

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Answer Key: Strategy and Struggle: Your 7th Grade Civil Rights Analysis Quiz

Tactical non-violence, legal precedents, and grassroots mobilization. Evaluate the multi-front strategies used to dismantle systemic disenfranchisement and segregation.

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**1. In 1963, dynamic organizers like Bayard Rustin and A. Philip Randolph shifted the movement's focus toward 'Jobs and Freedom.' What was the primary economic objective of this mobilization?**

**Answer:** A) A national minimum wage that applies to all workers regardless of race

The March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom specifically demanded a fair minimum wage and an end to employment discrimination, recognizing that political rights were hollow without economic security.

**2. The \_\_\_\_\_ (SNCC) focused on grassroots 'jail-no-bail' tactics and voter registration, often differing from the top-down leadership styles of older organizations.**

**Answer:** B) Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

SNCC (Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee) gave younger activists a voice and was instrumental in the Freedom Summer and the rural voter registration drives in Mississippi.

**3. True or False: The 1948 Executive Order 9981, which desegregated the U.S. Armed Forces, was a critical precursor that proved the federal government could intervene in racial segregation.**

**Answer:** A) True

President Harry Truman's order to desegregate the military was a landmark executive action that established a precedent for federal civil rights intervention prior to the 1950s movement.

**4. How did the 1947 'Journey of Reconciliation' act as a strategic prototype for the more famous 1961 Freedom Rides?**

**Answer:** B) It tested the Supreme Court's ruling against segregation in interstate travel

Organized by CORE, the Journey of Reconciliation sought to enforce the Morgan v. Virginia ruling which declared segregated seating on interstate buses unconstitutional.

**5. True or False: Claudette Colvin, a 15-year-old, refused to give up her bus seat months before the Montgomery Bus Boycott began, but was not chosen as the face of the movement due to social perceptions.**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Answer:** A) True

Civil rights leaders initially hesitated to use Colvin's case for a federal challenge because she was a pregnant teenager, opting later for the more 'respectable' image of Rosa Parks.

**6. Fannie Lou Hamer is best known for her 'I'm sick and tired of being sick and tired' speech while representing the \_\_\_\_\_ at the 1964 Democratic National Convention.**

**Answer:** A) Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party

Hamer and the MFDP challenged the all-white regular Mississippi delegation, highlighting the violent exclusion of Black voters in the South.

**7. While the 1964 Civil Rights Act targeted public accommodations, what specific barrier did the 1965 Voting Rights Act eliminate to ensure political participation?**

**Answer:** B) Literacy tests and discriminatory 'grandfather clauses'

The Voting Rights Act of 1965 specifically outlawed literacy tests and established federal oversight in jurisdictions with a history of voter suppression.

**8. The \_\_\_\_\_ versus \_\_\_\_\_ Supreme Court case (1967) effectively ended all state-level laws banning interracial marriage, expanding the definition of civil liberties.**

**Answer:** B) Loving; Virginia

Loving v. Virginia was a landmark civil rights decision that struck down anti-miscegenation laws based on the 14th Amendment's Equal Protection Clause.

**9. Which philosophy, championed by activists like Stokely Carmichael later in the 1960s, emphasized self-reliance and racial pride over integration alone?**

**Answer:** B) Black Power

The 'Black Power' movement signaled a shift toward political and economic self-sufficiency and a deeper celebration of African heritage within the movement.

**10. True or False: The 'Fair Housing Act' of 1968 was passed largely in response to the nationwide unrest following the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr.**

**Answer:** A) True

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

The urgency created by the riots following King's death pushed Congress to pass the Civil Rights Act of 1968, which prohibited discrimination in housing.