

## PULLOUT

See the article in this issue on pp. 9–15 by Jeremiah Clabough, John Bickford, and Emily Blackstock with information on how to use these primary sources.

### Select Primary Sources with Analysis Prompts Used on Day 1

#### Primary Source 1:

##### Montgomery Bus Boycott and Rosa Parks

**Reading Prompt:** Ever heard of Rosa Parks? What do you know about Rosa Parks with her actions in the Civil Rights Movement? These are Rosa Parks's actual fingerprints.

**Reading Prompt:** Do you know why Rosa Parks was arrested?

**Fingerprint Card of Rosa Parks, 1955, Records of the District Court of the United States, National Archives and Records Administration, <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/641627>.**



#### Primary Source 2:

##### Montgomery Bus Boycott and Rosa Parks

**Reading Prompt:** This Montgomery Alabama City Code (or set of rules) was written for public buses in 1952. What is the purpose of this Montgomery City Code? How are white and black people treated differently with this Montgomery City Code?

##### Montgomery City Code: Chapter 6, Section 11

Any employee in charge of a bus operated in the city shall have the powers of a police officer of the city while in actual charge of any bus, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the preceding section, and it shall be unlawful for any passenger to refuse or fail to take a seat among those assigned to the race to which he belongs, at the request of any such employee in charge, if there is such a seat vacant.

**Section the City Code of Montgomery, Alabama, Requiring Segregation on Buses (Charlottesville: City Publishing Co., 1952), from Alabama Department of Archives and History, <https://digital.archives.alabama.gov/digital/collection/voices/id/6468/>.**



**Jim Mooney, Segregated Chattanooga Bus Passengers, 1956, Chattanooga Times Free Press photographs (Acc. 364), Chattanooga Public Library, <https://collections.chattlibrary.org/s/localhistory/item/14228#lg=1&slide=0>.**

### Primary Source 3: Montgomery Bus Boycott and Rosa Parks

**Reading Prompt:** A Montgomery, Alabama law made Rosa Parks—a Black woman—give up her bus seat for a White man. She refused and was arrested on December 1, 1955.

**"4000 Negroes Vote Bus Boycott,"** *The Tribune* (Roanoke, Va.), December 10, 1955, *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers, Library of Congress*. <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn98068351/1955-12-10/ed-1/seq-1/>.

### 4000 Negroes Vote Bus Boycott

Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 6—About 4000 Negroes voted at a mass meeting last night to stay off the city buses until a satisfactory arrangement is worked out in a squabble over Jim Crow seating.

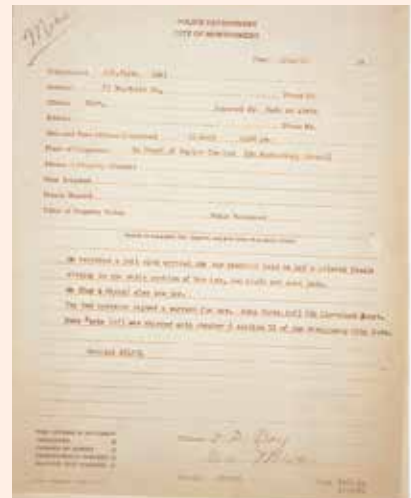
The crowd jammed into a Baptist church for the rally that came after the first day's boycott of the buses, to protest the conviction of a seamstress who refused to take a Jim Crow seat, was called "90 percent effective."

The immediate cause of the boycott, Mrs. Rosa Parks, 42 was fined \$10 in Recorder's Court yesterday. She had been arrested by a bus driver.

### Primary Source 4: Montgomery Bus Boycott and Rosa Parks

**Reading Prompt:** This is Montgomery Police's report after arresting Rosa Parks. Why was Rosa arrested according to this police report?

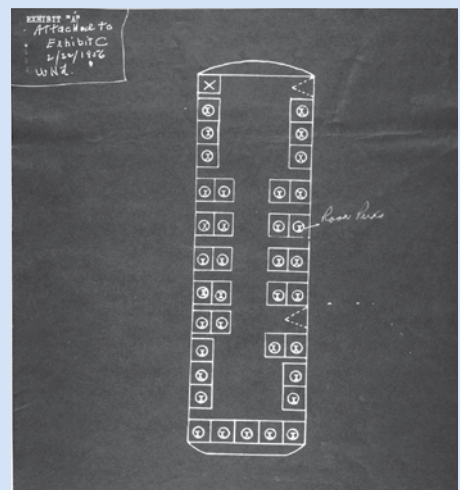
**[Police Report on Arrest of Rosa Parks],** December 1, 1955, Civil Case 1147, *Browder et al. v. Gayle et al.*, U.S. District Court for Middle District of Alabama, Northern (Montgomery) Division Record Group 21: Records of the District Court of the United States, National Archives and Records Administration-Southeast Region, East Point, GA, National Archives Identifier 596074, <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/596074>.



