

Study Guide: Civil Rights 1954-1968

Use your notes and ch 29 in the text to answer the following:

Civil Rights People

For each of the following people or groups, match the description on the right with the vocabulary on the left. (Not all the descriptions will be used)

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|-----------------------------|---|
| _____ Thurgood Marshall | A. Militant group that preached revolution, confrontation, self-sufficiency |
| _____ Malcolm X | B. Argued Brown case for the NAACP, later a Supreme Court justice |
| _____ Oliver Hill | C. President who desegregated the military, government office |
| _____ Rosa Parks | D. Group led by Southern ministers that preached nonviolent resistance |
| _____ Martin Luther King | E. Nickname given to group that wanted to register voters |
| _____ Fannie Lou Hamer | F. Arrest in Montgomery sparked bus boycott, modern movement |
| _____ Booker T. Washington | G. Early civil rights pioneer who sought immediate equality, founded NAACP |
| _____ W.E.B. duBois | H. Nickname given to group that targeted segregated bus stations |
| _____ Black Panthers | J. Group led by students who supported nonviolent resistance to bias |
| _____ Freedom Riders | K. Early civil rights pioneer who pushed patience & vocational education |
| _____ Earl Warren | L. Leader who supported civil disobedience, had a dream for America |
| _____ SCLC | M. President who signed Civil Rights Act 1964 and Voting Rights Act 1965 |
| _____ SNCC | N. Leader who supported black power, self-sufficiency, self-protection |
| _____ CORE | O. Virginia lawyer who led efforts to integrate public schools in 1950s, '60s |
| _____ Lyndon Baines Johnson | P. Group, founded by James Farmer, that advocated use of sit-ins |
| | Q. Leader who challenged Democrats in Mississippi and nationally |
| | R. Chief Justice whose court greatly expanded civil rights |

Short Answer

1. Which amendment, passed after the Civil War, guaranteed "equal protection" for all citizens?
2. What nickname, taken from a minstrel character, described the segregated Southern society?
3. This 1896 Supreme Court ruling said segregated facilities were legal.
4. What three-word phrase is most often associated with the 1896 case results?
5. This is the type of segregation that occurs when governments write laws separating groups?
6. This is the type of segregation that occurs by custom and practice (and is much harder to eliminate).
7. What 1954 Supreme Court case overruled the 1896 law, thus ordering the integration of public schools?
8. What two-word phrase describes Virginia's reaction to the 1954 ruling? Massive resistance
9. What 4 word phrase from the desegregation cases allowed states to move slowly to integrate?
10. To what southern city did President Eisenhower send troops to protect 9 students at Central High?
11. In this document, Martin Luther King explained African-American motives and urgency on civil rights,
12. What 1963 event produced Martin Luther King's "I have a dream speech"?
12. This Southern president was responsible for passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964?
13. What does the 24th Amendment ban?
14. The violence against marchers in Selma, Alabama, in 1965, inspired LBJ to push for what law?

DIRECTIONS: Read each statement below. Select from the list the group or individual who could have spoken each statement and write the letters in the appropriate blanks. NOT ALL PEOPLE AND GROUPS WILL BE USED.

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Rosa Parks | G. Freedom Riders | L. Black Panthers |
| B. Orval Faibus | H. Thurgood Marshall | M. Earl Warren |
| C. Otto Kerner | I. SNCC | N. SCLC |
| D. Malcolm Little | J. Oliver Hill | O. Philip Randolph |
| E. Robert F. Kennedy | K. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. | P. Benjamin O. Davis Sr. |
| F. Elizabeth Eckford | | |

- _____ 1. "We boarded southbound interstate buses in defiance of segregation laws."
- _____ 2. "I successfully argued *Brown v. Board of Education* in order to challenge school segregation before becoming the first African American Supreme Court justice."
- _____ 3. "I led a commission investigating civil disorder. We concluded that the nation was moving toward two separate societies, one black, one white—separate and unequal."
- _____ 4. "Blacks, rise up and arm yourselves! Black power will defeat our white oppressors!"
- _____ 5. "I took aggressive legal action in order to actively support the civil rights movement."
- _____ 6. "We staged sit-ins in restaurants, intending to desegregate all public facilities."
- _____ 7. "Who could have guessed that my refusal to give up my bus seat would help launch the civil rights movement?"
- _____ 8. "I defied school desegregation by ordering the Arkansas National Guard to keep nine African American students from entering Central High."
- _____ 9. "Our goals were simple: desegregate America and register African American voters."
- _____ 10. "After leaving prison, I joined the Black Muslims and changed my last name to 'X' in honor of my slave ancestors."
- _____ 11. "My promotion to general in World War II broke a color barrier in the armed forces."
- _____ 12. "I penned the 'Letter from a Birmingham Jail' in defense of nonviolent protest."
- _____ 13. "My tenure as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was marked by its expansion of civil rights for all."
- _____ 14. "I was involved in a number of lawsuits in the state of Virginia to encourage the Old Dominion to integrate its schools."

It's the LAW!

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The Civil Rights Act of 1964, the 24th Amendment and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 were three important laws enacted during the time period under study. Read each of the statements below. Place the letter of the statement below its law. NOT ALL LETTERS WILL BE USED; some may be used more than once.

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|--|---|
| A. Signed by President Kennedy | F. Prevents the use of literacy tests as qualification for the ballot |
| B. Makes segregation illegal in most places of public accommodation | G. Establishes the EEOC to monitor the law's enforcement |
| C. Allows federal government to send marshals into states to register voters | H. Outlawed poll tax |
| D. Signed by President Johnson | I. Orders private employers to end discrimination in the workplace |
| E. Gives citizens of all races equal access in such facilities as restaurants, parks, theaters | |

Civil Rights Act of 1964

Voting Rights Act of 1965