

SEARCH & FIND

JANUARY – CIVIL RIGHTS

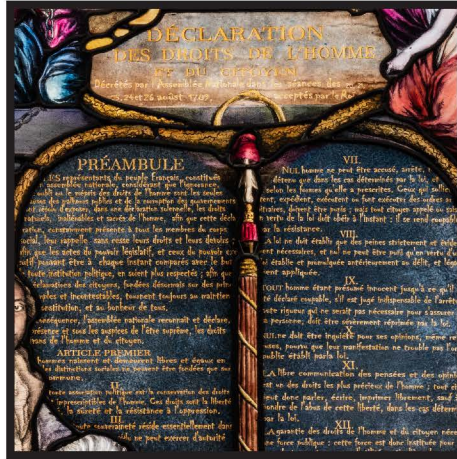
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1. Nelson Mandela.

Clue: Nelson Mandela was the first black president of South Africa and the country's first president elected with a fully representative democratic election. His government worked on dismantling the apartheid, a system of institutional racism and white supremacy.

Image: By The South Africa Good News; Wikimedia Commons; CC BY 2.0



2. Declaration for the Rights of Man.

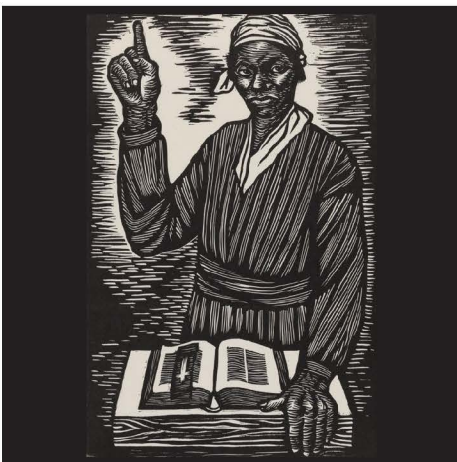
Clue: Published during one of the French Revolutions in August 1789, the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen listed basic civil rights for French citizens and founded a new government.



3. Malala Yousafzai.

Clue: As of 2017, Pakistani education activist Malala Yousafzai is the youngest person to win the Nobel Peace Prize. She is well known for her inspiring story and stand against the Taliban even after they attempted to assassinate her.

Image: By UK Department for International Development; Wikimedia Commons; CC BY 2.0



4. Sojourner Truth.

Clue: Born a slave, Sojourner Truth became a strong advocate for both abolition and women's rights. In her famous "Ain't I a Woman?" speech she challenged racial and gender discrimination.

Image: By Elizabeth Catlett; title magazine; Public Domain



5. Josephine Baker.

Clue: Josephine Baker was an American-born French dancer and the first world-famous black, female entertainer. As a Civil Rights activist, she refused to perform for segregated audiences and worked with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

Image: By Piax Studios of Paris; Victoria and Albert Museum; ©Victoria and Albert Museum



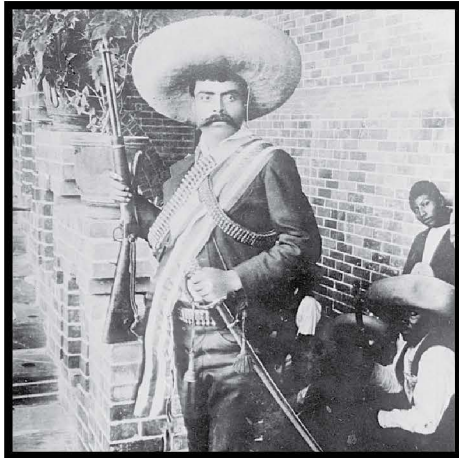
6. Cyrus the Great.

Clue: The founder of the huge Achaemenid Empire, Cyrus's territory stretched from eastern Europe to the Indus River. Although he was a conqueror, Cyrus allowed his new subjects to live and worship as they wished as long as they recognized his authority.

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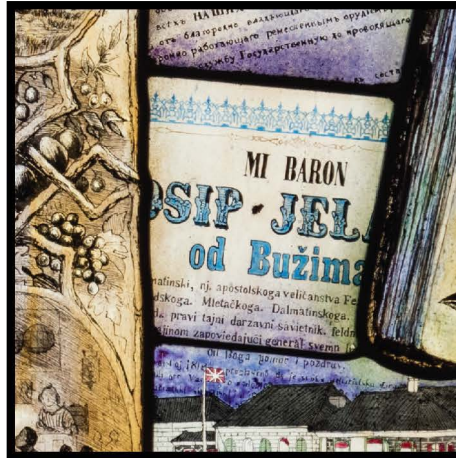
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7. Emiliano Zapata.

Clue: Emiliano Zapata Salazar was one of the leaders of the Mexican Revolution. He advocated for land and political reform. He is remembered as an inspired man who fought for the rights of his countrymen.

Image: By George Grantham Bain; Wikimedia Commons; Public Domain



8. Edict Abolishing Serfdom.

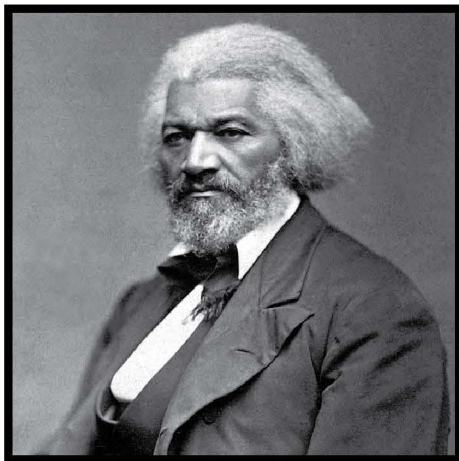
Clue: Count Josip Jelačić von Bužim was Ban, or leader, of Croatia for eleven years. During his reign, he abolished serfdom, a system of indentured lifetime labor, throughout the country.



9. Tiananmen Square Protestor.

Clue: This 1989 protest was led by pro-democracy students fighting against the economic and political system in communist China. The protests lasted from April 15 to June 4 when the Chinese government violently stopped the protests, causing international outrage.

Image: By Unknown; CNN; Public Domain



10. Frederick Douglass.

Clue: After writing three autobiographies of his life and struggles, Frederick Douglass became an advisor to Abraham Lincoln and was nationally recognized for advocating for abolition and women's rights.

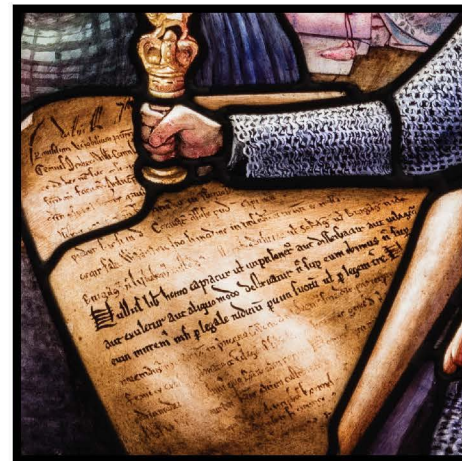
Image: George Kendall Warren; Wikimedia Commons; Public Domain



11. Kenneth and Mamie Clark.

Clue: Kenneth Bancroft Clark and Mamie Phipps Clark were African-American psychologists and civil rights activists. They conducted experiments to learn how children form attitudes about race.

Image: By Unknown; YSJournal; Public Domain



12. Magna Carta.

Clue: This English document implemented economic change to medieval Europe because it impeded how much the king could require. It was signed by King John in 1215. The Magna Carta is often considered an important step in constitutional government.



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