

Name: _____ Date: _____

De Jure vs De Facto: 10th Grade Civil Rights Legal Synthesis Quiz

Examine the intersection of public policy and grassroots activism by analyzing the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the influence of the Black Panther Party.

1. The 1963 'Letter from Birmingham Jail' was specifically written in response to which group, highlighting a tension within the strategy of nonviolent resistance?

- A. The United States Supreme Court justices
- B. White moderate clergymen who urged patience
- C. Radical members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
- D. Local business owners in Alabama

2. Which specific organization, co-founded by Diane Nash and John Lewis, emerged from the Nashville sit-in movement to give younger activists a voice independent of the SCLC?

- A. The Black Panther Party
- B. The Urban League
- C. The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)
- D. The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

3. The 'Ten-Point Program' was a set of guidelines and demands created by the Black Panther Party for Self-Defense to address issues like housing, education, and police brutality.

- A. True
- B. False

4. Executive Order 10730 was a significant federal intervention in 1957 because it involved which action to uphold federal law over state resistance?

- A. The nationalization of the Arkansas National Guard
- B. The permanent closure of all public schools in Virginia
- C. The appointment of Thurgood Marshall to the Supreme Court
- D. The freezing of state education funds in Mississippi

5. The 24th Amendment, ratified in 1964, was a critical legal victory because it specifically prohibited the use of _____ in federal elections.

- A. Literacy tests
- B. Poll taxes
- C. Grandfather clauses
- D. White primaries

6. How did the 1967 Supreme Court case 'Loving v. Virginia' broaden the scope of the Civil Rights Movement's legal impact?

- A. It established the 'one man, one vote' principle

Name: _____ Date: _____

- B. It struck down all state laws banning interracial marriage
- C. It legalized affirmative action in university admissions
- D. It ended the use of the death penalty for non-capital crimes

7. The Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) was formed to challenge the legitimacy of the all-white regular state delegation at the 1964 Democratic National Convention.

- A. True
- B. False

8. Bayard Rustin was a key strategist of the movement but often remained behind the scenes due to his identity as a gay man and his former ties to _____.

- A. The Republican Party
- B. The Communist Party
- C. The FBI
- D. The Nation of Islam

9. What was the primary goal of the 'Freedom Summer' project launched in 1964 in Mississippi?

- A. To protest against the Vietnam War
- B. To integrate public swimming pools and parks
- C. To register as many Black voters as possible
- D. To establish a new labor union for sharecroppers

10. The Kerner Commission report (1968) concluded that the United States was 'moving toward two societies, one black, one white—separate and unequal' due to systemic white racism.

- A. True
- B. False