

2018-2019

DISCOVERY

Adapted by Deondra Kamau Means
Produced by TCT on Tour

Resource Guide



VICTORIA THEATRE ASSOCIATION

Thursday, February 7, 2019
9:30 am & 11:30 am



Welcome to the 2018-2019 Discovery Series in the PNC Arts Annex at Victoria Theatre Association. We are very excited to be your education partner in providing professional arts experiences to you and your students!

The Civil Rights Movement (1955–1968) is a social, legal, and political struggle by African-Americans against racial discrimination to gain full rights as citizens of the United States. The Civil Rights Movement started with a challenge to the system of segregation that was set up after the abolition of slavery at the end of the Civil War. Rosa Parks and her story are an integral and iconic part of this struggle for full rights.

The information and activities in this resource guide have been carefully crafted to help you and your students explore the many ways a live theatre experience can open up learning opportunities. Grade level icons will help you determine which activities are good for students, too. And don't forget to take advantage of the local resources listed inside to extend the play-going experience and make even more curricular connections for you and your students. Thank you again and welcome!

Gary Minyard
Vice President of
Education & Engagement



Curriculum Connection



You will find these icons listed in the resource guide next to the activities that indicate curricular connections. Teachers and parents are encouraged to adapt all of the activities included in an appropriate way for your students' age and abilities. *ROSA PARKS* fulfills the following Ohio and National Education Standards and Benchmarks for third grade through eighth grade.

Ohio's Learning Standards for English Language Arts:

- Grade 3:** RL.3.1, RL.3.3, W.3.4,
- Grade 4:** RL.4.1, RL.4.3, RL.4.4, RL.4.7
- Grade 5:** RL.5.2, RL.5.4
- Grade 6:** RL.6.1, RL.6.3, RL.6.7
- Grade 7:** RL.7.1, RL.7.3, RL.7.7
- Grade 8:** RL.8.1, RL.8.3, RL.8.7

Ohio's Learning Standards for Social Studies:

- Historical Thinking and Skills,
- Civic Participation and Skills

National Core Arts Theatre Standards:

- Grade 3:** TH:Re7.1.3, TH:Re8.1.3, TH:Cn10.1.3
- Grade 4:** TH:Re7.1.4, TH:Re8.1.4, TH:Cn10.1.4
- Grade 5:** TH:Re7.1.5, TH:Re8.1.5, TH:Cn10.1.5
- Grade 6:** TH: Re7.1.6, TH:Re8.1.6, TH:Cn10.1.6
- Grade 7:** TH:Re7.1.7, TH:Re8.1.7, TH:Cn10.1.7
- Grade 8:** TH:Re7.1.8, TH:Re8.1.8, TH:Cn10.1.8

This resource guide was created by Natalie Katona. All activities are available for distribution and use in the classroom or at home.

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About the Play



When Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat to a white man more than sixty years ago on December 1, 1955, she was tired from a long day of work. Little did she know that this simple act would significantly change the course of our nation.



Spotlight on Rosa Parks



Rosa Parks was born in Tuskegee, Alabama on February 4, 1913. While she was growing up she lived with her mother and brother on her grandmother's farm. She attended a school for African American children only. She went to high school at an all-girls school called the Montgomery Industrial School for Girls and went on to get a college education after graduating. However, after her mother became sick she had to leave school to help care for her. During Rosa's life, Montgomery, Alabama was segregated. This means that white Americans and African Americans were treated very differently. They had to use different restrooms and water fountains as well as attend different schools. Some stores and restaurants refused to serve African Americans. They also had to sit in separate sections of public transportation like buses and trains. On December 1, 1955 Rosa Parks took her famous stand against segregation. She refused to give up her seat on a bus for a white man. In 1955, if a bus was full, African Americans were expected to give up their

seats for white Americans. When the bus filled and a white man boarded, Rosa was instructed by the bus driver to give up her seat. Rosa refused and stayed seated. The police were called and Rosa Parks was arrested. This act of protest inspired civil rights leaders to call for a boycott of Montgomery buses. Martin Luther King Jr. led the boycott of the buses for 381 days. This was a large sacrifice for African Americans as most did not have cars and relied on the bus system. Eventually, the Supreme Court ruled the segregation laws in Alabama unconstitutional.

Ohio Spotlight



Dayton, Ohio is home to one of the Civil Rights leaders. W.S. McIntosh went to Atlanta, Georgia in 1960 to watch Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and was inspired to lead one of the first civil rights protests in Dayton. McIntosh led others in boycotting stores and banks for their discriminatory practices of only hiring white employees. He was also a founder of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and served as its director. One of his more famous boycotts happened at the Rike-Kumler department store. McIntosh had tried several attempts to contact Rike and discuss their discriminatory hiring policies. When Rike refused to meet with CORE, McIntosh took action by leading a picket in front of the store. The picket then turned into a sit in with women and children carrying in placards and men laying on the floor outside of Rike's office, refusing to move until he meet with them. Everyone protesting the store was eventually led out of the building without anyone meeting with Rike. Dayton honors this historical figure with the W.S. McIntosh Park on Edwin C. Moses Boulevard.

