Name: Score:

## 20 Multiple choice questions

Term 1 of 20

Voting Rights Act of 1965

- Segregation imposed by law
- 15th Amendment
- 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 to vote, and the number of African American elected officials increased dramatically
- State laws Formally pervasive throughout the south requiring public facilities and accommodations to be segregated by race; ruled unconstitutional.

Term 2 of 20

How did the media help to pass the Voting Rights Act of 1965?

- Enforces federal statutes prohibiting discrimination based on race, sex, religion, national origin, familial status, etc. ----> often monitor specified areas to ensure that these laws are carried out correctly
- (1) Banned literacy (and other) tests as conditions for being able to vote (or even register to vote) ----> set criminal penalties for interference with efforts to vote (2) Replaced all local voting registrars (in counties designated by the Attorney General [Department of Justice] with federally appointed registrars ----> enabled federal government to monitor all elections in certain areas (where discrimination was found or under 50% of the voting population was registered to vote for the 1964 election)
- Media broadcast events such as the police/public brutality at the Selma March (marchers being beaten with police batons, sprayed with fire hoses, attacked with dogs, etc.) ----> helped bring national attention to the brutal abuse and discrimination African Americans were experiencing
- The extent of the Supreme Court's power is the INTERPRETATION of the law ----> even though it did determine several disenfranchising/discriminatory laws were unconstitutional, it had no real control over how its rulings were carried out beyond the courtroom, or if they were even enforced at all

Term 3 of 20

Pay attention to the demographic makeup of Congress in one of the videos. What do you notice?

- The entire demographic is virtually all older white males
- The entire demographic is composed of young minorities
- The demographic is predominantly older minority females
- The demographic is evenly split between genders and races

Term 4 of 20

"de facto" segregation

- deprive someone of the right to vote
- person responsible for registering an individual to vote. As a provision of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the local registrars in certain areas were removed, and ones from the federal gov were sent to make sure they weren't turning away African Americans
- Segregation resulting from economic or social conditions or personal choice
- A literary requirement some states imposed as a condition of voting, generally used to disqualify black voters in the South; now illegal.

Term 5 of 20

What happened to Southerner's party identification during this time?

- Southerners formed a new independent party
- Southerners remained loyal to the Whig party
- Southerners abandoned the Democratic party and began to identify themselves with the Republicans
- Southerners strengthened their ties with the Democratic party

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Term 6 of 20

Why do you think it was difficult for the Supreme Court to enforce the right to vote for African Americans?

- (1) Banned literacy (and other) tests as conditions for being able to vote (or even register to vote) ----> set criminal penalties for interference with efforts to vote
- (2) Replaced all local voting registrars (in counties designated by the Attorney General [Department of Justice] with federally appointed registrars ----> enabled federal government to monitor all elections in certain areas (where discrimination was found or under 50% of the voting population was registered to vote for the 1964 election)
- Enforces federal statutes prohibiting discrimination based on race, sex, religion, national origin, familial status, etc. ----> often monitor specified areas to ensure that these laws are carried out correctly
- The extent of the Supreme Court's power is the INTERPRETATION of the law ----> even though it did determine several disenfranchising/discriminatory laws were unconstitutional, it had no real control over how its rulings were carried out beyond the courtroom, or if they were even enforced at all
- Media broadcast events such as the police/public brutality at the Selma March (marchers being beaten with police batons, sprayed with fire hoses, attacked with dogs, etc.) ----> helped bring national attention to the brutal abuse and discrimination African Americans were experiencing

Term 7 of 20

What is the responsibility of this Division (Civil Rights Division of the DOJ)?

- Enforces federal statutes prohibiting discrimination based on race, sex, religion, national origin, familial status, etc. ----> often monitor specified areas to ensure that these laws are carried out correctly
- The extent of the Supreme Court's power is the INTERPRETATION of the law ----> even though it did determine several disenfranchising/discriminatory laws were unconstitutional, it had no real control over how its rulings were carried out beyond the courtroom, or if they were even enforced at all
- (1) Banned literacy (and other) tests as conditions for being able to vote (or even register to vote) ----> set criminal penalties for interference with efforts to vote
- (2) Replaced all local voting registrars (in counties designated by the Attorney General [Department of Justice] with federally appointed registrars ----> enabled federal government to monitor all elections in certain areas (where discrimination was found or under 50% of the voting population was registered to vote for the 1964 election)
- Media broadcast events such as the police/public brutality at the Selma March (marchers being beaten with police batons, sprayed with fire hoses, attacked with dogs, etc.) ----> helped bring national attention to the brutal abuse and discrimination African Americans were experiencing

Term 8 of 20

What amendment originally gave African Americans the right to vote?

- 15th Amendment
- 13th Amendment
- 16th Amendment
- 14th Amendment

Term 9 of 20

Solid South

- deprive someone of the right to vote
- Southerners abandoned the Democratic party and began to identify themselves with the Republicans
- 15th Amendment
- the politically united southern states of the US, traditionally regarded as giving unanimous electoral support to the Democratic Party.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Term 10 of 20

What was the purpose of "Jim Crow" laws in the South?

