

Name: _____ Date: _____

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?

- A. He used extreme public violence to intimidate the media.
- B. He studied nonviolent tactics and avoided public brutality to deny the movement media attention.
- C. He refused to arrest any protesters, making the jail-no-bail strategy irrelevant.
- D. He successfully lobbied the federal government to declare the protests illegal.

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.

- A. True
- B. False

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.'

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

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

- A. It ended the use of nonviolence in favor of armed self-defense.
- B. The use of police dogs and fire hoses against children shocked the nation, forcing federal intervention.
- C. It focused solely on economic boycotts rather than public marches.
- D. It led to a successful Supreme Court case that de-segregated private housing.

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

- A. True
- B. False

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

- A. Voter Education Project

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- B. Freedom Summer
- C. Mississippi Challenge
- D. March on Jackson

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

- A. Integration of public busing in northern cities.
- B. Open housing and an end to discriminatory slumlord practices.
- C. Expanding the movement to include women's suffrage.
- D. The removal of Confederate statues in the North.

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

- A. Ralph Abernathy
- B. James Meredith
- C. Stokely Carmichael
- D. John Lewis

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.

- A. True
- B. False

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

- A. The signing of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
- B. The launch of the Poor People's Campaign.
- C. The founding of the Black Panther Party.
- D. The integration of the U.S. Military.