



## Word List

Study the definitions of the words. Then do the exercises that follow.

**arrogant**  
ar' ə gənt

*adj.* Showing too much pride in oneself.

You were **arrogant** to claim that you knew all the answers.

**arrogance** *n.* A feeling of too much pride in oneself.

Declaring that you are sure to win is another example of your **arrogance**.

**boycott**  
boi' kät

*v.* To join others in refusing to deal with a person or group.

Customers plan to **boycott** that store if it continues to overcharge.

*n.* The act of boycotting.

The fans called off their **boycott** when the teams agreed to lower ticket prices.

**campaign**  
kam pān'

*n.* 1. A series of actions intended to accomplish a goal.

Picking up litter was the first step in the **campaign** to clean up the town center.

2. A series of military actions in a particular area.

General Sherman's four-month-long Atlanta **campaign** ended with the fall of that city on September 2, 1864.

*v.* To take part in actions planned to accomplish a particular goal.

Students who wish to **campaign** for class office must submit petitions.

**ceremony**  
ser' ə mō nē

*n.* A formal event held in honor of a special occasion.

The bride and groom exchanged rings during the wedding **ceremony**.

**custody**  
kus' tə də

*n.* 1. Control over and responsibility for care.

Following a divorce, each parent may want **custody** of the children.

2. In the keeping of the police; in jail.

The new officer took the thief into **custody**.

**degrade**  
dē grād'

*v.* To bring shame or disgrace upon.

By lying to cover up his cheating, Sam **degraded** himself even more.

**degrading** *adj.* Causing shame or disgrace.

Losing the trophy because one player had taken a bribe was a **degrading** experience.

**detain**  
dē tān'

*v.* To stop or hold; to keep from going on.

The customs officers **detained** us while they searched our bags.

**extend**  
ek stend'

v. 1. To reach out.

The conductor **extended** her arms as a signal to the orchestra to be ready.

2. To offer.

I wish to **extend** my apologies for behaving so badly.

3. To make longer.

The exhibition was so popular that the museum decided to **extend** it by a week.

4. To stretch or lie.

The property **extends** for a half mile beyond the river.

**integrate**  
in' tə grāt

v. To unite into a whole; especially to end the separation of races.

In 1948, President Truman **integrated** the armed forces of the United States.

**integration** *n.* (in tə grā' shən) The act of uniting or bringing together, especially people of different races.

In the 1950s many people opposed the **integration** of restaurants and other public places.

**segregate**  
seg' rə gāt

v. To keep separate or apart.

Ranchers **segregate** sick animals from the herd to prevent diseases from spreading.

**segregation** *n.* (seg rə gā' shən) The act of keeping separate or apart.

One of the goals of the Civil Rights Movement was to end racial **segregation** in the United States.

**supreme**  
sə prēm'

*adj.* 1. The highest in rank or position.

Saddam Hussein was the **supreme** ruler of Iraq until his overthrow in 2003.

2. Of the greatest importance.

The mayor declared that eliminating homelessness was the **supreme** challenge for the city.

**triumph**  
trī' əmf

*n.* 1. A noteworthy success.

Helen Keller's graduation from college was a **triumph**.

2. The joy winning brings.

The dancer who was invited to audition shot a look of **triumph** at those who were not so lucky.

v. To win.

The winner of the national spelling bee **triumphed** over forty-nine other contestants.

**triumphant** *adj.* (trī um' fənt) Joyful over a victory or success.

The **triumphant** skater was given a hero's welcome on her return from the Olympic Games.

**vacate**  
vā' kāt

v. To make empty, as by leaving.

We will **vacate** the house at the end of June to make way for the people moving in.

**verdict** *vər' dikt* *n.* 1. The decision reached at the end of a trial.  
The foreman looked grim as she announced the **verdict**.  
2. A judgment or opinion.  
The **verdict** on the new computer is that it does twice the work in half the time.

**violate** *vi' ə lāt* *v.* 1. To break, as a law or a promise.  
Working for another research company **violates** the agreement she made with her previous employer.