Pre-Show Conversation Starters



ROSA PARKS is an example of bravery and standing up for what is right. Inform your students about Rosa Parks' story and the important events of the Civil Rights Movement so they have a deeper understanding of the content they will be presented. Use these questions to guide your instruction:

1. What type of person stands up for what is right even if there are consequences? Discuss what personality traits Rosa Parks must have had.
2. Describe what it must have been like to watch Rosa Parks not give up her seat. How did people feel as they watched? Why did they feel that way?
3. What is a rule you think is unfair? Why do you think it's unfair? Have you broken that rule on purpose?
4. What are some current issues that could be protested? How would we protest these issues now?

Important Civil Rights Vocabulary



Segregation:

The enforced separation of different racial groups in a country, community, or establishment.



Boycott:

Refuse to buy or handle (goods) as a punishment or protest. Refuse to cooperate with or participate in (a policy or event).



Civil Rights:

The rights of citizens to political and social freedom and equality.



Sit-in:

Nonviolent Protests in which a person "sits down" (in a restaurant, office, government building) and refuses to leave.



Freedom Riders:

A group of Civil Rights activists that rode in interstate buses into the segregated southern United States to test the ruling of desegregated public places.

Important Demonstrations in the Civil Rights Movement



The Civil Rights Movement (1955–1968) is a social, legal, and political struggle by African-Americans against racial discrimination to gain full rights as citizens of the United States. The Civil Rights Movement started with a challenge to the system of segregation that was set up after the abolition of slavery at the end of the Civil War. The movement was characterized by **protest marches, boycotts, and a refusal to abide by segregation laws.**

December 1955 | Montgomery Bus Boycott: After Rosa Parks was arrested for not giving up her seat on a bus to a white man, Dr. King called for a city-wide boycott of the Montgomery bus line.



May 1963 | Birmingham Campaign: The goal of this protest was to end discriminatory economic policies in Birmingham, Alabama against African Americans. They led marches, boycotts, and sit-ins to businesses that segregated restrooms or only hired white employees.



August 1963 | March on Washington: This demonstration is the largest for human rights ever held in the United States. This was a protest for job equality and rights of African Americans and led to Dr. King's famous "I Have a Dream" speech.



March 1965 | Bloody Sunday: This was a protest aimed to change unfair voting laws for African Americans. The march led to protesters being violently beaten by Selma, Alabama police forces. The media coverage of the protest led to more support for the Civil Rights Movement.



July 1965 | Chicago Freedom Movement: This protest was to fight against segregated housing, educational deficiencies, employment, and health care disparities for African Americans living in Chicago. The marches and rallies led to laws being changed and public housing began being built in previously white neighborhoods and mortgage rates were lowered.



Rosa Parks Worksheet



NAME: _____ **Date:** _____

Fill in the rest of the sentences based on the prompt given and the information you have learned from the information in the resource guide.

1. Rosa Parks became important to the Civil Rights movement when...

2. After Parks became important to the Civil Rights movement then...

3. Other demonstrations put on by the Civil Rights movement...

4. A boycott is when...

5. Rosa Parks is still learned about today because...

6. Segregation was...

Rosa's Bus Ride



NAME: _____ **Date:** _____

Using the prompts in each square, create your own version of Rosa's story.

<p>1. Draw Rosa sitting in her bus seat and write what she is thinking in her head.</p>	<p>2. Draw the man asking Rosa to give up her seat and write what he is saying to her and how he is saying it.</p>
<p>3. Draw the other people on the bus and how they are reacting. Write about how they must be feeling or what they are thinking.</p>	<p>4. Draw Rosa being taken off the bus and arrested. Write about why this was an important event.</p>

Researching Demonstrations of the Civil Rights Movement



NAME: _____ **Date:** _____

Directions: You have read about several important people and demonstrations of the Civil Rights Movement. Research deeper into one of the following demonstrations:

- Montgomery Bus Boycott
- Birmingham Campaign
- March on Washington
- Bloody Sunday

1. What was the demonstration's message? Why did the demonstration happen?

2. How were people being treated unfairly in the area the demonstration happened?

3. Describe the demonstration, what were people doing?

4. Was the demonstration effective? What evidence supports your answer?

Getting To Know Rosa: A Poem



An ACROSTIC poem is a type of poetry that describes an object by using each of the letters in the word as the beginning of a line of poetry. For example, an acrostic poem for the word ACROSTIC would look like:

An acrostic poem

Creates a challenge

Random words on a theme

Or whole sentences that rhyme

Select your words carefully

To form a word from top to bottom

Is the aim of this poetry style

Choose a word and then go!

Get it? Now try your hand at writing your own acrostic poem about Rosa Parks based on what you have learned about her.

