

Youth in Action

The Role of Youth in Shaping the World

Learning and Activity Workbook

Jade Weatherington M.Ed

Hi Scholars!

Youth Voices is an activity/workbook that is meant to introduce you to youth that have made a difference in this world with a specific focus on people of African descent.

Oftentimes, youth aren't mentioned in history, but many times they have helped shape movements and enacted change in the world.

Take your time to learn about each individual, complete the writing prompts, and activities. See how much you can learn and share about these amazing young people.

Each page contains a brief introduction about the individual or group. There is a blank space for you to draw in the person/people or find an online source to print and paste in the space. The bottom of each page contains extension activities. Along the side you will find spotlights about other important people or events related to the individual or group. Important dates and vocabulary words are also highlighted.

Once you've complete this workbook, do some more research. Are there more youth that have helped make a change in this world?

Find out about them too.

Maybe, you will be next!

Regards,
Jade Weatherington, M.Ed.
www.TeacherJade.com



Never stop learning. Always ask questions.

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King Tutankhaten/Tutankhamun

A pharaoh at only 9 years old!

Spotlight

After his father's passing, Tutankhaten changed his name to Tutankhamun. His father, Pharaoh Akhenaten was a ruler of Egypt during the 18th dynasty.

Important Dates

1342 BCE - *Approximate date Tutankhamun was born.*

1334 - 1325 (approximately)
King Tut ruled.

Vocabulary

Empire: A group of states or countries under one supreme authority.

Pharaoh: A ruler of ancient Egypt.

Around 1332 BCE, a young boy became the 12th pharaoh of Egypt. Historians don't know the exact date he was born or when he ruled because it was so long ago.

While he wasn't able to make many changes by himself, his advisors did help restore the policies his father had made. Some of those policies included restoring traditional Egyptian religions.

Tutankhaten was named after his father, Pharaoh Akhenaten, but changed his name when his father passed. He then went by Tutankhamun. He is often referred to as King Tut. He did not have a long reign as he passed away at 19.

Extension Activities:

1. Ancient Egyptians used papyrus to write on. Research how this paper was made. Try to make your own paper.
2. Gather five different things you can write on other than paper.

Ancient Africa Word Search

A A Q E H W A I S O
F O U W E A L T H L
R K E M E T M A L I
I G E G E M P I R E
C H N S O N G H A Y
A A Z U F J U N A K
K N O W L E D G E I
J A X I D G R P U N
A N C I E N T J Q G
M O T H E R L A N D

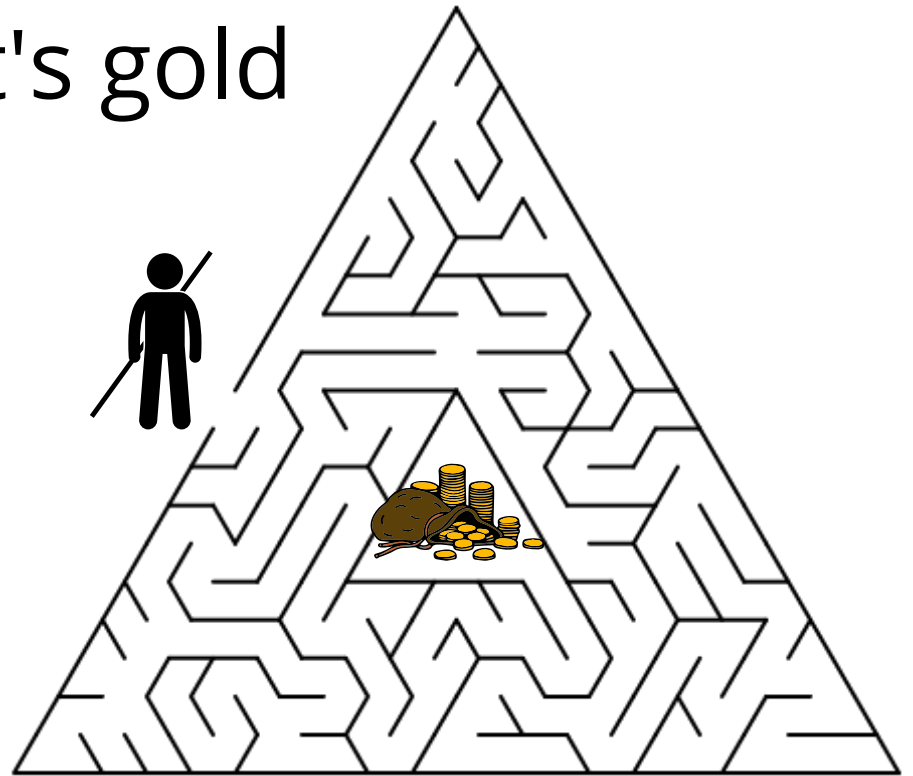
Motherland
Ancient
Africa

Knowledge
Wealth
Queen

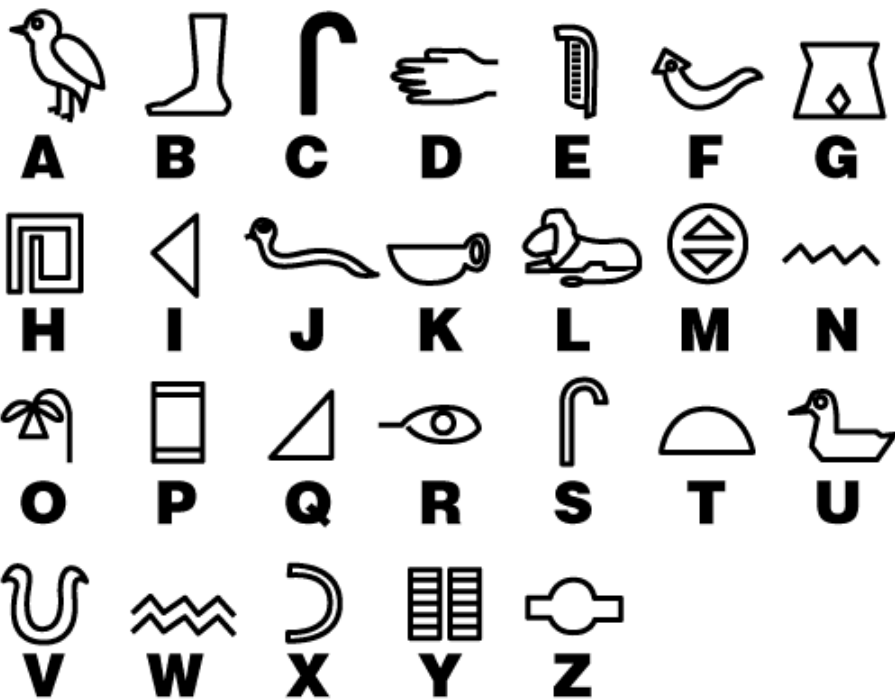
Songhay
Kemet
King

Empire
Ghana
Mali

Find King Tut's gold



Use this chart to write your name using hieroglyphics.



