



The Civil Rights Movement

CHAPTER TEST • FORM A

REVIEWING FACTS (3 points each) In the space provided, write the name of the person or the historical term identified by each description. Choose your answers from the list below. There are two extra items on the list.

Ralph Abernathy
Black Panthers
Freedom Summer
Kerner Commission

Medgar Evers
quotas
Elijah Muhammad
Voting Rights Act

Robert Moses
Black Power
Malcolm X
busing

- _____ 1. group that called for black self-defense groups against racist police oppression
- _____ 2. SNCC leader who suggested use of white supporters in voter registration drives
- _____ 3. leading Nation of Islam minister who turned to orthodox Islam
- _____ 4. movement calling for black separation and pride in African culture
- _____ 5. involved many volunteers in registering Mississippi African American voters
- _____ 6. stressed self-discipline, self-reliance, and refusal to serve in the military
- _____ 7. NAACP field secretary who was assassinated by a white racist
- _____ 8. system reserving fixed number of openings in a school to certain groups
- _____ 9. placed the voter registration process under federal control
- _____ 10. reported white racism a root cause of tensions leading to riots

UNDERSTANDING IDEAS (3 points each) For each of the following, place the letter of the *best* choice in the space provided.

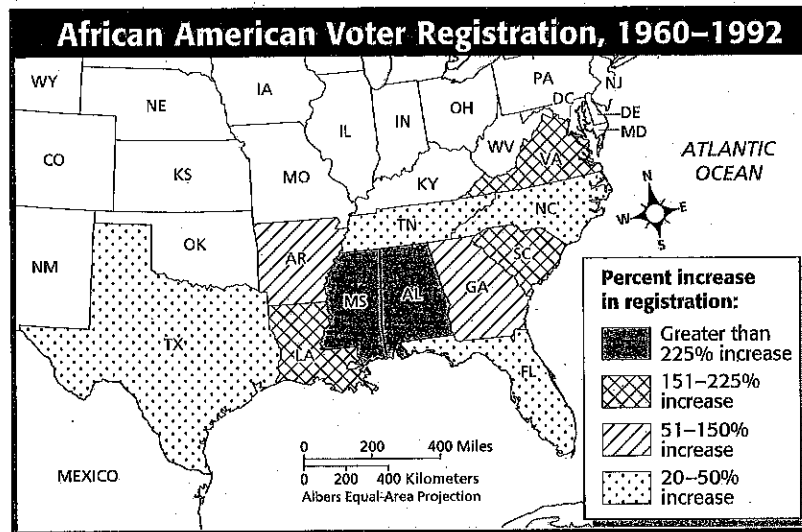
- _____ 1. A group whose actions and courage led to desegregation of restaurants was
 - a. Freedom Riders.
 - b. university students staging sit-ins.
 - c. the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party.
 - d. the Nation of Islam.
- _____ 2. African American voter registration increased after
 - a. passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.
 - b. the 1963 March on Washington.
 - c. COFO registration drives.
 - d. violence in Mississippi.

- _____ 3. Riots broke out in cities around the country in the mid-1960s because of
- white rage against Black Power.
 - failure of voter registration legislation to pass.
 - African American frustration at discrimination and white racism.
 - the call by Nation of Islam leaders for African Americans to arm themselves.
- _____ 4. Black nationalist groups weakened in the second half of the 1960s because
- African Americans no longer believed in this philosophy.
 - many members were lost to the Vietnam conflict.
 - they lost support and funding by the SCLC.
 - of internal conflicts and crises in leadership.
- _____ 5. The controversy over busing quieted somewhat after
- the Supreme Court limited this technique as a means to achieve integration.
 - African Americans realized they did not want their children bused.
 - the Supreme Court established an alternative—quotas in college entrance.
 - a bloody riot in Boston cost 47 people's lives.
- _____ 6. The Supreme Court decision that struck down the quota system was
- Milliken v. Bradley*.
 - Evers v. Smith*.
 - University of California v. Bakke*.
 - Brown v. Board of Education*.
- _____ 7. An area in which the civil rights movement progressed during the 1970s was
- strengthening leadership and agreement on goals.
 - changing corporate hiring practices to include more African Americans.
 - integrating public schools and neighborhoods in the North.
 - electing African Americans to public office.
- _____ 8. The Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party rejected the regular party offer of two seats at the convention because
- members felt it insulted and betrayed the suffering people they represented.
 - they planned to stage a sit-in at the White House.
 - they wanted to see if the Selma registration drive would enjoy better success.
 - they felt they would receive more media attention if they refused the offer.
- _____ 9. The civil rights movement began to fragment when
- activists saw that nonviolent protest did not work.
 - key leaders called for violence.
 - some activists abandoned the goal of integration and the strategy of nonviolent protest.
 - most activists began to see Islam as a better alternative.
- _____ 10. The person who took over leadership of the SCLC after Martin Luther King Jr.'s death was
- Stokely Carmichael.
 - Ralph Abernathy.
 - Elijah Muhammad.
 - Carl Stokes.

TRUE/FALSE (2 points each) Read each of the following statements, and then decide whether it is true or false. If the answer is true, place a *T* in the space provided; if the answer is false, place an *F* in the space.

- _____ 1. The Southern Christian Leadership Conference nonviolent resistance methods were accepted peacefully by white southerners.
- _____ 2. Attempts to register African American voters had limited success.
- _____ 3. Black Muslims believed in integration and acceptance of all races and creeds.
- _____ 4. Civil rights efforts in the North failed to draw support from white Americans.
- _____ 5. Martin Luther King Jr. was slain in a race riot in Memphis.

PRACTICING SKILLS (5 points each) Study the map below and answer the questions that follow.



- 1. Which states saw the largest increase in African American voter registration?

- 2. How much did African American voter registration in Florida increase?

COMPOSING AN ESSAY (20 points) Write a brief essay on *one* of the following subjects. Remember to use examples to support your answer.

- 1. How did white violence to peaceful demonstrations by African Americans affect the progress of civil rights? How did violent response by African Americans to white injustice affect it?
- 2. How did busing and affirmative action programs help minorities in education and in the workplace? Why did many white Americans criticize these programs?

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