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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.

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?

- A. To disrupt the supply chain of national department stores
- B. To highlight the injustice of 'whites-only' lunch counters through economic pressure
- C. To campaign for the election of a new local mayor
- D. To practice for larger marches in Washington D.C.

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

- A. Freedom Rides
- B. Voter Drives
- C. Liberty Treks
- D. Justice Journeys

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.

- A. True
- B. False

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

- A. Teaching physical self-defense techniques
- B. Training students to become lawyers for the NAACP
- C. Literacy training to help African Americans pass discriminatory voting tests
- D. Teaching international diplomacy and foreign policy

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

- A. CORE (Congress of Racial Equality)
- B. SCLC (Southern Christian Leadership Conference)
- C. SNCC (Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee)
- D. Black Panther Party

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

- A. It showed that children were unconcerned with politics

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- B. Television footage of police brutality against youth horrified the public and pressured the federal government
- C. It resulted in a total ban on all public protests for ten years
- D. It proved that the movement lacked adult support

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.

- A. True
- B. False

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.

- A. Golden Gate
- B. Edmund Pettus
- C. George Washington
- D. Brooklyn

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

- A. The integration of every public park in the United States
- B. The elimination of poll taxes that prevented poor citizens from voting
- C. The requirement that all schools provide free lunch
- D. The creation of a new national holiday for Civil Rights

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.

- A. True
- B. False