

Name _____

Native American Terms



Christopher Columbus thought he had reached the Indies when he arrived in North America. When he met the native inhabitants of the region, he called them Indians. The term Indian is really considered to be an outsiders name given to the tribes. Many tribes had their own names, such as the Mohawks, Senecas, and Micmacs. The terms Native Americans and American Indians are used today to refer to these groups as well as their earlier generations and decedents. Cultural traditions continue to be carried on by Native Americans today.

1. Where did Christopher Columbus think he landed?

A. North America B. India C. Spain D. South America

2. Describe the origin of the term Indian.

3. Native Americans named their own tribes. True False

4. Identify at least two Native American tribes mentioned in the passage.

5. The term Native American refers to both current generations and _____.

6. What is a cultural tradition?

7. Why are traditions important?

A. preserve customs B. bridge generations C. maintain unity D. all of the above

8. Name one tradition your family shares. _____

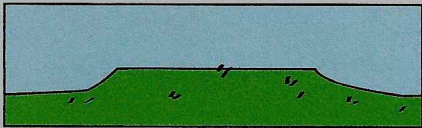
DIFFERENT LANDFORMS

When you are traveling, it's important to know the definitions of each type of land so you know how to travel across it.

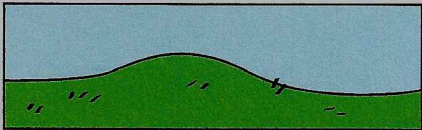
DIRECTIONS:

Draw a line and match the landform picture with the correct definition.

