

Name: _____ Date: _____

Answer Key: Courageous Citizens: Civil Rights Chronicles for Sixth Grade

Students analyze pivotal protests and legal arguments to evaluate how local grassroots activism transformed national federal policy.

1. In 1960, four college students in Greensboro, North Carolina, utilized a specific form of nonviolent protest at a Woolworth's lunch counter. What was this method called?

Answer: B) A sit-in

The Greensboro Sit-ins were a series of nonviolent protests where students sat at 'whites-only' lunch counters, forcing the business to choose between serving them or losing business.

2. The 1963 ____ campaign used children and students to protest segregation in Alabama, leading to international outrage when police used fire hoses on them.

Answer: B) Birmingham

The Birmingham Campaign, often called Project C, specifically included the Children's Crusade to show the moral urgency of ending segregation.

3. True or False: The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) was primarily led by older, established politicians rather than young activists.

Answer: B) False

SNCC (pronounced 'snick') was formed to give younger African Americans more of a voice in the civil rights movement and focused on grassroots organizing.

4. Septima Clark is often called the 'Grandmother of the Civil Rights Movement' because she focused on which strategy for empowerment?

Answer: C) Literacy and Citizenship Schools

Septima Clark believed that education was a tool for liberation, establishing schools to teach African Americans to read so they could pass discriminatory voting tests.

5. The ____ Summer of 1964 was a volunteer campaign aimed at registering as many African American voters as possible in Mississippi.

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Answer: C) Freedom

Freedom Summer brought hundreds of college students to Mississippi to help overcome the systemic barriers preventing Black citizens from voting.

6. How did the 24th Amendment specifically help advance civil rights in the United States?

Answer: B) It abolished the use of poll taxes in federal elections

Poll taxes were used to prevent poor citizens, specifically African Americans, from voting; the 24th Amendment made these taxes illegal in federal elections.

7. True or False: The Civil Rights Movement only sought to change laws in the Southern states.

Answer: B) False

Advocates fought against 'de facto' segregation and discrimination in housing and employment in Northern and Western cities like Chicago and Los Angeles as well.

8. Daisy Bates was a journalist and activist best known for her role in coordinating which major event?

Answer: A) The integration of Central High School in Little Rock

Daisy Bates was the primary advisor to the Little Rock Nine, guiding them through the dangerous process of desegregating their high school in 1957.

9. The ____ Democratic Freedom Party was formed in 1964 to challenge the all-white official state delegation at the Democratic National Convention.

Answer: C) Mississippi

The Mississippi Democratic Freedom Party (MDFP), led by Fannie Lou Hamer, brought national attention to the exclusion of Black voters from the political process.

10. True or False: Bayard Rustin, a key advisor to Dr. King, was the main organizer of the 1963 March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom.

Answer: A) True

Bayard Rustin was a brilliant strategist who managed the logistics of the March on Washington, despite being kept in the background due to his sexual orientation and political beliefs.