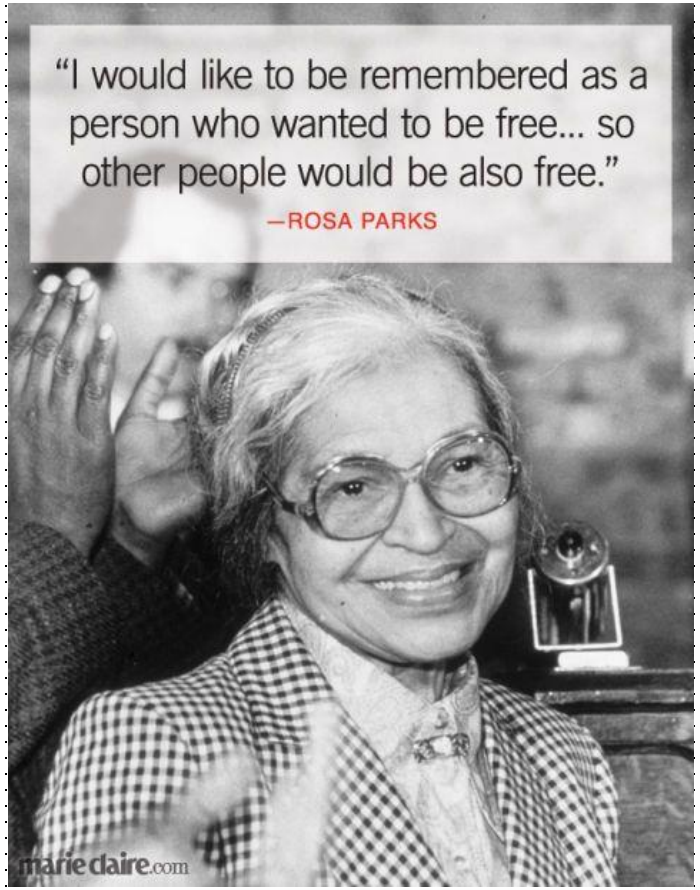
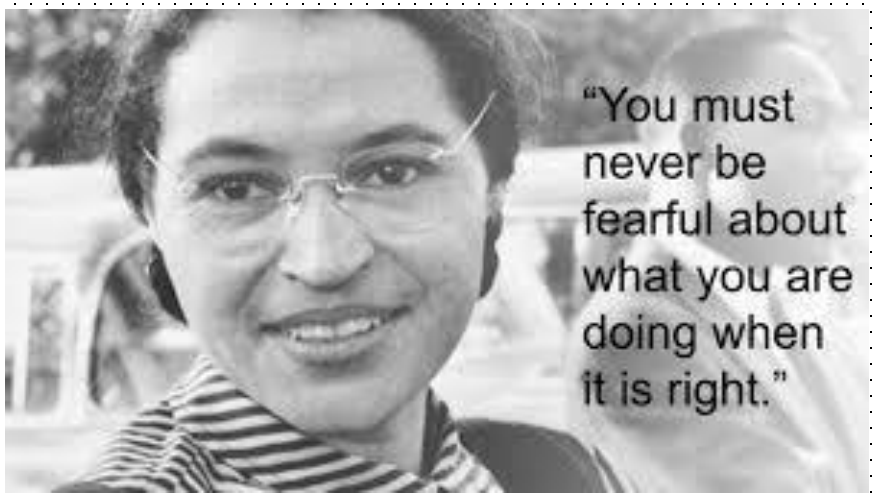
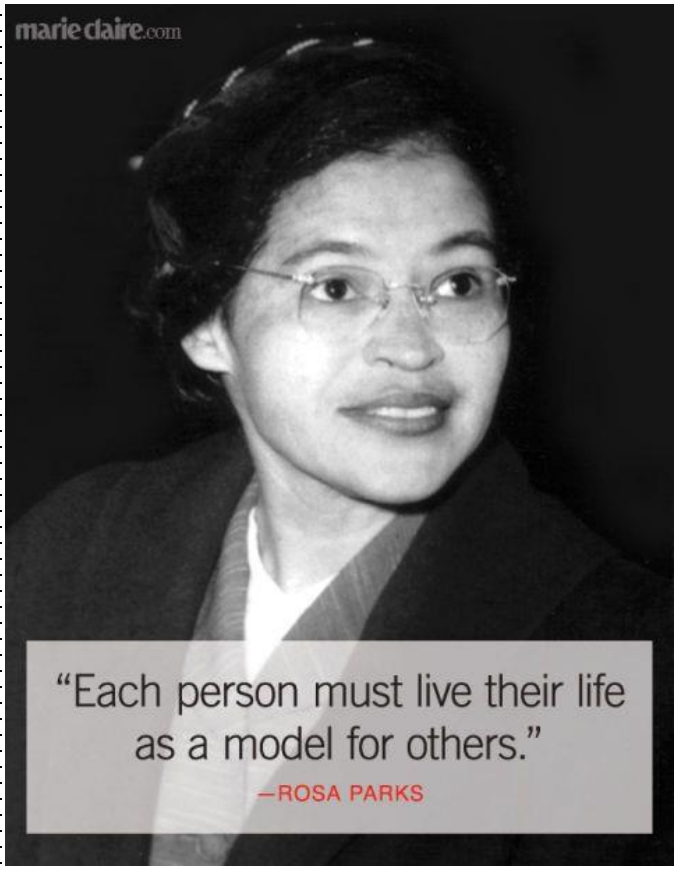
ROSA PARKS

