

Civil Rights Movement

1. Which Supreme Court decision did *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* overturn?

- A. *Dred Scott v. Sandford*
 - B. *McCulloch v. Maryland*
 - C. *Plessy v. Ferguson*
 - D. *Barron v. Baltimore*
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2. In the late 1960s, Native Americans organized into groups to protect their rights. These groups became known as the

- A. Native Americans for Change.
 - B. Wounded Knee Society
 - C. American Indian Movement.
 - D. Trail of Tears Remembrance Movement.
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3. Which individual was responsible for sparking the Montgomery Bus Boycott?

- A. Martin Luther King, Jr.
 - B. W.E.B. Du Bois
 - C. Malcolm X
 - D. Rosa Parks
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4.

Major Features of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-352)

Title I

Barred unequal application of voter registration requirements, but did not abolish literacy tests sometimes used to disqualify African Americans and poor white voters.

Title II

Outlawed discrimination in hotels, motels, restaurants, theaters, and all other public accommodations engaged in interstate commerce; exempted private clubs without defining "private," thereby allowing a loophole.

Title III

Encouraged the desegregation of public schools and authorized the U. S. Attorney General to file suits to force desegregation, but did not authorize busing as a means to overcome segregation based on residence.

Title IV

Authorized but did not require withdrawal of federal funds from programs which practiced discrimination.

Title V

Outlawed discrimination in employment in any business exceeding twenty five people and creates an Equal Employment Opportunities Commission to review complaints, although it lacked meaningful enforcement powers.

http://congresslink.org/print_basics_histmats_civilrights64text.htm

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was significant because

- A. it offered compensation to American citizens whose ancestors had been slaves.
 - B. it implemented affirmative action programs in university admissions and government employment.
 - C. it outlawed segregation in public places as well as discrimination by businesses and labor unions.
 - D. it set federal funds for programs designed to help those living below the poverty line.
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5.

When the architects of our republic wrote the magnificent words of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, they were signing a promissory note to which every American was to fall heir. This note was a promise that all men, yes, black men as well as white men, would be guaranteed the 'unalienable Rights' of 'Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.'

—Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., *I Have a Dream Speech*, 1963

Which fundamental constitutional principle is Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. discussing in this speech?

- A. natural rights
 - B. rule of law
 - C. checks and balances
 - D. social compact
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6. The principle that abortion is legal under the constitutionally protected right to privacy was established by

- A. *Griswold v. Connecticut*.

- B. *Marbury v. Madison*.
 - C. *Miranda v. Arizona*.
 - D. *Roe v. Wade*.
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7. James Meredith, a man of African American and Native American heritage from Kosciusko, Mississippi, was the first African American to

- A. lead the bus boycotts in Mississippi.
 - B. be elected as a Mississippi Congressmen.
 - C. attend the University of Mississippi.
 - D. organize non-violent sit-ins at universities.
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8. During the 1970s, which legislation did the National Organization for Women actively promote?

- A. the Civil Rights Act
 - B. the Voting Rights Act
 - C. the Clean Air Act
 - D. the Equal Rights Amendment
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9.

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Medgar Evers• William L. Moore• Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. |
|---|

The men above were all

- A. African American mayors elected during the Civil Rights Movement.
 - B. civil rights leaders who helped write the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
 - C. integral to the ruling of the *Brown v. Board of Education* case.
 - D. civil rights leaders who lost their lives during the movement.
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10. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 was passed in order to enforce which Constitutional Amendment?

- A. 21st
 - B. 13th
 - C. 15th
 - D. 18th
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11. What was the Supreme Court's ruling in the *Regents of the University of California v. Bakke* case of 1978?

- A. The court ruled that the use of racial quotas in college admissions was unconstitutional.
 - B. The court ruled that gender could not be used as a factor in college admissions.
 - C. The court ruled that minorities should get preferential treatment in college admissions.
 - D. The court ruled that race could not be used as a factor in college admissions.
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12. How did Betty Friedan and Gloria Steinem contribute to the feminist movement during the 1960s and 1970s?

- A. They campaigned for gender equality through peaceful protests and sit-ins.
 - B. They helped pass a law that eliminated gender discrimination in the workplace.
 - C. They helped pass a law that gave more job opportunities to women.
 - D. They campaigned for gender equality through literature and political activism.
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13.



