

N. UNIT TEST AND MODIFIED UNIT TEST

Civil Rights Movement Unit Test Miss Strantz U.S. History

Matching: Write the letter that best corresponds to each term. (10 points)

- | | |
|---|---|
| _____ 1. <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> | A. the first African American to play major league baseball |
| _____ 2. Twenty-Fourth Amendment | B. one of the lawyers during the <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> ; became Justice of the Supreme Court |
| _____ 3. Sit-in | C. the court case that decided that public schools could no longer separate white and African Americans |
| _____ 4. Jackie Robinson | D. refused to give up her seat on December 1, 1955 |
| _____ 5. Birmingham | E. a protest used during the civil rights movement |
| _____ 6. Thurgood Marshall | F. ruled that segregation on interstate buses and in waiting rooms was illegal |
| _____ 7. Malcolm X | G. the town that Dr. King wrote a famous letter in jail |
| _____ 8. <i>Boynton v. Virginia</i> | H. it banned literacy tests and empowered the federal government to oversee voting registration and elections |
| _____ 9. Rosa Parks | I. it banned the poll tax, which keeps poor African Americans from voting |
| _____ 10. Voting Rights Act | J. most well-known African American radical |

Multiple Choice: Choose the letter that represents the best choice. (16 points)

- _____ 11. Segregation was a requirement in all of these states EXCEPT
- A. Georgia
 - B. Pennsylvania
 - C. Missouri
 - D. Alabama
- _____ 12. This court case ruled that segregation was constitutional as long as the facilities for black and whites were “separate but equal”
- A. *Plessy v. Ferguson*
 - B. *Sweatt v. Painter*
 - C. *Brown v. Board of Education*
 - D. *Boynton v. Virginia*

- _____13. All of these inspired Dr. King's philosophy of nonviolence EXCEPT
- A. Teaching of Jesus Christ
 - B. Thoreau's Essay of Civil Disobedience
 - C. Gandhi's tactics
 - D. Philosophy of Johan Galtung
- _____14. In the spring of 1961 they staged a "freedom ride" through the Deep South
- A. CORE
 - B. NAACP
 - C. SCLC
 - D. SNCC
- _____15. The March on Washington took place on
- A. August 1, 1963
 - B. August 28, 1964
 - C. August 28, 1963
 - D. July 1, 1963
- _____16. On March 7, 1965 known a "Bloody Sunday" protests climaxed in a series of confrontations on the Edmund Pettus Bridge in
- A. Washington D.C.
 - B. Birmingham, Alabama
 - C. Jackson, Mississippi
 - D. Selma, Alabama
- _____17. Malcolm X was part of what religious sect
- A. Quakers
 - B. baalei teshuva
 - C. Nation of Islam
 - D. Hinduism
- _____18. Dr. King's was shot on
- A. April 4, 1968
 - B. April 3, 1968
 - C. April 3, 1969
 - D. April 4, 1967

Civil Rights Organization Graph: Fill in the blanks on the graph with the appropriate organization and date, people, or features. (12 points)

19.

Organization and Date Founded	Key People	Key Features
	Thurgood Marshall	Focused on legal cases to end segregation and gain legal equality
Nation of Islam 1930		Advocated separation of the races
Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) 1942	James Farmer	
Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) 1957		Church-based group dedicated to nonviolent resistance; organized demonstrations and protest campaigns
	James Lawson; Ella Baker; Stokely Carmichael	Grass-roots movement of young activists; organized voter education projects in the South
Black Panther Party 1966	Huey Newton; Bobby Seale	

Short Answer: Choose FIVE of the following questions. Please be detailed and specific. Questions continue on the next page. (4 points each)

20. What is the difference between de jure segregation and de facto segregation?

21. What was Brown v. Board of Education? Why was it important?

22. What important event happened on December 1, 1955 in Montgomery, Alabama?

23. How did young people energize the civil rights movement in the 1960s?

24. Why do you think the freedom riders chose the route that they did? What did the freedom rides accomplish?

25. Why was the March on Washington a symbolic and appropriate choice for a civil rights demonstration?

26. How did the concept of black power differ from Martin Luther King, Jr.'s, approach to civil rights?

27. Do you think the civil rights movement would have been as effective if protesters had not used peaceful protest methods?

