



Lesson: 4

Courage in the struggle for Human Rights

SOLUTIONS:

COMPREHENSION

1. Answer the following question in a sentence each:-

Q.1. what kind of men and women fought against violation of human rights?

Ans: Courageous men and women fought against violation of human rights.

Q.2. Why had Gandhi to go to Pretoria?

Ans: Gandhi has to go to Pretoria because a lawsuit required his presence.

Q.3. Which compartment of the train with Gandhi enter?

Ans: Gandhi entered a first class compartment of the train.

Q.4. Where did the railway official ask Gandhi to go to?

Ans: The railway official ask Gandhi to go to the Van compartment.

Q.5. Where did Rosa Parks work?

Ans: Rosa Parks worked in a dressmaker's shop.

Q.6. What happen each time a white passenger climbed into the bus?

Ans: Each time a white passenger climbed into the bus, a black passenger got up from the seat and moved away.

Q.7. What did the driver order Rosa Parks to do?

Ans: The driver ordered Rosa Parks to get up and go to the back.

Q.8. How did the black people fight against the bus company?

Ans: The black people fought against the bus company by boycotting their buses.

Q.9. What did the Judges of the Supreme Court say about segregation?

Ans: The judges of the Supreme Court said that segregation was unlawful in public transport services and that it was against the law of the country.

Q.10. How do Americans call Rosa Parks?

Ans: Americans call her the Mother of the Black civil Rights movements.

2. Answer the following question in about 20-25 words each :-

Q.I. Why was Gandhi asked to leave the first Class railway compartment?

Ans: Gandhi was asked to leave the first Class railway compartment because the white passenger who entered the compartment was disturbed to see a brown intruder and he went out to complain the matter to the railway officials.

Q.II. How did Gandhi introduce the first lessons of Satyagraha in South Africa?

Ans: When Gandhi refused to go to the van compartment the railway officials threatened they would call a police constable to push him out. Gandhi still refused to get out voluntarily for which he was thrown out with his suitcases on to the station platform which got stolen and he sat through the night shivering and meditating. Then soon after the incident Gandhi introduced the first lessons of Satyagraha in South Africa

Q.III. Why did Rosa Parks feel grateful when she was in the bus?

Ans: Rosa Parks feel grateful when she was in the bus because the bus was nearly empty and there were many vacant seats. She could rest her feet now after a long working day.

Q.IV. What was the rule that existed in relation to white and black passengers in Montgomery?

Ans: Black passengers have to give up their seats when white passengers came in the bus. They had to get off the bus and go round to the back door. They could then get on the bus again and travel as standing passengers.

QV. Why did Rosa Parks decide not to get up and leave her seat?

Ans: Rosa Parks decided not to get up and leave her seat because she feels then rule was unfair and rules ought to be fair. If a rule is unfair it ought to go and not remain in the rule book, not to be obeyed. If people go on obeying such bad rules, it will stay in the book for ever so someone should do something about it someday.

Q VI. What followed when the lawyers advised Rosa Parks not to pay the fine?

Ans: Rosa took the advice and they went to the higher courts and finally to the highest court, the Supreme Court. The judges of the Supreme Court said that segregation was unlawful in public transport services and that it was against the law of the country.

QVII. Why was Rosa Parks arrested?

Ans: Rosa Parks was arrested because she refused to get up from her seat and give it up to the white passenger as per the rule.

3. Answer the following questions in about 50-60 words each.

i. Narrate Gandhi's fight against racial injustice in Pretoria.

Ans: Gandhi boarded a train for the overnight journey to Pretoria and entered a first class compartment with his first class ticket. However at Maritz burg in Natal a white passenger entered his compartment and he was disturbed to see a brown passenger inside. So he went and complained and the railway officials informed Gandhi to move to the van compartment. When Gandhi refused to do so voluntarily, he was thrown out with his suitcases to the station platform. When people on the platform took away his luggage and overcoat he sat through the night shivering and meditating.

- ii. Describe the incidents that led to the driver of the bus to ask Rosa Parks to leave her seat.

