

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Answer Key: Unsung Heroes of the Civil Rights Era Quiz for Grade 6

Can one person change the law? Analyze 10 complex scenarios ranging from the Greensboro Sit-ins to Dorothy Height's strategic leadership.

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**1. In 1960, four college students in Greensboro, North Carolina, utilized a tactic called a 'sit-in.' What was the primary strategic goal of this non-violent action?**

**Answer:** B) To highlight the injustice of 'whites-only' lunch counters through economic pressure

The Greensboro Sit-ins focused on desegregating private businesses by using non-violent protest to expose the absurdity and economic cost of segregation policies.

**2. The 1961 \_\_\_\_\_ were organized to challenge the non-enforcement of Supreme Court rulings that declared segregated interstate buses unconstitutional.**

**Answer:** A) Freedom Rides

Freedom Riders traveled through the South to test whether the government would enforce federal laws against segregation on public transportation.

**3. True or False: The 'Big Six' leaders of the movement, which included organizers like A. Philip Randolph and Bayard Rustin, were solely focused on social rights and ignored economic issues like job training.**

**Answer:** B) False

The movement was deeply tied to economic justice; the 1963 march was officially titled the 'March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom.'

**4. Septima Clark is often called the 'Grandmother of the Civil Rights Movement.' What was the main focus of her 'Citizenship Schools'?**

**Answer:** C) Literacy training to help African Americans pass discriminatory voting tests

Septima Clark recognized that literacy was a tool for liberation, specifically helping people overcome the literacy tests used to prevent them from voting.

**5. Identify the organization founded by Ella Baker that empowered young people to take leadership roles in the movement: the \_\_\_\_\_.**

**Answer:** C) SNCC (Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee)

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

Ella Baker helped form SNCC (pronounced 'snick') because she believed in grassroots leadership and giving younger activists a seat at the table.

**6. How did the 1963 'Children's Crusade' in Birmingham change the public perception of the movement nationally?**

**Answer:** B) Television footage of police brutality against youth horrified the public and pressured the federal government

The visual of young people being met with fire hoses and dogs was a turning point in gaining international sympathy for the Civil Rights Movement.

**7. True or False: Fannie Lou Hamer's 'Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party' challenged the all-white delegation at the 1964 Democratic National Convention to demand political representation.**

**Answer:** A) True

Hamer's testimony about the violence she faced while trying to register to vote forced the nation to look at the lack of political representation in the South.

**8. The 1965 Voting Rights Act was significantly influenced by the 'Bloody Sunday' events that took place on the \_\_\_\_\_ Bridge during a march for voting rights.**

**Answer:** B) Edmund Pettus

The Edmund Pettus Bridge in Selma, Alabama, was the site of a violent police crackdown on peaceful marchers, which accelerated the passage of the Voting Rights Act.

**9. Which of these outcomes was a DIRECT result of the 24th Amendment to the Constitution?**

**Answer:** B) The elimination of poll taxes that prevented poor citizens from voting

The 24th Amendment specifically outlawed poll taxes in federal elections, removing a major financial barrier to voting for marginalized groups.

**10. True or False: The Civil Rights Movement only utilized legal court cases and marches, avoiding any form of economic boycotts or collective financial pressure.**

**Answer:** B) False

Economic boycotts, like those against specific retail stores and city bus systems, were central to the movement's success by forcing businesses to choose between profit and segregation.