

Chapter 15 Test, Form A

The Civil Rights Movement

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| _____ 1. leader of SNCC who believed in black power | A. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. |
| _____ 2. student who was denied admission to her neighborhood school | B. Fannie Lou Hamer |
| _____ 3. arrested for refusing to give up a seat on a bus to a white man | C. Thurgood Marshall |
| _____ 4. became a symbol of the black power movement | D. Robert Moses |
| _____ 5. minister whose vision and nonviolent methods helped the civil rights movement transform American society | E. Malcolm X |
| _____ 6. helped organize the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party | F. Rosa Parks |
| _____ 7. urged the NAACP to start helping rural Southern African Americans | G. Stokely Carmichael |
| _____ 8. along with Bobby Seale, organized the Black Panthers | H. Huey P. Newton |
| _____ 9. NAACP's chief counsel | I. Linda Brown |
| _____ 10. executive director of the SCLC | J. Ella Baker |

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 11. Members of CORE used _____, a form of protest first used by union workers in the 1930s, to desegregate restaurants.
- bus boycotts
 - lockouts
 - sit-ins
 - freedom marches
- _____ 12. The "Southern Manifesto" encouraged white Southerners to
- defy the Supreme Court.
 - embrace desegregation.
 - march against civil rights.
 - obey local law enforcement.

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- _____ 13. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., believed the way to end segregation was through
- A. economic self-improvement.
 - B. nonviolent passive resistance.
 - C. riots and vandalism.
 - D. separation from white society.
- _____ 14. In Little Rock, Arkansas, the governor tried to prevent African American students from entering a white high school by
- A. closing the school.
 - B. deploying the National Guard.
 - C. hiring the Ku Klux Klan.
 - D. redrawing the school district.
- _____ 15. The Civil Rights Act of 1957, the first civil rights law since Reconstruction, was intended to
- A. end discrimination in hiring.
 - B. end lynching.
 - C. protect the right of African Americans to attend desegregated schools.
 - D. protect the right of African Americans to vote.
- _____ 16. Robert Kennedy tried to help African Americans by
- A. directing the news media to cover the marches in the South.
 - B. having the Justice Department file lawsuits throughout the South.
 - C. proposing a voting rights bill to Congress.
 - D. sending U.S. marshals to voting booths in the South.
- _____ 17. One advantage President Johnson had—that Kennedy did not—in getting the Civil Rights Act of 1964 passed was his
- A. ability to convince minorities to vote.
 - B. close relationships with civil rights leaders.
 - C. intimate knowledge of how Congress worked.
 - D. willingness to appoint minorities to his cabinet.
- _____ 18. The ruling in *Plessy v. Ferguson* in 1896 established
- A. the right of African Americans to vote.
 - B. the right of all Americans to equal protection under the law.
 - C. the right of all Americans to peaceful protest.
 - D. the “separate but equal” doctrine.

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- _____19. In 1967 Thurgood Marshall became the first African American to
- attend an all-white school.
 - be voted into Congress.
 - earn a law degree.
 - serve on the U.S. Supreme Court.

- _____20. Dr. King selected Selma, Alabama, for a protest march because
- African Americans were a majority of the population there.
 - most African American residents were not registered to vote.
 - opposition to school desegregation was particularly intense in Selma.
 - violence against Freedom Riders in Selma had been well documented.

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate piece of paper.



21. The diagram shows two factors that contributed to the new political power for African Americans. Describe how these two events resulted in this new power.

“One hundred years of delay have passed since President Lincoln freed the slaves, yet their heirs, their grandsons, are not fully free. . . . And this Nation, for all its hopes and all its boasts, will not be fully free until all its citizens are free. . . . Now the time has come for this Nation to fulfill its promise.”

—John F. Kennedy

22. What did Kennedy mean when he said African Americans were “not fully free”?
23. Why do you think the Ku Klux Klan’s attack on Birmingham’s Sixteenth Street Baptist Church resulted in greater support for the civil rights movement?

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“We must use the weapon of love. . . . We must realize that so many people are taught to hate us that they are not totally responsible for their hate.”

—Martin Luther King, Jr.

24. What does King mean by the “weapon of love”? What do you think King means when he says “people are taught to hate us”?

“The true miracle of the Constitution . . . was not the birth of the Constitution but its life.”

—Thurgood Marshall

25. What does Marshall mean when he refers to the Constitution’s life as a “miracle”?

TEXT: (1) Martin Luther King, Jr., February 24, 1956 in Montgomery. Reprinted by arrangement with The Heirs to the Estate of Martin Luther King Jr., c/o Writers House as agent for the proprietor, New York, NY. Copyright 1956 Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.; copyright renewed 1991 Coretta Scott King.; (2) Marshall, Thurgood. 1987. Remarks of Thurgood Marshall at the Annual Seminar of the San Francisco Patent and Trademark Law Association, Maui, Hawaii, May 6, 1987. New York Times, May 7, 1987.

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