

Name: _____ Date: _____

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?

- A. To hide from the police inside a private building
- B. To force a business to change its policy of racial segregation
- C. To organize a secret meeting with other activists
- D. To protest the high price of food at department stores

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.

- A. Memphis Sanitation
- B. Nashville Sit-in
- C. Knoxville Boycott
- D. Chattanooga Strike

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

- A. True
- B. False

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

- A. Organizing armed defense groups to protect neighborhoods
- B. Writing songs that would be played on the radio
- C. Running 'Citizenship Schools' to teach literacy and voting rights
- D. Leading international boycotts of American goods

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.

- A. Youth Parade
- B. Freedom Summer
- C. Children's Crusade
- D. Student Strike

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.

- A. True

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B. False

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

- A. Because they did not have enough people to defend themselves
- B. To demonstrate moral superiority and gain the sympathy of the nation
- C. Because the police promised not to arrest anyone
- D. To ensure the march would end as quickly as possible

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

- A. Mississippi Freedom Democratic
- B. United Citizen
- C. Southern Equality
- D. Civil Liberty

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.

- A. True
- B. False

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

- A. It lowered the voting age to 18
- B. It gave women the right to vote
- C. It abolished the use of poll taxes in federal elections
- D. It ended the practice of segregation in the military