

THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

Section 1 Quiz**A. Key Terms and People**

Directions: From Column II below, choose the name or term that best fits each description. Write the letter of the answer next to the correct number. You will not use all of the terms.

Column I

- _____ 1. segregation by custom or tradition
- _____ 2. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at the time of *Brown v. Board of Education*
- _____ 3. held to protest the arrest of Rosa Parks
- _____ 4. gave the U.S. Attorney General greater power to protect the voting rights of African Americans
- _____ 5. refused to relinquish a bus seat to a white passenger
- _____ 6. segregation imposed by law

Column II

- a. Montgomery bus boycott
- b. Earl Warren
- c. Civil Rights Act of 1957
- d. de facto segregation
- e. de jure segregation
- f. Thurgood Marshall
- g. Rosa Parks

B. Key Concepts

Directions: Write the letter of the correct answer in each blank.

- _____ 7. What were Jim Crow laws?
 - a. They were laws that protected African Americans.
 - b. They were laws that restricted African American voting rights in the North.
 - c. They were laws that enforced the strict separation of the races.
 - d. They were laws that restored equal rights to blacks.
- _____ 8. The members of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) believed
 - a. that separation of the races was essential to equality.
 - b. that violence was necessary to achieve racial goals.
 - c. that direct, nonviolent methods could gain civil rights for African Americans.
 - d. that they should oppose the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.
- _____ 9. Which civil rights organization won a number of important court cases against segregation in the 1950s?
 - a. SCLC
 - b. CORE
 - c. MIA
 - d. NAACP
- _____ 10. To which city did President Eisenhower send federal troops to protect African American students?
 - a. Montgomery, Alabama
 - b. Little Rock, Arkansas
 - c. Topeka, Kansas
 - d. Baltimore, Maryland

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Section 2 Quiz

A. Key Terms and People

Directions: From the list below, write the letter of the term or person in the blank that correctly completes each sentence. You will not use all of the terms or names.

Column I

1. The _____ was established by Ella Baker.
2. The _____ was passed by Congress during the Johnson administration.
3. The _____ was one type of protest used by civil rights activists.
4. _____ sought to enroll at "Ole Miss."
5. Martin Luther King, Jr. delivered his "I Have a Dream" speech during the _____.
6. _____ was assassinated in 1963.

Column II

- a. sit-in
- b. SNCC
- c. freedom ride
- d. James Meredith
- e. Medgar Evers
- f. March on Washington
- g. Civil Rights Act of 1964

B. Key Concepts

Directions: Write the letter of the correct answer in each blank.

- _____ 7. In response to riots over desegregating the University of Mississippi, President Kennedy declared that
 - a. Americans were free to disagree with the law but not to disobey it.
 - b. Americans were free to disobey "bad laws."
 - c. James Meredith could not register as a student.
 - d. African Americans had to accept segregation.

- _____ 8. Why were many Americans surprised when President Johnson supported civil rights?
 - a. As a congressmen, he had authored "The Southern Manifesto."
 - b. He was a Southerner with an undistinguished record on racial matters.
 - c. He had never been a strong supporter of Southern traditions.
 - d. He had openly supported segregation.

- _____ 9. How did T. Eugene Connor react to civil rights marchers in Birmingham?
 - a. He met publicly with civil rights leaders.
 - b. He proposed a law to end segregation in Alabama.
 - c. He brought in the National Guard.
 - d. He ordered the use of police dogs and fire hoses against the marchers.

- _____ 10. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 forbids discrimination in employment on the basis of

a. education.	c. age.
b. race.	d. gender.

Section 3 Quiz

THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

A. Key Terms and People

Directions: Read each sentence, and decide if it is true or false. Write T or F in the blank to the left of the number. If a sentence is false, replace the underlined word(s) with a term or person from the list to make the statement correct. You will not use all of the terms.

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| <p>Column I</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Malcolm X spoke at the 1964 Democratic Convention. 2. The Twenty-fourth Amendment addressed discrimination in housing. 3. While in prison, Malcolm X became a convert to the Nation of Islam. 4. Huey Newton and Bobby Seale formed the Black Power party in Oakland, California. 5. President Johnson appointed the MFDP to investigate the causes of urban riots. 6. Stokely Carmichael first used the term "black power." | <p>Column II</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Freedom Summer b. Fannie Lou Hamer c. Black Panther d. Fair Housing Act e. the Kerner Commission f. March on Washington g. Civil Rights Act of 1964 |
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B. Key Concepts

Directions: Write the letter of the correct answer in each blank.

7. The first of the confrontations on the Edmund Pettus Bridge during the match on Selma became known as
 - a. "Black Friday."
 - b. "Freedom Summer."
 - c. "Selma Saturday."
 - d. "Bloody Sunday."
8. Not long after the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, African Americans in several cities
 - a. rioted.
 - b. assumed public office.
 - c. reelected President Johnson.
 - d. moved to the suburbs.
9. What happened in many cities after M. L. King's assassination?
 - a. Local civil rights demonstrators declared marital law.
 - b. There was little reaction to King's death.
 - c. Riots broke out.
 - d. Black citizens stopped registering to vote.
10. What is an argument that people used to prevent affirmative action?
 - a. It would eventually end segregation.
 - b. It would remedy the legacy of racial discrimination.
 - c. It would provide equal opportunities to all.
 - d. It would violate the goal of creating a colorblind society.