FAST FACT!!
Hieroglyphics consist of over 700 symbols and were used around 3300 BCE.



Little Rock Nine

Nine students integrate a school even when the governor tried to stop them.

Spotlight

Daisy Bates, a member of the NAACP, hand selected the nine students and provided them with counseling to ensure they'd be able to handle the hostility they would face.

Important Dates

May 17, 1957 - *Brown vs Board of Education* law is passed making it illegal to have segregated schools.

September 2, 1957 - *Nine students attempt to attend Central High School.*

Vocabulary

Segregation: the act of keeping things apart. In this case it was white and Black people.

In 1957 in Little Rock, Arkansas, nine Black students enrolled in an all-white school called Central High School.

The governor had the National Guard come in to block the nine students from entering the school. The president, Dwight Eisenhower, sent in federal troops to escort them into the building.

These nine youth were: Melba Pattillo, Ernest Green, Elizabeth Eckford, Minnijean Brown, Terrence Roberts, Carlotta Walls, Jefferson Thomas, Gloria Ray, and Thelma Mothershed.

Extension Activities:

1. Look up news articles from the time period and read what people wrote about the event.
2. Find the *Brown vs Board of Education* court case and summarize what it means.

Math

There are 12 students starting class. Each of them need five books and three pencils. The teacher is going to buy the supplies. How many books and pencils will she buy total?

Show your work.

Math

Each book costs \$5.75 and each pencil costs \$0.75. What is the total cost for all the supplies?

Fast Fact!

September 1951, 16 year old Barbara Rose Johns led a protest at her school calling for equal education. A statue of her is being mounted in Washington, D.C. (as of 2021)

Math

Twenty students are going on a field trip to visit the historical marker in Arkansas. The bus fee is \$5 each. What is the total cost for all twenty students?

Challenge

Half the students have been given a discount. Ten students don't have to pay a fee. What is the total cost now?

Challenge

Fifteen students get a discount. They only have to pay half the fee. The other five still have to pay the full cost. What is the total cost now?

Tougaloo Nine

Nine black students demonstrate at a local library.

Spotlight

There were 16 students involved. The seven that weren't arrested didn't enter the library and acted as lookouts.

Important Date

March 27, 1961 - *Nine youth were arrested for entering a whites-only public library.*

Vocabulary

Sit in: a form of protest in which demonstrators occupy a place while refusing to leave until their demands are met.

During the 1960s, college students staged sit-ins. These acts were non-violent and were meant to draw attention to segregation in public places.

Joseph Jackson Jr., Albert Lassiter, Alfred Cook, Ethel Sawyer, Geraldine Edwards, Evelyn Pierce, Janice Jackson, James Bradford, and Meredith Anding Jr. staged a sit-in at a public library in Mississippi in 1961.

The nine students started their protest by entering the main library, which was all white, to request books. They were told to go to another library. When they refused to leave the librarian called the police on them and they were arrested.

Extension Activities:

1. Look up the American Library Association's list of banned books. Have you read any books on the list?
2. Research the date that libraries became integrated.

