

Name: _____ Date: _____

Answer Key: Civil Rights Endgame: 8th Grade Battle for Justice Quiz

Evaluate the strategic impact of events like the Nashville sit-ins and the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party's role in reshaping American Constitutional law.

1. The 1961 Albany Movement in Georgia is often studied because it was a 'failed' campaign. What was the primary reason it struggled compared to other protests?

Answer: A) The local police chief used non-violent mass arrests to avoid media attention.

Chief Laurie Pritchett studied non-violent tactics and realized that by avoiding visible police brutality, he could prevent the federal intervention and media outrage that fueled movement successes elsewhere.

2. Diane Nash and other students from Tennessee led the _____, which used economic pressure to force the desegregation of lunch counters.

Answer: A) Nashville Sit-ins

The Nashville Sit-ins were a highly organized campaign that serves as a prime example of successful non-violent direct action and student leadership in the early 1960s.

3. The 24th Amendment to the Constitution directly supported civil rights by making poll taxes illegal in federal elections.

Answer: A) True

Ratified in 1964, the 24th Amendment was a crucial legislative victory that removed economic barriers intended to prevent African Americans from voting.

4. Fannie Lou Hamer and the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) challenged the political status quo at the 1964 Democratic National Convention by:

Answer: A) Demanding seats held by the all-white Mississippi delegation.

The MFDP argued that the official Mississippi delegation was illegally elected through voter suppression, forcing the national party to confront systemic racism within its own ranks.

5. The 'Black Power' movement, popularized by Stokely Carmichael, strictly rejected the concept of community self-reliance and focused only on federal integration laws.

Answer: B) False

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False. The Black Power movement emphasized racial pride, economic self-sufficiency, and the creation of black-led political and cultural institutions.

6. The Civil Rights Act of 1968, also known as the _____, was passed following the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr. to prevent housing discrimination.

Answer: A) Fair Housing Act

The Fair Housing Act was the final major legislative achievement of the traditional Civil Rights era, prohibiting discrimination in the sale, rental, and financing of housing.

7. What was the significance of the 'Executive Order 9981' signed by President Harry Truman in 1948?

Answer: B) It desegregated the United States Armed Forces.

This executive order set an early precedent for federal action against segregation, demonstrating that the Commander-in-Chief could use executive power to promote equality.

8. During Freedom Summer in 1964, hundreds of volunteers traveled to Mississippi primarily to assist with _____.

Answer: A) Voter registration

Freedom Summer focused on registering African American voters in one of the most resistant states and established 'Freedom Schools' to provide alternative education.

9. How did the 1967 Loving v. Virginia Supreme Court case change American society?

Answer: C) It struck down laws banning interracial marriage.

This landmark civil rights decision ruled that anti-miscegenation laws (laws forbidding interracial marriage) violated the 14th Amendment's Equal Protection Clause.

10. The 1963 Birmingham Children's Crusade was controversial even within the movement because it involved putting minors in the front lines of dangerous protests.

Answer: A) True

True. While effective in gaining national sympathy after police used fire hoses on the children, many leaders questioned the ethics of exposing young students to potential violence.