

Name: _____ Date: _____

Answer Key: Shatter the Status Quo: A 5th Grade Civil Rights Analysis Quiz

Evaluate nonviolent strategies and the courage of activists like Diane Nash and the Greensboro Four to understand how teenagers fueled the fight for equality.

1. In 1960, four college students in Greensboro, North Carolina, used a specific nonviolent tactic at a Woolworth's lunch counter. What was their primary goal?

Answer: B) To force a business to change its policy of racial segregation

The Greensboro sit-ins were a form of direct action designed to highlight the injustice of 'whites-only' lunch counters and force businesses to integrate.

2. Young activist Diane Nash led the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) during the _____ movement in Tennessee to prove that peaceful persistence could defeat local segregation laws.

Answer: B) Nashville Sit-in

Diane Nash was a central leader in the Nashville sit-ins, where students successfully pressured the mayor to admit that segregation was morally wrong.

3. True or False: The use of 'literacy tests' was a fair way to ensure that only educated people voted, regardless of their race.

Answer: B) False

Literacy tests were intentionally designed to be impossible to pass and were used almost exclusively to prevent Black citizens from exercising their right to vote.

4. Septima Clark is often called the 'Grandmother of the Civil Rights Movement.' What was her specific approach to empowering marginalized communities?

Answer: C) Running 'Citizenship Schools' to teach literacy and voting rights

Septima Clark believed that education was a tool for liberation, teaching people to read so they could pass discriminatory voter registration tests.

5. The _____ of 1963 involved thousands of children in Birmingham, Alabama, who marched against segregation, showing the world that even youth could be powerful catalysts for change.

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Answer: C) Children's Crusade

The Children's Crusade was a pivotal moment where the bravery of young students faced with police dogs and fire hoses turned national opinion against segregation.

6. True or False: Civil Rights activists only focused on laws in the Southern United States because Northern states had no issues with racial discrimination.

Answer: B) False

Discrimination existed nationwide, including 'redlining' in the North, which prevented Black families from buying homes in certain neighborhoods.

7. Why did organizers of the 1963 March on Washington insist that the event remain strictly nonviolent, even when faced with threats?

Answer: B) To demonstrate moral superiority and gain the sympathy of the nation

Nonviolence was a strategic choice intended to show that the protestors were disciplined and peaceful, contrasting sharply with the violence of those who opposed them.

8. Fannie Lou Hamer became a powerful voice for the _____ Party, challenging the all-white delegation from Mississippi at the 1964 Democratic National Convention.

Answer: A) Mississippi Freedom Democratic

Fannie Lou Hamer helped found the MFDP to challenge the legality of Mississippi's segregated official delegation.

9. True or False: The 'Little Rock Nine' were only able to enter their high school after the President of the United States sent in federal troops to protect them.

Answer: A) True

President Eisenhower had to send the 101st Airborne Division to enforce federal law and ensure the students could safely enter Central High School.

10. What was the significance of the 24th Amendment to the Constitution, ratified in 1964?

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

Poll taxes were a financial barrier used to keep poor Black citizens from voting; the 24th Amendment made this practice illegal in federal elections.