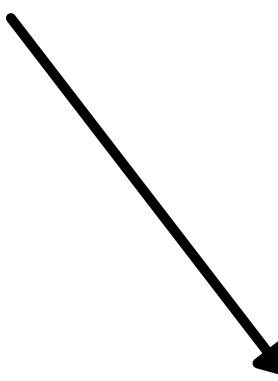
Notable African American Authors

Challenge

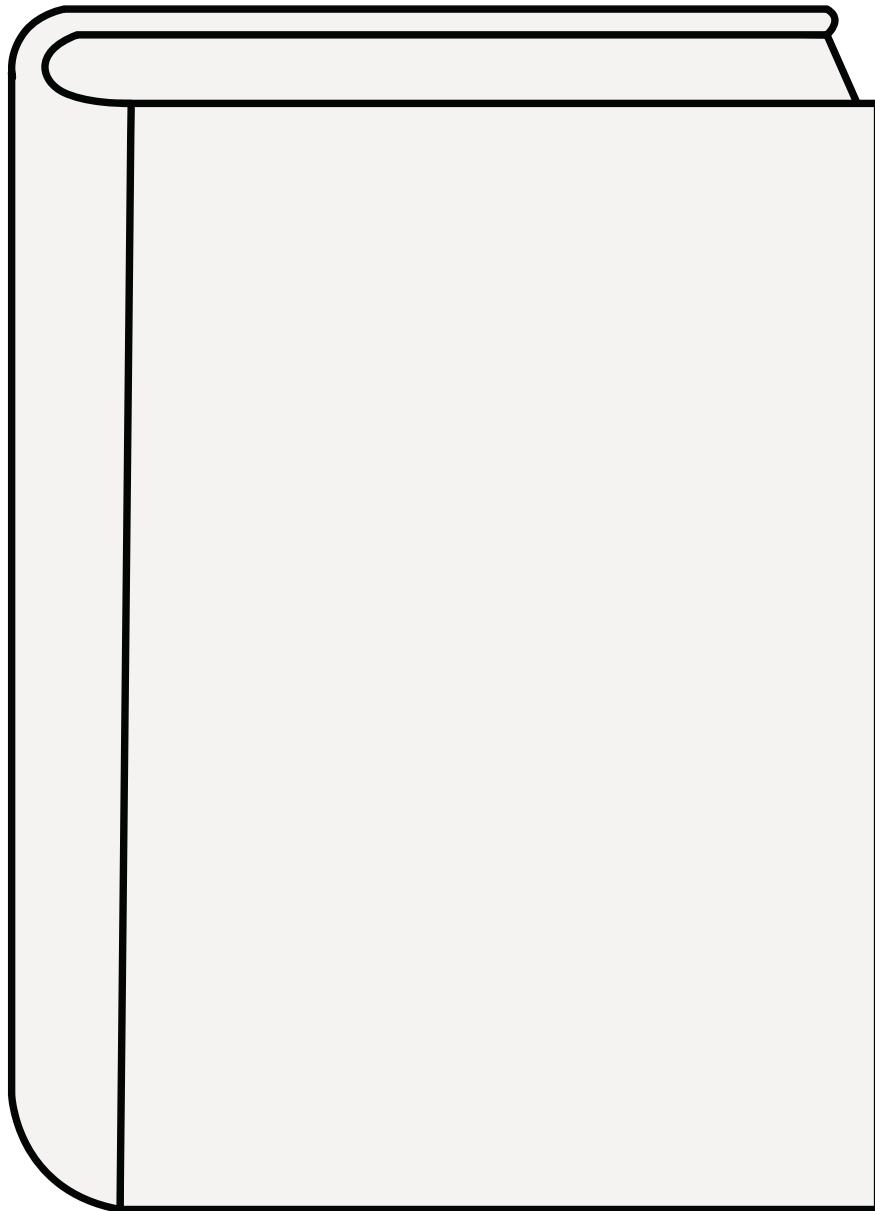
Step 1: Unscramble the first name

Step 2: Match the first name to the last name of the author.

ZOAR zora	BALDWIN
EASJM	WALKER
HARICDR	MORRISON
LAGNONT S	ANGELOU
INOT	HURSTON
KKINI	BARAKA
OCTAVIA	ELLISON
ICEAL	HUGHES
YMAA	WRIGHT
MIARI	BUTLER
PHARL	DU BOIS
BWE	BROOKS
DYOLGEWNN	GIOVANNI



Design your own book cover



The Clinton Twelve

Twelve black students desegregate a high school in Clinton, Tennessee.

Spotlight

Jo Ann Allen Boyce wrote about her experiences in, *This Promise of Change*.

There is a monument and center located in Clinton, Tennessee called Tennessee's Green McAdoo Cultural Center.

Important Date

September 5, 1956 - *the members of Clinton 12 attend their first day at Clinton High School.*

Vocabulary

Ku Klux Klan (KKK) - a group founded in the south that uses terrorism and violence to oppose social change and black emancipation and equality.

The Clinton 12 was a group of high school aged youth that were integrating a Tennessee high school in the summer of 1956. The first day they attended, there were no incidents. However, on the second day the KKK began to riot along with the White Citizens Council.

A white minister from the city then organized an escort for the students. Due to the violence and unrest, the school was closed from December 4th-10th. A federal judge entered an injunction that there should be no interference of the integration. In 1958, the school was destroyed with dynamite.

The members of the Clinton 12 included: Maurice Soles, Anna Theresser Caswell, Alfred Williams, Regina Turner Smith, William R. Latham, Gail Ann Epps Upton, Ronald Gordon "Poochie" Hayden, JoAnn Crozier Allen Boyce, Robert Thacker, Bobby Cain, Minnie Ann Dickey Jones, and Alvah McSwain.

Extension Activities:

1. Research the students of the Clinton 12. What did they go on to do after this experience?

How many words can you make from this word?

Letters can only be used once.

S E G R E G A T I O N

~~SE~~GRE~~GA~~TION

Example: Great

What is an activity that you can do that contains all the of these academic subjects: science, reading, math, writing, and history?

Create a lesson plan:

- A lesson plan should include an objective (the learning goal).
- The materials needed.
- The activities that will be completed to meet the objective.
- Assessment (how to ensure that the objective was met/learned).

Brainstorm

Claudette Colvin

She refused to give up her seat.

Spotlight

Claudette Colvin, Susan McDonald, Aurelia Browder, and Mary Louis Smith were the four plaintiffs in the Browder vs Gayle case challenging Alabama's segregated bus laws.

Important Dates

March 2, 1955 - *Colvin is arrested.*

December 5, 1955 - *Start of the Montgomery Bus Boycott.*

Vocabulary

Plaintiff - a person that brings a case against another in a court of law.

Many people have heard of Rosa Parks and her refusal to give up her seat. Prior to her arrest on December 1, 1955, a 15 year old girl named Claudette Colvin was arrested for refusing to give up her seat.

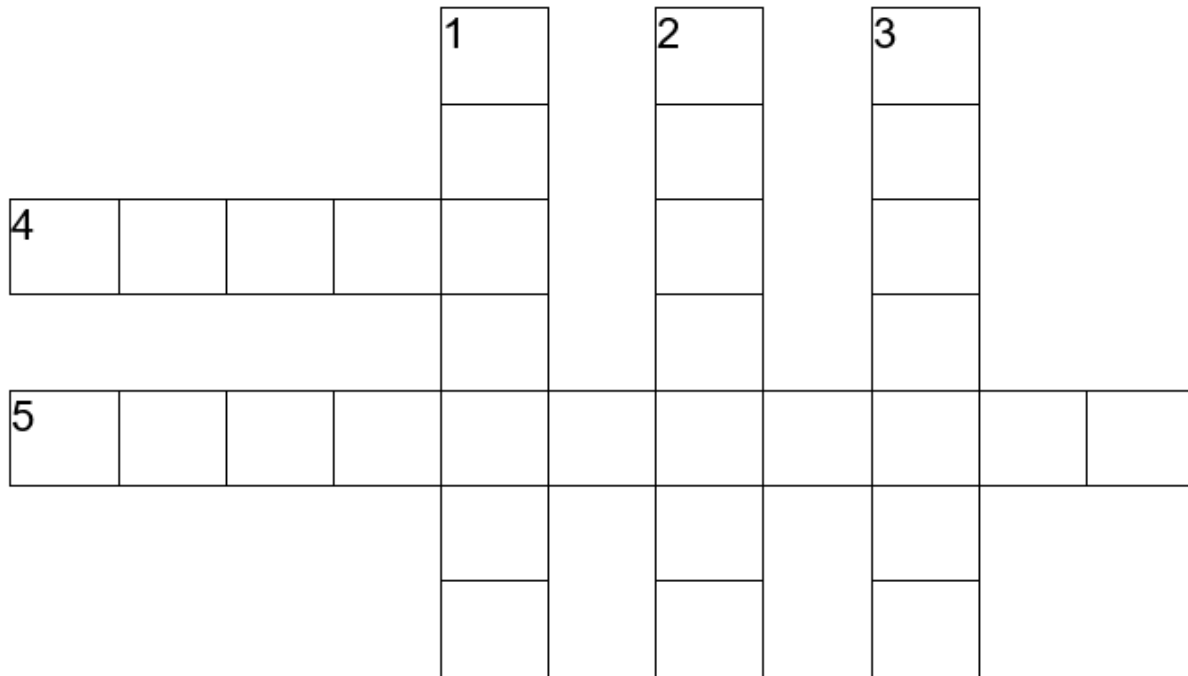
The NAACP had been working on strategies to end segregation in the state of Alabama. When Colvin was arrested, they choose not to use her as the voice of the boycott. One of the reasons was due to her age.

