

Name: _____ Date: _____

Answer Key: Justice and Joy: The Civil Rights Journey for 5th Grade

Apply historical analysis to key events like the Greensboro sit-ins and the 1963 Children's Crusade through a variety of engaging question formats.

1. In 1960, four college students in Greensboro, North Carolina, used a 'sit-in' at a lunch counter to protest segregation. What were they trying to achieve?

Answer: C) They wanted the right to sit and eat where white customers sat.

The Greensboro Sit-ins were a nonviolent protest against 'whites-only' lunch counters, helping to desegregate public spaces.

2. The 1963 march in Alabama where thousands of students left school to protest for their rights is known as the _____ Crusade.

Answer: B) Children's

The Children's Crusade involved young people in Birmingham to show that even kids were affected by unfair laws.

3. True or False: The 'Freedom Summer' of 1964 was an effort primarily focused on helping African Americans in Mississippi register to vote.

Answer: A) True

Freedom Summer brought volunteers to the South to help overcome discriminatory barriers to voting.

4. Ruby Bridges is a famous figure in Civil Rights history because she was the first African American child to do what?

Answer: B) Integrate an all-white elementary school in New Orleans.

In 1960, six-year-old Ruby Bridges showed great courage by attending William Frantz Elementary despite protests.

5. The athlete _____ became a symbol of civil rights when he broke the 'color barrier' in Major League Baseball in 1947.

Answer: C) Jackie Robinson

Jackie Robinson's success in baseball proved that African Americans could compete at the highest levels, challenging segregation in sports.

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6. True or False: Civil Rights activists only used violent methods to change laws they felt were unfair.

Answer: B) False

Many leaders, including Dr. King, preached nonviolence, which included marches, boycotts, and legal challenges.

7. What was the main purpose of the 24th Amendment to the Constitution, passed in 1964?

Answer: B) It made poll taxes illegal in federal elections.

Poll taxes were fees used to prevent poor African Americans from voting; the 24th Amendment removed this barrier.

8. An activist named _____ organized the 1963 March on Washington and was a master at planning large, peaceful protests.

Answer: A) Bayard Rustin

Bayard Rustin was a key strategist who worked behind the scenes to organize many important civil rights events.

9. The 'Letter from Birmingham Jail' was written to explain why people could no longer wait for justice. Who wrote this famous document?

Answer: B) Martin Luther King Jr.

Dr. King wrote the letter while imprisoned for protesting, arguing that people have a moral duty to disobey unjust laws.

10. True or False: The Civil Rights Movement only affected people living in the Southern United States.

Answer: B) False

Racial discrimination and the fight for equality happened across the entire country, including Northern and Western states.