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

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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

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