

SEARCH & FIND

JANUARY – CIVIL RIGHTS

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1. IOTA Protestor.

Clue: Protesters belonging to Indians of All Tribes (IOAT) occupied Alcatraz Island between 1969 and 1971 to draw attention to the movement for civil rights for Native Americans.

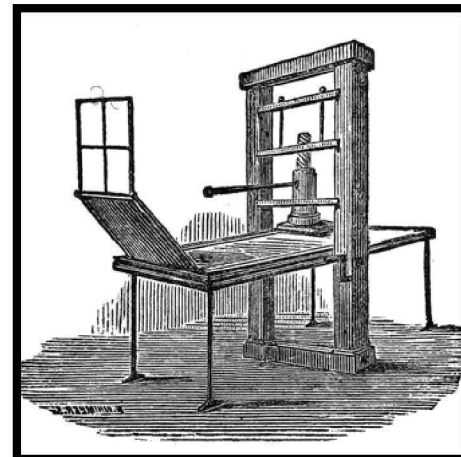
Image: By Unknown; Equal Justice Initiative; ©Corbis



2. Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Clue: Adopted by the United Nations in 1948, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, shown here held by Eleanor Roosevelt, lists the inalienable rights of all humans in every country.

Image: By FDR Presidential Library and Museum; Wikimedia Commons: CC BY 2.0



3. Printing Press.

Clue: This Gutenberg press is partially based on wine and oil presses, with adaptations for printing. Combining existing products and machines with his own alloy for type, Johannes Gutenberg helped usher in the Printing Revolution in Europe, increasing literacy among the lower classes.

Image: By William Skeen; Wikimedia Commons; Public Domain



4. Emancipation Reform of 1861.

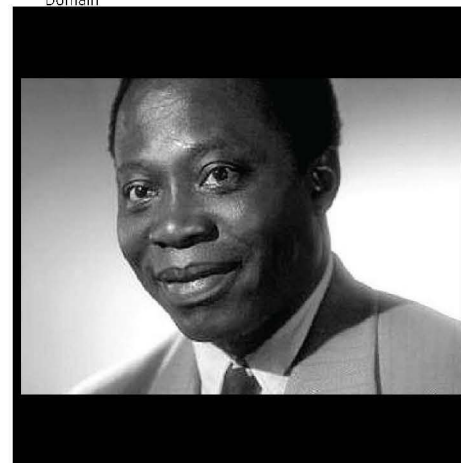
Clue: Serfdom was a system of indentured lifelong labor that was common in Europe during medieval times. The Emancipation Reform of 1861, enacted by Tsar Alexander II, freed Russian serfs. This document bears Alexander II's seal.



5. Nancy Astor.

Clue: Nancy Astor was an American expatriate who moved to England and became a citizen. She was the first female Member of British Parliament and was known for her incredible wit and forwardness.

Image: ByUnknown; Express; Public Domain



6. Barthélemy Boganda.

Clue: Barthélemy Boganda was a politician who was instrumental in the independence of what is now the Central African Republic.

Image: By rfi.fr; Face to Face Africa; Public Domain



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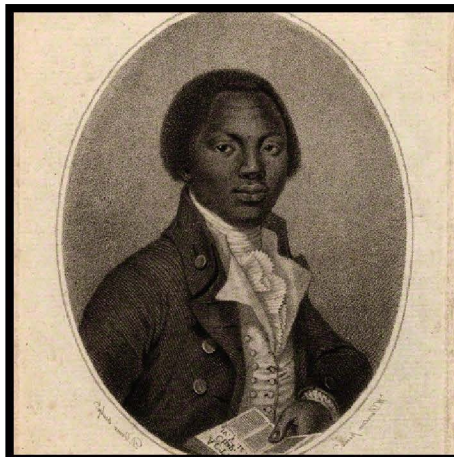
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7. To Kill a Mockingbird.

Clue: *To Kill a Mockingbird* is a novel by Harper Lee published in 1962. It is considered a classic of American literature. The novel follows Jean Louise "Scout" Finch as her father Atticus Finch, a lawyer, defends Tom Robinson, a black man accused of raping a white woman, in court.



8. Olaudah Equiano.

Clue: After purchasing his freedom from slavery, Olaudah Equiano fought for abolition in the British Empire. He is shown here with his autobiography, *The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano*.

Image: By Daniel Orme; Wikimedia Commons; Public Domain



9. Liberty Leading the People.

Clue: Ferdinand Victor Eugène Delacroix was a French Romantic artist. This particular painting was his most influential and depicts the July Revolution of 1830, which prompted the creation of a constitutional monarchy in France.

Image: By Delacroix; Wikimedia Commons; Public Domain



10. Navajo Loom.

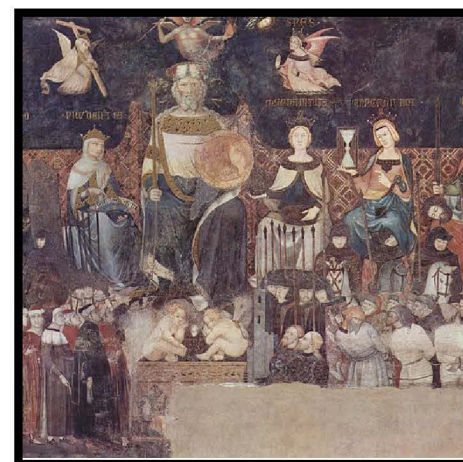
Clue: The date at the top of this traditional Navajo loom, June 2, 1924, marks the day when Congress granted citizenship to all Native-Americans born in the U.S. with the Indian Citizenship Act.



11. Halide Edib Adivar.

Clue: Halide Edib Adivar was a Turkish advocate for women's rights. She argued for equality through her popular novels, published between 1910 and the 1940s.

Image: By Unknown; TImeturk; Public Domain



12. Allegory of Good and Bad Government.

Clue: Painted by Ambrogio Lorenzetti between 1338 and 1339, this collection of allegorical works show the effects of good and bad government. The originals can be found in Siena, Italy. In this section, we see the effects of good government: harmony, order, and peace.

Image: By Lorenzetti; Wikimedia Commons; Public Domain