

Chapter 14 | Civil Rights

Standard 2 – Key Events, Ideas and People: Students analyze how the contributions of key events, ideas, and people influenced the development of modern Louisiana.

GLE 8.2.9 Describe the Civil Rights movement in Louisiana and analyze how it changed the course of Louisiana’s history.

Use the four sources and your knowledge of social studies to answer the questions.

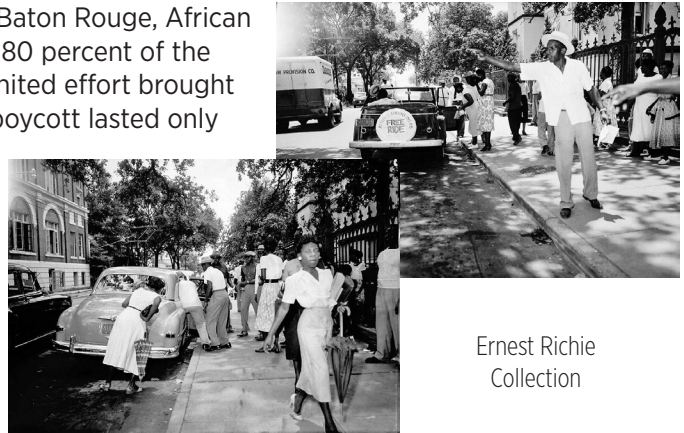
Source 1: School Integration



This painting titled *The Problem We All Live With* was created by Norman Rockwell in 1964 for *Look magazine*. The picture depicted a scene outside William Frantz Elementary School in New Orleans. Rockwell intended the young child in the picture to represent six-year-old Ruby Bridges. Ruby was the first African American child enrolled at the predominately white, segregated Orleans Parish public school under the reinforced desegregation laws.

Source 2: Baton Rouge Bus Boycott

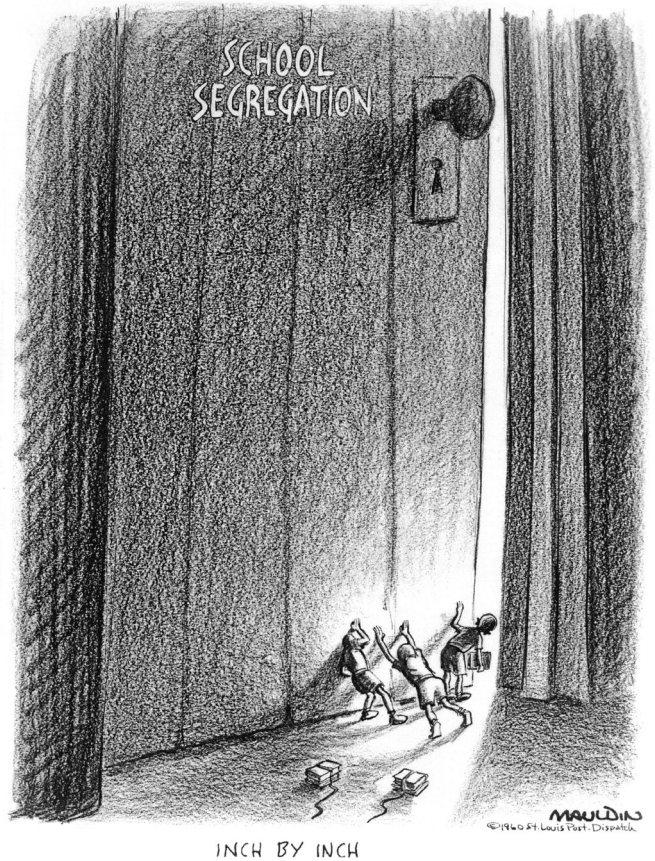
In an effort to protest segregation policies on city buses in Baton Rouge, African American citizens staged a boycott of the city buses. Since 80 percent of the public transportation patrons were African American, the united effort brought attention to the discrimination policy. Although the actual boycott lasted only a matter of days, it was the mass cooperation of average citizens to honor the boycott that proved to be a key factor in its effectiveness. The 1953 Baton Rouge bus boycott served as a blueprint for later boycotts such as the Montgomery, Alabama, boycotts involving Martin Luther King Jr. and Rosa Parks.



Ernest Richie Collection

Source 3: Brown v. Board of Education, Topeka

The decision of the US Supreme Court in the Brown v. Board of Education case ended the “separate but equal” doctrine which allowed for the segregation of schools by race. In the May 1954 decision, the Supreme Court ordered that schools in the United States integrate “with all deliberate speed”. This cartoon from 1960 shows that although the door to integration had been cracked open, most black children still had not gained entrance to integrated schools.



Source 4: Louisiana Governors

Sam Jones (1940-1944)	Jimmie Davis (1944-1948)	Earl Long (1948-1952, 1956-1960)	Robert Kennnon (1952-1956)
From Calcasieu Parish Established civil service Reformed government Free lunch in schools Old-age pensions	From Jackson Parish Funded charity hospitals Balanced state budget Funded state retirement Funded public schools	From Winn Parish Raised pay for black teachers Dismissed civil service Raised severance taxes Increased powers of governor	From Webster Parish Used voting machines Blue ribbon committees Restored civil service Decreased size of government

Item 1: Multiple Choice

Based on Source 4, which governor took action to end wage discrimination?

- A. Sam Jones
- B. Jimmie Davis
- C. Earl Long
- D. Robert Kennon

Item 2: Multiple Select

Based on Sources 1, 2, and 3, which two of the following were not affected by segregation during the 1950s and 1960s?

- term limits
- teacher pay
- public education
- bus transportation
- price of paintings

Item 3: Technology Enhanced Item

Based on Sources 1, 2, 3, and 4, and your knowledge of social studies, match the event with the Louisiana governor who first addressed the issue.

Copy the event from the list onto the chart titled **The Civil Rights Movement**. Every space in the chart will NOT be used. All options in the list will be used.

Baton Rouge bus boycott
Brown v. Board of Education decision
Ruby Bridges school integration
Equal pay for black and white teachers
10
United States Senator

The Civil Rights Movement	
Governor	Event
Sam Jones	
Jimmie Davis	
Earl Long	
Robert Kennon	

Item 4: Constructed Response

Based on the Sources and your knowledge of social studies, describe three examples of the progress of the racial integration during the 1950s and 1960s.
