Civil Rights Movement

1. A law designed to help end formal and informal barriers to African American suffrage. Under the law, hundreds of thousands of African Americans were registered and the number of African American elected officials increased dramatically. Encouraged greater social equality and decreased the wealth and education gap
    a) Civil Rights Act of 1960
    b) Civil Rights Act of 1964
    c) National voter registration act of 1993
    d) Voting Rights Act of 1965
2. A federal law that authorized federal action against segregation in public accommodations, public facilities, and employment.
    a) Civil Rights Act of 1968
    b) Civil Rights Act of 1964
    c) Fair Housing Act of 1968
    d) Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990
3. To separate the races
    a) Assimilation
    b) Dealignment
    c) Segregation
    d) Integration
4. American civil rights lawyer, first black justice on the Supreme Court of the United States; an advocate for rights of minorities & the poor.
    a) Stokely Carmichael
    b) Earl Warren
    c) Thurgood Marshall
    d) Clarence Thomas
5. 1st group of black students who were able to attend an all white school because President Eisenhower used the military to enforce the Brown v. Board of Education decision.
    a) Tuskegee Airmen
    b) Little Rock "9"
    c) Black Panthers
    d) Sit-ins
6. August - 200,000 demonstrators converged on the Lincoln Memorial to hear Dr. King's speech and to celebrate Kennedy's support for the civil rights movement. (putting pressure on the federal government to pass civil rights legislation)
    a) Stonewall Riots, 1969
    b) March on Washington, 1963
    c) Women's March on Versailles, 1789
    d) Chicago World's Fair, 1893
7. Mohandas Gandhi used protest methods based on _____.
    a) Suffrage
    b) Jim Crow Laws
    c) Freedom Riders
    d) Civil Disobedience
8. Court case that upheld segregation laws
    a) Plessy v. Ferguson
    b) Mcculloch v. Maryland
    c) Miranda v. Arizona
    d) Dred scott v. sandford
9. Supreme Court ruling reversing policy of segregation from Plessy v Ferguson, declaring that seperate can never be equal and a year later ordered the integration of all public schools with all deliberate speed
    a) Brown v. Board of Education, Topeka, KS, 1954
    b) Miranda v. Arizona, 1966
    c) Roe v. Wade, 1973
    d) Loving v. Virginia, 1967
10. Organization which fought for civil rights for African Americans, mainly through court cases (behind Brown v. Board of Education case)
    a) SCLC
    b) NAWSA
    c) SIERRA CLUB
    d) NAACP
11. A march that was attempted three times to protest voting rights, with many peaceful demonstrators injured and killed. Led by MLK. Resulted in Voting Rights Act.
    a) Selma March
    b) Montgomery Bus Boycott
    c) Birmingham Campaign
    d) Freedom Rally
12. In 1955, after Rosa Parks was arrested for refusing to give up her seat on a city bus, Dr. Martin L. King led a boycott of city busses. After 11 months the Supreme Court ruled that segregation of public transportation was illegal.
    a) Montgomery Bus Boycott, 1955
    b) Selma to Montgomery March, 1965
    c) Freedom Rides, 1961
    d) Sit-in Movement, 1960
13. Protests by black college students, 1960-1961, who took seats at "whites only" lunch counters and refused to leave until served; in 1960 over 50,000 participated in sit-ins across the South. Their success prompted the formation of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.
    a) montgomery bus boycott
    b) meetings
    c) teach-ins
    d) sit-ins
14. United States civil rights leader who refused to give up her seat on a bus to a white man in Montgomery (Alabama) and so triggered the national civil rights movement (born in 1913)
    a) George Wallace
    b) Rosa Parks
    c) Orval Faubus
    d) Stokely Carmichael
15. 1952; renamed himself X to signify the loss of his African heritage; converted to Nation of Islam in jail in the 50s, became Black Muslims' most dynamic street orator and recruiter who argued for separation, not integration. He changed his views, but was assassinated in by members of the Nation of Islam in 1965.
    a) Malcolm X
    b) Lyndon Johnson
    c) Stokely Carmichael
    d) George Wallace
16. A negative attitude formed toward an individual or group without sufficient experience with the person or group
    a) Racism
    b) Discrimination
    c) Prejudice
    d) Oppression
17. Unfair treatment of a person or group on the basis of prejudice
    a) Boycott
    b) Suffrage
    c) Oppression
    d) Discrimination
18. Southern state laws designed to enforce segregation of blacks from whites (grandfather clause, poll tax, literacy tests, separate but equal)
    a) Jim Crow Laws
    b) Black Codes
    c) De Jure Segregation
    d) Civil Rights Act Of 1964
19. Group of civil rights workers who took bus trips through southern states to protest illegal bus segregation
    a) Desegregation Riders
    b) Freedom Riders
    c) Freedom For Blacks
    d) Freedom Activists
20. 1929-1968. Pivotal leader of the American Civil Rights movement. Non-violent leader, became youngest person to receive the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964 for his efforts to end segregation and racial discrimination. Led Montgomery Bus Boycott, helped found Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and led March on Washington in 1963 where he delivered "I have a Dream" speech.
    a) Abraham Lincoln
    b) Martin Luther King Jr.
    c) John F. Kennedy
    d) Lyndon B. Johnson
21. A form of nonviolent protest
    a) Veto
    b) Strike
    c) Tariff
    d) Boycott
22. Murder of a public figure
    a) Sabotage
    b) Bombing
    c) Assassination
    d) Torture

LIVEWORKSHEETS