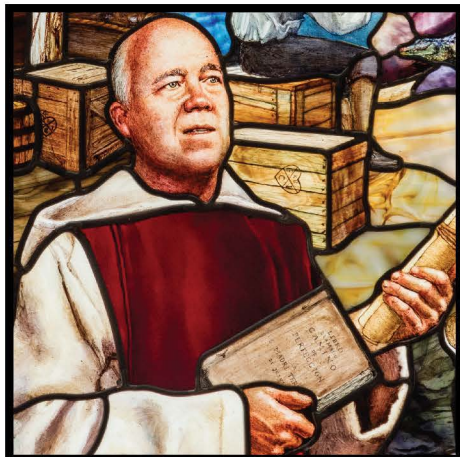


# SEARCH & FIND

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## 1. Bartholomé De las Casas.

**Clue:** Bartolomé de las Casas was a Dominican friar and historian. He traveled to Hispaniola in 1512. His most famous works, *A Short Account of the Destruction of the Indies* and *Historia de las Indias*, documented the atrocities committed by the Spanish against the indigenous peoples.



## 2. Thurgood Marshall.

**Clue:** Thurgood Marshall became the first African-American Supreme Court Justice in 1967. When he was a lawyer, he argued for the plaintiffs in the landmark 1954 case *Brown v. Board of Education*.

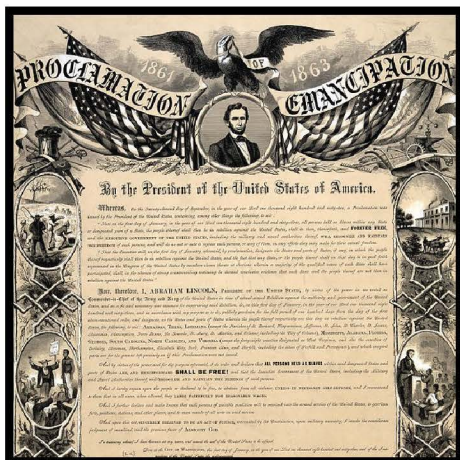
Image: By Okamoto, Yoichi R; Wikimedia Commons; Public Domain



## 3. Suffragists.

**Clue:** Suffragists worked toward granting American women the vote for generations. American women were able to cast their first legal votes in 1920 after the Nineteenth Amendment was ratified.

Image: By Unknown; NPR; Public Domain



## 4. Emancipation Proclamation.

**Clue:** As one of the most influential documents from the Civil War, the Emancipation Proclamation went into effect on January 1, 1863 and stated that slaves in the rebelling states would be freed.

Image: By W. Roberts; Wikimedia Commons; Public Domain



## 5. Eleanor Roosevelt.

**Clue:** Eleanor Roosevelt was an American diplomat and activist. After her tenure as First Lady of the United States, Roosevelt was appointed chair of the United Nations Human Rights Commission and was instrumental in the creation of the Declaration of Human Rights.



## 6. Ruby Bridges.

**Clue:** Ruby Bridges became the first African-American child to integrate a white elementary school in Louisiana in 1960. Today she is a philanthropist and a human rights activist.



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## 7. Harriet Beecher Stowe.

*Clue:* Harriet Beecher Stowe was an American abolitionist and author. She is best known for her novel Uncle Tom's Cabin, which depicts the harsh conditions experienced by enslaved African Americans.

Image: By Alanson Fisher; Wikimedia Commons; Public Domain



## 8. Martin Luther King Jr.

*Clue:* Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was an African-American civil rights leader and Baptist minister. He advocated the use of nonviolent civil disobedience.

Image: By Unknown; Wikimedia Commons; Public Domain



## 9. Roman Senate.

*Clue:* The Roman Senate had great influence on the magistrates' choices in governing. This image has replaced the senators with people from different cultures and times to show how the Roman Republic has influenced many different political structures and governments.



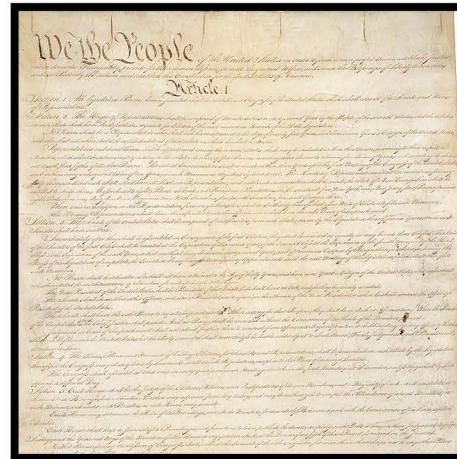
## 10. Desmond Tutu.

*Clue:* Retired Anglican bishop Desmond Mpilo Tutu was born in South Africa in 1931. He became recognized around the world for his efforts as a social rights activist. He received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1984.



## 11. Harriet Tubman.

*Clue:* Harriet Tubman is seen here leading a group of slaves to freedom on the Underground Railroad. The Underground Railroad was an “underground” network of people and places to help slaves escape. It is estimated that around 100,000 slaves gained freedom due to the Underground Railroad.



## 12. U.S. Constitution.

*Clue:* Together with the added Bill of Rights, the US Constitution protects freedom and liberty for all Americans. It was ratified on May 29, 1790.

Image: By Continental Congress; Wikimedia Commons; Public Domain