

Name: _____ Date: _____

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Vocabulary:

This is What Courage Looks Like

- 1. boycott (BOI-kot)** *verb or noun*; To *boycott* is to refuse to buy something or take part in something as a way of expressing disapproval. For example, you might boycott a company that tests its nail polish on animals by refusing to buy any of that company’s products. As a noun, *boycott* refers to the act of refusing to buy something or take part in something. If enough people take part in the boycott, the company might decide to stop testing its nail polish on animals.
- 2. federal (FED-er-ul)** *adjective*; *Federal* means “related to the national government.” In the U.S., we have a federal system of government, meaning that power is divided between a national (that is, federal) government and state governments. Some areas of life are under the control of the state governments and others are under the control of the federal government. Federal judges, like the ones that Claudette Colvin testified before in the *Browder v. Gayle* case, hear cases involving the violation of federal laws—laws that are based on the U.S. Constitution and apply to the whole country.
- 3. integrated (IN-tih-grey-tid)** *adjective*; The verb *integrate* means “to combine two or more things into a whole, or to make one person or thing part of another group or thing.” If a recipe tells you to integrate the butter into the dry ingredients, it’s telling you to add the butter to the dry ingredients and mix until it all combines into one ball of dough. The adjective *integrated* means “having different parts working together as a whole.” Things that are integrated have been brought together.

Often, *integrate* is used with the particular meaning of combining different groups of people—of stopping segregation (see *segregation*, below). If you integrate a school, you open it to all students. Likewise, *integrated* is often used to mean “not racially segregated.” An integrated community includes people of different races, ethnicities, religions, etc.
- 4. plaintiff (PLEYN-tif)** *noun*; In a court case, the person or group of people that is accusing another person or group of breaking the law is the plaintiff. (The person or group that the plaintiff is accusing is called the defendant.)
- 5. segregation (seg-ri-GEY-shuhn)** *noun*; *Segregation* is the act of keeping different groups (such as people of different races or religions) apart from one another.

6. Supreme Court (suh-PREEM kohrt) *noun*; The Supreme Court is the highest and most powerful court in the United States. It has the power to judge whether federal, state, and local governments are following the law. The Supreme Court’s decisions usually affect the whole country.

7. testimony (TES-tuh-moh-nee) *noun*; Testimony is a spoken or written statement that someone gives—usually in court—after having promised to tell the truth. When you give testimony, you tell what you saw or what you know.

8. unconstitutional (uhn-kon-sti-T00-shuh-nl) *adjective*; The Constitution is the highest law in the United States. It gives us our rights and explains how our government works. All other laws come from the Constitution. A law or practice that is constitutional follows the Constitution; a law or practice that is *unconstitutional* violates (goes against) the Constitution and is therefore illegal. Only the Supreme Court can declare a law unconstitutional.

Directions: In the space below and on the back of this page (if necessary), list any other words from the play whose definitions you are not sure about. For each word, use context clues to try to figure out the meaning. Then look up the word in a few different dictionaries. Discuss the meaning of the word with your teacher or another adult. Then write a definition for the word and one example sentence.

Vocabulary Practice

This Is What Courage Looks Like

Directions: Fill in the circle next to the best answer to each question or phrase that best completes the sentence.

1. Which of the following people definitely has a job in the federal government?

- Ⓐ the principal of a middle school
- Ⓑ the president of the United States
- Ⓒ the governor of a state
- Ⓓ the mayor of a town

3. Which event requires the participation of a plaintiff?

- Ⓐ a tennis match
- Ⓑ a mountain climbing expedition
- Ⓒ a criminal court case
- Ⓓ an election

2. If a law is found to be unconstitutional, that means it is _____.

- Ⓐ illegal
- Ⓑ legal
- Ⓒ unpopular
- Ⓓ not important

4. Choose the sentence that uses *integrated* correctly.

- Ⓐ Steve integrated all of the group members' research into the presentation.
- Ⓑ Amy integrated the cat away from the dogs.
- Ⓒ Jen integrated her car into a parking spot.
- Ⓓ Harold was integrated after the rainstorm.

Directions: Rewrite each sentence below using one of the words or names in the box. We did the first one for you.

boycott integrated Supreme Court testimony segregation

5. According to what Steve said under oath during the trial, he was at home on the night of the robbery.

According to Steve's testimony, he was at home on the night of the robbery.

6. The separation of boys and girls at school is common in some parts of the world.

7. Many people decided to stop buying things from the store until it improved conditions for its workers.

8. People across the country waited to hear the decision of the highest court in the United States.
