

Name: _____ Date: _____

Grassroots Power & Legal Tides: 8th Grade Civil Rights Clash

Legislative analysis and grassroots strategy—examine how Diane Nash, Bayard Rustin, and the SNCC dismantled systemic barriers to American democracy.

1. Which specific strategy did Diane Nash and the Nashville Student Movement utilize to prove that desegregation was economically viable for downtown merchants?

- A. A full-scale labor strike by city utility workers
- B. Selective buying campaigns and targeted sit-ins
- C. Filing a class-action lawsuit under the 14th Amendment
- D. Lobbying the federal government for small business subsidies

2. The 1964 project known as ___ brought hundreds of Northern college students to Mississippi to register Black voters and establish 'Freedom Schools.'

- A. The Great Migration
- B. Operation Breadbasket
- C. Freedom Summer
- D. The Poor People's Campaign

3. Bayard Rustin, the chief organizer of the March on Washington, was often kept in the background by other leaders due to his identity as a gay man and former ties to communism.

- A. True
- B. False

4. How did the 'Southern Manifesto' of 1956 represent a challenge to the Civil Rights Movement's legal victories?

- A. It was a pledge by over 100 Southern congressmen to resist desegregation by all 'lawful means.'
- B. It was a document signed by civil rights leaders outlining the path to economic equity.
- C. It established the 'Separate but Equal' doctrine initially in 1896.
- D. It officially disbanded the Ku Klux Klan through executive order.

5. The ___, founded in 1960, evolved from the lunch counter sit-ins and eventually shifted from nonviolence toward Black Power under the leadership of Stokely Carmichael.

- A. SCLC (Southern Christian Leadership Conference)
- B. SNCC (Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee)
- C. Black Panther Party
- D. Urban League

6. The 24th Amendment to the Constitution, ratified in 1964, successfully abolished the use of literacy tests as a requirement for voting in federal elections.

- A. True

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B. False

7. Fannie Lou Hamer's 1964 speech at the Democratic National Convention focused primarily on which obstacle to equality?

- A. The lack of representation for the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party
- B. The desegregation of the United States military
- C. The need for a federal minimum wage for sharecroppers
- D. Fair housing practices in Northern urban centers

8. The Supreme Court case ____ (1967) struck down all state laws banning interracial marriage, citing the Due Process and Equal Protection Clauses.

- A. Mapp v. Ohio
- B. Loving v. Virginia
- C. Plessy v. Ferguson
- D. Gideon v. Wainwright

9. What was the primary purpose of the 'Ten Point Program' authored by the Black Panther Party in 1966?

- A. To outline the steps for a peaceful merger with the NAACP
- B. To demand an end to police brutality and call for economic and educational self-determination
- C. To support the passage of the Immigration and Nationality Act
- D. To lobby for the integration of public transportation in Oakland

10. The Executive Order 9981, which desegregated the U.S. armed forces, was signed by President John F. Kennedy following the protests in Birmingham.

- A. True
- B. False