2. To treat in an improper or disrespectful way.  
The vandals who **violated** the cemetery by knocking over gravestones had to restore it.

**violation** *n.* (*vi ə lā' shən*) A breaking of or failing to keep something like a law or a promise.  
Revealing the secret to your friends was a **violation** of the trust placed in you.

2A

## Finding Meanings

Choose two phrases to form a sentence that correctly uses a word from Word List 2. Write each sentence on the line provided.

1. (a) A look of arrogance is one that (c) shows the joy of victory.  
(b) A look of triumph is one that (d) shows acceptance of defeat.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. (a) A violated rule is one that (c) cannot be broken.  
(b) A degrading rule is one that (d) causes shame or disgrace.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. (a) A segregated test is one (c) that is greater than all others.  
(b) that everyone must take. (d) A supreme test is one

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. (a) Arrogance is (c) Custody is  
(b) humor at one's own expense. (d) a feeling of self-importance.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. (a) An extension of an agreement is (c) the act of signing it.  
(b) A violation of an agreement is (d) the act of breaking it.
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6. (a) the state of being held by the police. (c) the state of being afraid without reason.  
(b) Integration is (d) Custody is
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7. (a) improve its quality. (c) To extend something is to  
(b) To segregate something is to (d) increase its length.
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8. (a) a series of military actions. (c) A ceremony is  
(b) A campaign is (d) a prize given to the winner.
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9. (a) To boycott a business is to (c) open it up to people of all races.  
(b) increase the number of its customers. (d) To integrate a business is to
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Improve each of the following sentences by crossing out the bold phrase and replacing it with a word (or a form of the word) from Word List 2.

1. The speaker called on us to take part in the **organized refusal to attend performances** of theater companies that employ nonunion actors.
2. Greenpeace is **taking part in a series of actions** to stop the killing of whales.
3. The king of Norway presents the Nobel Peace Prize at a **formal event in honor of the occasion** held in Oslo.
4. The separate companies were **brought together and formed** into one large corporation.
5. The people in the courtroom eagerly awaited the **decision reached at the end of the trial**.
6. Conditions in the jail **take away the self-respect of** the prisoners housed there.
7. The immigrants were **kept from going on their way** by inspectors who demanded to see their papers.
8. Students felt that their privacy was being **treated in a disrespectful and improper way** when their lockers were searched.
9. **The separation of the different races** in public schools was outlawed in 1954.
10. During the fire drill, students **moved out of** the school in an orderly way.
11. The children will remain in the state's **care and control** until their parents can be located.

Circle the letter or letters of each correct answer. A question may have more than one correct answer.

1. Which of the following are **ceremonies**?
 

(a) the swearing in of a president	(c) the election of a president
(b) a wedding	(d) a birthday
  
2. Which of the following can be **violated**?
 

(a) one's health	(c) one's privacy
(b) a building code	(d) an order
  
3. Which of the following would be a **triumph**?
 

(a) landing people on Mars	(c) receiving a standing ovation for a speech
(b) finding a dollar on the sidewalk	(d) ending world poverty
  
4. Which of the following can be **boycotted**?
 

(a) tap water	(c) punishment
(b) a brand of soft drink	(d) a grocery store
  
5. Which of the following is a **verdict**?
 

(a) "Guilty."	(c) "Not guilty."
(b) "Be quiet!"	(d) "I didn't do it."
  
6. Which of the following might a person **campaign** for?
 

(a) someone running for Congress	(c) a second helping of food
(b) lower taxes	(d) changes in a law
  
7. Which of the following can be **detained**?
 

(a) a journey	(c) a suspect
(b) a lawbreaker	(d) a traveler
  
8. Which of the following can be **vacated**?
 

(a) a hotel room	(c) a seat
(b) hope	(d) a promise

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Antonyms are words that have opposite or nearly opposite meanings. *Rise* and *fall* are antonyms. Both words have to do with movement, but in opposite directions.

Circle the two antonyms in each group of four words.

