

# SEARCH & FIND

JANUARY – CIVIL RIGHTS

Non-Picture - Page 1

## 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.

## 2. 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.

## 3. 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.

## 4. 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.

## 5. 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.

## 6. 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*.

## 7. 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.

## 8. 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.

## 9. 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.



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Non-Picture - Page 2

## 10. 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.

## 11. Frederick Douglas.

*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.

## 12. 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.

## 13. 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*.

## 14. 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.

## 15. 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.

## 16. 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.

## 17. 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.

## 18. 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.