However, she did go on to be one of the plaintiffs in the case that eventually ruled segregation on public transportation to be illegal.

Extension Activities:

1. What was the NAACP? What did they do? Bonus: Are they still around today?
2. Find five facts about the Browder vs Gayle trial.

Bus Boycott



Across

4. Which organization helped Claudette?

5. The purpose of the bus boycott was to end _____ on buses.

Down

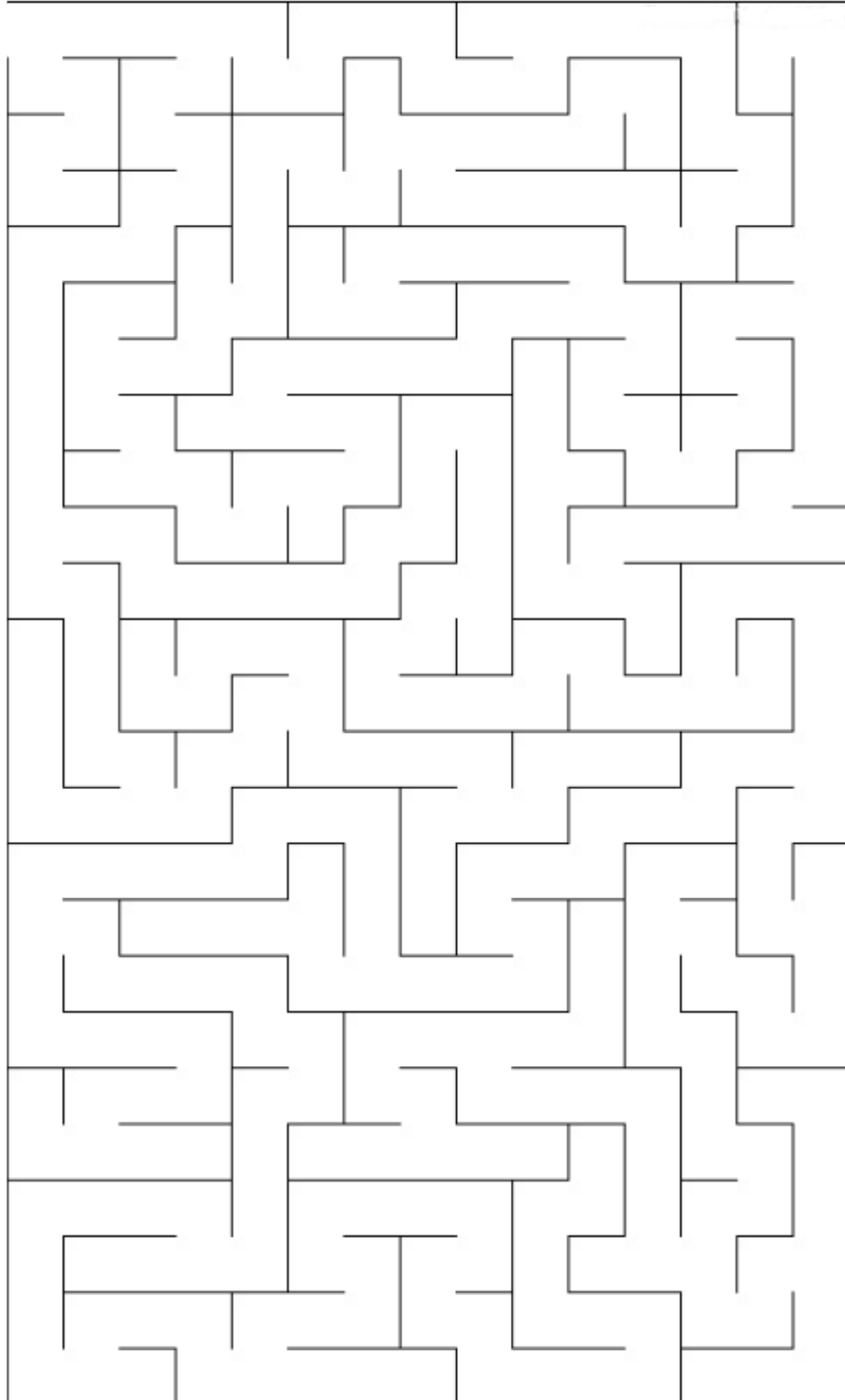
1. The case went to the _____ Court.

2. Which state was the bus boycott?

3. What is Claudette's last name?

Maze

Help the bus find its way out.



Bus Stop

Birmingham Foot Soldiers

*The Children's Crusade of Birmingham,
Alabama.*

In 1963 thousands of children were trained in non-violent tactics to lead demonstrations around segregated downtown Birmingham businesses. Their objective was to speak with the mayor about the many segregated businesses.

Spotlight

Four months after the Crusade, a white supremacist bombed a church causing the death of four young black girls.

On the first day of demonstrations, hundreds of children were arrested. On the second day, Bull Conner, the Commissioner of Public Safety, ordered the police to spray the children with water hoses, attack them with batons, and sick police dogs on them as there was no more space in the jail.

Important Date

May 2, 1963 - *The children, after being trained in non-violent resistance, marched to several segregated areas in Birmingham, Alabama.*

The actions of the police and the commissioner were televised which lead to national outrage. Protestors went to the jails demanding that the children be released.

Vocabulary

Non-Violent Resistance: an act of achieving social change without violence.

For several days, the protesting continued. The children continued to protest despite the violent treatment. By March 10th an agreement had been made to desegregate the businesses.

