

Historical Perspectives

Key Players and Their Roles Graphic Organizer

Purpose

The chart is divided into four categories: **Activists**, **Government Officials**, **Allies**, and **Bystanders**. You'll fill in the information for each category as it relates to your topic. The first row of each chart is an example based on the topic of the Civil Rights Movement.

How to Use the Chart

1. Activists (Fighting for Rights):

- o What to do: Identify the people or groups who fought for rights and fill out the corresponding sections.
- Rights Fought For: List the rights they were trying to gain or protect (e.g., voting rights, civil rights).
- Responsibilities: Explain their duties or actions in fighting for these rights (e.g., organizing protests, speaking out).
- Impact: Describe how their actions affected the movement or event (e.g., changes in laws, public awareness).

2. People in Power (Denying Rights):

- What to do: Identify the people or groups who denied rights and fill out the corresponding sections.
- o **Rights Denied**: List the rights they suppressed or ignored (e.g., freedom of speech, access to education).
- o Responsibilities: Explain their role in enforcing laws or policies that restricted rights (e.g., passing segregation laws).
- o **Impact**: Describe the consequences of their actions on the movement or people affected (e.g., increased protests, violence).

3. Allies (Supporting the Fight for Rights):

- What to do: Identify the people or groups who supported the fight for rights, even if they were not directly affected, and fill out the corresponding sections.
- o Rights Fought For: List the rights they helped others fight for (e.g., desegregation, labor rights).
- o Responsibilities: Explain how they supported the fight (e.g., joining protests, using platforms to speak out).
- o **Impact**: Describe the effect of their support on the movement (e.g., expanding the movement's reach, gaining broader public support).

4. Bystanders (Not Actively Involved):

- What to do: Identify the people/groups who did not take action, despite being aware of the issue, and fill out the corresponding sections.
- o Rights Denied: List the rights that were being denied while they remained passive (e.g., voting rights, freedom of assembly).
- o Responsibilities: Explain what they could have done but chose not to (e.g., supporting protests, speaking out).
- o Impact: Describe the consequences of their inaction (e.g., delaying change, allowing injustices to continue).

Definitions of Key Terms

Defender of Rights:

- *Meaning*: Someone who actively fights for or protects the rights of themselves or others.
- **Example**: An activist leading protests to achieve civil rights.

Oppressor of Rights:

- **Meaning**: Someone who denies or suppresses the rights of others.
- **Example**: A government enforcing laws that discriminate against a group of people.

Ally:

- Meaning: Someone who supports others in their fight for rights, even if they are not directly affected.
- **Example**: A person from a different community who joins and supports a civil rights movement.

Bystander:

- **Meaning**: Someone who is aware of injustices but does not take action to support or oppose them.
- **Example**: A witness to discrimination who chooses not to get involved.

Activists (Fighting for Rights)

Person/Group	Rights Fought For	Responsibilities	Impact
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)	Voting rights, racial equality	Responsibility to register Black voters, organize peaceful protests	Registered many Black voters in the South, highlighting voter suppression

People in Power (Denying Rights)

Person/Group	Rights Denied	Responsibilities	Impact
Southern State Governors	Voting rights, desegregation	Responsibility to enforce segregation and suppress protests	Ordered police action against protesters, strengthened segregation temporarily

Allies (Supporting the Fight for Rights)

Person/Group	Rights Denied	Responsibilities	Impact
White Clergymen	Voting rights, desegregation (as an ally)	Supported marches, used their religious platforms to fight against racial discrimination	Advocated for civil rights in religious communities, encouraged broader support

Bystanders (Not Actively Involved)

Person/Group	Rights Denied	Responsibilities	Impact
White Northern Americans (some)	Often indifferent to segregation in the South	Could have supported protests more actively but remained passive	Delayed national action in some cases by remaining silent