

Name: _____ Date: _____

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?

- A. To get newer buses for the sports teams
- B. To protest having to go to school in a leaky, tar-paper building
- C. To ask for longer summer vacations
- D. To move the school to a different city

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

- A. True
- B. False

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

- A. build
- B. integrate
- C. draw
- D. clean

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

- A. Register to vote
- B. Buy a house
- C. Start a new business
- D. Travel to Europe

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

- A. True
- B. False

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

- A. national anthem
- B. secret code
- C. anthem

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D. joke

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

- A. To host a giant birthday party
- B. To show the government that many people were living in poverty
- C. To practice building houses for the army
- D. To hide from the weather

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

- A. True
- B. False

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.

- A. parking ticket
- B. poll tax
- C. library fine
- D. stamp cost

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

- A. Winter Schools
- B. Justice Camps
- C. Freedom Schools
- D. Liberty Colleges