Extension Activities:

1. Research how the violent outcome of the Children's Crusade being publicized helped the movement.

Math

There are going to be 36 protestors at tonight's event. Only half of them will carry a sign. How many signs will there be?

Show your work.

Math

The march is .5 miles away from your house. You are going to walk to the meeting point. From there, all the protestors will march a total of 1.5 miles. You when then walk back home. How many miles will you walk in all?

Greensboro Four

The start of the lunch counter sit ins.

On February 1, 1960 four 17 year-old students went into a Woolworth retail store and after their purchases decided to have lunch. The lunch counter was designated as "white only". The four young men, David Richmond, Franklin McCain, John McNeil, and Ezell Blair Jr, who later changed his name to Jibreel Khazan, decided to sit at the counter.

They were not served, but they were asked to leave which they refused to do. They stayed at the counter until the store closed. The next day, twelve people sat at the counter. These silent, non-violent protests continued to grow and were coined "sit-ins." It took nearly six months for local businesses to agree to serve Black customers.

Spotlight

The Greensboro Four all attended North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University. The sit-ins helped launch the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

Important Date

July 26, 1960 - *the day the local businesses agreed to allow Black patrons to be served alongside whites.*

Vocabulary

Patron: a customer.

Consumer: a person who purchases goods or services for personal use.

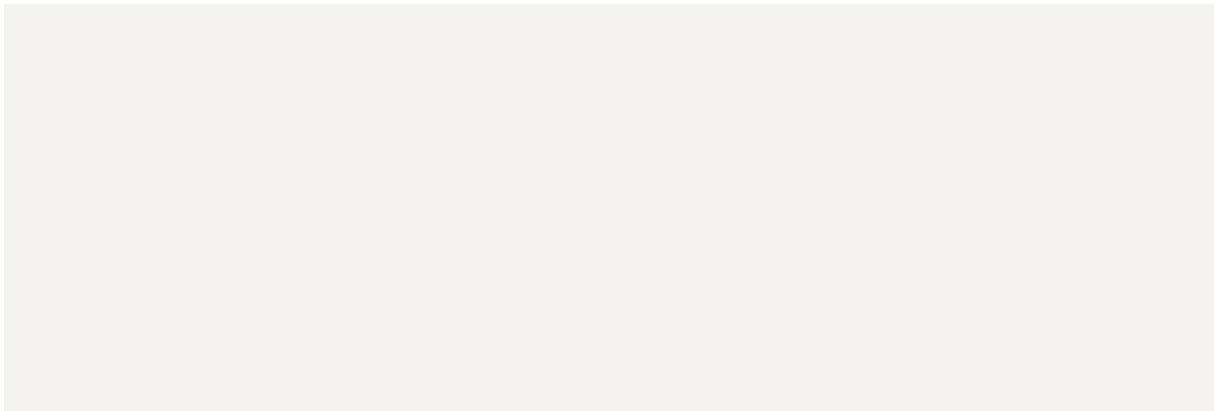
Extension Activities:

1. Research different sit-ins that took place in North Carolina as there were nearly 70,000 participants at different locations.
2. Find out what happened to Woolworths. Are they still around today?

Math

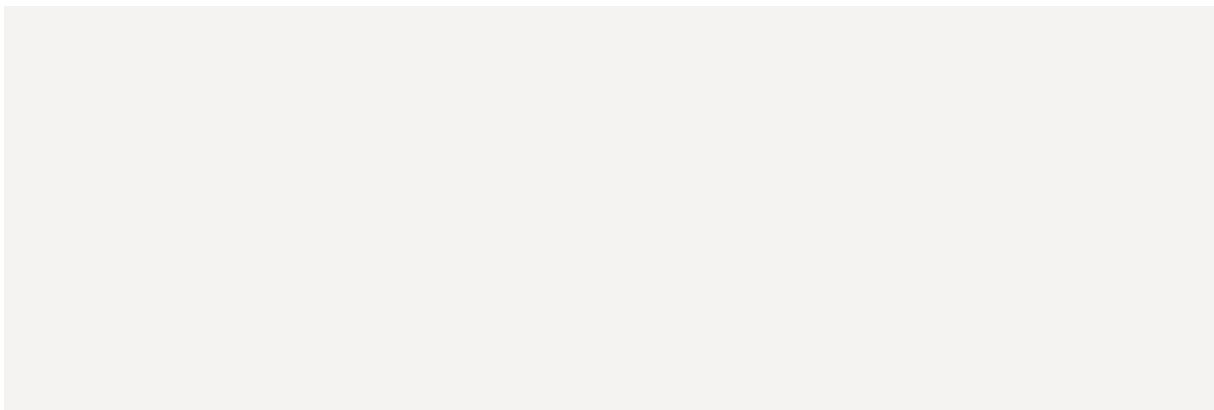
You decided to eat out today. You ordered the following: a sandwich (\$5.95); a side of broccoli (\$2.95); a cup of mixed fruit (\$2.95); a cookie (\$0.85); and a bottled water (\$1.95).

What was the total?



Challenge:

What is the total with a sales tax of 5.5%?



Add a Word

sit in side

book _____ house

good _____ time

hand _____ field

rock _____ aid

car _____ owner

Ruby Bridges

Imagine integrating a school at just six years old!

Brown vs Board of Education stated that segregating schools was unconstitutional in 1954. However, many southern schools still remained segregated.

Spotlight

Ruby Bridges had to test into William Frantz Elementary School. She was one of six Black children to pass the test. Three of those children decided to attend McDonogh No. 19 and became known as the McDonogh Three.

Important Date

November 14, 1960 - *New Orleans schools are court ordered to integrate.*

Vocabulary

Unconstitutional: something that is not in accordance or consistent with the Constitution.

In 1959, Ruby Bridges would integrate William Frantz Elementary School in New Orleans. White parents removed their children from the school and all but one teacher refused to stay in the building. Bridges was escorted to the school daily due to the protests that took place outside of the school.

Eventually the parents let their children return to school and the teachers came back, but Bridges remained the only student in her class for an entire year.

Extension Activities:

1. Research the McDonogh Three.
2. Watch the Ruby Bridges movie or find some books about her at your local library.

Fill in the blanks

Ruby Bridges was only _____ years old when she became _____ William Frantz Elementary School. She was going to help integrate her local _____. In the 1950s schools were still _____ but it was _____ after a case was brought before the _____ Court. The _____ vs Board of _____ made this ruling in 1954.