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|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. timid   | wealthy   | supreme   | arrogant  |
| 2. release | detain    | campaign  | decide    |
| 3. vacate  | segregate | immigrate | integrate |
| 4. supreme | weighty   | degrading | lowest    |
| 5. verdict | exhibit   | disaster  | triumph   |
| 6. degrade | violate   | obey      | declare   |
| 7. occupy  | vacate    | boycott   | separate  |
| 8. point   | extend    | shorten   | clasp     |
| 9. conceal | persecute | unveil    | need      |
| 10. health | poverty   | wealth    | affection |

Read the passage. Then answer the questions that follow it.

## The Mother of the Civil Rights Movement



Many people believe that the Civil Rights Movement in America began on December 1, 1955. On that date, an African American woman named Rosa Parks refused to **vacate** her seat on a Montgomery, Alabama, bus so that a white person could sit there. At the time, local laws unjustly allowed African Americans to be treated as second-class citizens. Many hotels, restaurants, and even drinking fountains throughout the South were for whites only. And in Montgomery, the state capital of Alabama, as elsewhere throughout the South, city buses were **segregated**. The front ten seats were set aside for whites; African American passengers had to ride in the back.

Rosa Parks found it **degrading** to have to sit in the "colored" section of the bus. For that reason, she usually walked home from her job in a Montgomery department store. But on that winter evening, Parks was feeling tired and decided to take the bus home. Soon all ten seats in the front of the bus were occupied by white people. When another white man got on, the driver told Parks and three others to give up their seats so that he could **extend** the "whites only" section. The three others gave up their seats, but Parks refused to move. The driver called the police, who took her into **custody**.

Parks was **detained** at the police station for three hours. When she was released, she was ordered to appear in court four days later. There she was found guilty and fined ten dollars. Her lawyers appealed the **verdict**, and the case slowly began making its way through the courts.

Meanwhile, the battle for civil rights was also being fought in the streets of Montgomery. African American people **boycotted** the city's buses. This resulted in heavy losses to the company. An African American minister from Atlanta, Georgia, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., found himself suddenly thrust into a position of leadership. Many white citizens felt that the boycotters were being **arrogant** in demanding equal treatment under the law. There were numerous outbreaks of violence. However, Dr. King preached a message of nonviolence. He urged his supporters never to use force even if they were attacked. The country was moved by his eloquence; they could no longer ignore the racial injustice that had been previously taken for granted. The

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**campaign** lasted 381 days. It ended on December 20, 1956, when the United States **Supreme** Court made a historic ruling. The court agreed with a lower court ruling that the Montgomery law **violated** the United States Constitution. The nation's highest court ordered the bus company to **integrate** its buses. In doing so, it sent a powerful message: African American people could no longer be treated as second-class citizens.

It was clear that the movement sparked by Rosa Parks had **triumphed** when Congress passed the 1964 Civil Rights Act. This law opened up public housing, schools, and employment to people of all races. In 1989, Parks was invited to attend **ceremonies** at the White House marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of its passage. In 2002, her former home in Montgomery was placed on the National Register of Historic Places. Rosa Parks died in 2005, but she will always be remembered as the mother of the Civil Rights Movement.

- **Answer each of the following questions in the form of a sentence. If a question does not contain a vocabulary word from the lesson's word list, use one in your answer. Use each word only once.**

1. How do you think African Americans were affected by the bus **boycott**?

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2. What is the meaning of **extend** as it is used in the passage?

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3. Why did Rosa Parks get home late on December 1, 1955?

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4. What is the meaning of **custody** as it is used in the passage?

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5. Why can one not appeal a **Supreme** Court decision?

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6. How did **segregation** in the South affect African Americans?

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7. What is the meaning of **campaign** as it is used in the passage?

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8. How did local laws throughout the South **degrade** African Americans?

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9. Why did some whites believe that the African American protesters in Montgomery were behaving **arrogantly**?

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10. What was the **verdict** in Rosa Parks's first court case?