### Primary Source 5: Montgomery Bus Boycott and Rosa Parks

**Reading Prompt:** This diagram was used in Rosa Parks's court case. The U.S. Supreme Court outlawed segregation of public busing because of Rosa Parks.

**[Diagram of the Bus Showing Where Rosa Parks Was Seated],** ca. 1955, Records of the District Court of the United States, National Archives and Records Administration, <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/596069>.



**Primary Source 7:  
March on Washington and Dr. Martin Luther King**

**Reading Prompt:** African Americans peacefully protested during the March on Washington in 1963. Look carefully at their signs. What are they asking for?

Warren K. Leffler, *Civil Rights March on Washington, D.C. / WKL, 1963, Library of Congress, www.loc.gov/item/2003654393/ (colorized).*



Orlando Fernandez, *In front of 170 W 130 St., March on Washington, Bayard Rustin, Deputy Director, Cleveland Robinson, Chairman of Administrative Committee, 1963, Library of Congress, www.loc.gov/item/2003671269/ (colorized).*

**Primary Source 8:  
March on Washington and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.**

**Reading Prompt:** Lots of different people joined the *March on Washington* in 1963. Read the signs and look carefully at the faces. Who else supported African Americans' march? What other groups of people do you see?



Marion S. Trikosko, *Demonstrators Marching in the Street Holding Signs During the March on Washington / MST, 1963, Library of Congress, www.loc.gov/item/2013647400/ (colorized).*



Marion S. Trikosko, *Marchers, Signs, and Tent at the March on Washington, 1963, Library of Congress, www.loc.gov/item/2013648848/ (colorized).*

### Primary Source 9: March on Washington and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

**Reading Prompt:** Dr. King’s memorable speech is *abridged*, which means it is shortened and made easier to read. Remember that Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation!

I am happy to join with you today in what will go down in history as the greatest demonstration for freedom in the history of our nation.

A long time ago, a great American signed the **Emancipation Proclamation**. It gave hope to millions of slaves.

But one hundred years later, we are still not free.

One hundred years later, our lives are still sadly hurt by **segregation** and **discrimination**.

One hundred years later, we live on an island of poverty in an ocean of wealth.

Let us not be sad and despair, my friends.

Even though we face difficulties today and tomorrow, I have a dream. It is the American dream.

I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its belief that says “All men are created equal.”

I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia, the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood.

I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character.

I have a *dream* today!

And this will be the day—this will be the day when all of God’s children will be able to sing with new meaning:

*My country ’tis of thee,  
sweet land of liberty, of  
thee I sing.*

*Land where my fathers  
died, land of the Pilgrim’s  
pride,*

*From every mountain-  
side, let freedom ring!*



**Rowland Scherman, *Civil Rights March on Washington, D.C.***  
**[Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and Mathew Ahmann, Executive Director of the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice, in a Crowd], August, 28, 1963, National Archives and Records Administration, <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/542014> (colorized).**

### Primary Source 11: Birmingham Children’s March

**Reading Prompt:** This is Melvin Todd, who lived in Birmingham. Read carefully about how his experiences were similar to or different from others. How does Melvin Todd describe living in Birmingham as an African American?

Birmingham, Alabama was the most segregated city in America. It was the model of Jim Crow America. It was designed by the White Ruling Class to make Colored Citizens feel inferior. It also made ignorant White people feel that they were special and superior to any and all Colored people.

My daddy was a steelworker at the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company (TCI). [African American] workers at TCI could only work at the jobs [that paid the least money] ... those that were the most dangerous and required heavy lifting. The White steelworkers had locker rooms with showers. The Colored steelworkers had only lockers. ...

Hospitals in the city had wards designated as White Only and Colored Only. ... The Colored wards were always located in places that were prone to the easy spread of disease. ...

Even the cemeteries of the city were segregated. Cemeteries for Whites were serene and beautiful places. ...

The White neighborhoods had paved streets with streetlights and sanitary sewers. My neighborhood streets were unpaved. They were often covered with gravel or slag from the area steel plants. ...

The city buses were segregated. Colored people [had to] ride in the rear of the bus. ... Colored people had to pay their fare to the bus driver, then walk outside and enter through the rear door of the bus. Many times, the bus driver would take off before some of the Colored passengers could make it to the rear door.

Melvin Todd, “The Making of a Child Crusader,” *Kids in Birmingham*, 1963, <https://kidsinbirmingham1963.org/the-making-of-a-child-crusader>.