Word Box

integrated

six

segregated

Brown

unconstitutional

school

Education

Supreme

Fast Fact!

The school Ruby Bridges integrated was five blocks from her house. The all-black school she attended was miles away. The all-white schools in New Orleans created a test to make it difficult for Black children to attend.

Ruby Bridges passed the test.

Ruby Bridges

Word Search

K V I H T H R K C Q U I J D Y I G
P D B H Y Y T S F J E N C N R E J
B J I N T E G R A T I O N M I W N
R F Q V M T E N O I T A C U D E Z
A J F M U A I X J Q W S P H Z K D
V H X H C W X W O N I O I N F I I
E N G R P K T L T Q D V F H N X L
R T J J U T X U A S C R Z Z A I U
Y P P C U L L O T J C Q O F A W A
K K Q U J K M B X K M D Q S C A G
K N S X G F Y U P J W I X A P P Y
U W U H G G C H B Q V G C P Z V O
M R N O H C U R I T J A V M I L H
W S E G K T U V R O N T M B J T P
F L H R U B Q J N S S F V M S D L
X G H B Y P W H L G A O T H U U Y
R M C R W S S X C X O X W C E X C

Integration Bravery NAACP Education Ruby

Sarah Rector

Known as the "richest colored girl in the world".

Sarah Rector was born to African descendants of the Muscogee Creek Nation Indians in 1902. Due to a Treaty signed in 1866, children were entitled to land allotments. Rector was granted approximately 159 acres. Rector was one of hundreds of children, later referred to as the Creek Freedman minors, to receive these land allotments.

To cover the cost of the land taxes that the family lived on, her father leased a parcel of the land to an independent oil company. During their drilling, they hit an oil well. This led to Rector receiving \$300/day. By the time she was 18, Rector was a millionaire.

Spotlight

NAACP members stepped in to protect Rector's fortune as many people heard about her wealth and attempted to take advantage of her family. A white man (TJ Porter) had to be appointed as her guardian.

Important Date

1913 - *B.B. Jones finds oil on Rector's land.*

Vocabulary

Treaty - a formal ratified agreement between people, countries, or nations.

Extension Activities:

1. Find out how much \$300/day in 1913 would be worth today.
2. Research the Dawes Allotment Act of 1887.

Brain Game

Change one letter in each row to get the final word.

Example:

R i c h
R i c e
R i p e
p i p e

L a n d
S e n t

H e l p
S o l d

B a n k
M a s k

Science Experiment

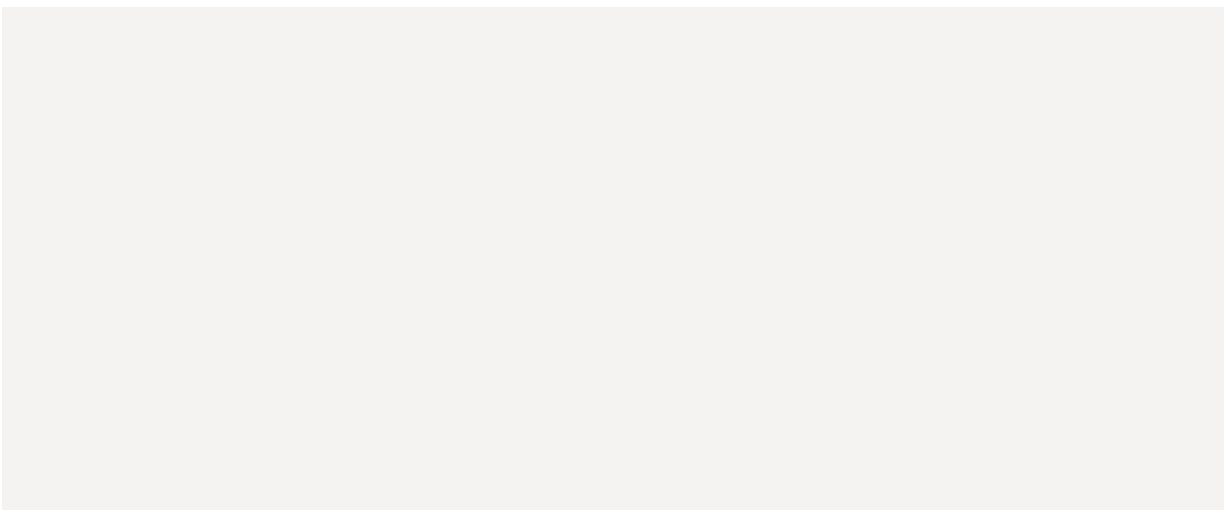
What happens when you mix water and oil together?

What you will need:

- a cup, preferably clear
- water
- oil

Fill the cup halfway with water. Getting some oil (any kind will do) and add a few drops.

Record what happens (draw a picture or write it down).



Explanation: Water molecules are made of polar molecules and oil molecules are non-polar. Non-polar molecules mix better with non-polar molecules.

Black Panther Oakland Community School

"Community. It's all about the community."

Huey P. Newton and Bobby Seale were two college students that wanted to create a program that would improve Oakland, California's black community. The Party went on to create over 60 different programs. One of those programs was the Oakland Community School.

The school had 150 students with a long waitlist. School meals were free and they meditated in the early afternoon. The children were taught how to become critical thinkers and to question everything which helped build their self-confidence.

Spotlight

The Black Panther Party, originally called the Black Panther Party for Self-Defense provided community meals, monitored police violence, and was created to empower the Black community.

Important Dates

October 15, 1966 - *The Black Panther Party was established.*
1973 - *Oakland Community School is established in East Oakland.*

Vocabulary

Critical Thinking: the ability to analyze and evaluate an issue to come to a decision.

Extension Activities:

1. Research the founders of the Black Panther Party. What was the Party's objective? Look up their ten-point program.

Alphabetical Order

Listed below are the names of the original members of the Black Panther Party. Put the names in alphabetical order by first name.