What a woman!!!







LO's

- To read, summarize and identify main events from information texts
- To adapt writing to suit the purpose
- To use an impersonal style and third person

Rosa McCauley Parks was an American activist in the Civil Rights movement.

The main aim of the **civil rights movement** was to give everybody equal **rights** regardless of the colour of their skin, gender, nationality, religion, disability or age.
The aim of the **movement** which peaked in the 1960's was to ensure that the **rights** of all people are equally and are protected by the law. There were 3 main activists in the Civil Rights movement in America…









What was the 'Civil Rights' movement…?



- The rights of a country's citizens are called Civil Rights. Many **African Americans** were denied full civil rights for about 100 years after the end of **slavery** **in the USA**. The struggle for those rights, especially in the 1950s and 1960s, was known as the **'Civil Rights Movement'.**
- The **Civil Rights movement** was an organized effort by black Americans to end racial discrimination and gain equal **rights** under the law. It began in the late 1940s and ended in the late 1960s.

What were the rules when black & white people were segregated?

- Children were not allowed to go to the same school – Black and white children were separated. Black children had to walk to school, while white children had a bus to travel on.
- All areas of society, such as restaurants, places of work, shops and even buses were segregated.
- At bus stops at this time, there had to be two queues of people: one for black people and one for white people - and the white people got to sit on a bench.
- When the bus arrived, white people could take the seats at the front of the bus first. Then, the black people could get on and use any free seats at the **back of the bus.**

Which brings us to Rosa Parks in a nutshell…



Rosa Louise McCauley Parks was an American activist in the civil rights movement best known for her pivotal role in the Montgomery Bus Boycott. The United States Congress has called her 'The first lady of civil rights' and 'The mother of the freedom movement'.

Rosa at a glance

Born: 4 February 1913, Tuskegee, Alabama, United States

Died: 24 October 2005, Detroit, Michigan, United States

Spouse: Raymond Parks (m. 1932–1977)

Awards: Presidential Medal of Freedom

Education: Highlander Folk School, Montgomery Industrial School for Girls, Alabama State Teachers College for Negroes

The Montgomery bus boycott

The Event That Made History

On 1st December 1955, after a long day at work, Rosa boarded the bus home and sat on the first row of seats intended for black people.

By the time the bus reached its third stop, all the 'white only' seats were full. Rosa and three other black people were sitting on the front row of the black section of the bus.

So, the white bus driver stepped back into the bus to tell the Rosa and the three other black people to move back to give their seats to the white people.



‘No, means No…’

Rosa Refused to Move

After being asked to move by the white bus driver, the other three black people moved further back in the bus to give the white people their seats. But, Rosa moved to the side and not back.

The driver told her that if she did not move back then he would call the police, and she told him to do just that…

…so he did.



Why Didn't She Move?

Rosa did not feel that she should have to move. She was feeling more and more angry about the terribly unfair segregation that had been happening to black people. Rosa felt that black people in society were being treated worse than white people and also being injured or killed in some situations.



Why Didn't She Move?

In her autobiography, she wrote:

"People always say that I didn't give up my seat because I was tired, but that isn't true. I was not tired physically, or no more tired than I usually was at the end of a working day. I was not old, although some people have an image of me as being old then. I was forty-two. No, the only tired I was, was tired of giving in."



Found guilty…

What Happened Next?

Indeed, the bus driver did go on to call the police and Rosa was arrested.

Three of Rosa's friends bailed her out of prison the next day and set to work on organising a 'bus boycott' – where black people would refuse to use any buses until the situation changed.

