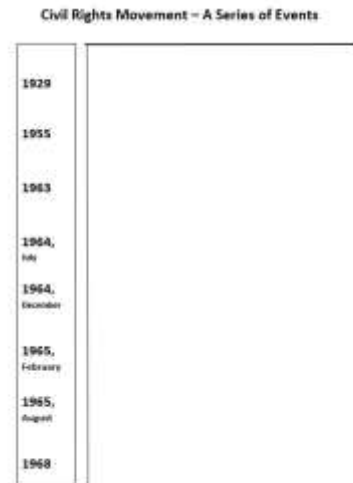


EduBreakout Englisch Klasse 10 GLN 6 Unit 2 Civil Rights Movement

1) Personen und Orte, Texte müssen Bildern zugeordnet werden; fette Buchstaben in Texten entsprechen Zahlen lt. Umwandlungstabelle; Ergebnis ist Handynummer, auf Mailbox „you need the postcode of your teacher’s school“, **85579** öffnet Cryptex (Telnummer: 0178 1116518), im Cryptex ist Schlüssel für ein Schloss; alternativ **85579** bei Schloss einstellen; Meine Schule ist in Neubiberg bei München

2) Civil Rights Movement – A Series of Events
Mit Geheimtinte Zahlencode an hinteren Rand schreiben, Events ausschneiden, SuS müssen Liste mit Ereignissen chronologisch ordnen und mit UV Stift Code entdecken
9523 Pink



3) Participles auf h5p **463 schwarz**

<https://h5p.org/node/647299>

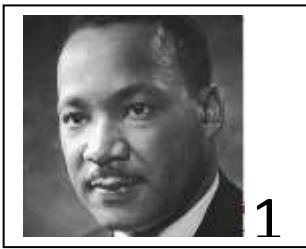
4) Audio mit Mal den Code,
<http://englisch-lehrer.net/lftBreakoutCivilRightsAudio.html>
Auszumalen sind A, D, E, G, I, K, M, N **7856 schwarz**



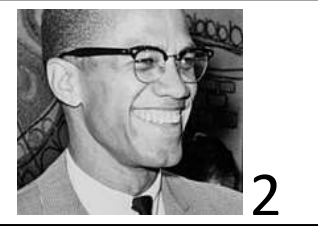
5) Interactive Video „Black Lives Matter“ **241 gelb**

<https://h5p.org/node/652080>

6) C-test, verbundene Buchstaben ergeben Zahlen **771 orange**



Martin Luther King Jr. was an **American** Christian minister and activist. He became the most visible spokesperson and leader in the Civil Rights Movement from 1955 until his assassination.



El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz better known as Malcolm X, was an **American** Muslim minister and human rights activist. During the civil rights movement he was a popular figure.



The Ku Klux Klan, commonly called the KKK or the Klan, is an **American** white supremacist hate group, whose primary target are African Americans.



The Montgomery Bus Boycott was a political and social protest campaign against the policy of racial segregation on the public transit system of Montgomery, Alabama. It happened on the day before **Friday**.



Rosa Louise McCauley Parks (February 4, 1913 – October 24, 2005) was an **American** activist in the civil rights movement best known for her pivotal role in the Montgomery bus boycott. The United States Congress has called her "the first lady of civil rights" and "the mother of the freedom movement".



The March on Washington was held in Washington, D.C. on Wednesday, August 28, 19xx. The purpose of the march was to advocate for the civil and economic rights of African Americans. Estimates of the number of participants varied from 200,000 to 300,000.



Jim Crow laws were state and local laws that enforced racial segregation in the Southern United States. All were enacted in the late 19th and early 20th centuries by white Democratic-dominated state legislatures after the Reconstruction period. The laws were enforced until 1965 and were like **Hell** for all PoC.

**Match the pictures and the little
texts!**

Call the past! 0178

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	K	L

Civil Rights Movement – A Series of Events

1929	Martin Luther King is born
1955	Montgomery Bus Boycott
1963	March on Washington
1964, July	Civil Rights Act (banning discrimination based on race..) is passed
1964, December	Martin Luther King is awarded Nobel Peace Prize
1965, February	Malcolm X is shot
1965, August	Voting Rights Act is passed
1968	Martin Luther King is shot

Breakout – Civil Rights Movement – Participles



EduBreakout Civil Rights Movement

Listen to the text and tick off the right answer.
Then colour in the QR code!



