

**PRE-VISIT ACTIVITY****Biography**

While a student at Morehouse College in 1960, Julian Bond was a founder of the Atlanta student sit-in and anti-segregation organization, and of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). As SNCC's Communications Director, Bond was active in protests and registration campaigns throughout the South. He served for twenty years in the Georgia House of Representatives and holds a teaching post at the American University. Julian Bond is currently the national chairman of the NAACP.

What is Mr. Bond's profession? (circle your answer or answers)

- A. Politician
- B. Business professional
- C. Activist
- D. Professor

Answers:
A C, & D – Mr. Bond has worked as a Politician, Activist, and college Professor.

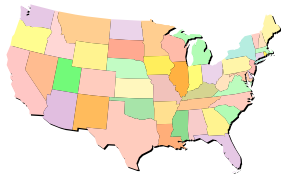
Vocabulary

Activist: A person who practices direct action to effect changes in social conditions and governments.

Name two people (aside from Mr. Bond) who are **Activists**:



1.



2.



3.



4.

Can you identify the images above?

1. _____ 3. _____

2. _____ 4. _____

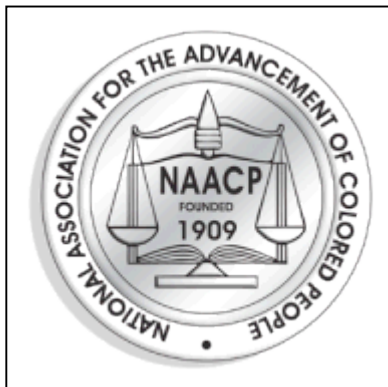
Answers:
1. World Map 2. United States of America 3. Georgia 4. Georgia State flag

**POST-VISIT ACTIVITY**

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (or SNCC, pronounced "snick") was one of the primary institutions of the American Civil Rights Movement in the 1960s. It emerged in April of 1960 from student meetings led by Ella Baker held at Shaw University in Raleigh, North Carolina. SNCC began with an \$800 grant from the Southern Christian Leadership

Conference. Some of the original student members were organizers of sit-ins at segregated lunch counters in the southern United States. Its purpose then was to coordinate the use of nonviolent direct action to attack segregation and other forms of racism. SNCC played a leading role in the Freedom Rides, the 1963 March on Washington, Mississippi Freedom Summer and the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party over the next few years. In the later part of the 1960s, led by fiery leaders like Stokely Carmichael, SNCC focused on Black Power, and then fighting against the Vietnam War. In 1969, SNCC officially changed its name to the Student National Coordinating Committee to reflect the broadening of its strategies.

Can you name some of the ways the SNCC coordinated civil rights activism?



How did the NAACP challenge segregation? In what way did the legal system play an important role?

How did the shift to Black Power within the SNCC change the organization?