Civil Rights Movement Unit Test Answer Key
Miss Strantz U.S. History

Matching: Write the letter that best corresponds to each term. (10 points)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <u> C </u> 1. <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> | A. the first African American to play major league baseball |
| <u> I </u> 2. Twenty-Fourth Amendment | B. one of the lawyers during the Brown v. Board of Education; became Justice of the Supreme Court |
| <u> E </u> 3. Sit-in | C. the court case that decided that public schools could no longer separate white and African Americans |
| <u> A </u> 4. Jackie Robinson | D. refused to give up her seat on December 1, 1955 |
| <u> G </u> 5. Birmingham | E. a protest used during the civil rights movement |
| <u> B </u> 6. Thurgood Marshall | F. ruled that segregation on interstate buses and in waiting rooms was illegal |
| <u> J </u> 7. Malcolm X | G. the town that Dr. King wrote a famous letter in jail |
| <u> F </u> 8. <i>Boynton v. Virginia</i> | H. it banned literacy tests and empowered the federal government to oversee voting registration and elections |
| <u> D </u> 9. Rosa Parks | I. it banned the poll tax, which keeps poor African Americans from voting |
| <u> H </u> 10. Voting Rights Act | J. most well-known African American radical |

Multiple Choice: Choose the letter that represents the best choice. (16 points)

- B 11. Segregation was a requirement in all of these states EXCEPT
- A. Georgia
 - B. Pennsylvania**
 - C. Missouri
 - D. Alabama
- A 12. This court case ruled that segregation was constitutional as long as the facilities for black and whites were “separate but equal”
- A. Plessy v. Ferguson**
 - B. *Sweatt v. Painter*
 - C. *Brown v. Board of Education*
 - D. *Boynton v. Virginia*

___D___ 13. All of these inspired Dr. King's philosophy of nonviolence EXCEPT

- A. Teaching of Jesus Christ
- B. Thoreau's Essay of Civil Disobedience
- C. Gandhi's tactics
- D. Philosophy of Johan Galtung**

___A___ 14. In the spring of 1961 they staged a "freedom ride" through the Deep South

- A. CORE**
- B. NAACP
- C. SCLC
- D. SNCC

___C___ 15. The March on Washington took place on

- A. August 1, 1963
- B. August 28, 1964
- C. August 28, 1963**
- D. July 1, 1963

___D___ 16. On March 7, 1965 known as "Bloody Sunday" protests climaxed in a series of confrontations on the Edmund Pettus Bridge in

- A. Washington D.C.
- B. Birmingham, Alabama
- C. Jackson, Mississippi
- D. Selma, Alabama**

___C___ 17. Malcolm X was part of what religious sect

- A. Quakers
- B. baalei teshuva
- C. Nation of Islam**
- D. Hinduism

___B___ 18. Dr. King's was shot on

- A. April 4, 1968
- B. April 3, 1968**
- C. April 3, 1969
- D. April 4, 196

Civil Rights Organization Graph: Fill in the blanks on the graph with the appropriate organization and date, people, or features. (12 points)

19.

Organization and Date Founded	Key People	Key Features
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) 1909	Thurgood Marshall	Focused on legal cases to end segregation and gain legal equality
Nation of Islam 1930	Elijah Muhammad; Malcolm X	Advocated separation of the races
Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) 1942	James Farmer	Organized peaceful protests to gain civil rights
Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) 1957	Martin Luther King Jr.; Ralph Abernathy	Church-based group dedicated to nonviolent resistance; organized demonstrations and protest campaigns
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) 1960	James Lawson; Ella Baker; Stokely Carmichael	Grass-roots movement of young activists; organized voter education projects in the South
Black Panther Party 1966	Huey Newton; Bobby Seale	Militant group advocating armed confrontation; organized antipoverty programs

Short Answer: Choose FIVE of the following questions. Please be detailed and specific. Questions continue on the next page. (4 points each)

20. What is the difference between de jure segregation and de facto segregation?

De jure segregation is segregation imposed by law. De facto segregation is segregation by unwritten custom or tradition.

21. What was Brown v. Board of Education? Why was it important?

Brown v. Board of Education was the court case that decided that public schools could no longer separate whites and African Americans. The school system had to now provide equal education to all races.

It was important because it was so controversial among Americans because it touched so many of them. Also this was one of the first rights that African Americans had gained so this showed some of the first real progress.

22. What important event happened on December 1, 1955 in Montgomery, Alabama?

Rosa Parks had refused to give up her seat to a white man. This kicked off the Montgomery Bus Boycott.

23. How did young people energize the civil rights movement in the 1960s?

Young people brought an attitude of urgency to the movement. They wanted change to come quickly, not in decades. They organized sit-ins and other activities to speed change and build on the momentum of the 1950s.

24. Why do you think the freedom riders chose the route that they did? What did the freedom rides accomplish?

The entire route was in the segregated South and provided many opportunities to oppose segregation.

The freedom rides led to desegregation of interstate public transportation and related facilities in the South.

25. Why was the March on Washington a symbolic and appropriate choice for a civil rights demonstration?

It was symbolic and appropriate because Washington, D.C., is the site of the U.S. government, which had the power to pass new laws to protect the rights of all Americans.

26. How did the concept of black power differ from Martin Luther King, Jr.'s, approach to civil rights?

Black power advocates believed that African Americans should use their economic and political resources collectively to become self-reliant and independent of white influence, instead of trying to gain acceptance from whites

27. Do you think the civil rights movement would have been as effective if protesters had not used peaceful protest methods?

Answers will vary