

ROSA LOUISE McCAULEY PARKS



1913 - 2005

NEW WORDS

Eventually: At the very end, finally.

Finalmente.

Early in: At the beginning of.

A principios de.

Dying: About to die.

Agonizante, moribunda.

Efforts: Use the activity of the mind to get something difficult.

Esfuerzos.

Joined: To become a member.

Unió.

Chapter: Section.

Sección.

Had passed: Had approved.

Había aprobado.

However: But.

Sin embargo.

Struck down: Annulled, cancel.

Anuló.

Fined: Penalized, mulcted.

Multó.

Outlawed: Made something not legal.

Ilegalizó.

Staff: Persons working in the same organization.

Personal.

Rosa Louise McCauley Parks

Rosa Louise McCauley Parks was an African-American Civil Rights activist born the 4th of February 1913 in Tuskegee, Alabama, US.

First years

She moved with her parents, James and Leona McCauley, to Pine Level, Alabama, at age 2 to reside with Leona's parents. Her brother, Sylvester, was born in 1915, and shortly after that her parents separated. Rosa moved to Montgomery, Alabama, at age 11 and eventually attended high school there, a laboratory school at the Alabama State Teachers' College for Negroes. She left at 16, early in 11th grade, because she needed to care for her dying grandmother and, soon after that, her ill mother. In 1932, at 19, she married Raymond Parks, who was a long-time member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). He supported Rosa in her efforts to earn her high-school diploma, which she ultimately did the following year, at a time when less than 7% of African Americans had a high school diploma.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

In December 1943, Parks became active in the Civil Rights Movement, joined the Montgomery chapter of the NAACP, and was elected secretary.

Bus Incident

In 1900, Montgomery had passed a city ordinance to segregate bus passengers by race. Over time and by custom, however, Montgomery bus drivers adopted the practice of requiring black riders to move when there were no white-only seats left.

One day in 1943, Parks boarded the bus and paid the fare. She then moved to her seat but driver James F. Blake told her to follow city rules and enter the bus again from the back door. Parks exited the vehicle and waited for the next bus, determined never to ride with Blake again.

After working all day, Parks boarded the Cleveland Avenue bus the 1st of December 1955, in downtown Montgomery. She paid her fare and sat in the "colored" section. Initially, she did not notice that the bus driver was the same man, James F. Blake, who had left her in the rain in 1943. As the bus traveled along its regular route, all of the white-only seats in the bus filled up and the bus driver ordered to change her seat. But she renounces.

She was imprisoned for his conduct, accused of disrupting the order.

Justice

A Supreme Court Decision struck down the Montgomery ordinance under which Mrs. Parks had been fined, and outlawed racial segregation on public transportation.

Achievements

In 1957, Mrs. Parks and her husband moved to Detroit, Michigan where Mrs. Parks served on the staff of U.S. Representative John Conyers. The Southern Christian Leadership Council established an annual Rosa Parks Freedom Award in her honor.

In the years following her retirement, she traveled to lend her support to civil-rights events and causes and wrote an autobiography, "Rosa Parks: My Story." In 1999.

After the death of her husband in 1977, Mrs. Parks founded the Rosa and Raymond Parks Institute for Self-Development. The Institute sponsors an annual summer program for teenagers called Pathways to Freedom. The young people tour the country in buses, under adult supervision, learning the

history of their country and of the civil rights movement. In 1996 President Clinton presented Rosa Parks with the Presidential Medal of Freedom. In 1999 she received a Congressional Gold Medal.

Death

Mrs. Parks spent her last years living quietly in Detroit, where she died the 24th of October 2005 at the age of 92. Parks became an icon of the civil rights movement.

SOURCES

http://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rosa_Parks

<http://www.history.com/topics/black-history/rosa-parks>

<http://www.achievement.org/autodoc/page/par0bio-1>