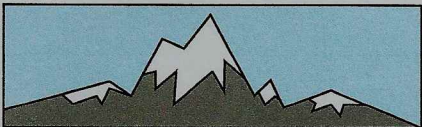
1. Plateau



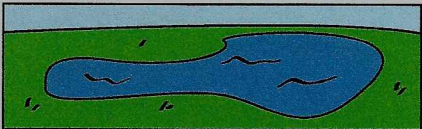
2. Hill



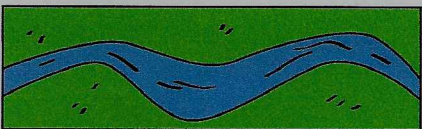
3. Mountain



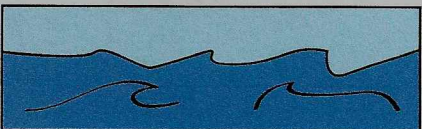
4. Lake



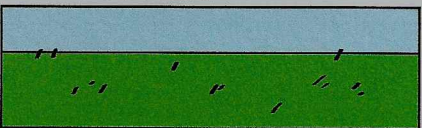
5. River



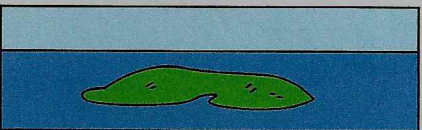
6. Ocean



7. Plain



8. Island



a. A small piece of land with water all around it

b. An area of land that is higher than the land around it, but flat

c. A tall piece of land, usually with steep sides

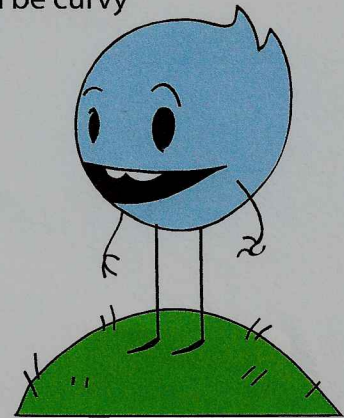
d. A line of water; can be curvy

e. Flat, open land

f. A small mound

g. A small body of water, with land all around it

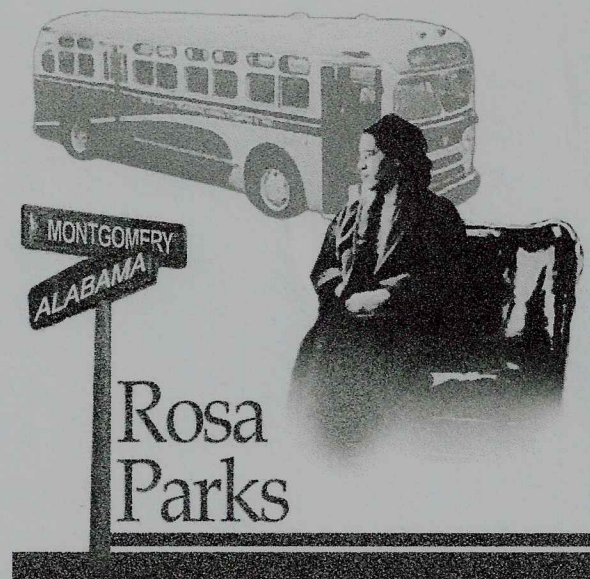
h. A very large body of water



Rosa Parks

Rosa Parks was a civil rights activist in a time period where segregation was at its highest.

Segregation is the separation of people by their race or background.



Rosa became famous when she first refused to give up her seat to a white man on a bus. She was arrested and put into jail but she did not care because she felt she had made a stand for herself and for people in her situation. By refusing to give up her seat she started the Montgomery Bus Boycott which is one of the largest movements against segregation ever recorded. Rosa Parks published her own book in 1995 titled *Quiet Strength* which told of her struggle as a black woman.

Questions:

1. What is segregation?
2. Why didn't Rosa care that she was being put into jail?
3. What major movement did Rosa start?
4. What was the name of Rosa Parks book she wrote?

Name _____

Date _____

Freedom Riders

Freedom Riders were the interracial groups who deliberately rode buses throughout the southern states. Although a United States Supreme Court decision ruled segregated seating on interstate busses unconstitutional in 1946, several discriminatory policies remained and were still enforced. As the Civil Rights Movement strengthened, groups such as NAACP and CORE increased their drive to end discrimination. That's where the Freedom Riders come in to the picture. As the Freedom Riders rode the buses, many of the buses were stoned and firebombed. Sometimes the riders were attacked and beaten. The Associated Press (AP) followed many of the Freedom Rider routes.

1. Freedom Riders rode the busses on purpose to help dissolve inequality. True False
2. The U.S. Supreme _____ ruled segregation on busses
3. unconstitutional in _____.
4. This ruling eliminated discrimination. True False
5. What Civil Rights groups are referenced in the passage?
A. NAACP B. CORE C. Freedom Riders D. all of these
6. What was the common goal of all of these groups? _____
7. What might have happened to a Freedom Rider?
A. beaten B. attacked C. hurt D. all of these
8. What is the abbreviation for the Associated Press? _____



Name _____

Date _____

Civil Rights

The origins of African American civil rights can be traced back to August 1619. This date marks the arrival of a pirate ship in Jamestown, Virginia, where the ship's human cargo, 21 African individuals, was traded for food. By the 1860's the northern and southern American colonies were becoming separated by several factors. These included culture, economy, and a harsh quarrel over the morality issue of slavery. What ensued was the Civil War (1861-1865). Results of this event left the South conquered and all those enslaved emancipated. Although post war laws granted full citizenship to those enslaved, the realities were much different and discrimination continued to exist in many ways.



Directions: Read each paragraph below. Answer each question based on the information provided.

1. When can the issue of civil rights be traced back?

- A. 1960's B. 1600's C. 1619 D. 1865

2. A _____ ship arrived in the port of Jamestown, Virginia.

3. Humans were traded for gold in Jamestown, Virginia. True False

4. What "cargo" was transported on the pirate ship?

- A. human B. coal C. gold D. none of these

5. What had happened between the northern and southern colonies by 1860?

- A. divided B. separated by thoughts C. disagree D. all of these

6. How long was the Civil War? _____

7. Another term for emancipated is

- A. kept B. freed C. employed D. A & C

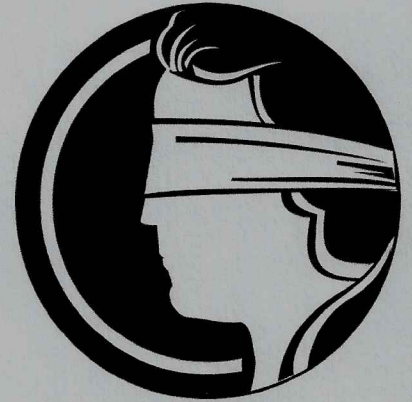
8. The emancipation of those enslaved ended discrimination. True False