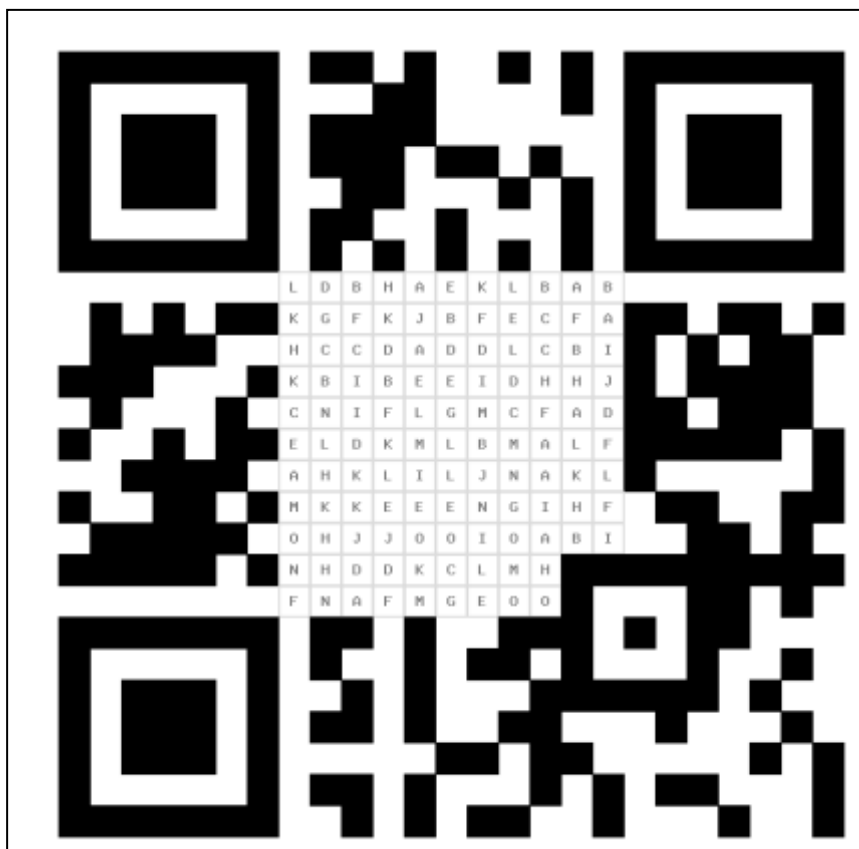
	Right	Wrong
In a true democracy all adults have equal rights.	A	B
Russia, China, South Korea and Iran are among the least democratic states.	C	D
Modern Democracies have developed through the 19 th century.	F	E
In the US, women were not even allowed to vote after 1920	G	H
African-Americans received equal rights in 1956.	J	I
Democracy improves security and decreases violence.	K	L
Politicians have their own laws and can therefore improve people's lives.	O	M

Who is speaking?


O


N


M



Breakout – Civil Rights Movement – Black lives matter



Complete the missing words. Then cOnNeCt!

Many young people of ¹ feel very an ¹ when they s ¹ acts of rac ¹ discrimination in th ² neighbourhoods, in sch ³, at youth clu ³, sports cen ⁴ or other pla ⁴ where a lot of peo ¹ meet. And th ⁶ are also frust ⁵ because they ju ⁵ do not kn ⁵ what they perso ⁵ could do to pre ² aggressive racial ac ² that only br ⁶ harm to peo ⁶. The World Confe ³ Against Racism h ³ made a lot of sugge ⁴ to help th ⁵ to fight discrim ⁵. The first pi ³ of advice th ³ give is a pro ⁵ to oneself n ⁵ to take pa ⁵ in any ac ⁵ leading to rac ⁵ prejudice.

They a ¹ asked to ta ² a pledge against discrim ³ which reads as fol ¹: "As a young cit ¹ of the wo ² community, I stand wi ³ the United Nat ⁴ against racism, discrim ⁴, and intolerance of a ⁴ kind. Throughout my li ³ I will try to sup ³ equality, justice a ³ dignity among a ³ people in my ho ³, in my comm ³, and everywhere in t ³ world." In addi ¹ to taking th ⁵ pledge, they a ² asked to dev ² concrete actions in or ¹ to put i ⁵ into rea ². Here are a f ² suggestions: For a st ², you can exa ² your own id ² about other ra ². You can a ¹ yourself: "Is th ¹ really true wh ¹ I think about of ¹ people, or do I ju ¹ follow other peo ²' prejudices?"

You c ¹ also try to le ¹ more about diff ¹ racial groups by get ¹ information from diff ³ sources about th ³, like e.g. wat ³ movies, go ³ to meetings, a ³ above all, mak ³ friends with peo ³ from different cult ⁴ and ethnic backg ⁴. Have you ev ⁴ thought of invi ⁴ someone who do ⁴ not have t ⁴ colour of yo ⁴ skin or do ⁴ not share yo ⁵ beliefs to ha ⁴ breakfast or another meal like lun ⁴ with y ⁴?

Complete the missing words. Then cOnNeCt!

Many young people of ___ feel very an ___ when they s ___ acts of rac ___ discrimination in th ___ neighbourhoods, in sch ____, at youth clu ____, sports cen ___ or other pla ___ where a lot of peo ___ meet. And th ___ are also frust ___ because they ju ___ do not kn ___ what they perso ___ could do to pre ___ aggressive racial ac ___ that only br ___ harm to peo ___. The World Confe ___ Against Racism h ___ made a lot of sugge ___ to help th ___ to fight discrim ____. The first pi ___ of advice th ___ give is a pro ___ to oneself n ___ to take pa ___ in any ac ___ leading to rac ___ prejudice.

They a ___ asked to ta ___ a pledge against discrim ___ which reads as fol ___: "As a young cit ___ of the wo ___ community, I stand wi ___ the United Nat ___ against racism, discrim ____, and intolerance of a ___ kind. Throughout my li ___ I will try to sup ___ equality, justice a ___ dignity among a ___ people in my ho ____, in my comm ____, and everywhere in t ___ world." In addi ___ to taking th ___ pledge, they a ___ asked to dev ___ concrete actions in or ___ to put i ___ into rea ____. Here are a f ___ suggestions: For a st ____, you can exa ___ your own id ___ about other ra ____. You can a ___ yourself: "Is th ___ really true wh ___ I think about ot ___ people, or do I ju ___ follow other peo ___' prejudices?" You c ___ also try to le ___ more about diff ___ racial groups by get ___ information from diff ___ sources about th ____, like e.g. wat ___ movies, go ___ to meetings, a ___ above all, mak ___ friends with peo ___ from different cult ___ and ethnic backg ____. Have you ev ___ thought of invi ___ someone who do ___ not have t ___ colour of yo ___ skin or do ___ not share yo ___ beliefs to ha ___ breakfast or another meal like lun ___ with y ___?