

Please complete each assignment on a separate piece of loose leaf.

Ohio- write 2 or 3 sentences explaining each of the three branches of government: judicial, legislative, and executive.

Science- read the following article on the brain and write 5 new facts you learned about it.

<http://www.ngkids.co.uk/science-and-nature/human-brain>

English- Would you rather be born with an elephant trunk or giraffe neck? Choose a stance then write 1 paragraph (6 or more sentences) explaining why. Your first sentence should be stating your position and then the next 5 sentences support your stance with explanations and examples.

Religion- write a prayer for someone who you think needs help and support.

Math- find the products:

25x10 16x10 32x25 48x65

74x38 29x47 53x24 64x86

Spelling- practice your current word list.

Reading- Read the following article (below) on Rosa Parks. Then, if you can, print and complete the crossword following the article. If you cannot print, simply write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

Rosa Parks

Civil Rights Activist

It is often said that Rosa Parks (born Rosa McCauley) was too tired after a hard day's work to stand up and give her bus seat to a white man. In her book *My Story* (written with Jim Haskins), she sets the record straight. On that momentous day (December 1, 1955) Rosa was indeed tired, "tired of giving in." Many black Americans rode the buses in Montgomery, the capital of Alabama. Forced to pay in the front, they then had to get off the bus and enter the rear door to sit or stand in the "black section." A particularly mean bus driver could take off before they had time to get back on, leaving them stranded. It was not planned, but Rosa thought her actions through very carefully. When the bus driver told her she would be arrested if she didn't give up her seat, she said, "You may do that." Then she waited for the police to come and take her to jail. She was tried and found guilty.

Asked to be the plaintiff (person bringing a lawsuit) in a court case challenging segregation, she agreed. Dignified, intelligent, and brave, she was the perfect person for a test case.

Meanwhile, following Rosa's arrest, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. organized the Montgomery bus boycott, which lasted 381 days. With considerable hardship, blacks walked to work. At the boycott's end, the U.S. Supreme Court had declared segregation on city buses illegal. With Dr. King at the forefront, the mass movement of nonviolent protests to end such injustices had begun. They continued throughout the 1960s. Rosa Parks brought passion to the fight. She was married to Raymond Parks, an active member of the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People), the oldest civil rights organization in the U.S. (founded in 1909). As secretary of that group, Rosa twice tried, unsuccessfully, to register to vote. Finally, on the third try, she succeeded. In 1963, she attended the giant civil rights march on Washington, and spoke at the Southern Christian Leadership Council's annual convention. Ten years after the famous bus incident, Rosa took a job in Detroit working for Congressman John Conyers, one of the few African-American politicians at the time.

The historic bus Rosa rode (redone to look exactly as it did that memorable December day) is on display at the Henry Ford Museum in Dearborn, Michigan. There is a bust of her at the Smithsonian Institution. She was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom (1996) and Congressional Gold Medal (1999). But she was most proud of the Rosa and Raymond Parks Institute of Self-Development, founded to promote career training for black youth. At her death she was the first woman to lie in state (for two days) in the rotunda of the U.S. Capitol. Rosa Parks achieved a great deal for a "tired" seamstress from Alabama.



Born: February 4, 1913, in Tuskegee, Alabama

Died: October 24, 2005 (at the age of 92), in Detroit, Michigan

Famous for: refusing a bus driver's order to give up her seat to a white man

Name _____

Comprehension-Boosting Crosswords

Rosa Parks



DOWN

1. For 23 years, Rosa Parks worked for Congressman _____ Conyers.
2. On _____ 1, 1955, Rosa Parks refused to give up her bus seat.
5. The U.S. Supreme Court declared _____ on city buses illegal.
7. The person who brings a lawsuit to court is called a _____.
10. Rosa Parks was tried and found _____.
12. Rosa Parks was born Rosa McCauley in _____, Alabama.
13. Dr. _____ Luther King Jr. helped organize the Montgomery bus boycott.
16. With Jim Haskins, Rosa Parks wrote her autobiography, called *My _____*.
17. _____ stands for National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

ACROSS

3. To _____ means to refuse to use or buy something as a means of protest.
4. In 1999, Rosa Parks received a high honor, the _____ Gold Medal.
6. The capital of the state of Alabama is _____.
8. Rosa's famous bus is in the Henry Ford Museum in _____, Michigan.
9. The bus _____ had Rosa arrested when she remained in her seat.
11. In 1963, there was a huge civil rights march on _____.
14. On the _____ try, Rosa voted successfully, having been refused twice.
15. Rosa Parks said she was "_____ of giving in."
16. There is a bust of Rosa Parks at the _____ Institution.
18. Rosa was working as a _____ in Montgomery, Alabama.
19. The Montgomery bus boycott was the first of many nonviolent _____.