- "Jim Crow" laws served to segregate and disenfranchise African Americans
- the right to vote cannot be denied based on race (granted African Americans the right to vote)
- Senator Strom Thurmond (South Carolina) ----> filibuster lasted 24 hours, 18 minutes)
- Bilingual ballots or oral assistance must be provided in counties where at least 5% of the population speaks a language other than English (specifically Spanish, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Native American languages, Aleut [Eskimo]) ----> designed to protect minority voting rights

Term 11 of 20

disenfranchise

- encourage voting participation
- expand voting privileges
- deprive someone of the right to vote
- grant someone the right to vote

Term 12 of 20

"de jure" segregation

- 15th Amendment
- Segregation imposed by law
- 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 to vote, and the number of African American elected officials increased dramatically
- The entire demographic is virtually all older white males

Term 13 of 20

Who spoke the words " Man's Unending Search for Freedom?"

- President Ford
- Dr Martin Luther King, Jr.
- President Lyndon B Johnson
- President Truman

Term 14 of 20

literacy tests

- Bilingual ballots or oral assistance must be provided in counties where at least 5% of the population speaks a language other than English (specifically Spanish, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Native American languages, Aleut [Eskimo]) ----> designed to protect minority voting rights
- A literary requirement some states imposed as a condition of voting, generally used to disqualify black voters in the South; now illegal.
- Abolished poll taxes
- 15th Amendment

Term 15 of 20

In opposition to the Civil Rights Act of 1957, who by himself conducted the longest U.S. Senate "filibuster"

- Senator Lyndon Johnson (Texas) ----> filibuster lasted 20 hours, 10 minutes
- Senator Robert Byrd (West Virginia) ----> filibuster lasted 18 hours, 30 minutes
- Senator Hubert Humphrey (Minnesota) ----> filibuster lasted 15 hours, 45 minutes
- Senator Strom Thurmond (South Carolina) ----> filibuster lasted 24 hours, 18 minutes)

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Term 16 of 20

What were the two main provisions of the Civil Voting Rights Act of 1965?

- Enforces federal statutes prohibiting discrimination based on race, sex, religion, national origin, familial status, etc. ----> often monitor specified areas to ensure that these laws are carried out correctly
- The extent of the Supreme Court's power is the INTERPRETATION of the law ----> even though it did determine several disenfranchising/discriminatory laws were unconstitutional, it had no real control over how its rulings were carried out beyond the courtroom, or if they were even enforced at all
- Media broadcast events such as the police/public brutality at the Selma March (marchers being beaten with police batons, sprayed with fire hoses, attacked with dogs, etc.) ----> helped bring national attention to the brutal abuse and discrimination African Americans were experiencing
- (1) Banned literacy (and other) tests as conditions for being able to vote (or even register to vote) ----> set criminal penalties for interference with efforts to vote
  (2) Replaced all local voting registrars (in counties designated by the Attorney General [Department of Justice] with federally appointed registrars ----> enabled federal government to monitor all elections in certain areas (where discrimination was found or under 50% of the voting population was registered to vote for the 1964 election)

Term 17 of 20

white only primaries

- person responsible for registering an individual to vote. As a provision of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the local registrars in certain areas were removed, and ones from the federal gov were sent to make sure they weren't turning away African Americans
- Small taxes levied on the right to vote that often fell due at a time of year when poor African American sharecroppers had the least cash on hand. This method was used by most Southern States to exclude African Americans from voting. Poll taxes were declared void by the 24th amendment in 1964
- Primary election from which African Americans were excluded, an exclusion that, in the heavily Democratic South, deprived African Americans of a voice in the real contest. The Supreme Court declared white primaries unconstitutional in 19944
- A literary requirement some states imposed as a condition of voting, generally used to disqualify black voters in the South; now illegal.

Term 18 of 20

What important amendment to this Act was passed in 1975?

- the right to vote cannot be denied based on race (granted African Americans the right to vote)
- "Jim Crow" laws served to segregate and disenfranchise African Americans
- abolished poll taxes
- Bilingual ballots or oral assistance must be provided in counties where at least 5% of the population speaks a language other than English (specifically Spanish, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Native American languages, Aleut [Eskimo]) ----> designed to protect minority voting rights

Term 19 of 20

15th Amendment

- Small taxes levied on the right to vote that often fell due at a time of year when poor African American sharecroppers had the least cash on hand. This method was used by most Southern States to exclude African Americans from voting. Poll taxes were declared void by the 24th amendment in 1964
- 15th Amendment
- the right to vote cannot be denied based on race (granted African Americans the right to vote)
- deprive someone of the right to vote

Term 20 of 20

What Federal Executive department and "Division" carry out the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and its subsequent amendments?

- U.S. Department of Homeland Security- Elections Division
- U.S. Department of Commerce- Voting Regulations Division
- U.S. Department of Justice- Civil Rights Division
- U.S. Department of Education- Civil Liberties Division

LIVEWORKSHEETS