

Voices Into Action

Trace how people, groups, and events shaped Georgia's Civil Rights Movement.

SS8H11.b "Describe the role of individuals (Martin Luther King, Jr. and John Lewis), groups (SNCC and SCLC) and events (Albany Movement and March on Washington) in the Civil Rights Movement."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline each action taken by King or Lewis, circle each action taken by SNCC or SCLC, and number the Albany Movement 1 and the March on Washington 2 to track how people, groups, and events shaped the movement.

Organizing for Change

- ① In 1961, Black residents and local organizations began the Albany Movement in Albany, Georgia, to challenge segregated public facilities. The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, or SNCC, helped organize protests. In December 1961, Martin Luther King, Jr., and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, or SCLC, joined the campaign. King was arrested during demonstrations. Although Albany did not immediately desegregate, the campaign taught movement leaders that a focused goal could make a nonviolent protest more effective in later campaigns.
- ② John Lewis showed how a young organizer could lead national change. As a student, he joined SNCC, a group led largely by young people who used nonviolent direct action. Lewis later served as SNCC chairman and worked to register Black voters in the South. He also helped plan the March on Washington. By organizing people, speaking publicly, and accepting personal risk, Lewis helped bring student voices and voting-rights demands into the larger Civil Rights Movement.
- ③ The March on Washington took place in August 1963 and brought hundreds of thousands of people to the nation's capital. It called for jobs, freedom, and stronger civil rights laws. SCLC leader King delivered his "I Have a Dream" speech, while Lewis spoke for SNCC. Their speeches connected the work of different groups to a national audience. The march built public support for civil rights legislation and showed that coordinated, nonviolent action could pressure the federal government.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 How did Martin Luther King, Jr., and SCLC take part in the Albany Movement, and what did leaders learn from that campaign?

2 What roles did John Lewis play in SNCC and in the larger Civil Rights Movement?

3 Compare one way SNCC worked in the movement with one way SCLC worked in the movement.

4 How did the March on Washington help turn the work of King, Lewis, SNCC, and SCLC into national pressure for change?

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Choose one individual, one group, and one event from the passage. Write five sentences explaining how their connected roles helped advance the Civil Rights Movement, using at least two accurate details from the passage.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline each action taken by King or Lewis, circle each action taken by SNCC or SCLC, and number the Albany Movement 1 and the March on Washington 2 to track how people, groups, and events shaped the movement. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did Martin Luther King, Jr., and SCLC take part in the Albany Movement, and what did leaders learn from that campaign?	King and SCLC joined the Albany campaign, and King was arrested during demonstrations. Leaders learned that a focused goal could make later nonviolent protests more effective.
2	What roles did John Lewis play in SNCC and in the larger Civil Rights Movement?	Lewis served as SNCC chairman, worked to register Black voters, helped plan the March on Washington, and brought student voices and voting-rights demands into the movement.
3	Compare one way SNCC worked in the movement with one way SCLC worked in the movement.	SNCC helped organize Albany protests and worked for voter registration. SCLC joined the Albany campaign, and its leader, King, spoke at the March on Washington.
4	How did the March on Washington help turn the work of King, Lewis, SNCC, and SCLC into national pressure for change?	The march brought hundreds of thousands of people to the nation's capital. King and Lewis spoke to a national audience, building support for civil rights laws and pressuring the federal government.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Martin Luther King, Jr. worked with SCLC to bring the movement's message to a large audience. At the March on Washington, he delivered a speech calling for civil rights. SCLC was connected to the march through King's leadership. The event brought hundreds of thousands of people to Washington, D.C. Together, King, SCLC, and the march increased public support for civil rights legislation.

Accept equivalent descriptions that correctly connect actions to an individual, group, or event. For the open response, accept any accurate combination of the named people, groups, and events that includes a clear explanation of how their roles connected.