This photo of school integration shows the outcome of which 20th century landmark Supreme Court decision?

- A. *Plessy v. Ferguson*
 - B. *Roe v. Wade*
 - C. *Lochner v. New York*
 - D. *Brown v. Board of Education*
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An eight-year-old African American girl named Linda Brown had been denied approval to attend a nearby elementary school in Topeka, Kansas. School officials refused to register her at the school. Instead, they assigned Linda Brown to a school for nonwhite students further away from her home. In Topeka, there were separate elementary schools for whites and nonwhites. Linda Brown's parents filed a lawsuit in an effort to force the schools to admit Linda to the nearby school for white students. On May 17, 1954, the Supreme Court ruled unanimously that segregation in the public school system was unconstitutional in the case of *Brown v. Board of Education*.

14. Which of these **best** illustrates that resistance existed in regards to the idea of school desegregation after the Supreme Court's decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*?

- A. Enraged citizens reacted by attempting to set Sumner Elementary School, the white school that denied enrollment to Linda Brown, on fire a few weeks after the Supreme Court's decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*.
 - B. Legislators in Congress who opposed racial integration in public places wrote a document called the Southern Manifesto, which aimed to lawfully reverse the case of *Brown v. Board of Education*.
 - C. Due to strong demands from various political organizations such as NAACP, politicians were pressured into voting for legislation that supported segregation during the four years after *Brown v. Board of Education*.
 - D. The court case of *Plessy v. Ferguson* overturned the Supreme Court's initial decision in *Brown v. Board of Education* to integrate schools.
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15. What was the importance of Executive Order 9981 as issued by President Truman in 1948?

- A. It integrated those serving in the U.S. Armed Forces without regard to race, color, religion, or national origin.
 - B. It integrated the public school system in the U.S. without regard to race, color, religion, or national origin.
 - C. It prohibited segregation in public transportation, so African Americans were no longer forced to ride in the back of buses.
 - D. It prohibited employers from discriminating against people based on race, religion, or gender.
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16. Schools started **integrating** in the 1950s as a result of the _____ Supreme Court ruling.

- A. *Brown v. Board of Education*
 - B. *Dred Scott v. Sandford*
 - C. *Gideon v. Wainwright*
 - D. *Plessy v. Ferguson*
-

17. In the 1960s, Native Americans were angry about the violence directed against them. They were also upset that the government seemed to be ignoring the poverty and other social problems among their peoples. For these and other reasons, they started the

- A. American Indian Movement.
 - B. People's Rights Organization.
 - C. Black Panther Movement.
 - D. National Organization for Women.
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18. The 24th Amendment, ratified in 1964, eliminated the use of poll taxes in federal elections. Poll taxes had been used to prevent which group of people from voting?

- A. communists
 - B. women
 - C. African Americans
 - D. American Indians
-

19. In June 1963, the president of the Mississippi chapter of the NAACP was shot and killed in the driveway of his home in Jackson, Mississippi. Who was this famous civil rights leader that was assassinated?

- A. James Farmer
 - B. Martin Luther King, Jr.
 - C. Bull Connor
 - D. Medgar Evers
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20. What was the Supreme Court's ruling in the *Roe v. Wade* case of 1973?

- A. A woman could only have an abortion if her health was in danger.

- B. The right to an abortion was protected by a constitutional right to privacy.
 - C. Federal funds could be used to pay for abortions in certain situations.
 - D. A married women could only have an abortion if she had the consent of her husband.
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21. In 1961, the Interstate Commerce Commission ordered all buses, trains, and terminals to be desegregated. This was done in response to the violent reactions whites had against the Montgomery Bus Boycott and against the

- A. Election of 1960.
- B. March on Washington.
- C. Voting Rights Act.
- D. Freedom Rides.

Civil Rights Act of 1964	Voting Rights Act of 1965
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • made it illegal to discriminate in public based on the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ race ○ color ○ national origin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • made it illegal to require potential voters in the United States take literacy tests to qualify to register to vote • provided for federal registration of voters in areas that had less than 50% of eligible minority voters registered

22. Which of the following is a major consequence of the passing of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965?

