Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Civil Rights Test: Plessy thru Birmingham

Part I: Identification – Names (2)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_1. Refused to give up her seat, thus prompting a 381 day bus boycott.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_2. Head of the NAACP legal defense fund. He successfully argued before the U.S. Supreme Court against school segregation.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_3. In 1896 he was arrested when he challenged a Louisiana statute which required separate cars for the races.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_4. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court when school segregation was struck declared to be unconstitutional.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_5. Organized the “Montgomery Improvement Association” and led the Montgomery Bus Boycott.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_6. President of the U.S. during the standoff in Little Rock.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_7. Governor of Arkansas who refused to adhere to federal law.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_8. First African American to attend the University of Mississippi

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_9. Segregationist Governor of Mississippi

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_10. Commissioner of public safety in Birmingham Alabama

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_11. Leader of the “Nashville Student Movement”.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_12. U.S. Attorney General during the Freedom Rides

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_13. 14 year old boy – lynched while visiting Money, Mississippi in 1955

Part II: Multiple Choice (2)

\_\_\_\_\_1. The Supreme Court decision in *Brown* v *Board of Education* ended

1. The “separate but equal” doctrine
2. Jackie Robinson’s career in baseball
3. Eisenhower’s support of civil rights
4. Discrimination in the hiring of federal employees

\_\_\_\_\_2. The Montgomery Bus Boycott introduced a new generation of

1. bus drivers c. leaders
2. high school students d. baseball players

\_\_\_\_\_3. In 1957 Eisenhower used federal troops and the Arkansas National guard to

1. uphold the “separate but equal” doctrine.
2. enforce school integration
3. protect factories from striking workers
4. support the governor of Arkansas

\_\_\_\_\_4. Which of the following Constitutional Amendments was used to argue against the “separate but equal” doctrine?

1. 13th c. 14th
2. 15th d. 16th\\

\_\_\_\_\_5. The case of *Brown* v *Board of Education* was filed to

1. Protest the lack of funding for public schools
2. To legally challenge the constitutionality of “separate but equal” schools for African Americans and whites.
3. To call attention to the educational opportunities available for students with disabilities.
4. To call for increased spending on African American schools in the deep South.

\_\_\_\_\_6. During what event did Martin Luther King Jr. first become a nationally prominent figure?

1. The Selma Campaign c. Freedom Summer
2. The Watts Riot d. The Montgomery Bus Boycott

\_\_\_\_\_7.Which of the following cities hosted the first student led sit-in of the civil rights movement?

1. Nashville, TN c. Richmond, VA
2. Greensboro, NC d. Little Rock, AK

\_\_\_\_\_8. Which of the following was not a Southern retailer targeted by the sit –in protests?

1. Walmart c. Woolworths
2. Kress d. McClellans

\_\_\_\_\_9. After watching television coverage of the brutal tactics used against the protesters by the Birmingham police, even opponents of the civil rights movement were…..

1. Appalled by the police violence c. supportive of the police
2. Angry with the peaceful protesters d. uninterested in the confrontation

\_\_\_\_\_10. How did President Kennedy respond to the rioting which occurred on the campus of the University of Mississippi?

1. He ignored the riot c. He condemned Ole Miss but did not intervene
2. He blamed Civil Rights activists d. He sent troops to restore order and protect Meredith

Part III: Identification – Terms (2)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_1. A concept which after 1896 made Jim Crow laws **legal**.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_2. Includes a clause which requires all states to provide equal protection to all citizens regardless of race.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_3. Landmark decision which declared that laws requiring separate schools for white and black students to be unconstitutional.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_4. A series of nonviolent protests that led to department store chains reversing its policy of racial segregation.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_5. Landmark decision which upheld the constitutionality of state laws requiring racial segregation.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_6. A document signed by more than 100 southern congressmen stating that they would do everything in their power to resist the Supreme Court’s decision in *Brown*.

Part IV: Completion (2)

1. Sit-Ins alone probably would not have been able to force southern retailers to change the practice of refusing service to African Americans at the lunch counter. What else was done to pressure these stores to end this despicable practice? (Explain)
2. The white community reacted in a variety of ways to the Montgomery Bus Boycott. Provide three examples of the white community reacting in a negative manner.
3. In the case of *Brown* v *Board of Education* the Supreme Court handed down its decision in two phases. Please share what the Court said in these two phases.
4. In the case of *Brown* v *Board of Education* the Chief Justice was able to get the Court to rule unanimously. Why was it extremely important that the ruling be unanimous in this case?
5. Give **two** examples of the inequality that existed among white and black schools in the South prior to *Brown* v *Board of Education*.
6. This question has two parts: (a) Why did Eisenhower send troops to Little Rock, Arkansas in 1957? (b)What is demonstrated by the fact that Eisenhower had to send troops to Little Rock, Arkansas?
7. *Plessy*  v *Ferguson* paved the way for Jim Crow laws. Give 3 examples of Jim Crow laws that were still in place in 1950’s America. (**Do not use public education)**
8. Explain the relationship between the landmark cases of *Brown* v *Board of Education* and *Plessy*  v *Ferguson*?
9. Analyze the following quotation related to the sit-ins: “The demonstrations have shifted the desegregation battles from the courtroom to the marketplace." They showed that nonviolent direct action and youth could be very useful weapons in the war against segregation.” Now explain the quote. (Hint your answer should include comments related to the NAACP and SNCC)
10. List three different types of direct action nonviolent protest that were utilized by the civil rights movement during the studies we have conducted so far.
11. Identify the three cities where the Freedom Riders encountered the greatest degree of resistance to their efforts.
12. What did the trial of Roy Brant and J.W. Milam demonstrate with respect to the criminal justice system in the South?

Part V: Identification – Civil Rights Organizations – Answer using the appropriate acronym – 2 points each

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_1. Represented Oliver and Linda Brown

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_2. Conducted the Freedom Rides

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_3. Targeted the city of Birmingham for desegregation

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_4. Evolved from the Nashville Student Movement

Part VI: Short Answer ( 5 points)

Homer Plessy, Linda Brown, and Rosa Parks all had some things in common. Write a paragraph where you identify several commonalities among the three and the role that each played in the civil rights movement advancing forward.