</b>			
<b>1954</b>	<b><i>Brown v. Board of Education</i></b>	→	4. Who argued <i>Brown's</i> case?	5. What did the <i>Brown</i> ruling declare?
<b>1955</b>	<b>Supreme Court orders school desegregation. Emmett Till is murdered.</b>			
<b>1956</b>	<b>Rosa Parks is arrested.</b>	→	6. What organization was formed to support Rosa Parks?	7. What did it do?
<b>1956</b>	<b>Supreme Court outlaws bus segregation.</b>			
<b>1957</b>	<b>Little Rock faces school desegregation crisis.</b>	→	8. How did President Eisenhower respond to the Little Rock crisis?	
<b>1957</b>	<b>Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) is formed.</b>	→	9. Who was the president of SCLC?	10. What was SCLC's purpose?
<b>1960</b>	<b>Student Nonviolent Coordination Committee (SNCC) is formed.</b>	→		
			11. What did SNCC accomplish, and how?	