Name: Score:

15 Multiple choice questions

Term 1 of 15

What did the Boycott result in?

- ○ Failed to influence any changes in transportation.
- ○ Martin Luther King Jr. became a prominent speaker on the boycott which led him to a well-respected position when it came to civil rights.
- ○ Resulted in the successful establishment of integrated bus systems. Also influenced other protests around the U.S.
- ○ Resulted in the decline of public transportation use.

Term 2 of 15

What was the setting of the Bus Boycott as well as the Rosa Parks incident?

- ○ Greensboro, North Carolina
- ○ Baltimore, Maryland
- ○ Memphis, Tennessee
- ○ Montgomery, Alabama

Term 3 of 15

What popular civil rights leader known today did the Montgomery Bus Boycott set the stage for?

- ○ Frederick Douglass emerged as a civil rights leader.
- ○ Nelson Mandela became a key figure in civil rights.
- ○ Martin Luther King Jr. became a prominent speaker on the boycott which led him to a well-respected position when it came to civil rights.
- ○ Malcolm X gained prominence through the boycott.

Term 4 of 15

What sparked the Montgomery Bus Boycott?

- ○ The refusal of Rosa Parks to pay bus fare.
- ○ The protest against overcrowded bus routes.
- ○ The injustice of Rosa Parks being arrested for not giving up her seat for a white man on a bus.
- ○ The boycott of bus services due to high prices.

Term 5 of 15

NAACP

- ○ Women who refused to give up her seat for a white man on a bus, which lead to her arrest. This injustice sparked the Mongomery Bus Boycott.
- ○ Martin Luther King Jr. became a prominent speaker on the boycott which led him to a well-respected position when it came to civil rights.
- ○ No, Integration created a period of resistance and violence. While the buses themselves were integrated, Montgomery maintained segregated bus stops.
- ○ Anti-racial discrimination group sued the city in U.S. District Court, seeking to have the busing segregation laws invalidated as a result of the Montgomery Bus Boycott.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Term 6 of 15

What role did influential African American people play in the boycott?

- Black teachers led the boycott in schools.
- Government officials initiated the boycott.
- White community leaders organized the boycott.
- Black ministers and others were responsible for calling their community members to the boycott.

Term 7 of 15

In general, who were the people supporting and participating in the boycott.

- Immigrants
- Women Volunteers
- African Americans
- Hispanics

Term 8 of 15

How long did the boycott last for?

- The injustice of Rosa Parks being arrested for not giving up her seat for a white man on a bus.
- Resulted in the successful establishment of integrated bus systems. Also influenced other protests around the U.S.
- Black ministers and others were responsible for calling their community members to the boycott.
- December 5th, 1955 - December 20th, 1956.
- Over a year!

Term 9 of 15

Montgomery Bus Boycott

- The enforced separation of different racial groups in a country, community, or establishment.
- Blacks and Whites were segregation on buses.
- The plan of action was announced on the front-page newspapers.
- Women who refused to give up her seat for a white man on a bus, which lead to her arrest. This injustice sparked the Mongomery Bus Boycott.
- The plan called for African Americans to refuse to use the entire bus system until the bus company agreed to change its segregation policy.

Term 10 of 15

Once integration was finally "established", was the problem of racism and segregation really fixed?

- No, Integration created a period of resistance and violence. While the buses themselves were integrated, Montgomery maintained segregated bus stops.
- Anti-racial discrimination group sued the city in U.S. District Court, seeking to have the busing segregation laws invalidated as a result of the Montgomery Bus Boycott.
- Women who refused to give up her seat for a white man on a bus, which lead to her arrest. This injustice sparked the Mongomery Bus Boycott.
- Martin Luther King Jr. became a prominent speaker on the boycott which led him to a well-respected position when it came to civil rights.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Term 11 of 15

Segregation

- The enforced separation of different racial groups in a country, community, or establishment.
- Blacks and Whites were segregation on buses.
- As a result of the boycott, on June 5, 1956, a Montgomery federal court ruled that any law requiring racially segregated seating on buses violated the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. The Montgomery Bus Boycott was successful in establishing the goal of integration.
- Resulted in the successful establishment of integrated bus systems. Also influenced other protests around the U.S.
- The injustice of Rosa Parks being arrested for not giving up her seat for a white man on a bus.

Term 12 of 15

Rosa Parks (incident)

- No, Integration created a period of resistance and violence. While the buses themselves were integrated, Montgomery maintained segregated bus stops.
- Martin Luther King Jr. became a prominent speaker on the boycott which led him to a well-respected position when it came to civil rights.
- Women who refused to give up her seat for a white man on a bus, which lead to her arrest. This injustice sparked the Mongomery Bus Boycott.
- African Americans

Term 13 of 15

Initially, what was the point of the boycott?

- The injustice of Rosa Parks being arrested for not giving up her seat for a white man on a bus.
- Black ministers and others were responsible for calling their community members to the boycott.
- The demands, at first, did not include changing the segregation laws; rather, the group demanded courtesy, the hiring of black drivers, and a first-come, first-seated policy, with whites entering and filling seats from the front and African Americans from the rear.
- As a result of the boycott, on June 5, 1956, a Montgomery federal court ruled that any law requiring racially segregated seating on buses violated the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. The Montgomery Bus Boycott was successful in establishing the goal of integration.

Term 14 of 15

What role did the media play during the boycott?

- The plan of action was discussed on local radio shows.
- The plan of action was announced on the front-page newspapers.
- The details were announced on television news broadcasts.
- The strategy was shared through community newsletters.

Term 15 of 15

Integration

- As a result of the boycott, on June 5, 1956, a Montgomery federal court ruled that any law requiring racially segregated seating on buses violated the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. The Montgomery Bus Boycott was successful in establishing the goal of integration.
- Resulted in the successful establishment of integrated bus systems. Also influenced other protests around the U.S.
- The demands, at first, did not include changing the segregation laws; rather, the group demanded courtesy, the hiring of black drivers, and a first-come, first-seated policy, with whites entering and filling seats from the front and African Americans from the rear.
- The enforced separation of different racial groups in a country, community, or establishment.
- Blacks and Whites were segregation on buses.

LIVEWORKSHEETS