

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

## Uncovering the Unsung Architects of Justice: 8th Grade Civil Rights Analysis

Students build critical evaluation skills by analyzing systemic shifts, grassroots tactics, and the diverse ideologies that propelled the pursuit of American equality.

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**1. Which legal strategy used in the 'Mendez v. Westminster' case (1947) served as a critical precursor to the arguments used in 'Brown v. Board of Education'?**

- A. The focus on the 'separate but equal' doctrine being inherently unequal due to psychological impact
- B. The argument that the 10th Amendment grants education rights to the states alone
- C. The claim that social science evidence was irrelevant to constitutional law
- D. The demand for equal funding rather than full integration

**2. The \_\_\_\_\_ was a grassroots organization founded by Ella Baker and others that emphasized 'group-centered leadership' rather than a single charismatic leader, focusing heavily on student activism.**

- A. SCLC (Southern Christian Leadership Conference)
- B. SNCC (Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee)
- C. CORE (Congress of Racial Equality)
- D. The Black Panther Party

**3. True or False: The 1963 March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom was solely focused on ending segregation in schools and did not address economic demands like the minimum wage.**

- A. True
- B. False

**4. Bayard Rustin's role in the movement was often obscured during his time primarily because of his identity as a gay man and his former ties to the Communist Party. What was his primary contribution to the 1963 March on Washington?**

- A. He served as the lead litigator for the NAACP
- B. He was the chief organizer and strategist behind the logistics of the march
- C. He founded the Black Panther Party's Ten-Point Program
- D. He was the photographer who captured the 'I Have a Dream' speech

**5. In 1964, the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP), led by \_\_\_\_\_, challenged the all-white regular state delegation at the Democratic National Convention to demand political representation.**

- A. Fannie Lou Hamer
- B. Septima Clark
- C. Diane Nash
- D. Shirley Chisholm

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**6. Which of the following best describes the 'Double V' campaign during World War II and its impact on the later Civil Rights Movement?**

- A. A plan to double the voting population in Vermont
- B. A military strategy to fight on two fronts in Europe and the Pacific
- C. A slogan promoting victory over fascism abroad and victory over racism at home
- D. A legislative act that doubled federal funding for segregated schools

**7. True or False: The use of the 'Children's Crusade' in Birmingham (1963) was a tactical decision made to revitalize the movement after many adults feared they would lose their jobs for protesting.**

- A. True
- B. False

**8. The \_\_\_\_\_ of 1961 were organized by CORE to test the Supreme Court's ruling in Boynton v. Virginia, which outlawed segregation in interstate travel facilities.**

- A. Freedom Summer
- B. Freedom Rides
- C. Selma Marches
- D. Albany Movement

**9. Kwame Ture (formerly Stokely Carmichael) popularized the term 'Black Power' in 1966. How did this philosophy differentiate itself from the SCLC's main platform?**

- A. It emphasized integration through religious inclusion alone
- B. It shifted focus toward self-reliance, racial pride, and political self-determination
- C. It advocated for a return to the 'separate but equal' legal framework
- D. It focused exclusively on rural farming rights in the North

**10. True or False: Redlining was a federal policy that contributed to the Civil Rights Movement's shift in focus to Northern and Western cities in the late 1960s.**

- A. True
- B. False