# Civil Rights Movement

Chapter 21 Review Activity

- 1. Which of the following was formed in 1942 and used peaceful confrontation to bring about change?
- ©1. CORE
  - 2. SCLC
  - 3. NAACP
  - 4. SNCC

- In 1957 Dr. King and other southern clergymen formed\_\_\_\_\_\_.
- 1. CORE
- ©2. SCLC
  - 3. NAACP
  - 4. SNCC

- 3. Stokely Carmicheal called on African Americans to support \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1. Nation of Islam
- 2. SCLC
- 3. Black Power
  - 4. SNCC

- 4. As a result of the \_\_\_\_\_ the number of elected officials increased.
- 1. Civil Rights Act of 64
- 2. Freedom Summer
- 3. March on Washington
- 4. Voting Rights Act of 65

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- 5. Who was the first African American to serve on the Supreme Court?
- 1. Clarence Thomas
- 2. Thurgood Marshall
  - 3. Ralph Abernathy
  - 4. John Lewis

- 6. What U.S. President made the most significant contribution to the Civil Rights Movement?
- 1. Harry Truman
- 2. Dwight Eisenhower
- 3. John F. Kennedy
- 4. Lyndon Johnson

7. Who was the first to integrate "Ole Miss"?

- 1. James Meredith
  - 2. Robert Moses
  - 3. John Lewis
  - 4. Emitt Till

- 8. The brutality in Birmingham prompted Kennedy to .....
- Propose a fair housing bill
- Jail Southern Democrats
- 3. Release King from jail
- 4. Propose a Civil Rights
  Bill

9. The Freedom Rides were organized to Test.....

- 1. A Supreme Court decision
  - 2. The safety of buses
  - 3. A congressional decree
  - 4. The character of local police

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- 10. What did Malcolm X encourage African Americans to do?
- 1. Fight for greater integration
- 2. Separate themselves from white society
  - 3. Abandon militant tactics
  - 4. Love and Pray for white people

11. SNCC was formed to enable students to .....

- Use more peaceful tactics than SCLC
- 2. Shift the civil rights movement to the North
- 3. Make their own decisions about priorities and tactics
- Establish a more interracial organization

## 12. Which of the following is an example of "Defacto" Segregation?

- African Americans and Whites
   living in separate Communities due to economic conditions
- 2. African Americans being forced to ride in the back of the bus
- 3. African American and White students being forced to attend separate schools
- African Americans being denied service at the lunch counters

- 13. What person served as the spokesperson for the Nation of Islam?
- David Farrakhan
- 2. Elijah Muhammad
- 3. Malcolm X
  - 4. Bobby Seale

14. What was the goal of the Selma March

- 1. Integrate lunch counters
- 2. Get low cost housing built
- 3. Get voting rights legislation passed
- 4. Protest police brutality

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- 15. The "Black Power" movement taught that African Americans should ......
- 1. Lead their own communities
  - 2. Strive to end segregation
  - 3. Emigrate to Africa
  - 4. Use nonviolent protest to bring about change

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

- Angry with the peaceful protesters
- 2. Appalled by the police violence
  - 3. Supportive of the actions of the police
  - Uninterested in the confrontation.

- 17. The "separate but equal" doctrine was established in which of the following Supreme Court decisions?
- 1. Boynton v Virginia
- 2. Plessy v Ferguson
  - 3. Marbury v Madison
  - 4. Brown v Board of Ed

- 18. What was the "umbrella" organization who's goal was to bring the various civil rights organizations together?
- 1. The Albany Congress
  - The National Urban League
  - 3. The Black Power Movement
  - 4. The Nation of Islam

## 19. Which of the following was not murdered during the Civil Rights Movement?

- Emmit Till
- 2. James Cheney
- 3. Denise McNair
- 4. John Lewis

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## 20. Which of the following was NOT used to prevent African Americans from voting?

- 1. Terror
- 2. Literacy Tests
- 3. Direct Primaries
  - 4. Poll Taxes

- 21. The Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party was organized to send delegates to the .....
- 1. Democratic National Convention
  - 2. March on Washington
  - 3. U.S. Congress
  - 4. The Soviet Union

- 22. After WWII the civil rights movement....
- Lost its main leaders
- 2. Focused on suing the military
- 3. accelerated
  - 4. Made few gains until the 60's

- 23. Each of the following civil rights contributors were assassinated during the 1960's *except....*
- 1. Malcolm X
- 2. Medgar Evers
- 3. Lyndon Johnson
  - 4. Robert F. Kennedy

- 24. What does Mr. Murphy consider to be the single most important piece of civil rights legislation ever passed?
- 1. Voting Rights Act of 1965
  - 2. Civil Rights Act of 1963
  - 3. Civil Rights Act of 1964
  - The Fifteenth Amendment

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25. What tool was used by white southern democratic congressmen to prevent civil rights legislation from being passed?

- 1. Cloture
- 2. Veto
- 3. Filibuster
  - 4. Injunction

26. What African American militant political party emerged in the late 1960's?

- Black Nationalism
- 2. Black Power
- 3. Nation of Islam
- 4. Black Panthers

- 27. What city was the site of "Bloody Sunday"?
- 01. Selma AL
  - 2. Montgomery AL
  - 3. Birmingham AL
  - 4. Memphis TN

- 28. How did SNCC evolve as the 1960's progressed?
- It dissolved
- 2. It focused on the South
- 3. Admitted white members
- 4. Became more militant

- 29. In 1968 rioting broke out in many American cities, as a result of ?
- 1. Poverty and police brutality
  - 2. The murder of Malcolm X
  - 3. The imprisonment of Dr. King
  - 4. Dejure segregation

- 30. The 24<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the U.S. Constitution removed what obstacle to voting?
- 1. The Literacy Test
- 2. Registration
- 3. The Poll Tax
  - 4. The Grandfather Clause

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