



# **Britannica Kids MIA Guided Notes**

(Source)

**Instructions:** Complete the Guided Notes for the Britannica Kids Research Article.

#### INTRODUCTION

- The Montgomery Bus Boycott was one of the defining actions so the Civil Rights Movement in the United States.
- The boycott was a mass protest against segregation of the Montgomery, Alabama bus system.
- It also brought Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. into the spotlight as one of the most important **leaders** of the movement.

#### BACKGROUND

- The public buses of Montgomery were **segregated**.
- Black passengers were made to sit in the back of the bus or to stand.
- Black passengers had to give up their seats to a white person if there
  were no other seats available.
- In 1955 a teenage girl named Claudette Colvin refused to give up her seat to a white person.
- Nine months later Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat to a white man. She was arrested, jailed, and fined.
- Black people of Montgomery then boycotted the city's bus system.

## **BOYCOTT**

- Local civil rights leaders thought a boycott would be effective because Black riders made up about 75 percent of bus riders.
- On December 5 some **90** percent of African American residents stayed off the buses.
- A group of local **ministers** formed the Montgomery Improvement Association (MIA), which coordinated the boycott.





- Dr. King, the new pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, was elected president of the MIA.
- The boycott caused some **white** people to act out against Black citizens.
- Dr. King's house was bombed.
- The MIA filed a lawsuit against bus segregation.
- On June 5, 1956, a federal court declared bus segregation illegal.

### **AFTERMATH**

- The boycott received a great deal of national press.
- Dr. King became well known throughout the **country**.
- The success of the boycott inspired other communities in the South to protest racial discrimination.
- It also showed that direct **nonviolent** resistance was effective.