

Names, Names, Names

GRADE LEVEL: K and 1

TOPIC: Other Well-Known People from the Civil Rights Movement

CONTENT AREA: Language Arts
Social Studies
Civics

LEARNING OBJECTIVES/QCC:

The students will:

- **Language Arts:** Listen and speak in informal conversations with peers and adults;
- **Social Studies:** Acquire information through reading, observing and listening; and
- **Technology:** Use technology to gather information and communicate with others with teacher guidance.



CRITICAL QUESTIONS:

1. Why are names important?
2. What important people other than Dr. King were involved in the Civil Rights Movement?
3. What were their contributions?

BACKGROUND:

There were many people involved in the Civil Rights Movement. Those people include Rosa Parks, Andrew Young, Ralph David Abernathy, Hosea Williams, Stokely Carmichael, Medgar Evers, Charlayne Hunter, Ida B. Wells, Malcolm X, and Dr. Martin L. King Jr. Use the list of references to research biographies about each person.

MATERIALS/RESOURCES:

Print:

Carlson, Nancy. ABC I Like Me

Adler, David A. A Picture Book of Rosa Parks

Online:

Rosa Parks

<http://www.grandtimes.com/rosa.html>

Hosea Williams

<http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/USAhosea.html>

Medgar Evers

http://www.olemiss.edu/depts/english/ms-writers/dir/evers_medgar/

Charlayne Hunter-Gault

<http://www.usca.sc.edu/aasc/hunter.html>

Andrew Young

<http://www.nccusa.org/about/young.html>

Stokely Carmichael

<http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/USAcarmichael.html>

Malcolm X

<http://www.brothermalcolm.net/>

Ida B. Wells

<http://www.duke.edu/~ldbaker/classes/AAIH/caaih/ibwells/ibwbkgrd.html>

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr

<http://thekingcenter.org/mlk/index.html>

Ralph David Abernathy

<http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/USAabernathy.html>

Ida B. Wells

<http://www.library.csi.cuny.edu/dept/history/lavender/well.html>

Malcolm X

<http://www.cmgww.com/histric/malcolm/bio.html>

Other:

Pictures of Dr. Martin L. King, Jr., Rosa Parks, Andrew Young, Charlayne Hunter-Gault, Hosea Williams, Stokely Carmichael, Medgar Evers, Ralph David Abernathy, Malcolm X, and Ida B. Wells.

NAMES Game (Set One with the names of students, Set Two with the names of Rosa Parks, Andrew Young, Charlayne Hunter-Gault, Hosea Williams, Stokely Carmichael, Medgar Evers, Ida B. Wells and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.)

HOOK:

1. Ask students why names are important?
2. Discuss how different cultures name their children. For example: Jewish people take naming their children very seriously. Hebrew names are believed to suggest the essence of the individual and are closely connected to the generations.
3. Tell students the story of how you got your name or how you named your child or children.
4. Have students find out from their families how they got their names, whether the name has a family connection, if the name has meaning, etc.
5. Allow students to share the origin of their names in small groups or in show-and-tell format.

PROCEDURES:

1. Read book *ABC I Like Me* to motivate students to use positive words to describe themselves. Have students select a positive word to describe themselves. Write the selected word on a 3X5 index card and pin each student's word on him/her.
2. Write words on a chart that shows each student's name and a positive character word.
3. Prepare *NAMES* game using the students' names that will be playing the game. (**Attachment 1**) Introduce the *NAMES* game with the first set of cards. Teacher will say the positive word that is pulled from a stack of cards. If the student has that name on his card the student will cover the corresponding square. Reinforce the positive words that were previously

introduced in the book. (The game is played like BINGO.)

4. After the students have had practice with the use of positive words to describe themselves and others, introduce the names of the personalities that they will be studying and discuss the period of time in which they were active in the Civil Rights Movement.
5. Place names like the following on a chart with pictures: (Attachment 2) Dr. Martin L. King Jr., Rosa Parks, Ida B. Wells, Hosea Williams, Charlayne Hunter-Gault, Medgar Evers, Stokely Carmichael, and Malcolm X. Allow students to tell what they know about each of the people on the chart.
6. Encourage the students to use positive vocabulary words introduced in the previous book *ABC I Like Me* to tell what they know about the people. Create a chart to include the person's birthday, place of birth, and role during the Civil Rights Movement. (Attachment 3) As each person is discussed add the information to the chart. (Personality study can be implemented over a period of two to three weeks).
7. After five or six Civil Rights leaders have been introduced, the students can play the *NAMES* game using the second set of cards that have the Civil Rights leaders' names on them. (Attachment 1)

CENTERS/EXTENSION IDEAS:

1. Have students create fact cards about the various personalities that were active during the Civil Rights Movement. The information can be recorded from the chart that was created during the study.
2. Have students compare two people from the Civil Rights Movement.

