

Name: _____ Date: _____

Answer Key: Unstoppable Heroes: Civil Rights Change-Makers for 3rd Grade

Evaluate how everyday actions like student-led walkouts and musical protests transformed unfair laws into tools for national justice.

1. In 1951, a 16-year-old student named Barbara Johns organized a school strike in Virginia. What was her primary goal for her fellow students?

Answer: B) To protest having to go to school in a leaky, tar-paper building

Barbara Johns led a walkout at Moton High School because Black students were forced to learn in overcrowded, poorly maintained buildings compared to white students.

2. The 'Greensboro Four' were a group of college students who sat at a 'whites-only' lunch counter to peacefully demand equal service.

Answer: A) True

These students used a 'sit-in' protest to show that public places should be open to everyone, leading to a massive movement across the South.

3. Ruby Bridges showed great courage in 1960 when she became the first Black student to _____ a white elementary school in New Orleans.

Answer: B) integrate

Integrate means to bring people of different races together in a place that was previously segregated.

4. Fannie Lou Hamer was a famous activist who asked 'Is this America?' because she was treated unfairly while trying to do what?

Answer: A) Register to vote

Hamer was a leader in the voting rights movement, helping many people overcome unfair tests and threats used to stop them from voting.

5. The 'Children's Crusade' in Birmingham involved thousands of students who stayed home from school to play games as a protest.

Answer: B) False

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The Children's Crusade was a serious protest where kids marched for their rights, even though they faced danger from police and fire hoses.

6. The song 'We Shall Overcome' became the _____ of the Civil Rights Movement, used to give protesters strength and unity.

Answer: C) anthem

An anthem is a song that represents the goals and spirit of a group; music was a vital tool for non-violent resistance.

7. During the 1968 'Poor People's Campaign,' why did activists build a temporary town called 'Resurrection City' in Washington D.C.?

Answer: B) To show the government that many people were living in poverty

By living in tents near the capital, protesters forced leaders to see the hunger and housing problems facing many Americans.

8. Bayard Rustin was an important organizer who taught others how to use non-violence effectively during marches and protests.

Answer: A) True

Rustin was a key strategist who believed that peaceful protest was the most powerful way to change unfair laws.

9. The 24th Amendment to the Constitution made it illegal to use a _____, which was a fee people were forced to pay just to vote.

Answer: B) poll tax

Poll taxes were used to prevent poor people from voting, so the 24th Amendment banned them to make voting fairer.

10. The 'Freedom Summer' of 1964 focused on establishing schools. What were these special schools called?

Answer: C) Freedom Schools

Freedom Schools taught Black students about their history and how to advocate for their rights in their communities.