

Chapter 28 Review

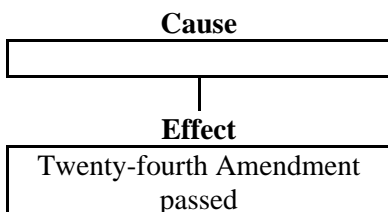
Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

“You deplore the demonstrations taking place in Birmingham. But your statement, I am sorry to say, fails to express a similar concern for the conditions that brought about the demonstrations. I am sure that none of you would want to rest content with the superficial kind of social analysis that deals merely with effects and does not grapple with underlying causes. It is unfortunate that demonstrations are taking place in Birmingham, but it is even more unfortunate that the city’s white power structure left the Negro community with no alternative.”

—Martin Luther King Jr., “Letter from a Birmingham Jail,” April 16, 1963

- _____ 1. In the passage above, to whom is Martin Luther King Jr. writing?
 - a. local Ku Klux Klan leaders who harassed the Birmingham protesters
 - b. local white clergy who attacked protests in Birmingham as being extreme and unjustified
 - c. Eugene “Bull” Connor who used police and firefighters to break up the protests
 - d. the SCLC, which was taking control of the Albany Movement
- _____ 2. What led to the decline of SNCC membership and collapse of the group in the early 1970s?
 - a. Its leaders were elected to national office.
 - b. The group’s leadership took on increasingly radical and shocking positions.
 - c. Law enforcement authorities often murdered SNCC members.
 - d. All of the group’s goals had been achieved.
- _____ 3. “I ain’t going to jail no more” was part of a rallying cry for which of the following movements?
 - a. Black Power
 - b. nonviolent resistance
 - c. the Freedom Rides
 - d. the MFDP
- _____ 4. The success of sit-ins throughout the South led to the formation of which of the following organizations?
 - a. CORE
 - b. NAACP
 - c. NOW
 - d. SNCC



- _____ 5. Which of the following best completes the chart above?
 - a. Most southern schools remained segregated
 - b. Poll taxes used to keep many African Americans from voting
 - c. No black delegates were seated at the Democratic National Convention in 1964
 - d. Urban riots spread nationwide

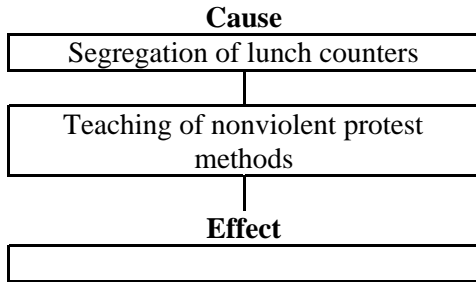
- _____ 6. Which organization was formed as a result of the successful Montgomery Bus Boycott?
 - a. NAACP
 - b. CORE
 - c. SNCC
 - d. SCLC
- _____ 7. Under whose leadership did SNCC abandon the philosophy of nonviolence?
 - a. John Lewis
 - b. Stokely Carmichael
 - c. Malcolm X
 - d. Martin Luther King
- _____ 8. Which of the following events was an early indication of the coming split between SNCC and the SCLC?
 - a. the Montgomery Bus Boycott
 - b. the formation of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party
 - c. the Watts Riots
 - d. the Civil Rights Act of 1968

Civil Rights Protest	Cost	Gain
Montgomery bus boycott	Boycotters had to rely on local churches for transportation. Carpool drivers lost their car insurance.	Supreme Court ruled that segregation on buses was unconstitutional.
Freedom Rides	Riders were harassed, a bus was burned by a mob, and riders were beaten.	The federal Interstate Commerce Commission issued rules forcing the integration of bus and train stations.
Voter Education Project	People trying to register were attacked by mobs, beaten, and jailed.	

- _____ 9. Which of the following completes the chart above?
 - a. The University of Georgia was required to admit African American students.
 - b. More than a half-million new African American voters registered in the South.
 - c. Johnson signed into law the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
 - d. Business owners integrated stores and lunch counters.
- _____ 10. Which lawyer worked with the NAACP on the *Brown v. Board of Education* case?
 - a. Rosa Parks
 - b. James Farmer
 - c. Jackie Robinson
 - d. Thurgood Marshall

