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Answer Key: Uncovering the Unsung: 7th Grade Civil Rights Analysis Quiz

Examine the tactical shifts from the 1961 Albany Movement to the 1968 Poor People's Campaign to assess how grassroots strategies influenced federal policy.

1. In 1961, the Albany Movement in Georgia was considered a strategic failure by many historians. What was the primary reason the local police chief, Laurie Pritchett, was able to thwart the protesters' efforts?

Answer: B) He studied nonviolent tactics and avoided public brutality to deny the movement media attention.

Pritchett realized that the movement relied on sparking a federal intervention through public outcries against police brutality; by remaining 'nonviolent' in public, he prevented the movement from gaining national sympathy.

2. The 'Double V' campaign during World War II served as a direct conceptual precursor to the 1960s Civil Rights Movement by linking victory abroad with victory over racism at home.

Answer: A) True

The Double V campaign, spearheaded by the Pittsburgh Courier, laid the groundwork for the 1950s/60s movement by demanding that African Americans fighting for democracy abroad should be granted the same rights at home.

3. Ella Baker was a pivotal organizer who criticized top-down leadership, eventually helping students found the _____ to promote 'group-centered leadership' instead of 'leader-centered groups.'

Answer: C) Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

Baker mentored the younger generation to form SNCC, emphasizing grassroots organizing and local empowerment rather than relying solely on charismatic national figures.

4. How did the 1963 'Children's Crusade' in Birmingham change the momentum of the movement compared to earlier efforts in Albany?

Answer: B) The use of police dogs and fire hoses against children shocked the nation, forcing federal intervention.

The televised footage of Bull Connor's violent response to child protesters created a moral crisis that pressured President Kennedy to draft the Civil Rights Act.

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5. The 24th Amendment specifically addressed civil rights by outlawing the use of poll taxes in federal elections.

Answer: A) True

Ratified in 1964, the 24th Amendment was a critical legislative victory that removed a major economic barrier to voting for poor African Americans.

6. The _____ of 1964 was a grassroots campaign that brought hundreds of northern college students to Mississippi to register voters and establish 'Freedom Schools.'

Answer: B) Freedom Summer

Freedom Summer was a highly organized effort to challenge Jim Crow disenfranchisement in the most resistant parts of the South, despite significant violence and disappearances of activists.

7. Following the 1965 Voting Rights Act, the movement's focus shifted. What was the 'Chicago Freedom Movement' (1966) primarily targeting?

Answer: B) Open housing and an end to discriminatory slumlord practices.

When the movement moved North, activists like Dr. King shifted focus to 'de facto' segregation—specifically systemic poverty and housing discrimination in urban areas.

8. The concept of 'Black Power,' popularized by _____ after the 1966 Meredith March, signaled a shift toward racial pride and economic self-sufficiency.

Answer: C) Stokely Carmichael

Stokely Carmichael (later Kwame Ture) redefined the movement's direction by moving away from integration as the sole goal and toward independent political and economic power.

9. The Executive Order 8802, issued by FDR in 1941, was a result of a threatened march on Washington led by A. Philip Randolph to protest defense industry discrimination.

Answer: A) True

This shows the long-term nature of the movement; Randolph's threat of a massive protest in 1941 successfully forced the first federal action against employment discrimination.

10. Which of these events in 1968 demonstrated that the movement was increasingly connecting racial justice with economic class struggles?

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Answer: B) The launch of the Poor People's Campaign.

The Poor People's Campaign aimed to create a multiracial coalition to address economic inequality, arguing that civil rights were hollow without the right to a living wage and housing.