

## Civil Rights Movement Protests - Part 1

1. Which action designed to oppose a political or business policy is closest to the approach used by Martin Luther King, Jr.?
  - a) a war protester accepting a jail term rather than registering for the draft
  - b) a union picketer assaulting a strikebreaker
  - c) a government employee resisting arrest for failure to pay income taxes
  - d) dissatisfied workers destroying machinery in their factory
2. The abolitionist movement, the women's suffrage movement, and the 1960's civil rights movement are all examples of reform efforts that:
  - a) succeeded without causing major controversy
  - b) developed significant popular support
  - c) achieved their goals without government action
  - d) failed to affect the nation as a whole
3. Which generalization can most accurately be drawn from a study of Supreme Court cases Plessy v. Ferguson and Brown v. Board of Education?
  - a) The Supreme Court has issued consistent decisions in cases involving rights of the accused.
  - b) Supreme Court decisions are accepted without public controversy.
  - c) The Justices believe that social issues are best left for state courts to decide.
  - d) The Supreme Court has helped to determine public policy.
4. The major goal of the civil rights movement of the 1960's was to:
  - a) establish a separate political state for African Americans
  - b) gain passage of an equal rights amendment to the Constitution
  - c) end segregation based on race
  - d) permit unlimited immigration to the United States
5. An original purpose of affirmative action programs was to increase educational and employment opportunities for:
  - a) women and minorities
  - b) improve the American economy by guaranteeing that employees will be highly skilled
  - c) decrease social welfare costs by requiring recipients of public assistance to work
6. The Seneca Falls Convention of 1848 was primarily concerned with:
  - a) carrying out Reconstruction in the South
  - b) limiting immigration to the United States
  - c) bringing about equal rights for women
  - d) promoting the settlement of western territories
7. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was passed in an effort to correct
  - a) racial and gender discrimination
  - b) limitations on freedom of speech
  - c) unfair immigration quotas
  - d) segregation in the armed forces
8. Cesar Chavez created United Farm Workers Organization Committee (UFWOC) in 1966 primarily to:
  - a) secure voting rights for Mexican Americans
  - b) improve working conditions for migrant laborers
  - c) provide legal assistance to illegal aliens
  - d) increase farm income

9. Which constitutional idea was the basis for this Supreme Court decision?

*"We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal."*

—Brown v. Board of Education (1954)

- a) protection against double jeopardy
- b) freedom of speech
- c) right of assembly
- d) equal protection of the law

10. Which step was taken following this speech to advance the dream of Martin Luther King, Jr.?

*"I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: 'We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal.'"*

—Martin Luther King, Jr. Washington, D.C., 1963

- a) desegregation of the Armed Forces
- b) ruling in Plessy v. Ferguson
- c) elimination of the Ku Klux Klan
- d) passage of new civil rights acts

11. The changes shown in the chart were most directly the result of the:

- a) enactment of voting-reform laws by these southern states
- b) Supreme Court decision in Brown v. Board of Education
- c) passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965
- d) executive branch's resistance to protecting the civil rights of minorities

12. The main idea of this cartoon is that the elimination of affirmative action programs on some college campuses has:

- a) improved race relations
- b) caused friction among white students
- c) reduced the number of minority students
- d) led to rapid increases in enrollment

13. The federal voting rights laws passed in the 1950s and 1960s were designed to:

- a) return control of voting regulations to the states
- b) remove racial barriers to voting
- c) extend suffrage to American women
- d) prevent recent immigrants from voting

14. "I would agree with Saint Augustine that 'An unjust law is no law at all.' " — Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. "Letter From Birmingham City Jail" This statement was used by Dr. King to show support for:

- a) Social Darwinism
- b) Jim Crow laws
- c) separation of church and state
- d) civil disobedience

15. When Susan B. Anthony refused to pay a fine for voting illegally in the election of 1872, she stated: "Not a penny shall go to this unjust claim." Her action was an example of:

- a) anarchy
- b) judicial review
- c) civil disobedience
- d) vigilante justice