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11. What was the result of the **integration** of Montgomery's buses?

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12. What is the meaning of **triumph** as it is used in the passage?

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13. What did those sitting next to Rosa Parks on December 1, 1955, do when they were told to move?

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14. What are two things you might do if called upon to organize a **ceremony** honoring Rosa Parks?

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15. What is the meaning of **violated** as it is used in the passage?

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### FUN & FASCINATING FACTS

• Captain Charles Boycott ran the Irish estates of the Earl of Erne in the 1880s, a time of great poverty in Ireland. He refused to lower the rents of those living on the estates and threw those who couldn't afford to pay out of their homes. In an attempt to force him to change his harsh ways, the people of County Mayo banded together and refused to have any dealings with him. Servants would not work in his house, and shopkeepers would not supply him with goods. In a very short time the captain's name had entered the English language. To **boycott** someone or something is to join with others in refusing to have any dealings with that person or thing. The word soon spread to other languages and has the same meaning in French, German, Dutch, and Russian.

• The word **campaign** entered the English language from Latin by way of French. It happened like this. The Latin word for "field" is *campus*. Soldiers on active duty are sometimes said to be "in the field"; thus, a series of military actions in a particular area came to be called

a campaign. The meaning of the word has been expanded so that it no longer refers only to a military course of action. We now have voter registration campaigns, anti-drug campaigns, and campaigns to clean up our city streets and parks.

• The Latin word *integer* means "complete" or "whole," and whole numbers such as 1, 2, 3, and 4 are known as *integers*. The word **integrate** is formed from this Latin word; to be *integrated* is to be made *whole* or *complete*.

• The Latin word for a herd or flock is *grex* or *greg*. The word **segregate** is formed by combining this root with the Latin prefix *sed-* or *se-*, which means "apart from." To *segregate* a group is to keep it *apart from* the rest of the *flock*.

• A **verdict** is a decision reached at the end of a trial. The person who announces the verdict must speak the truth, as the word itself suggests. It comes from the Latin *dicere*, "to speak," and the Latin *verus*, "true."

## Lesson

## 2

## Review Exercise

1. The Civil Rights movement began in the 1950s. Its purpose was to end the \_\_\_\_\_ of Americans because of their race.
2. There were signs saying "Whites Only" in many places. Having to drink from separate drinking fountains was \_\_\_\_\_ to African Americans.
3. There was a belief that African Americans were inferior. Unfortunately, such \_\_\_\_\_ views were not unusual at that time.
4. African American children and white children were kept apart. At that time in the South, \_\_\_\_\_ schools were rare.
5. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was a great American. He \_\_\_\_\_ tirelessly to make America a fairer and a more just nation.
6. Dr. King accomplished a great deal during his short life. His \_\_\_\_\_ achievement was to show that nonviolent resistance to injustice actually worked.
7. In 1955, African Americans made a nonviolent protest against the injustices they suffered. They \_\_\_\_\_ the Birmingham bus system.
8. The protest began when Rosa Parks remained seated when told to move to the back of the bus. By refusing to \_\_\_\_\_ her seat, she had broken the law.

9. Rosa Parks resented being told to give up her seat. She felt that her dignity had been \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The bus driver reacted quickly. Rosa Parks was taken off the bus and remained in the \_\_\_\_\_ of Montgomery police officers for the next three hours.
11. It was uncertain how long she would be held at the police station. She hoped she would not be \_\_\_\_\_ there overnight.
12. Civil Rights lawyers fought the case through the court system. They wanted Rosa Parks's guilty \_\_\_\_\_ overturned.
13. In 1956 the highest court in the land ordered the bus company to treat everyone alike. African Americans everywhere felt \_\_\_\_\_ when they heard the news.
14. In 1989 Rosa Parks was honored by the president. An invitation was \_\_\_\_\_ to her to visit the White House.
15. Rosa Parks's former home has been put on the National Register of Historic Places. The event took place in 2002, and the 88-year-old Ms. Parks attended the \_\_\_\_\_.