

Name: _____ Date: _____

Answer Key: Nail the Unsung Heroes of Civil Rights (Grade 5)

Primary source analysis, perspective-taking, and civic evaluation. A rigor-focused exit ticket for analyzing grassroots leadership beyond the headlines.

1. Which young leader organized the 'Children's Crusade' in Birmingham, proving that even students could shift public opinion through nonviolent protest?

Answer: A) James Bevel

Reverend James Bevel was the primary strategist behind the 1963 Children's Crusade, which used youth participation to highlight the urgency of civil rights.

2. In 1968, the _____ Strike in Tennessee saw workers marching with signs that read 'I AM A MAN' to demand dignity and fair wages.

Answer: B) Memphis Sanitation

The Memphis Sanitation Strike highlighted the intersection of economic justice and civil rights, emphasizing the basic humanity of black workers.

3. Before the famous bus boycott, a teenager named Claudette Colvin was arrested for refusing to give up her seat on a segregated bus.

Answer: A) True

Nine months before Rosa Parks, 15-year-old Claudette Colvin was actually the first person to be arrested for challenging the bus segregation laws in Montgomery.

4. Which organization, led largely by college students, used 'Sit-ins' at lunch counters to challenge segregation in a quiet but powerful way?

Answer: B) SNCC (Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee)

SNCC gave younger blacks a voice in the movement and was responsible for the famous lunch counter sit-ins across the South.

5. The 'Greensboro Four' were a group of lawyers who argued the Brown v. Board of Education case in front of the Supreme Court.

Answer: B) False

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The Greensboro Four were actually college students who conducted the first major sit-in at a Woolworth's lunch counter; they were not lawyers.

6. Fannie Lou Hamer, a leader of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, famously said she was 'sick and tired of being ____.'

Answer: C) sick and tired

Fannie Lou Hamer's phrase 'sick and tired of being sick and tired' became a rallying cry for those frustrated by the slow pace of change.

7. What was the primary goal of the 'Freedom Summer' project in Mississippi in 1964?

Answer: B) Registering African American voters

Freedom Summer was a volunteer campaign launched to register as many African American voters as possible in Mississippi, where they had been excluded from the process.

8. The ____ Movement was a 1961 effort involving several civil rights groups to completely desegregate an entire city in Georgia.

Answer: C) Albany

The Albany Movement was one of the first mass movements in the modern era to target the desegregation of an entire community.

9. Septima Clark was known as the 'Queen Mother' of the movement for her work with 'Citizenship Schools.' What did these schools primarily teach?

Answer: B) Literacy and voting rights

Clark's Citizenship Schools taught adults to read and write so they could pass the discriminatory literacy tests required for voting at the time.

10. Bayard Rustin was a lead organizer of the March on Washington who worked mostly behind the scenes to coordinate the massive logistics of the event.

Answer: A) True

Rustin was a brilliant strategist and master organizer who was essential in planning the 1963 March on Washington.