On 5th December 1955, Rosa was charged with 'violating a local ordinance' (breaking the rules) and 'disorderly conduct' (causing trouble).

She was found guilty and fined.



The Montgomery Bus Boycott

The Bus Boycott

The bus boycott was totally supported by the black community and also some white people, who were also growing tired of the unfair treatment of black people in their community.

For 381 days, 40 000 black people and some white people did not use the buses in Rosa's home city of Montgomery. They found other ways to get to work or simply walked to show their support for the cause.



There were so many people involved that this could not be ignored; it was noticed by the newspapers and the rest of America.

The boycott lasted a YEAR!

A Victory for Rosa!

Eventually, the government noticed and finally laws were passed to remove segregation from buses. The boycott officially ended on 20th December, 1956.

Even though segregation was still in place in many other areas of society, such as toilets and public buildings, this was a victory for equality and it made a significant start to improving the rights of black people in society.



The fight continued...

The Aftermath

Not everybody in society accepted the government's decision after the bus segregation laws changed.

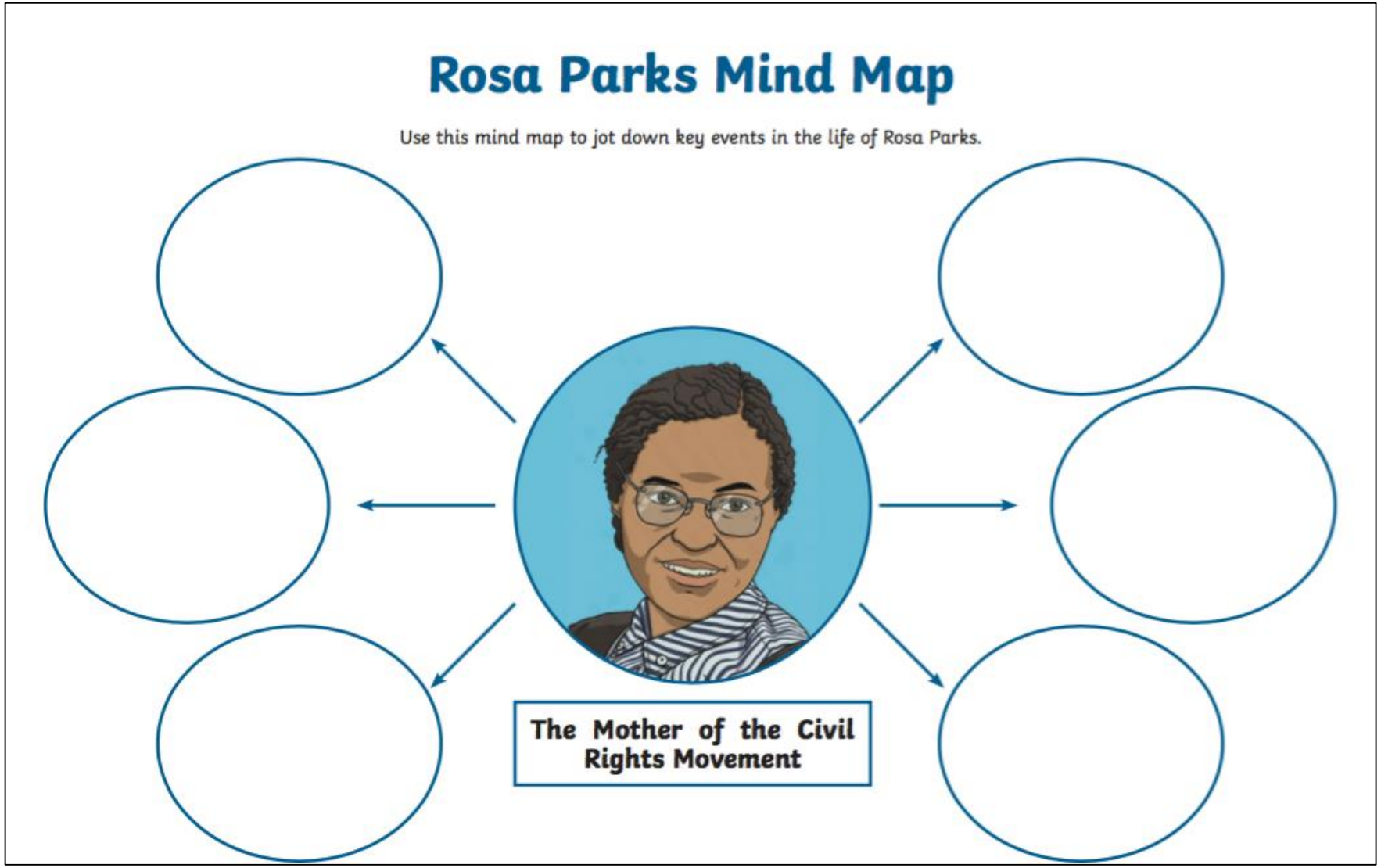
There was a lot of violence and even some people killed on buses. Some ignorant people bombed churches and homes, and some bus services had to be suspended.