- A. They prohibited public demonstrations, sit-ins, and boycotts near businesses, churches, or voting locations.
 - B. They set a minimum percentage of nonwhites that a company must employ and that must participate in elections.
 - C. They lowered the age requirement for participating in government elections in order to increase the minority vote.
 - D. They prohibited legal segregation and cleared a path for societal integration and racial equality in the U.S.
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23. The 1960s marked an essential time in the civil rights movement. Attempts at racial equality can be dated back long before this era, the National Association for the

Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), for example, had been around since the early 1900s. However, the 1960s included the crucial work of one man, Martin Luther King, Jr., an important Civil Rights Leader whose work included becoming the president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). This group aimed to reach equality in a non-violent way. In the 1960s, the NAACP worked to get financial support and set up legal defense funds for those arrested during protest. The rising interest in these groups also led to the emergence of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) which participated in many sit-ins and freedom rides.

According to the passage, which of the following statements is true about civil rights organizations?

- A. Most engaged in violence in the 1960s to further the civil rights movement.
 - B. They gained strength in numbers and financial support in the early 1960s.
 - C. They gained strength during the ratification of the 14th and 15th amendments.
 - D. None of the organizations existed prior to 1960.
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24.

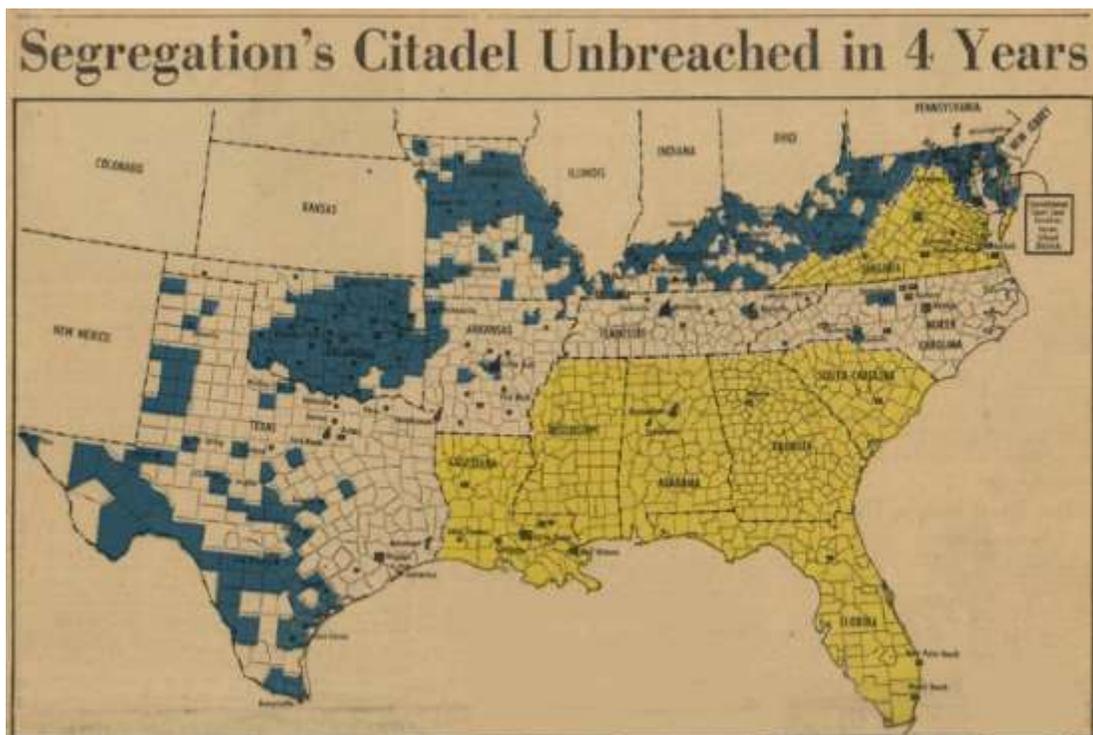


Image Courtesy of the Library of Congress

The blue in the map represents places where schools were fully integrated, while the yellow represents places where schools were segregated.