Name _____

Date _____

Struggle for What's Right

The issue of civil rights is broad, filled with struggle, and sometimes controversial. The topic brings to the table uncomfortable topics and historical events. Many people think of such monumental persons such as Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Rosa Parks, and Jackie Robinson when talking about the Civil Rights Movement. Many milestones and individuals have shaped the struggle for equality among African Americans, women, Hispanics and many other groups. The actions and struggles in attempts of equal rights as American citizens continue to exist today. Think about your experiences. Have you encountered inequity in your life? How has this helped you become more sensitive and accepting of others?



1. Civil rights is a broad topic. True False
2. What word could replace controversial in the first sentence?
A. debatable B. happy C. struggle D. none of these
3. Name at least two people associated with the Civil Rights Movement.

4. Another term for equality is
A. equity B. the same C. equal D. all of these
5. Hispanic individuals have endured and experienced discrimination. True False
6. Why is it important to continue the fight against discrimination?

7. What bias have you witnessed in your life?

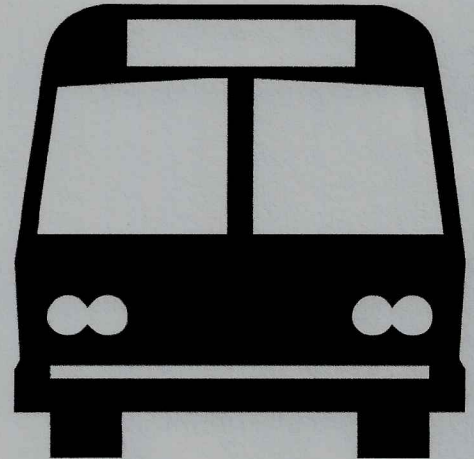
8. What did you do? (Refer to question 7.)

Name _____

Date _____

Montgomery Bus Boycott

Segregation issues were intensifying and present in the south. Negotiations in 1953 about social services and segregation with Montgomery, Alabama officials were seemingly fruitless. In 1955, Rosa Parks was arrested on December 1st for her refusal to give up her seat to a white man. News of her arrest resulted in the meeting of civic leaders who quickly developed a strategy to challenge the segregation that existed. Their idea of a bus boycott in Baton Rouge, Louisiana was successful. The leader of the bus boycott was a man named Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. The Montgomery bus boycott lasted 13 months. As a result, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference was established and elected Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. president.



1. Segregation separates people. True False

2. What does the term fruitless mean?
A. useless B. helpful C. successful D. none of these

3. Who was arrested on December 1, 1955? _____

4. Why? (Refer to question 3.) _____

5. Who led the bus boycott?
A. Rosa Parks B. Dr. King, Jr. C. Montgomery D. A and B

6. The bus boycott lasted _____ months.

7. What organization was created after the end of the bus boycott?
A. SCLC B. NAACP C. EPA D. none of these

8. The bus boycott was successful. True False

Harriet Tubman

Harriet Tubman was born in Dorchester County Maryland. She was a runaway slave who became known as "The Moses of her People".

Harriet Tubman is a well-known abolitionist, a person who works to end



slavery. She created a system called The Underground Railroad, which helped slaves from the south escape to the north where they would be free. She led hundreds of slaves to their freedom. She also worked as a spy for the federal forces in the South Carolina as well as a nurse.

1. What other name was Harriet Tubman known as?
2. What is an abolitionist?
3. What was Tubman's system known as?
4. Where would the slaves be free?
5. What other jobs did Tubman have?