R _____

O _____

S _____

A _____

P _____

A _____

R _____

K _____

S _____

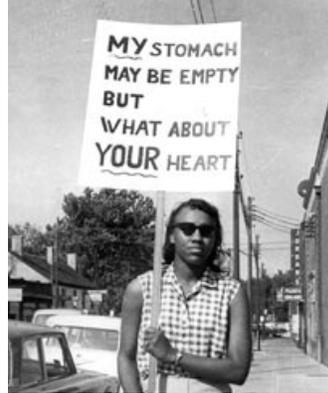
Your Civil Rights Banner

SOCIAL STUDIES

ARTS

All GRADES

Protest signs became an important tradition in the Civil Rights Movement. They very clearly stated what it was people were fighting against or fighting for. Most protest signs have a one phrase slogan and some have pictures accompanying the words. Protest signs are meant to cause feelings in the readers and communicate what the carrier feels needs to happen. Look at the following examples of protest signs during the Civil Rights movement.



What are these signs communicating to you? What does this say about the time period the Civil Rights movement was happening? Now, it's your turn. Think of something you feel needs to be protested and design your own protest sign that you would carry during your demonstration.

Resources for Students & Adults



Books for Students about Rosa Parks:

Rosa Parks: My Story, Written by Rosa Parks with Jim Haskins. Puffin Books :1999.

Who was Rosa Parks? Written by Yona Zeilds McDonough. Illustrated by Stephen Marchesi.

Penguin Workshop: 2010

I am Rosa Parks, Written by Brad Meltzer. Illustrated by Christopher Eliopoulos.

Dial Books : 2014.

Publications for Teachers and Parents:

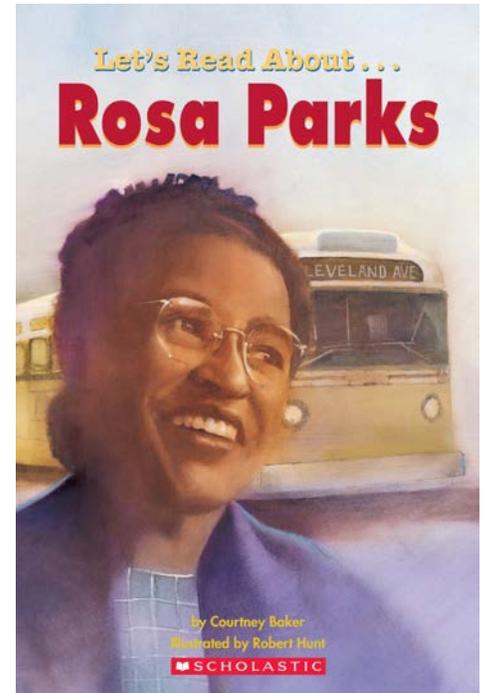
Quiet Strength: The Faith, the Hope, and the Heart of a Woman who Changed a Nation, Written by Rosa Parks with Gregory J. Reed. Zondervan Publishing Company :1995.

Dear Mrs. Parks. Written by Rosa Parks with Gregory J Reed. Lee & Low Books :1996

Oh, Freedom! Kids Talk about the Civil Rights Movement with the People who Made it Happen,

Written by Casey King, Linda Barrett Osborne, Rosa Parks. Knopf Books for Young

Readers :1997.



Websites:

<https://www.civilrightsteaching.org/>: A website with lesson plans, books, articles, videos, and other websites to use in the classroom when teaching about civil rights.

<https://thinktv.pbslearningmedia.org/collection/civil/#.W007wNVKjcs>: A website that has background information on the Civil Rights movement as well as lesson plans on Brown vs. Board of Education, campaigning, and understanding white supremacy.

<http://teachingamericanhistory.org/library/civil-rights/>: This website offers information on several leaders and people involved in the Civil Rights Movement.

Victoria Fuse's Local Resource Discovery

Cincinnati, Ohio is home to the National Underground Railroad Freedom Center. This museum brings attention to all the heroes that created and worked the Underground Railroad. It includes exhibits where people learn the timeline of slavery, watch roleplays of people re-enacting what it was like to travel the Underground Railroad, listen to stories of the underground railroad, and learn how slavery still exists in the modern world. The museum's mission is to educate others so that they are inspired to take action against types of slavery that still exist today. To schedule a visit to the museum visit:

<http://www.freedomcenter.org/about-us>



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Street



The Education & Engagement programs of Victoria Theatre Association are made possible through the support and commitment of The Frank M. Tait Foundation and the following sponsors and donors whose generosity have opened the door of live theatre to the students of the Miami Valley:

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OTHER BROADWAY PROGRAMS:

Background on Broadway
Bagels & Broadway

The Children's Theatre OF CINCINNATI

TCT on Tour (formerly ArtReach Touring Theatre) was founded by Kathryn Schultz Miller and Barry Miller in 1976. At that time, the company was an innovation in the arts community: a professional theater for young audiences focused on touring to schools throughout the region. ArtReach was named Best New Children's Theatre in the United States by the Children's Theatre Association of America in 1983.

Mission: To educate, entertain and engage audiences of all ages through professional theatrical productions and arts education programming.

DON'T FORGET

All schools that receive scholarships for a show and/or transportation are asked and encouraged to create thank-you letters or cards for our sponsors. Please address your students' thank-you notes to:

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c/o Victoria Theatre Association
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