

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Civil Rights & Society of the 1960s

### Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following affirmed the legality of “separate but equal” and resulted in the passage of more segregation laws in the South?
  - a. 14<sup>th</sup> amendment
  - b. Civil Rights Act of 1875
  - c. Plessy v. Ferguson
  - d. Brown v. Board of Education
2. What commission was organized by LBJ to study the causes of urban violence?
  - a. Warren Commission
  - b. Kerner Commission
  - c. Civil Rights Commission
  - d. Race Commission
3. According to the commission what was the **main** cause of urban violence?
  - a. White racism
  - b. School segregation
  - c. Black nationalism
  - d. De jure segregation
4. What did the Voting Rights Act of 1965 enable federal officials to do?
  - a. Register voters
  - b. Oversee the collection of poll taxes
  - c. Oversee the administration of voter literacy tests
  - d. Stop African Americans from voting
5. Which doctrine relating to public education was overturned by the Supreme Court decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*?
  - a. Due process
  - b. Separate but equal
  - c. All deliberate speed
  - d. Equal protection of the law
6. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 made segregation illegal in which of the following
  - a. Housing
  - b. Churches
  - c. Private universities
  - d. Public accommodations
7. The Civil Rights Act of 1968 banned discrimination in which activity?
  - a. Hiring an employee
  - b. Selling or renting a home
  - c. Awarding a construction contract
  - d. Admitting students to state universities
8. Which of the following is an example of de facto segregation?
  - a. Poll taxes
  - b. Segregated seating on buses
  - c. Urban slum areas being populated by mainly African Americans
  - d. Voter literacy tests given to African Americans in the South
9. De jure segregation is a segregation that results from:
  - a. Laws
  - b. Random chance
  - c. Habit and custom
  - d. Inequalities in education

10. Martin Luther King Jr. was a founder and the first president of the:  
a. Nation of Islam    c. SCLC  
b. MFDP    d. SNCC
11. He was convicted of the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr.  
a. Sirhan Sirhan    c. Byron de la Beckwith  
b. Lee Harvey Oswald    d. James Earl Ray
12. Jim Crow laws:  
a. Ended segregation in the South  
b. Were made to restrict blacks from migrating to northern cities  
c. Were racist laws throughout the South  
d. Helped to integrate schools
13. Rosa Parks' arrest for refusing to give up her seat to a white man resulted in a boycott of the bus system in this city.  
a. Birmingham    c. Mobile  
b. Montgomery    d. Jackson
14. Which of the following was an organization of students fighting for African American civil rights?  
a. SCLC    c. NAACP  
b. SNCC    d. MFDP
15. Martin Luther King Jr. and a small group of marchers were attacked with dogs and water hoses while marching in this southern city.  
a. Atlanta    c. Memphis  
b. Jackson    d. Birmingham
16. In August of 1965, race riots caused nearly \$30 million of damage in:  
a. Watts    c. Washington DC  
b. Indianapolis    d. Compton
17. This president's "War on Poverty" was under funded due to the war in Vietnam.  
a. Kennedy    c. Eisenhower  
b. Nixon    d. Johnson
18. This civil rights activist began studying the teachings of Elijah Muhammed while serving jail time for burglary.  
a. Bobby Seale    c. Stokely Carmichael  
b. Martin Luther King Jr.    d. Malcolm X
19. This civil rights activist was the first to use the phrase "black power."  
a. Huey Newton    c. Huey Newton  
b. Stokely Carmichael    d. James Meredith

20. This civil rights activist was assassinated on a hotel balcony in Memphis, Tennessee.
- a. Martin Luther King Jr.
  - b. Malcolm X
  - c. Rosa Parks
  - d. Bobby Seale
21. Sit-ins were:
- a. Long negotiations used to discuss ways to end segregation
  - b. African Americans sitting in bus seats reserved for whites
  - c. African Americans campaigning for equal rights at the White House
  - d. African Americans sitting at segregated lunch counters
22. In 1957, Nine African Americans attempted to integrate Central High School in which city?
- a. Birmingham
  - b. Selma
  - c. Little Rock
  - d. Montgomery
23. In response to the forced integration of Central High School, Governor Faubus did which of the following in 1958?
- a. Shut down all public schools in the city
  - b. Reduced state funding to integrated schools
  - c. Redrew district lines to keep Central High School all white
  - d. Ordered teachers to not accept any work from African American students
24. Which of the best summarizes the position of Martin Luther King Jr.?
- a. Avoid using violence under any circumstances
  - b. Threaten the use of violence but do not use it
  - c. Use violence only if it is used against you
  - d. Use violence as often as possible to achieve your goals
25. What 14-year-old African American was killed for flirting with a white lady in Mississippi?
- a. Jim Crow
  - b. Medgar Evers
  - c. Thurgood Marshall
  - d. Emmett Till
26. Freedom riders were:
- a. Black and white activists who rode interstate buses throughout the south to test anti-segregation laws
  - b. Lawyers for the NAACP who won numerous law suites against segregation
  - c. Those who took part in the bus boycott following Rosa Parks' arrest
  - d. All of the above

27. The main goal of freedom summer was:
- To end de facto segregation in northern cities
  - To organize a new political party to represent African Americans
  - To unify the messages of MLK and Malcolm X
  - To register African Americans to vote
28. This man used the term “Ballots or Bullets.”
- Martin Luther King Jr.
  - Malcolm X
  - Medgar Evers
  - Thurgood Marshall
29. Which is a true statement about Malcolm X and Martin Luther King Jr.?
- They both followed the same religion
  - The both advocated avoiding violence at all costs
  - They were both members of the Black Panthers
  - They both were assassinated
30. Which is **NOT** a true statement about gains made through the civil rights movement.
- The number of African Americans holding elected office increased significantly
  - The poverty level of African Americans fell to the same as that for whites
  - Many eligible African Americans were registered to vote
  - The number of African Americans attending college increased significantly
31. Elijah Muhammed was:
- Famous for participation in sit-ins throughout the South
  - The founder of the Black Panthers
  - Convicted of assassination of Martin Luther King
  - The leader of the Nation of Islam
32. Which best explains affirmative action?
- Making special efforts to hire or enroll groups that have suffered from discrimination in the past
  - Immediately eliminating any instances of racial segregation
  - Helping African Americans migrate from the southern to northern cities
  - None of the above
33. Before becoming the first African American to serve on the US Supreme Court, this man became well known as one of the NAACP’s top lawyers – winning 29 of 32 cases tried before the Supreme Court.
- Thurgood Marshall
  - Malcolm X
  - Emmett Till
  - James Meredith

**Short Answer**

1. Discuss three specific examples of how the U.S. Government initiated civil rights reform. Evaluate the effectiveness of these policies on bringing about change for African Americans.

2. Discuss the significance of two specific organizations that formed in an attempt to gain African American equality.

3. Explain the events and discuss the effectiveness of achieving racial equality of 2 of the following actions.

Montgomery Bus Boycott

March on Washington

Freedom Rides

4. Analyze the causes and consequences of the civil unrest in American cities during the push for civil equality.