

Name: _____ Date: _____

Answer Key: Your Seat at the Justice Table: 6th Grade Civil Rights Quiz

Recall the pivotal names and nonviolent tactics that turned everyday citizens into architects of American equality through foundational knowledge checks.

1. Which young activist wrote 'The Diary of Anne Frank' (not this person!)—no, wait—which group of students became famous for being the first to attend a previously all-white school in Arkansas?

Answer: B) The Little Rock Nine

In 1957, nine African American students integrated Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas, following the Brown v. Board of Education ruling.

2. The famous 'I Have a Dream' speech was delivered during the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom.

Answer: A) True

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. gave this historic speech on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial in 1963 to a crowd of over 250,000 people.

3. The _____ of 1964 was a landmark law that ended segregation in public places and banned employment discrimination.

Answer: C) Civil Rights Act

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 is considered one of the most significant pieces of legislation in U.S. history for guaranteeing equal rights.

4. What was the main goal of the 'Freedom Summer' project in Mississippi during 1964?

Answer: B) To register African American voters

Freedom Summer was a volunteer campaign aimed at increasing voter registration among Black Mississippians who were being blocked from voting.

5. Rosa Parks was the first person ever to be arrested for refusing to move to the back of a bus.

Answer: B) False

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While Rosa Parks is the most famous, others like 15-year-old Claudette Colvin had refused to give up their seats months before her.

6. In 1960, four college students started a famous protest at a _____ lunch counter in Greensboro, North Carolina.

Answer: A) Woolworth's

The Greensboro Sit-in took place at a Woolworth's department store and launched a wave of similar protests across the South.

7. Which Supreme Court case ruled that 'separate but equal' schools were unconstitutional?

Answer: C) Brown v. Board of Education

The 1954 Brown v. Board of Education decision overturned the practice of legal segregation in American public schools.

8. _____ was a leader of the Civil Rights Movement who advocated for Black empowerment and was a prominent member of the Nation of Islam.

Answer: B) Malcolm X

Malcolm X was a powerful speaker who encouraged African Americans to protect themselves and take pride in their heritage.

9. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 made literacy tests, which were used to prevent Black people from voting, illegal.

Answer: A) True

The Voting Rights Act removed barriers like literacy tests and poll taxes that had been used to disenfranchise minority voters.

10. What type of protest involves people sitting down and refusing to move until their demands are met?

Answer: B) A sit-in

Sit-ins were a common form of nonviolent direct action used to desegregate restaurants and public spaces.