3. Have students interview grandparents to find out if they know anything about the people that were introduced to them during the study.

SYNTHESIS:

Before Your Visit:

Show video clips of the various personalities introduced to the students. Ask for visual recognition of the personalities. (Let students know which people are still alive today.)

During Your Visit:

Have students look for pictures and listen for information about the persons they have studied when they visit the Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historic Site.

After Your Visit:

Discuss with students what additional facts they learned about these personalities from the things they heard and saw at the Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historic Site.

Attachment 1

Write one student's name in each box. Student will match the name with the positive word that the student selected for his/her name. Game is played like BINGO.

N	A	M	E

Attachment 2

Make several copies of the blank NAME card (Attachment 1) and create NAME cards using the names of people involved in the Civil Rights Movement and their contribution. The student that covers all of the names first wins.

N	A	M	E
Stokely Carmichael	Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.	Rosa Parks	Andrew Young
Charlayne Hunter- Gault	Medgar Evers	Ida B. Wells	Malcom X

*Place names of people you have studied on the NAME cards (you may also include Ralph David Abernathy, Hosea Williams and John Lewis.



Rosa Parks

Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat to a white man on December 1, 1955, because she was tired from a long day at work. Many African Americans participated in the Montgomery bus boycott for 381 days. Rosa Parks went to jail for a mighty cause. Before this incident Rosa Parks served as Secretary of the NAACP and later adviser to the NAACP Youth Council.



Hosea Williams

Hosea Williams was one of the leaders of the Bloody Sunday March from Selma to Montgomery Alabama in 1965. He was also with Dr. M. L. King, Jr. when he was assassinated on April 4, 1968.



Medgar Evers

Medgar Evers was born July 2, 1925 near Decatur, Mississippi. He was known for his struggles for civil rights in Mississippi.



Charlayne Hunter-Gault
National Correspondent

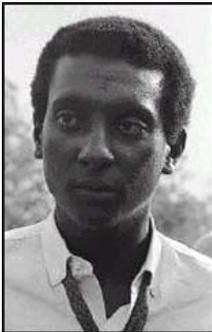
Charlayne Hunter-Gault

Charlayne Hunter-Gault was born February 27, 1942 in Due West, S. C. She is a television reporter. She was one of the pioneers that risked her life to desegregate colleges and universities. In 1961 she was one of the first African Americans to attend the University of Georgia.



Andrew Young

Andrew Young was a top aide to Martin Luther King, Jr. during the Civil Rights Movement. He served as Vice President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and later became Ambassador to the United Nations under President Jimmy Carter.



Stokely Carmichael

Stokely Carmichael was born in the Port of Spain, Trinidad on June 29, 1941. He was an active member of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).



Ida B. Wells

Ida B. Wells was born in Holly Springs, Mississippi in 1862. She was an anti-lynching crusader, women rights advocate and a journalist. She was active in many civil rights organizations fighting for racial and gender justice.



Ralph David Abernathy

Ralph David Abernathy was born March 11, 1926. He became pastor of the First Baptist Church of Montgomery, Alabama in 1951. Shortly after that he began to work with Dr. M. L. King, Jr., he and Dr. King formed the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) in New Orleans in 1957. He is often seen in photographs with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.



Malcolm X

Malcolm X was born Malcolm Little in Omaha, Nebraska. He was appointed a minister and a national spokesman for the Nation of Islam. Malcolm X is often given credit for helping the Nation of Islam increase its membership to over 30,000 in 1963. There have been many documentaries, books, and movies produced that help to tell the story about Malcolm X.



Dr. Martin L. King, Jr.

Dr. Martin L. King Jr. was born January 15, 1929 in Atlanta, Georgia. He was a preacher, speaker, and a fighter for civil and human rights for African Americans. On December 10, 1964 he received the Nobel Peace Prize in Oslo, Norway.