

# The Courage to Take Action: A Lesson from Rosa Parks

by Barack Obama



## Speech by President Obama at Dedication of Statue Honoring Rosa Parks at the United States Capitol in Washington, D.C.

Mr. Speaker, Leader Reid, Leader McConnell, Leader Pelosi, Assistant Leader Clyburn; to the friends and family of Rosa Parks; to the distinguished guests who are gathered here today.

This morning, we celebrate a seamstress, slight in stature but mighty in courage. She defied the odds, and she defied injustice. She lived a life of activism, but also a life of dignity and grace. And in a single moment, with the simplest of gestures, she helped change America -- and change the world.

Rosa Parks held no elected office. She possessed no fortune; lived her life far from the formal seats of power. And yet today, she takes her rightful place among those who've shaped this nation's course. I thank all those persons, in particular the members of the Congressional Black Caucus, both past and present, for making this moment possible.

A childhood friend once said about Mrs. Parks, "Nobody ever bossed Rosa around and got away with it." That's what an Alabama driver learned on December 1, 1955. Twelve years earlier, he had kicked Mrs. Parks off his bus simply because she entered through the front door when the back door was too crowded. He grabbed her sleeve and he pushed her off the bus. It made her mad enough, she would recall, that she avoided riding his bus for a while.

And when they met again that winter evening in 1955, Rosa Parks would not be pushed. When the driver got up from his seat to insist that she give up hers, she would not be pushed. When he threatened to have

her arrested, she simply replied, "You may do that." And he did.

A few days later, Rosa Parks challenged her arrest. A little-known pastor, new to town and only 26 years old, stood with her -- a man named Martin Luther King, Jr. So did thousands of Montgomery, Alabama commuters. They began a boycott -- teachers and laborers, clergy and domestics, through rain and cold and sweltering heat, day after day, week after week, month after month, walking miles if they had to, arranging carpools where they could, not thinking about the blisters on their feet, the weariness after a full day of work -- walking for respect, walking for freedom, driven by a solemn determination to affirm their God-given dignity.

Three hundred and eighty-five days after Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat, the boycott ended. Black men and women and children re-boarded the buses of Montgomery, newly desegregated, and sat in whatever seat happen to be open. And with that victory, the entire edifice of segregation, like the ancient walls of Jericho, began to slowly come tumbling down.

It's been often remarked that Rosa Parks's activism didn't begin on that bus. Long before she made headlines, she had stood up for freedom, stood up for equality -- fighting for voting rights, rallying against discrimination in the criminal justice system, serving in the local chapter of the NAACP. Her quiet leadership would continue long after she became an icon of the civil rights movement, working with Congressman Conyers to find homes for the homeless, preparing disadvantaged youth for a path to success, striving each day to right some wrong somewhere in this world.

And yet our minds fasten on that single moment on the bus -- Ms. Parks alone in that seat, clutching her purse, staring out a window, waiting to be arrested. That moment tells us something about how change happens, or doesn't happen; the choices we make, or don't make. "For now we see through a glass, darkly," Scripture says, and it's true. Whether out of inertia or selfishness, whether out of fear or a simple lack of moral imagination, we so often spend our lives as if in a fog, accepting injustice, rationalizing inequity, tolerating the intolerable.

Like the bus driver, but also like the passengers on the bus, we see the way things are -- children hungry in a land of plenty, entire neighborhoods ravaged by violence, families hobbled by job loss or illness -- and we make excuses for inaction, and we say to ourselves, that's not my responsibility, there's nothing I can do.

Rosa Parks tells us there's always something we can do. She tells us that we all have responsibilities, to ourselves and to one another. She reminds us that this is how change happens -- not mainly through the exploits of the famous and the powerful, but through the countless acts of often anonymous courage and kindness and fellow feeling and responsibility that continually, stubbornly, expand our conception of justice -- our conception of what is possible.

Rosa Parks's singular act of disobedience launched a movement. The tired feet of those who walked the dusty roads of Montgomery helped a nation see that to which it had once been blind. It is because of these men and women that I stand here today. It is because of them that our children grow up in a land more free and more fair; a land truer to its founding creed.

And that is why this statue belongs in this hall -- to remind us, no matter how humble or lofty our positions, just what it is that leadership requires; just what it is that citizenship requires. Rosa Parks would have turned 100 years old this month. We do well by placing a statue of her here. But we can do no greater honor to her memory than to carry forward the power of her principle and a courage born of conviction.

May God bless the memory of Rosa Parks, and may God bless these United States of America.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Why was Rosa Parks arrested?

- A. She used the front door on a bus.
- B. She tried to ride on an all-white bus.
- C. She refused to give up her bus seat.
- D. She boycotted the Montgomery buses.

2. The cause of the Montgomery bus boycott was Rosa Park's arrest. What was the direct effect of the boycott?

- A. Americans were forced to see the injustices faced by African Americans.
- B. A statue of Rosa Parks was erected in Washington, D.C.
- C. Barack Obama became the President of the United States of America.
- D. Rosa Parks challenged her arrest with the help of Martin Luther King, Jr.

3. Rosa Parks was passionate about equality and freedom. What evidence from the passage supports this conclusion?

- A. Rosa Parks avoided riding the bus driven by the man who had once pushed her off the bus.
- B. According to one of her friends, "Nobody ever bossed Rosa around and got away with it."
- C. When the bus driver threatened to have Rosa Parks arrested, she did not resist arrest.
- D. Rosa Parks fought for voting rights and rallied against discrimination in the criminal justice system.

4. What is one of the main reasons why President Obama delivered this speech?

- A. to explain why you should never give up your bus seat
- B. to convey the importance of fighting injustice
- C. to give people a lesson in American history
- D. to tell people to always be kind to one another

5. What is this passage mostly about?

- A. how buses in Montgomery, Alabama became desegregated
- B. the life and work of Martin Luther King, Jr.
- C. history of the civil rights movement in the U.S.
- D. how Rosa Parks helped change America

6. Read the following sentences: "Black men and women and children re-boarded the buses of Montgomery, newly desegregated, and sat in whatever seat happen to be open. And with that victory, the entire edifice of **segregation**, like the ancient walls of Jericho, began to slowly come tumbling down."

As used in this sentence, what does "**segregation**" mean?

- A. the practice of keeping people of different races separate
- B. the specific type of bus used in Montgomery, Alabama
- C. the practice of keeping people of different sexes separate
- D. the belief that some people or races are superior to others

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

\_\_\_\_\_ most people remember Rosa Parks as the woman who refused to give up her seat on the bus, she stood up for equality and freedom throughout her lifetime.

- A. Particularly
- B. Although
- C. Therefore
- D. Ultimately

8. How did Rosa Parks become an icon for the civil rights movement?

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9. According to President Obama, what were the long-term effects of the Montgomery bus boycott? Use information from the passage to support your answer.

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10. Explain how one small act can have large and far-reaching effects. Support your answer using information from the passage.

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