Eventually things calmed down and the violence abated. However, there was still a long, long way to go to change the attitudes of some people within society.



Task 1:

Read the ppt and biography we've uploaded and create a 'Mind map' with summarised notes on Rosa Parks' life and actions



Task 2:

- **Write a brief biography/encyclopedia entry about her**
- **You will design a page for a children's encyclopedia including all of the above**

EXTENSION: Why not include an entry on another Civil rights hero on your encyclopedia page? Martin Luther King…

Example of an encyclopedia entry… WAGOLL

Begin with a Tag line:

e.g ‘Rosa Parks was an African-American woman who made history and was instrumental in starting the Civil Rights movement’.

e.g ‘In 1955 Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a Montgomery, Alabama, city bus to a white person. Her action sparked the U.S. civil rights movement’.

A ’Tag line’ is like a very brief introduction. It gives your encyclopedia entry a context – a summarised sentence about who she was and what she did. It’s almost an introduction as to what this paragraph is going to be about…

Example of an encyclopedia entry… WAGOLL

e.g Rosa Parks was born Rosa Louise McCauley on February 4, 1913, in Tuskegee, Alabama. As an **African American** in Alabama, she had to live with segregation, which means separation of the races.

Rosa married Raymond Parks in 1932. After her marriage she joined the **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)**. The NAACP worked to make life better and fairer for African Americans. Parks became a leader of the NAACP branch in Montgomery.

This next section gives some personal details about her – birth, death, marriage, beliefs…

Example of an encyclopedia entry… WAGOLL

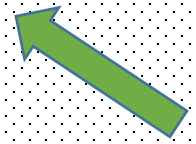
On the 1st December 1955 Parks took the bus home from her job as a seamstress. Montgomery city buses then had three sections of seats: a front section for whites, a back section for blacks and a middle section. When the driver told Parks to give a white man her seat, she refused. The driver called the police, and Parks was arrested, jailed and fined. The arrest angered African Americans in Montgomery. They met in churches and talked about what to do. Soon, they decided to boycott the buses. This boycott was led by Martin Luther King; another Civil Rights activist at the time.

This section summarises why she is remembered. You'll notice it's almost 'note form', just the information needed to relay the information. You have to be 'to the point here'

Example of an encyclopedia entry… WAGOLL

This section explains that her 'action' had a 'reaction'. You have to go into a little detail as to how her refusing to give up her seat impacted on society and the law. A quote to end is effective.

This was called the Montgomery Bus Boycott. It lasted for 381 days. The state was losing so much money that the government decided to end the unfair segregation on the buses. Her small actions made history and they acted as a catalyst for the Civil Rights Movement. She was awarded the presidential Medal of Freedom in 1999. She famously said 'People always say I didn't give up my seat because I was tired, but that isn't true. No, the only tired I was, was tired of giving in.'



