

Rides, Rules, Change

Find central ideas and build a source-based summary.

L6-8RHSS2 "Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of the source distinct from prior knowledge or opinions"

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline the one sentence in each paragraph that states its central idea, circle exactly two details in each paragraph that support that idea, and number the underlined ideas 1, 2, and 3 so you can use them in a summary.

The Montgomery Bus Boycott

- ① In 1955, buses in Montgomery, Alabama, required Black riders to sit behind white riders and to give up seats when required by drivers. On December 1, Rosa Parks was arrested after refusing a driver's order to give up her seat. Local leaders, including Jo Ann Robinson and E. D. Nixon, helped plan a one-day protest. They asked Black residents not to ride city buses on December 5. The protest responded to unfair bus rules and Parks's arrest.
- ② On December 5, thousands of Black residents walked, shared rides, or used Black-owned taxis instead of taking buses. The one-day protest became a longer boycott after participants formed the Montgomery Improvement Association and chose Martin Luther King Jr. as its president. Churches and volunteers organized carpools, collected money, and shared information about rides. The boycott continued for more than a year because many people cooperated despite daily long walks, threats, arrests, and violence against their efforts.
- ③ While the boycott continued, a separate court case challenged bus segregation. In *Browder v. Gayle*, a federal court ruled in June 1956 that segregated buses were unconstitutional. The U.S. Supreme Court upheld that decision in November. The Supreme Court's action made the lower court ruling final. After the court order reached Montgomery in December, buses were legally integrated. The boycott showed that organized, sustained action could challenge segregation, and the court ruling changed the bus policy.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 What central idea does paragraph 1 develop? Write it in your own words.

2 Name two details from paragraph 2 that show how people kept the boycott going.

3 How does paragraph 3 connect the court case to the bus boycott?

4 Write a 40 to 60 word summary of the whole source. Include central ideas and important details only. Do not add an opinion or information from outside the source.

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Write a 55 to 75 word newspaper brief about the Montgomery Bus Boycott. State two central ideas and include at least three accurate details from the source. Do not add an opinion or outside information.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline the one sentence in each paragraph that states its central idea, circle exactly two details in each paragraph that support that idea, and number the underlined ideas 1, 2, and 3 so you can use them in a summary. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What central idea does paragraph 1 develop? Write it in your own words.	Unfair bus segregation rules and Rosa Parks's arrest led local leaders to organize a bus protest.
2	Name two details from paragraph 2 that show how people kept the boycott going.	Answers may include walking, sharing rides, using Black-owned taxis, organizing carpools, collecting money, sharing ride information, or cooperating despite hardships.
3	How does paragraph 3 connect the court case to the bus boycott?	The court case ruled bus segregation unconstitutional, and the final court decision led to legally integrated buses while the boycott was underway.
4	Write a 40 to 60 word summary of the whole source. Include central ideas and important details only. Do not add an opinion or information from outside the source.	After Rosa Parks was arrested under Montgomery's unfair bus rules, Black residents began a bus boycott. Community groups supported riders with carpools and other transportation. The boycott lasted more than a year. A federal court ruled bus segregation unconstitutional, and the Supreme Court upheld the decision, leading to legally integrated buses.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Montgomery's bus boycott began after Rosa Parks was arrested under segregated bus rules. Black residents avoided buses, while churches and volunteers arranged carpools and rides. The action lasted more than a year. During the boycott, the Browder v. Gayle case challenged segregation. Federal judges ruled segregated buses unconstitutional, and the Supreme Court upheld the ruling. Buses were then legally integrated.

Accept accurate paraphrases of the central ideas and supporting details. Summaries and newspaper briefs should focus on the protest, community cooperation, and the court ruling without adding opinions or outside facts.