- _____ 11. Which of the following organizations was dedicated to the practice of nonviolent protest?
- Ku Klux Klan
 - CORE
 - the Black Panthers
 - the Black Muslims
- _____ 12. How was the philosophy of Black Power expressed in new ways in the 1970s and 1980s?
- The Black Panthers engaged in armed conflict with police officers.
 - Many African American civil rights leaders were elected to national office.
 - Urban riots spread from southern to northern cities.
 - Civil rights leaders became active in addressing the causes of poverty in the Poor People's Campaign.
- _____ 13. Public universities in Georgia, Mississippi, and Arkansas were only integrated after
- the Supreme Court ruled segregated colleges were inherently unequal.
 - SNCC staged sit-ins on public university campuses throughout the South.
 - the SCLC riveted national attention on the violence that accompanied the enrollment of black students.
 - federal courts ordered states to integrate their higher education facilities.
- _____ 14. In which of the following states did volunteers find it most difficult to register African Americans to vote?
- Arkansas
 - Florida
 - Georgia
 - Mississippi
- _____ 15. What was the major cause of the failure of some of SCLC's campaigns?
- the inability of protesters to learn techniques of nonviolent resistance
 - opposition of the local white community
 - the infiltration of the SCLC by FBI agents
 - the failure of police to respond to protesters with violence
- _____ 16. Who assassinated Martin Luther King?
- James Earl Ray
 - Malcolm X
 - Stokely Carmichael
 - Black Muslims
- _____ 17. What strategy did the NAACP adopt in its fight for civil rights?
- massive resistance
 - attacking racism in the courts
 - direct nonviolence
 - sit-ins
- _____ 18. Why did some civil rights workers begin to question the effectiveness of nonviolent protest in the mid-1960s?
- Protests had led to no changes in federal law.
 - Violence continued despite legal victories.
 - Malcolm X called for retaliation and revenge.
 - The Montgomery bus boycott had failed.
- _____ 19. The Albany Movement was a failure because the police chief
- ordered officers to turn fire hoses on the protesters.
 - ordered the arrests of children.
 - refused to be provoked to violence and undercut Martin Luther King Jr.'s efforts to gain publicity for the movement.
 - refused to negotiate with local civil rights leaders.

- ___ 20. Robert Kennedy urged civil rights workers to focus on voter registration because he
- thought voter registration would be easier to achieve than desegregation.
 - believed voter registration was the key to achieving change.
 - thought African Americans would guarantee the victory of the Kennedy administration in the next election.
 - wanted to divert attention from civil rights violations in the North.

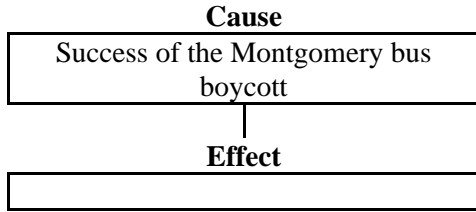


- ___ 21. Which of the following best completes the diagram?
- Emergence of the Nation of Islam
 - Freedom Summer
 - Sit-in movement
 - Freedom Rides
- ___ 22. Why did President Eisenhower take three weeks to send federal troops to ensure the Little Rock Nine could enter school?
- Governor Orville Faubus had promised to protect the African American students.
 - School segregation had not yet been declared illegal.
 - The national media did not publicize the violence directed at the students enough to provoke a federal response.
 - President Eisenhower hoped the governor would back down without federal involvement.
- ___ 23. Who replaced John Lewis as head of the SNCC?
- Malcolm X
 - Martin Luther King Jr.
 - Ella Baker
 - Stokely Carmichael
- ___ 24. What did the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party hope to accomplish at the 1964 Democratic National Convention?
- expose racism in the Democratic Party
 - replace the existing Mississippi delegates with its own delegates
 - compromise with the Democratic Party on who would represent Mississippi
 - merge with the NAACP
- ___ 25. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 passed in Congress by large majorities in part because
- television coverage of violence in Selma shocked the nation.
 - representatives viewed it as John F. Kennedy's legacy.
 - representatives hoped many African Americans would be elected to office.
 - the Supreme Court had ruled race-based barriers to voting were unconstitutional.