Stokely Carmichael

Bobby Hutton

Judy Juanita

Elbert Howard

Katherine Cleaver

Tim Hayes

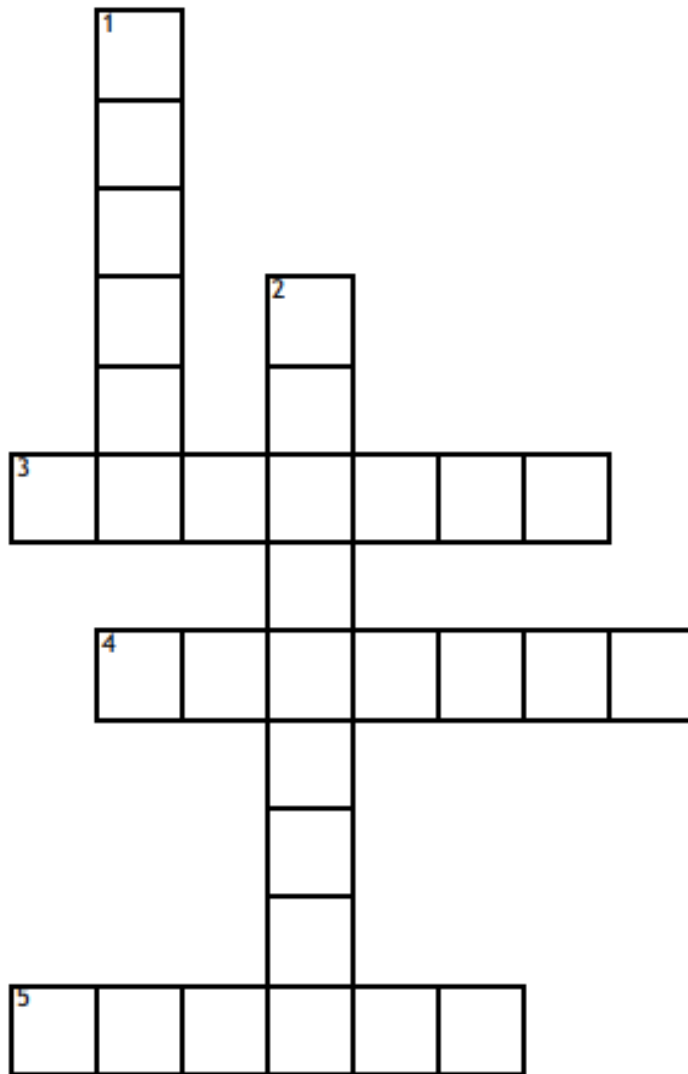
Huey P. Newton

Fred Hampton

Fast Fact:

The Oakland Community School's practice of providing free meals led to a change in the nation's public schools to provide free meals.

Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

3. The Black Panther Party was an organization that proposed self-_____.
4. Which city was the Party established in?
5. One of the founding members of the Party.

DOWN

1. The Party was founded to ensure neighborhood protection from _____ brutality.
2. The Black Panther Party created the Free _____ Program for children.

Phillis Wheatley

She had her work published at just 13 years old!

Phillis Wheatley was brought to the US in 1761 after being kidnapped from her home in Senegal/Gambia. Her enslavers taught her how to read and write; she also studied several other academic subjects.

When she was thirteen she had her first poem published in Newport Mercury newspaper. In many southern states, it was illegal to teach enslaved people how to read or write.

Wheatley was eventually freed from enslavement and continued to write with her first volume of poems being published, *Poems on Various Subjects, Religious and Moral*, in 1773.

Spotlight

To prove Wheatley had written the poems, the preface included signatures from 17 men, one including John Hancock whose signature can also be found on the Declaration of Independence.

Important Date

Approximately 1753 - *Wheatley was born in Senegal/Gambia, kidnapped to a slave ship, and brought to the U.S in 1761.*

Vocabulary

Enslaved: to make someone a slave.

Slavery: typically a person illegally forced to obey another person by force.

Extension Activities:

1. Find one of Wheatley's poems. Is it still relevant today?
2. Why do you think it was illegal for enslaved people to learn how to read and write?

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
6	16	13	14	5	10	17	23	8	2	20
L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
1	12	15	11	9	21	18	4	3	24	7
				W	X	Y	Z			
				25	22	19	26			

Decode the message below with the code from above.

3	5	15	9	11	8	15	3
9	18	11	17	18	6	12	

Make your own message.

Missing Vowels

All the vowels are missing from these nursery rhyme titles. Can you guess what they are?

Twnkl Twnkl Lttl Str

Hy Dddl Dddl

Hckory Dckory Dck

Thr Blnd Mc

Th tsy Btsy Spdr

B B Blck Shp

Jck nd Jll

Rng rnd th Rsy

Vowels

A E I O U

Zulaikha Patel

"Asking me to change my hair is like asking me to erase my blackness."

Spotlight

Patel's demonstration, which was a silent protest, led to other protests at South African schools. One of the schools included St. Michael's School for Girls and parents even participated.

Important Date

2016 - *The Gauteng Education Department reviewed the schools complaints and made a change to their policies.*

Vocabulary

Viral: when a piece of information is mass circulated.

Petition: a formal written request appealing to change that is signed by many people.

In 2016, Zulaikha and her classmates led a demonstration outside of their school, Pretoria Girls High School which had a policy regarding how Black girls could wear their hair. This demonstration eventually led to a policy change.

The school hired armed security guards and threatened the girls with arrest. Video footage of the silent protest went viral. An online petition in support of the girls garnered nearly 25,000 signatures in one day.

The school went on to hear about other grievances related to racist and bias acts happening in the school.

Extension Activities:

1. While America experienced segregation, South Africa experienced Apartheid. Research apartheid. What was it?
2. Research policies that show discrimination specifically against hair types and hairstyles associated with blackness.

Soweto Youth Uprising

Students came together to support their rights to an equal education.

Spotlight

Hector Pieterse was shot by the apartheid police. His image became iconic as a photograph captured the moment when Mbuyisa Makhuba carried him away. There is a street in Soweto that marks his path.

Important Dates

1954 - *Five Black teachers and students protested against the guidelines set forth by Bantu Education.*

June 16 - *Youth Day in South Africa commemorates the uprisings.*

Vocabulary

Afrikaans: a language of the Dutch in South Africa.

On June 16, 1976 black students in Soweto, South Africa peacefully protested against the school system's compulsory education that removed their home languages.

Nearly 10,000 students protested this government directive of only teaching in English or Afrikaans. They were mobilized by the South African Student Movement which was also supported by the Black Consciousness Movement.

