The student will demonstrate knowledge of the Civil Rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s by identifying the importance of the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision, the roles of Thurgood Marshall and Oliver Hill, and how Virginia responded:

**Essential Understandings**
- By interpreting its powers broadly, the Supreme Court can reshape American society.

**Essential Questions**
- What was the significance of *Brown v. Board of Education*, and what roles did Thurgood Marshall and Oliver Hill play in the demise of segregated schools?
- How did Virginia respond to the Brown decision?

**Essential Knowledge**

*Brown v. Board of Education*
- Supreme Court decision that segregated schools are unequal and must desegregate
- Included Virginia case

**Key people**
- Thurgood Marshall - NAACP Legal Defense Team
- Oliver Hill - NAACP Legal Defense Team in Virginia

**Virginia response**
- Massive Resistance - Closing some schools
- Establishment of private academies
- White flight from urban school systems
The student will demonstrate knowledge of the Civil Rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s by describing the importance of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), the 1963 March on Washington, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and the Voting Rights Act of 1965:

**Essential Understandings**
- African Americans, working through the court system and mass protest, reshaped public opinion and secured the passage of civil rights legislation.

**Essential Questions**
- How did the 1963 March on Washington influence public opinion about civil rights?
- How did the legislative process advance the cause of civil rights for African Americans?
- How did the NAACP advance civil rights for African Americans?

**Essential Knowledge**

**1963 March on Washington**
- Participants were inspired by the "I have a dream" speech given by Martin Luther King, Jr.
- The march helped influence public opinion to support civil rights legislation.
- The march demonstrated the power of non-violent, mass protest.

**Civil Rights Act of 1964**
- The act prohibited discrimination based on race, religion, national origin, and gender.
- It also desegregated public accommodations.
- President Lyndon B. Johnson played an important role in the passage of the act.

**Voting Rights Act of 1965**
- The act outlawed literacy tests.
- Federal registrars were sent to the South to register voters.
- The act resulted in an increase in African American voters.
- President Lyndon B. Johnson played an important role in the passage of the act.

**National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)**
- The organization challenged segregation in the courts.