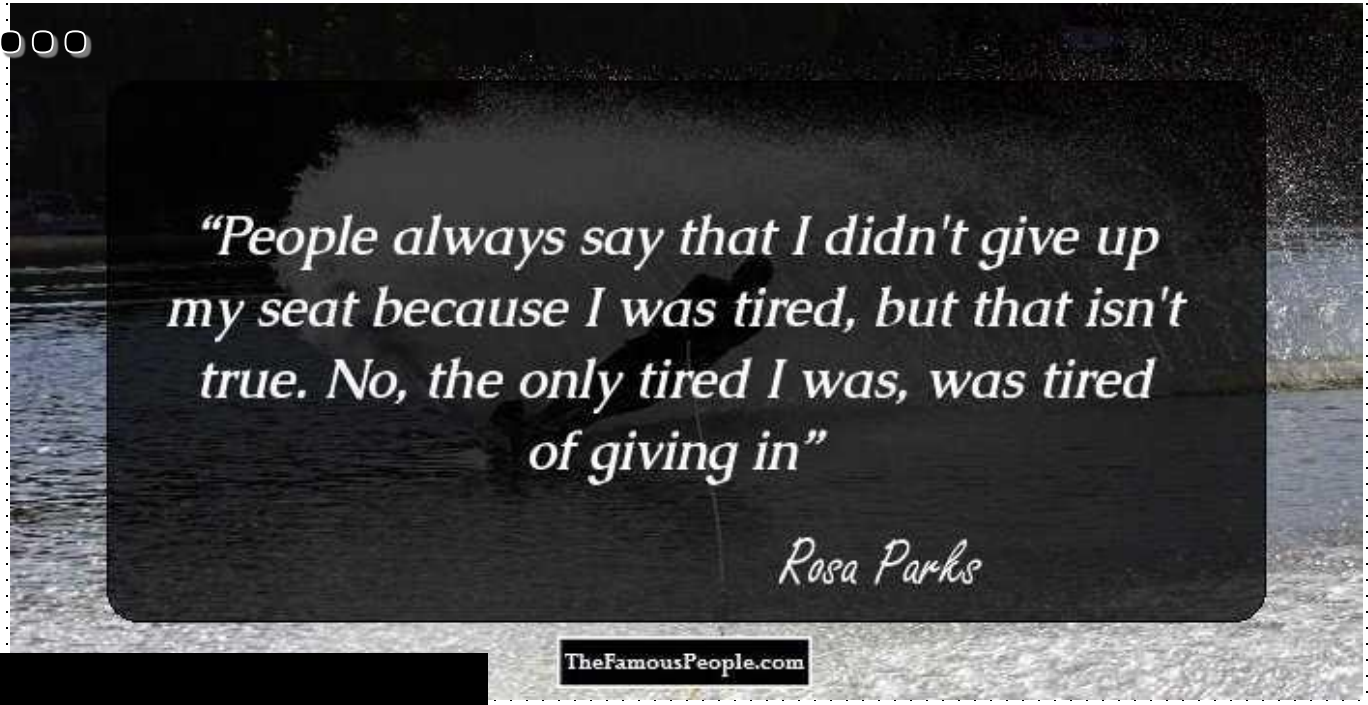
Quote

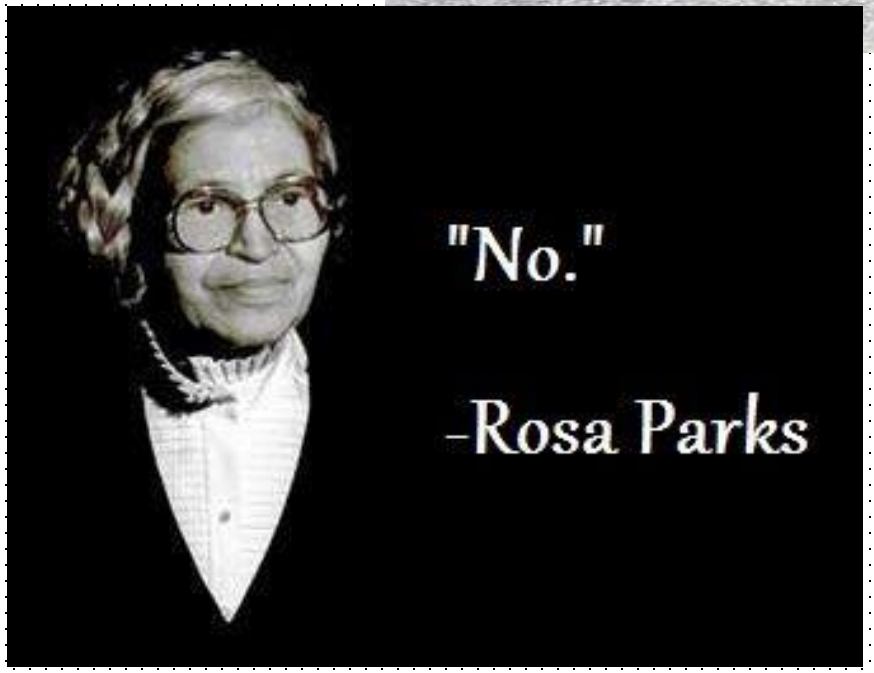
To sum up…

This is a guide for your plan. Your paragraph should not include any subheadings or bullet points. This is just a guide.

- **Include a TAG LINE:**
- **i.e Rosa Parks was an African-American woman who made history and was instrumental in starting the Civil Rights movement.**
- **Early Life:**
- **Background:**
- **What she did:**
- **Consequently (What happened next/Impact):**
- **Quote:**

Rosa Park Quotes…





Rosa Park Quotes...