Ans: The incident happened in an American town called Montgomery in December, 1955. In those days there was a rule where black passengers had to give up their seats when white passengers came in a bus. On that day when Rosa Parks found a seat on the bus after a tiring day she was grateful and sat down. When the warning bell rang in the bus many passengers rushed in many of them white Americans. All the sitting black passengers gave up their seats except Rosa. The driver could not start the bus because a white passenger was standing and a black passenger was not getting up. Other passengers were getting impatient and muttered curses at her. But on that day Rosa Parks was thinking why she should get up, she paid the same fare and the white passenger was neither old nor disabled. The rule was unfair and it ought not to be obeyed so she refused to get up. The driver got angry and ordered Rosa Parks to leave her seat.

- iii. Narrate the Montgomery bus -boycott.

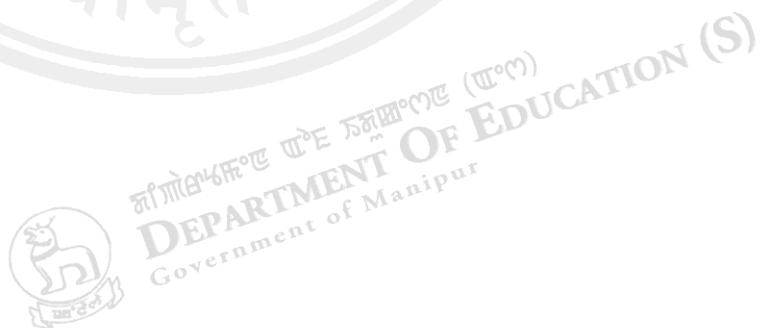
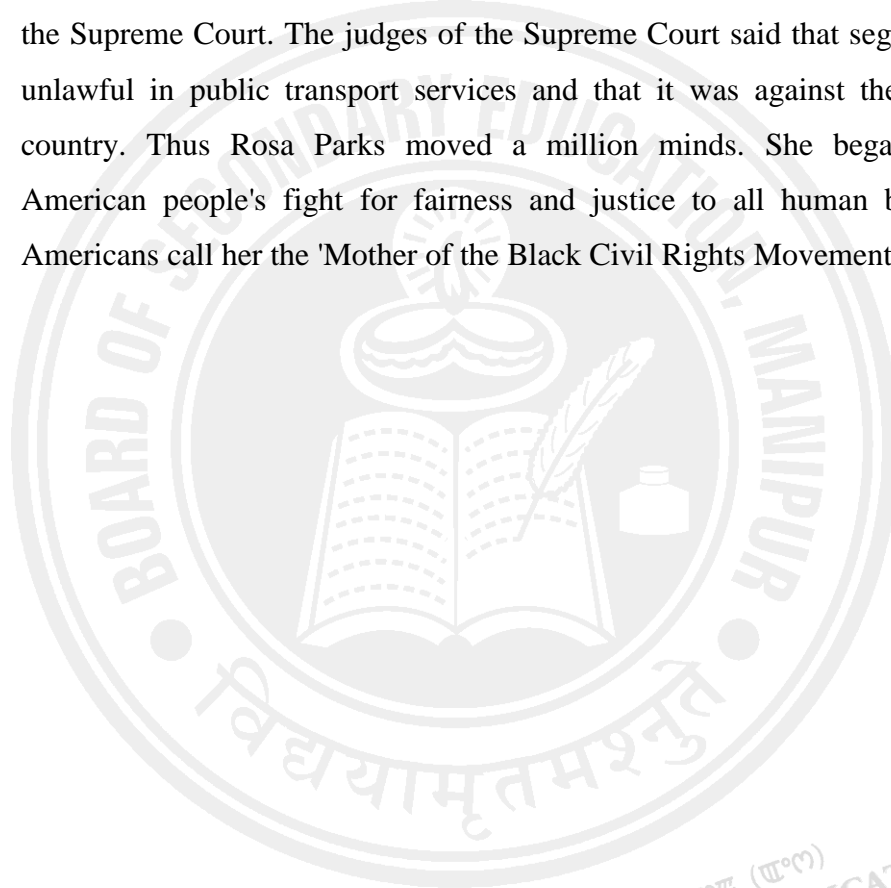
Ans: When Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat she was arrested and sent to jail. The news of Rosa's arrest soon spread all over the town and the black people of Montgomery decided to fight for her to come out of jail. They knew they could not fight the police so they decided to fight with the bus company instead. They boycotted the buses which means they stopped using them. Instead they went to work in private cars and shared the cost of taxis. The boycott went on in that way for more than a year. During the boycott, the bus company lost millions of dollars because there were many more black bus users than white bus users. Without black passengers, buses ran almost empty.