Brown v. Board of Education was passed in 1954. This map was published in

- A. 1962
 - B. 1958
 - C. 1950
 - D. 1954
-

25. Which of these was one of the early goals of the National Organization for Women (NOW)?

- A. to encourage higher education in rural and inner city children
 - B. to advocate awareness of environmental pollutants
 - C. to promote the adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment
 - D. to abolish the death penalty in the United States and abroad
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26. Which of these Supreme Court cases was an important part of the Civil Rights Movement?

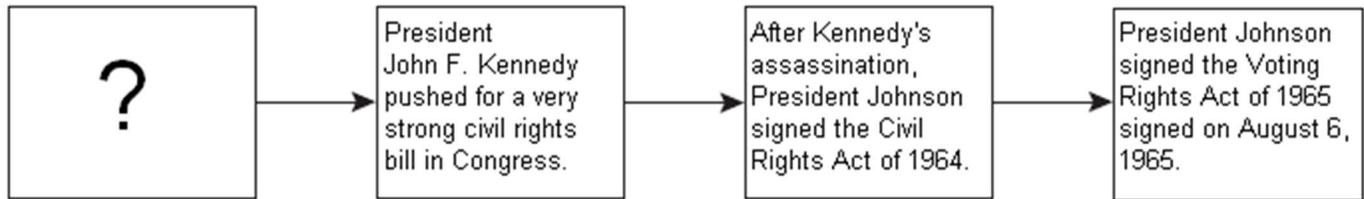
- A. *Mapp v. Ohio*
 - B. *Gideon v. Wainwright*
 - C. *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*
 - D. *Engel v. Vitale*
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27. In 1948, President Harry S. Truman used an executive order to integrate the

- A. industrial workforce.
 - B. police department.
 - C. postal service.
 - D. armed forces.
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28. What was President Eisenhower's response to the *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* ruling?

- A. He met with Civil Rights leaders to show support for the controversial decision.
 - B. He sent federal troops to oversee the integration of Central High School in Little Rock.
 - C. He made a speech denouncing the decision and vowed not to help its enforcement.
 - D. He sent a bill to Congress that would give additional funds to schools that complied.
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29. What prompted Kennedy to push for changes in civil rights prior to 1964?

- A. White and black professional baseball players boycotted the AFL All-Star Game in New Orleans.
 - B. The assassination of civil rights leader Martin Luther King, Jr. brought the need for decisive action.
 - C. A series of violent demonstrations in the South illustrated the urgent need for societal changes.
 - D. In a highly racist Chicago suburb, white protesters threw stones at Martin Luther King, Jr. and other marchers.
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30.

I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood. I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a desert state sweltering with the heat of injustice and oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice. I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character.

—Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

This speech was delivered at what famous civil rights demonstration in 1963?

- A. the March on Washington
 - B. the NAACP August Rally
 - C. an Alabama freedom sit-in
 - D. a Birmingham protest
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31. The Civil Rights movement began in the 1950s and was led in large part by

- A. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
 - B. Frederick Douglass.
 - C. Booker T. Washington.
 - D. Rosa Parks.
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32. In the 1970s, the Equal Rights Amendment was submitted by Congress to the states for ratification. The Equal Rights Amendment would have guaranteed equal rights for women. During the ratification process, which was one of the arguments opponents of the amendment made?

- A. If the amendment went into effect, women would become too powerful.
 - B. Women were inferior to men and did not deserve equal rights.
 - C. The amendment did not go far enough to ensure equality for women.
 - D. Women would be drafted by the military to serve in combat positions.
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33.

I could never adjust to the separate waiting rooms, separate eating places, separate rest rooms, partly because the separate was always unequal, and partly because the very idea of separation did something to my sense of dignity and self-respect.

—Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., 1958

In this quotation, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. speaks out against

- A. Jim Crow laws.
 - B. civil disobedience.
 - C. integration.
 - D. the *Brown* decision.
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34. During the Civil Rights Movement of the 1950s and 1960s, many social movements were started. In 1968, the American Indian Movement was formed. One of its main goals was to

- A. get voting rights for Native Americans.
- B. protect Native American culture.

- C. desegregate schools in the South.
 - D. protect the rights of African Americans.
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35.

