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The Unsung Architects: 6th Grade Civil Rights Strategy Quiz

Synthesize the tactical shifts and high-stakes legal logic used by activists to dismantle systemic inequality during the mid-20th century.

1. In 1947, the 'Journey of Reconciliation' served as a precursor to the Freedom Rides of the 1960s. What was the primary legal basis these activists used to justify their defiance of local segregation laws?

- A. The 10th Amendment's reserved powers clause
- B. The 'Separate but Equal' doctrine of Plessy v. Ferguson
- C. The Supreme Court ruling in Morgan v. Virginia regarding interstate commerce
- D. Local municipal codes in the Deep South

2. The 1964 ___ Summer project was a highly organized volunteer campaign designed to increase Black voter registration in Mississippi, a state known for violent disenfranchisement.

- A. Liberty
- B. Freedom
- C. Justice
- D. Equality

3. True or False: The 1963 Birmingham Children's Crusade was a calculated strategy to use the imagery of young protesters to provoke a federal response and international outrage.

- A. True
- B. False

4. Which organization, founded by Diane Nash and John Lewis, focused on 'top-down' social change through grassroots student-led sit-ins and nonviolent direct action?

- A. The Black Panther Party
- B. The SNCC (Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee)
- C. The Urban League
- D. The Anti-Defamation League

5. Bayard Rustin was a key strategist who organized the 1963 March on Washington, yet he often stayed behind the scenes due to his previous involvement in ___ and his personal identity.

- A. monarchist groups
- B. corporate lobbying
- C. pacifist and socialist movements
- D. the military-industrial complex

6. True or False: The Voting Rights Act of 1965 was primarily a symbolic gesture that did not grant the federal government power to oversee local elections.

- A. True

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B. False

7. Analyze the impact of the 24th Amendment. How did this specific constitutional change directly support the goals of the Civil Rights Movement?

- A. It lowered the voting age to 18
- B. It ended the use of poll taxes in federal elections
- C. It guaranteed equal pay for equal work
- D. It established the 'one man, one vote' principle

8. Ella Baker, a veteran activist, criticized 'charismatic leadership' and instead promoted ____, which empowered local communities to lead their own struggles for justice.

- A. group-centered leadership
- B. authoritarian rule
- C. monetary incentives
- D. political lobbying only

9. Fannie Lou Hamer's testimony at the 1964 Democratic National Convention was a pivotal moment because it:

- A. Announced her candidacy for President
- B. Exposed the violent suppression of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party
- C. Called for an end to the Vietnam War
- D. Supported the use of the literacy test

10. True or False: The Civil Rights Movement in the 1960s was entirely unified, with all leaders agreeing that nonviolence was the only effective method for achieving justice.

- A. True
- B. False