Alabama Voices for Change

People who worked for civil rights after World War II

SS24.5.12e "Identify Alabamians who contributed to concurrent civil rights movements in the United States during the decades following World War II."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline each Alabamian's name. Circle the words that show which rights or opportunities each person worked to advance.

Different Paths Toward Fairness

1 After World War II, people across the United States pushed for fair treatment in several civil rights movements. Alabama was home to people who took different paths toward change. In Montgomery, Rosa Parks refused to give up her bus seat to a white passenger in 1955. Her arrest helped spark a long bus boycott. By refusing an unfair bus rule, Parks stood up for equal treatment for Black riders.

2 Helen Keller was born in Tuscumbia, Alabama. She was deaf and blind, but she wrote books and spoke to leaders about the needs of people with disabilities. In the years after the war, she traveled to other countries to support people who were blind. Keller called for better schools and more chances to work. Her work showed that access and opportunity were civil rights concerns, too.

3 Coretta Scott King grew up near Marion, Alabama. In the 1960s, she marched for equal rights for Black Americans. Later, she also spoke up for women's rights. John Lewis grew up near Troy, Alabama. As a student, he joined sit-ins against segregated lunch counters. In 1965, he helped lead a voting rights march in Selma. Their efforts reached from public spaces to voting booths and beyond.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. Which Alabamian stood up for equal treatment on buses, and what did she do?

2. Which Alabamian worked to improve opportunities for people who were blind? Name one opportunity she wanted to improve.

3. Which Alabamian spoke up for women's rights as well as equal rights for Black Americans?

4. Which Alabamian helped lead a voting rights march in Selma? Name another action he took against segregation.

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Choose two Alabamians from the passage who worked on different kinds of rights. Write three sentences: tell what each person did, then explain what their efforts had in common.

ANSWER KEY

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GRADE 5 · SS24.5.12e

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline each Alabamian's name. Circle the words that show which rights or opportunities each person worked to advance. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Which Alabamian stood up for equal treatment on buses, and what did she do?	**Rosa Parks refused to give up her bus seat to a white passenger in 1955.**
2	Which Alabamian worked to improve opportunities for people who were blind? Name one opportunity she wanted to improve.	**Helen Keller called for better schools or more chances to work.**
3	Which Alabamian spoke up for women's rights as well as equal rights for Black Americans?	**Coretta Scott King.**
4	Which Alabamian helped lead a voting rights march in Selma? Name another action he took against segregation.	**John Lewis helped lead the march. He also joined sit-ins against segregated lunch counters.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Helen Keller pushed for better schools and work opportunities for people who were blind. John Lewis helped lead a march for Black Americans' voting rights. Both worked to give people a fair chance to take part in public life.

Accept any two people from the passage whose contributions concern different kinds of rights. The final sentence should explain a reasonable shared goal, such as fair treatment or greater opportunity.