

Name: _____ Date: _____

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.

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?

- A. A national minimum wage that applies to all workers regardless of race
- B. The complete nationalization of the American banking system
- C. Eliminating property taxes in urban residential neighborhoods
- D. Mandatory relocation of workers to northern industrial centers

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

- A. Southern Christian Leadership
- B. Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
- C. Socialist National Citizen Council
- D. Secular Northern Coalition Corps

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.

- A. True
- B. False

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

- A. It focused on integrating public parks in the Deep South
- B. It tested the Supreme Court's ruling against segregation in interstate travel
- C. It was the first time television cameras recorded racial violence
- D. It forced the closure of all private bus companies in Virginia

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.

- A. True
- B. False

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.

- A. Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party
- B. Black Panther School Program

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- C. Southern Poverty Law Center
- D. American Civil Liberties Union

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

- A. The requirement to own land to vote
- B. Literacy tests and discriminatory 'grandfather clauses'
- C. The ability of states to hold elections on Tuesdays
- D. Minimum age requirements for federal elections

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

- A. Plessy; Ferguson
- B. Loving; Virginia
- C. Miranda; Arizona
- D. Roe; Wade

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

- A. The Social Gospel
- B. Black Power
- C. Manifest Destiny
- D. Isolationism

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.

- A. True
- B. False