

Name: _____ Date: _____

Unmasking the Echoes of Justice: 9th Grade Civil Rights Analysis

Students deconstruct the strategic nuances of the Grassroots movement, analyzing the 1964 Mississippi Freedom Summer and the legal doctrine of 'interposition'.

1. Which specific tactic was primarily utilized by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) during the 1964 'Freedom Summer' to challenge the disenfranchisement of Black voters in Mississippi?

- A. The establishment of 'Freedom Schools' to provide academic and political literacy
- B. A nationwide boycott of Mississippi-produced agricultural goods
- C. The filing of a class-action lawsuit against the Governor of Mississippi
- D. Massive armed self-defense patrols around polling stations

2. The 'Southern Manifesto' of 1956, signed by over 100 Southern politicians, argued that the Supreme Court's intervention in education was an example of:

- A. Judicial restraint and adherence to the 14th Amendment
- B. An unconstitutional abuse of judicial power that violated States' Rights
- C. A necessary enforcement of the 'Separate but Equal' doctrine
- D. A fulfillment of the executive branch's mandate to integrate schools

3. The 1948 Executive Order 9981 officially desegregated the _____, serving as a significant federal precursor to the grassroots activism of the 1950s.

- A. Public School System
- B. Interstate Highway System
- C. United States Armed Forces
- D. Federal Housing Administration

4. The 1963 'Letter from Birmingham Jail' was specifically written as a rebuttal to white clergymen who advocated for a 'more patient' approach to racial justice.

- A. True
- B. False

5. In the context of the 1960 Greensboro sit-ins, how did the principle of 'economic withdrawal' function as a tool for social change?

- A. By increasing taxes on segregated businesses
- B. By pressuring retail owners through lost revenue and bad publicity
- C. By encouraging the federal government to seize private property
- D. By providing subsidies to integrated businesses in the North

6. Ella Baker, a pivotal organizer, helped found the _____ to encourage young activists to develop their own leadership rather than relying on a single charismatic figure.

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

7. The 'Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party' (MFDP) successfully unseated the all-white regular Democratic delegation at the 1964 National Convention.

- A. True
- B. False

8. How did the 1947 'Journey of Reconciliation' differ from the 1961 'Freedom Rides'?

- A. It was led by the government rather than private citizens
- B. It focused on air travel rather than buses
- C. It occurred earlier and was less publicized, testing the Morgan v. Virginia ruling
- D. It was strictly a local protest in Alabama without interstate travel

9. The concept of 'Black Power', popularized by _____ in 1966, signaled a shift from integration toward self-determination and racial pride.

- A. Bayard Rustin
- B. Stokely Carmichael
- C. A. Philip Randolph
- D. Roy Wilkins

10. The 'Double V Campaign' during World War II stood for Victory over fascism abroad and Victory over racism at home.

- A. True
- B. False