- _____ 26. The Civil Rights Act of 1964
- banned discrimination in employment and public housing.
 - abolished the poll tax.
 - gave African Americans the right to vote.
 - abolished slavery.
- _____ 27. What was Black Power?
- a movement calling for the integration of professional sports
 - a movement calling for African Americans to rely on themselves to achieve change
 - a civil rights program created by the Nation of Islam
 - a movement that taught African Americans the power of nonviolent resistance
- _____ 28. The organizers of the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom were
- unemployed African Americans asking Congress to approve affirmative action programs.
 - followers of Malcolm X.
 - trying to build support for the civil rights movement.
 - members of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party.
- _____ 29. Was the Voter Education Project a success?
- Yes, more than a half-million African Americans became registered voters.
 - No, mobs prevented new voters from registering.
 - Yes, the project was directly responsible for the passage of the Twenty-fourth Amendment.
 - No, because poll taxes prevented African Americans from voting.
- _____ 30. De facto segregation
- was struck down by the Supreme Court.
 - has a legal basis.
 - only existed in the South.
 - existed throughout the United States in the 1960s.
- _____ 31. What was the common goal of the sit-in movement and the Freedom Rides?
- to seek legal remedies to inequality
 - to end segregation in public areas, such as restaurants and restrooms
 - to end segregation in public schools
 - to force segregationists to respond violently

“We believe we can end police brutality in our black community by organizing black self-defense groups that are dedicated to defending our black community from racist police oppression and brutality. The Second Amendment to the Constitution of the United States gives a right to bear arms. We therefore believe that all black people should arm themselves for self defense.”

- _____ 32. Which of the following groups most likely issued this statement?
- the Southern Christian Leadership Conference
 - the Nation of Islam
 - the Black Panther Party
 - the NAACP



- _____ 33. Which of the following best completes the chart above?
- Ban against segregation in all public facilities
 - Organization of boycotts across the country
 - Desegregation of bus station waiting rooms and restrooms
 - Emergence of the Black Power movement
- _____ 34. Why did Martin Luther King Jr. want to begin the Poor People's Campaign?
- He had grown up in poverty in Mississippi and felt called to protest economic injustice.
 - He had achieved his goal of securing voting rights for African Americans and wanted to help others.
 - He believed poverty disproportionately affected African Americans and kept all affected people from gaining true equality.
 - Basic rights for African Americans had still not been achieved and he felt the need to change tactics.

"Segregation now, segregation tomorrow, segregation forever."

- _____ 35. Who said the quote above?
- Medgar Evers
 - James Meredith
 - George Wallace
 - J. Edgar Hoover
- _____ 36. How did Laurie Prichett and Eugene "Bull" Connor differ in how they dealt with African American protestors?
- Connor responded to nonviolence with violence; Prichett responded by peacefully arresting protestors.
 - Connor stopped voter registration drives in Mississippi; Prichett blocked Freedom Rides.
 - Prichett responded to nonviolence with violence; Connor responded by peacefully arresting protestors.
 - Prichett joined the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party; Connor joined the Black Panthers.
- _____ 37. Studies of African American children found that one effect of segregated schools was that the children
- believed in Black Power.
 - attended school less often than did white children.
 - came to believe that they were not as good as white children.
 - felt very resentful of the advantages that white children enjoyed.

- _____ 38. Why was the tactic of nonviolence so successful in achieving change?
- Segregationists saw that there was nothing to fear from African Americans.
 - The violent response of segregationists provoked moral outrage in onlookers.
 - State governments stepped in to enforce the law and protect African American protesters.
 - The moral stance of the protesters influenced Supreme Court justices in several key court decisions.
- _____ 39. Martin Luther King Jr.'s Chicago campaign failed because
- police arrested hundreds of children, for which many people blamed King.
 - African Americans in Chicago didn't share King's concern about civil rights and didn't feel they were segregated.
 - there was little racism in Chicago.
 - divisions developed between SCLC members who wanted to continue nonviolent marches, and Black Panther Party members who advocated violence.
- _____ 40. What led to the decline of the civil rights movement in the late 1960s?
- John Lewis made the SNCC more radical, rioting erupted in U.S. cities, and women's groups pressured the movement to become more egalitarian.
 - The Democratic National Convention rejected the demands of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, and the Kerner Commission issued a highly critical report on urban rioting.
 - Andrew Goodman and James Chaney were assassinated, Freedom Summer was a failure, and a civil rights opponent was elected president.
 - Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated, the movement lacked strong leadership, and radical civil rights groups were weakened by infiltration by the FBI.
- _____ 41. How were African Americans able to successfully boycott the buses in Montgomery for a year?
- The *Brown v. Board of Education* decision offered hope for desegregation and black churches offered support to boycotters.
 - The federal response to the Little Rock Nine showed boycotters that they could rely on the federal government for protection.
 - The Southern Christian Leadership Conference provided training, support, and financial assistance to boycotters.
 - The media coverage of the violent response of segregationists to the bus boycott provoked people from around the country to demand an end to segregation.