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iv. Why was Rosa Parks called the 'Mother of the Black Civil Rights Movement' ?

Ans: Rosa Parks was tried in a court of law. The judges ordered her to pay a fine because she had broken the law of segregation. Rosa's lawyer advised her not to pay the fine and they went to the higher courts and finally to the highest court, the Supreme Court. The judges of the Supreme Court said that segregation was unlawful in public transport services and that it was against the law of the country. Thus Rosa Parks moved a million minds. She began the black American people's fight for fairness and justice to all human beings. Thus Americans call her the 'Mother of the Black Civil Rights Movement' .



Vocabulary:-

Q4. The words in Group B have similar meanings to those given in a Match them.

A	B
1. violation	bags and trunks
2. chronic	person entering without invitation
3. tenaciously	better than the average
4. boarded	continual
5. intruder	breaking
6. refuse	holding tightly
7. luggage	not to accept
8. superior	rode
9. fare	person conveyed by a vehicle
10. empty	place for sitting
11. ordinary	honesty
12. fair	quite
13. still	have nothing inside.
14. seat	normal
15. passenger	fee for riding a vehicle



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Q5. The same words used as different parts of Speech

Frame sentences using the following words as nouns and verbs:-

struggle, journey, walk, stop, fine.

1. Struggle:

As a noun : The struggle for civil rights continued for a long time.

As a verb: She has faced a daily struggle against obesity.

2. Journey:

As a noun: It would be a long journey and a dangerous one.

As a verb: A fast train does the journey to Mumbai in three hours.

3. Walk:

As a noun : Walking is good for health.

As a verb: Taking a deep breath, she walked into the room.

4. Stop :

As a noun: She brought the car to a stop.

As a verb: The bus stopped at the corner.

5. Fine:

As a noun: The house looks fine to me.

As a verb: She was fined for speeding.

There are several words which commonly use as different part of speech
e.g.:- 1. Book

Use as a noun - I have gone through this book.

Use as an adjective - I bought it from a book- stall.

Use as a verb - get your luggage booked soon.

Always remember that it is the function or use that determines to which part of speech a word belongs in a given sentence.

Q 6. Combine two words from the box to form compound words.

law + suit	=	lawsuit
first + class	=	firstclass
wearing + force	=	wearing bell
country + men	=	country men
arm + force	=	armforce
rail + way	=	railway

Q7. Use appropriate words from the box to fill in the blanks in the following sentences.

1. Gandhi was not afraid of the constable who threw his suitcase out on to the station platform.
2. Justice was done by the Judges of the Supreme Court.
3. The railway officials favoured the white people.
4. Rosa Parks was made famous by the incident of Montgomery bus-ride.
5. Black people could not occupy vacant seats in a bus Montgomery.

GRAMMAR:

Q8. Put the verbs in the brackets in their proper forms and complete the paragraph.

A fox made (make) friends with a crow. The crow sat (sit) on the branch of a tree with a piece of meat in its beak. The Fox wanted (want) to eat the meat. So it requested (request) the crow to sing a song. The crow sang (sing). The meat fell (fall) down on the earth. Then the fox took (take) it and ran (run) off with it .

Q9. See the following phrasal verbs and their meanings:

Now use these phrasal verbs in your own sentence:

1. get up - rise
I get up early in the morning.
2. get on - advance
Get on the bus carefully.
3. get - down
She really must get down to some study.
4. get in - arrive
Tomba never get in before 9.30.
5. get off - start
The functions get off smoothly.
6. get out - become known
The secret got out.
7. get about - be no longer confined bed/house
Though she is blind she get about the house quiet easily.
8. get across - be understood.
The lectures of the teacher get across the students easily.
9. get ahead- go forward/make progress
To get ahead you must swim with the tide.
10. get away - manage to escape / leave
The thief managed to get away inspire of all the road blockade



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