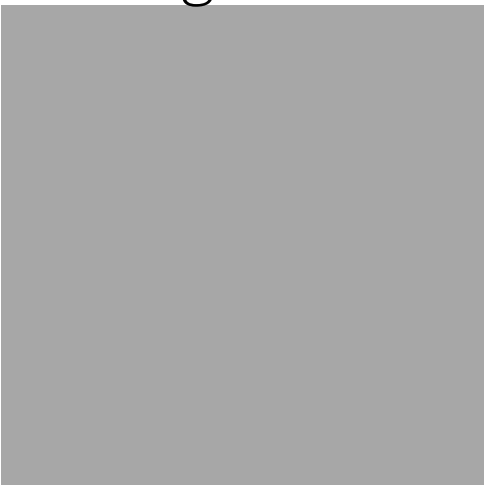
The demonstrating students were met with violence from the police. This led to a revolt and uprising against the government and lasted for a year.

Extension Activities:

1. Research the Bantu Education Act of 1953.
2. Look up the two mentioned groups, Black Consciousness Movement and South African Students Organisation and learn about their objectives/goals?

Draw a Map of your Neighborhood

Legend

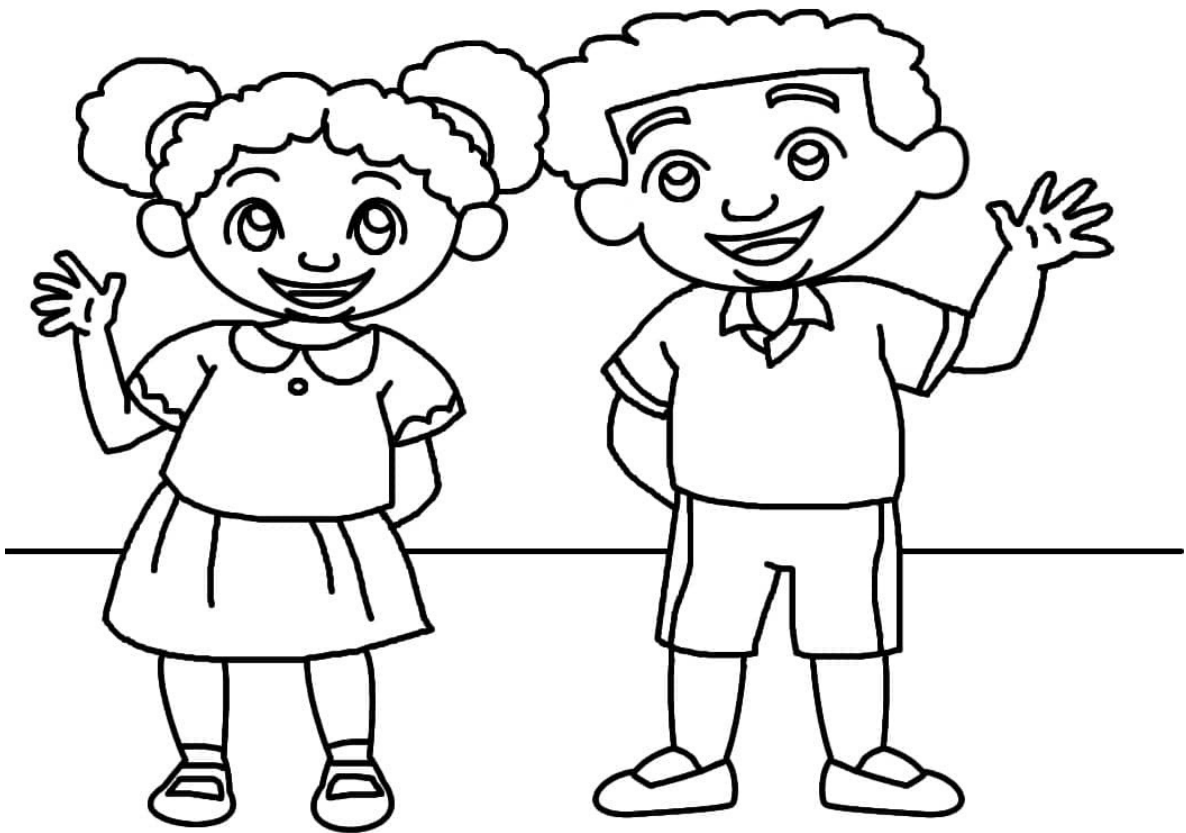


A **legend** uses symbols to mark important locations. For example, a book could represent the library or a bookstore.

Coloring Page

Fast Fact!

Photographs and videos often have a role in how protests are perceived. Media coverage can help and hurt organizations.



Amariyanna Copeny

Little Miss Flint.

Spotlight

The Flint Water Crisis, as it has been named, is still on-going problem that started when lead was found in the drinking water due to old pipes.

Important Date

May 4, 2006 - *Obama visited Flint. He later pledged \$100 million to fix the problem; however, the water crisis has not yet been fully eradicated.*

Vocabulary

Public health: the health of the population as a whole usually regulated and supported by the government.

In April 2014 it was discovered that the water in Flint, Michigan was contaminated with lead. This public health crisis led to many people speaking out against the crisis.

Copeny was only eight years old when she wrote a letter to then president, Barack Obama. Upon reading the letter, Obama made a trip to Flint to address the water crisis.

Copeny's letter pushed her into a position to become a young activist and she continues to use her national platform to fundraise for the community.

Extension Activities:

1. Research ways you can test your water. After you've conducted a test record your findings. Is your faucet water safe to drink?

Homophones

Homophones are words that are spelled differently but sound the same.

Take these word pairs and write a sentence for each.

Example:

1. Her **hair** was a curly coil of beauty.
2. The **hare** went hopping through the field.

Bear/Bare:

1. _____
2. _____

Allowed/Aloud

1. _____
2. _____

Hear/Here:

1. _____
2. _____

By/Bye/Buy:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Math: Graph

How much water do you use daily?

Make a graph showing how much time you spend with the water on for each activity:

Brushing your teeth

Washing the dishes

Drinking

Bathing/Showering

Washing you hands

What you will need:

A timer

Pen or pencil

25 minutes

20 minutes

15 minutes

10 minutes

5 minutes

Brushing teeth



Your Page

WRITE IT OUT!

Spotlight

Important Dates

Vocabulary