. . . law and order exist for the purpose of establishing justice and that when they fail in this purpose they become the dangerously structured dams that block the flow of social progress.

—Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., *Letter from a Birmingham Jail*, 1963

Explain how Dr. King uses the principle of justice in this speech.

- A. Justice is the use of laws to maintain order among citizens.
- B. Justice is the fair application of laws to all citizens.
- C. Justice is a universally understood and accepted principle.
- D. Justice is a dangerously structured dam blocking progress.

I cannot sit idly by in Atlanta and not be concerned about what happens in Birmingham. Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere. We are caught in an inescapable network of mutuality tied in a single garment of destiny. Whatever affects one directly, affects all indirectly... In spite of my shattered dreams, I came to Birmingham with the hope that the white religious leadership of this community would see the justice of our cause and, with deep moral concern, would serve as the channel through which our just grievances could reach the power structure. I had hoped that each of you would understand. But again I have been disappointed.

—Martin Luther King, Jr., "Letter from a Birmingham Jail"

36. What was the purpose of King's letter?

- A. King expressed that the only way to fight against racial injustices was through violent protests.
- B. King stated his support of the Southern Manifesto, which aimed to bring equality between racial groups.
- C. King wanted to defend the nonviolent protests that he participated in for the fight against racial injustice.
- D. King wanted to persuade the Supreme Court to overturn their decision in the case of *Brown v. Board of Education*.

37. Which of the following strengthened the Civil Rights Act of 1964 by placing registration and voting processes under federal supervision and by outlawing literacy tests?

- A. 15th Amendment to the Constitution
 - B. 13th Amendment to the Constitution
 - C. *Brown v. Board of Education*
 - D. The Voting Rights Act of 1965
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38. Who was the NAACP lawyer who convinced the Court that separate facilities for African Americans were unequal during the *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* Supreme Court case?

- A. Oliver Hill
 - B. Thurgood Marshall
 - C. W.E.B. DuBois
 - D. Clarence Darrow
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39. Which statement **best** describes the impact that Cesar Chavez had on agricultural workers?

- A. He invented new types of machinery that made farm labor easier.
 - B. He founded schools to improve educational opportunities for farm workers.
 - C. He was the first major farm owner to offer health insurance to his employees.
 - D. He led a farm workers union that was able to negotiate better working conditions.
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40.

**Protests and Actions to
End Segregation**

- 1963 March on Washington
- Woolworth's sit-ins
- Letter from Birmingham Jail
- ?

Which of these best completes the chart?

- A. Montgomery Bus Boycott
 - B. Founding of Hull House
 - C. Southern Manifesto
 - D. Declaration of Sentiments
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41.

Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The above phrase is called the enforcement clause, and it appears at the end of the 13th, the 14th, and the 15th Amendments. Which of the following is an example of this enforcement clause being exercised?

- A. the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971
 - B. the Freedom of Information Act of 1974
 - C. the Civil Rights Act of 1964
 - D. the Black Codes of 1865
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42. Which of the following **best** describes the significance of Martin Luther King, Jr.'s "I Have a Dream" speech?

- A. The speech was King's reply to a statement made by eight white Alabama clergymen who claimed that the battle against segregation should be fought in court and not on the streets.
 - B. The speech expressed King's point of view that the only approach to fighting against racial injustices was through violent demonstrations throughout major cities in the U.S.
 - C. The speech motivated others in regards to the need for change and sent encouragement to many toward working for federal legislation to help end racial discrimination.
The speech stated King's support of the Southern Manifesto, which aimed to bring
 - D. equality between racial groups and was an effort to persuade other to support the manifesto.
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43. Which is one of the ways that the American Indian Movement worked to improve the conditions faced by Native Americans in the United States?

- A. They protested legislation in Congress that would have ended Native American treaties.
 - B. They advocated the ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment.
 - C. They formed unions to improve working conditions for Native Americans.
 - D. They worked to get Native Americans the right to vote.
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44. Cesar Chavez's approach to organizing farm workers to demand better working conditions was notable because

- A. he insisted on using nonviolent tactics.
 - B. he made protesters only communicate in foreign languages.
 - C. he insisted on boycotting agricultural goods.
 - D. he made farm workers ignore other civil rights protests.
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